Testing supersymmetric models with direct detection of dark matter

Paweł Szczerbiak

University of Warsaw

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In collaboration with M. Badziak, M. Olechowski

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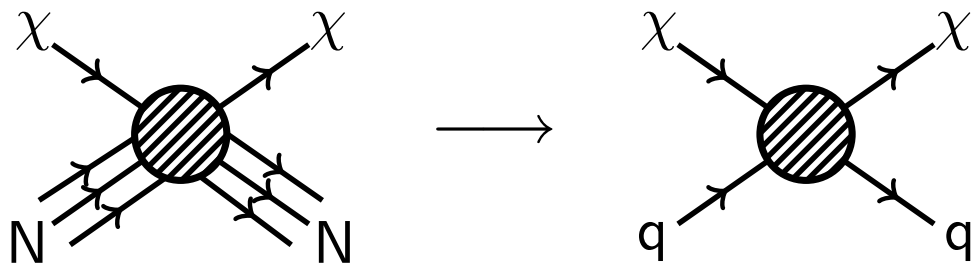
2: JHEP **1707** (2017) 050

Motivation: direct detection of dark matter



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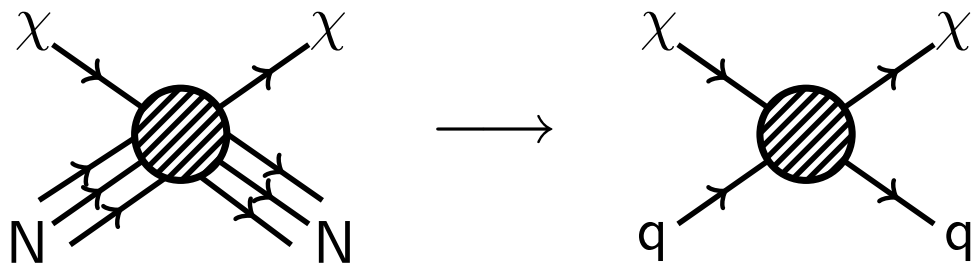

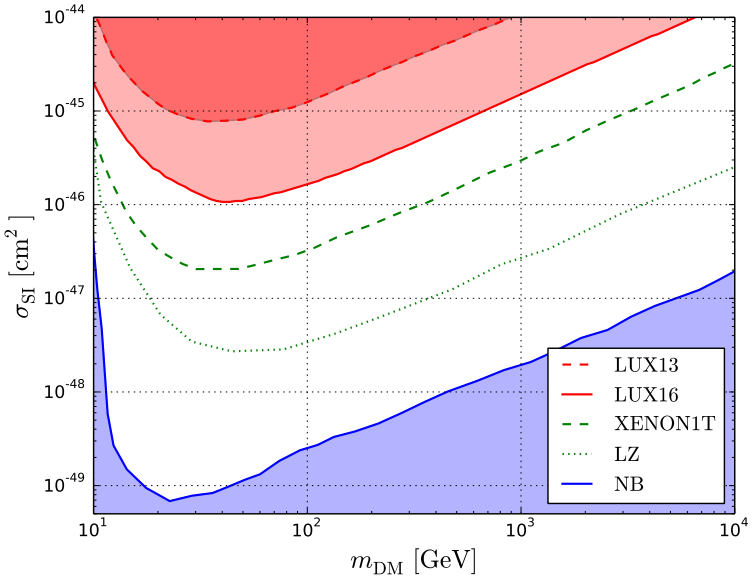

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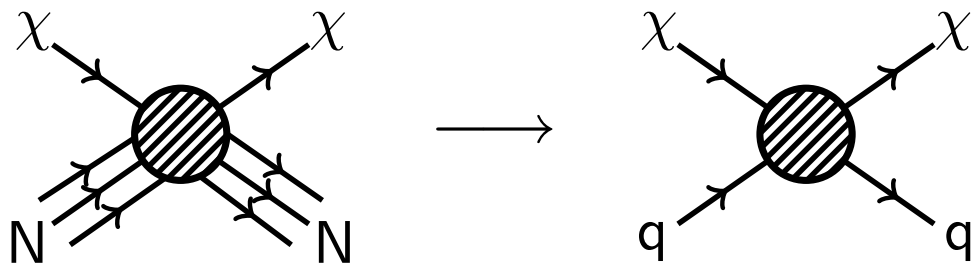

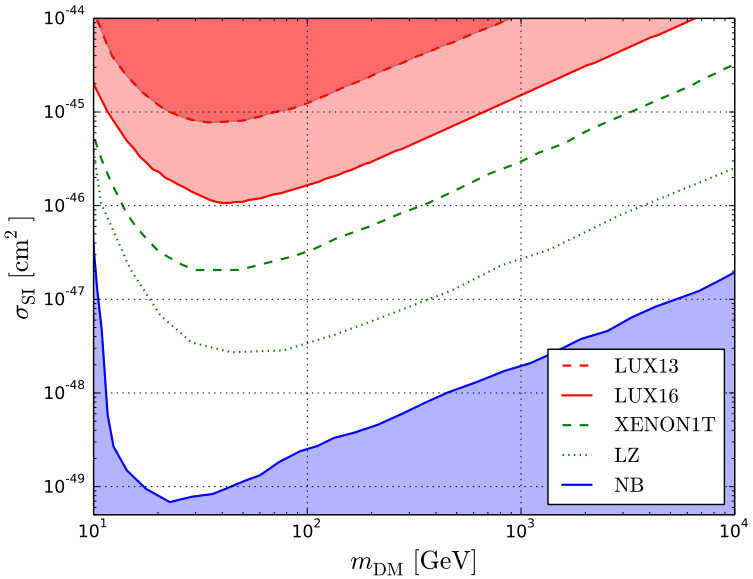

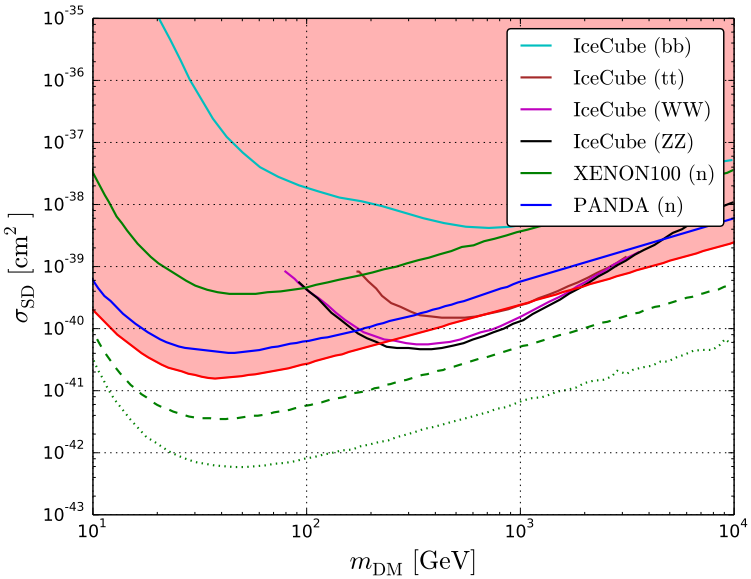

Models and basic constraints

Models:

- Well-tempered bino-Higgsino in MSSM $N_{12} \approx 0$
- Singlino-Higgsino in NMSSM $N_{11},\ N_{12} \approx 0$

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- $\Omega h^2 \approx 0.12$
- $\sigma_{\rm SI} \sim \left(\frac{\alpha_{\chi\chi h}\alpha_{hNN}}{2m_h^2} + \frac{\alpha_{\chi\chi H}\alpha_{HNN}}{2m_H^2} + \cdots \right)^2 \lesssim \sigma_{\rm SI}^{\rm LUX}$
- $\sigma_{\rm SD} \sim (N_{13}^2 - N_{14}^2)^2 \lesssim \sigma_{\rm SD}^{\rm LUX}$

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$$N_{13}^2 - N_{14}^2 = \frac{\left[1 - (m_\chi/\mu)^2\right](1 - N_{11(15)}^2)\cos 2\beta}{1 + (m_\chi/\mu)^2 + 2\,(m_\chi/\mu)\sin 2\beta}$$

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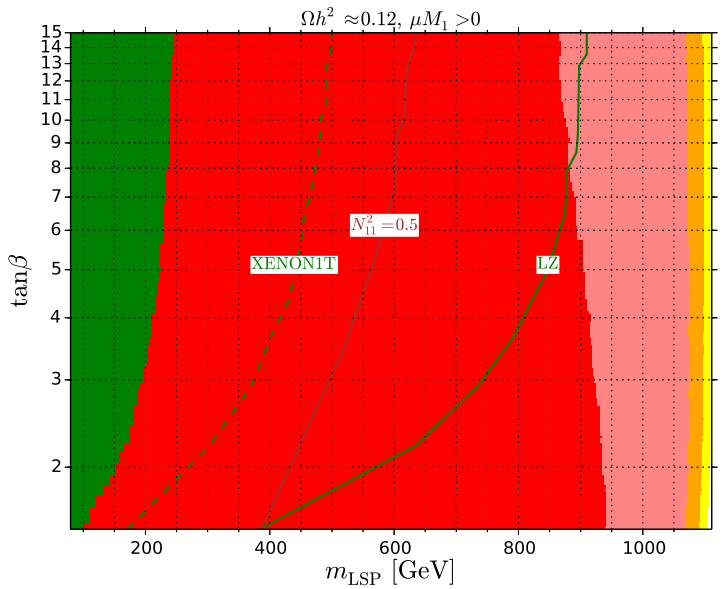
SI blind spots possible

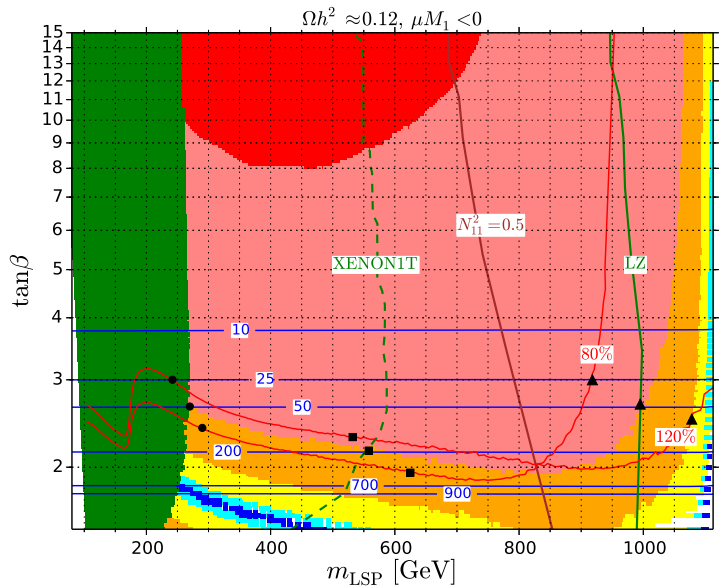
SD blind spots only for $\mathrm{tg}\,\beta = 1$ or pure states

Well-tempered bino-Higgsino in MSSM – heavy H

$$\alpha_{h\chi\chi}\alpha_{hNN} \sim \frac{N_{11}^2}{\mu}\,\frac{m_\chi/\mu + \sin 2\beta}{1-(m_\chi/\mu)^2} \qquad \alpha_{H\chi\chi}\alpha_{HNN} \sim 0$$

$$\sigma_{\rm SI} = 0 \qquad \text{for} \qquad \frac{m_\chi}{\mu} + \sin 2\beta \approx 0$$





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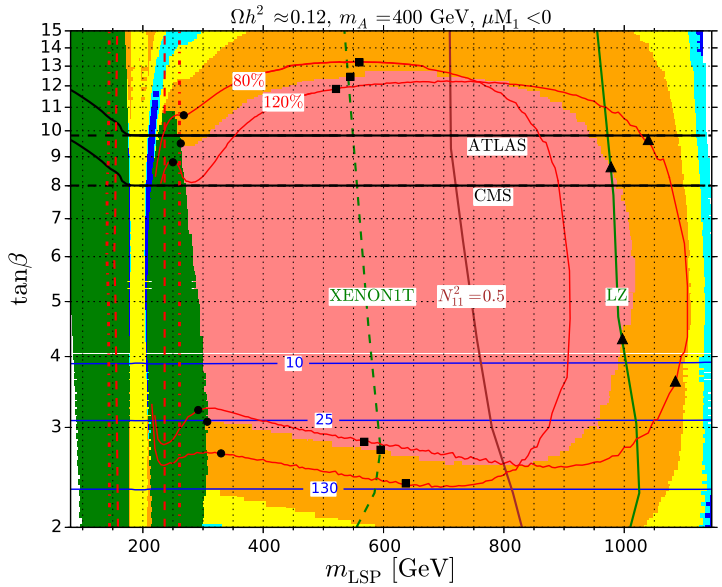

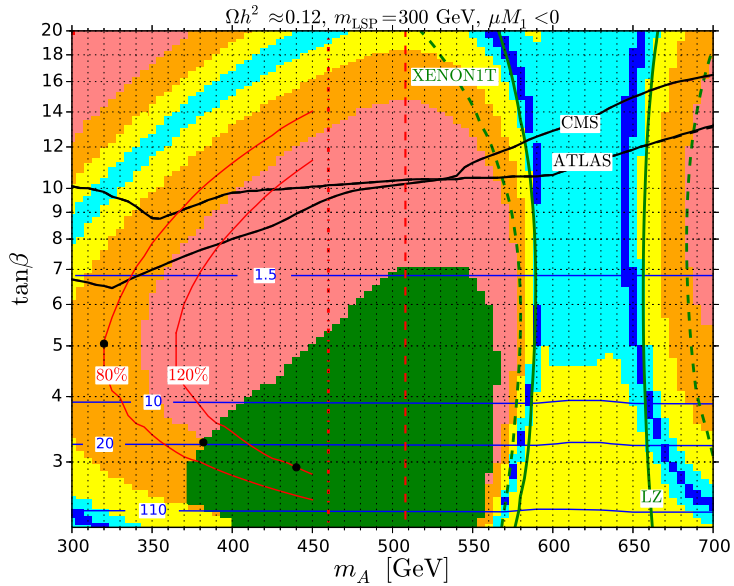

Singlino-Higgsino in NMSSM

$$W = \lambda S H_u H_d + \xi_F S + \frac{1}{2}\mu' S^2 + \frac{1}{3}\kappa S^3$$

$$-\mathcal{L}_{\text{soft}} \supset m_{H_u}^2 |H_u|^2 + m_{H_d}^2 |H_d|^2 + m_S^2 |S|^2$$

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1. Only h exchange
   - no mixing among scalars
   - with scalar mixing
2. h and H exchange
   - no mixing with s
   - mixing with s, $m_s \gg m_h$
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   - leading effect from H

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General NMSSM – only h exchange

Two generic mechanisms:

- resonance with Z^0 boson ($m_\chi \sim 45$ GeV):

$$\Omega h^2 \approx 0.1 \left(\frac{0.3}{N_{13}^2 - N_{14}^2} \right)^2 \frac{m_Z^2}{4m_\chi^2} \left[\left(\frac{4m_\chi^2}{m_Z^2} - 1 + \frac{\bar{v}^2}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{\Gamma_Z^2}{m_Z^2} \right]$$

- annihilation into $t\bar{t}$ ($m_\chi \gtrsim 170$ GeV):

$$\Omega h^2 \approx 0.1 \left(\frac{0.05}{N_{13}^2 - N_{14}^2} \right)^2 \left[\sqrt{1 - \frac{m_t^2}{m_\chi^2}} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{x_f} \left(1 - \frac{m_t^2}{2m_\chi^2} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{m_t^2}{m_\chi^2}}} \right]^{-1/2}$$

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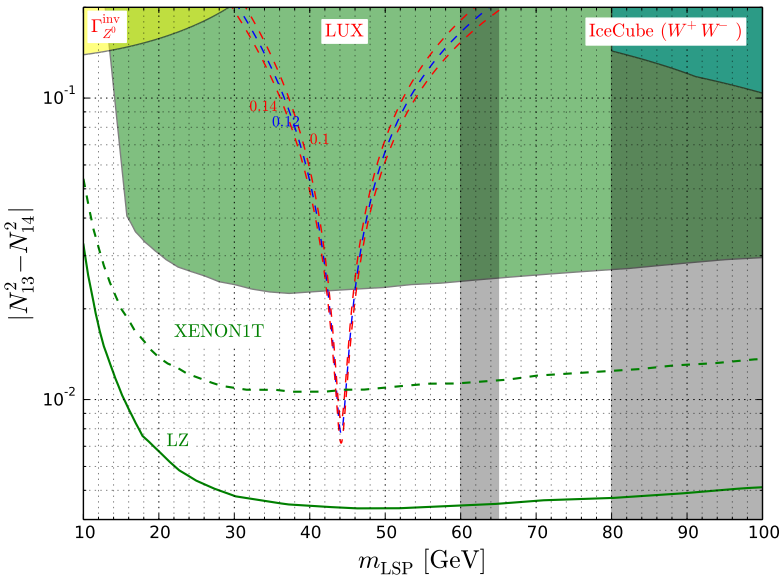
$$\sigma_{\mathrm{SD}} \sim (N_{13}^2 - N_{14}^2)^2$$

General NMSSM – only h exchange

Resonance with Z^0



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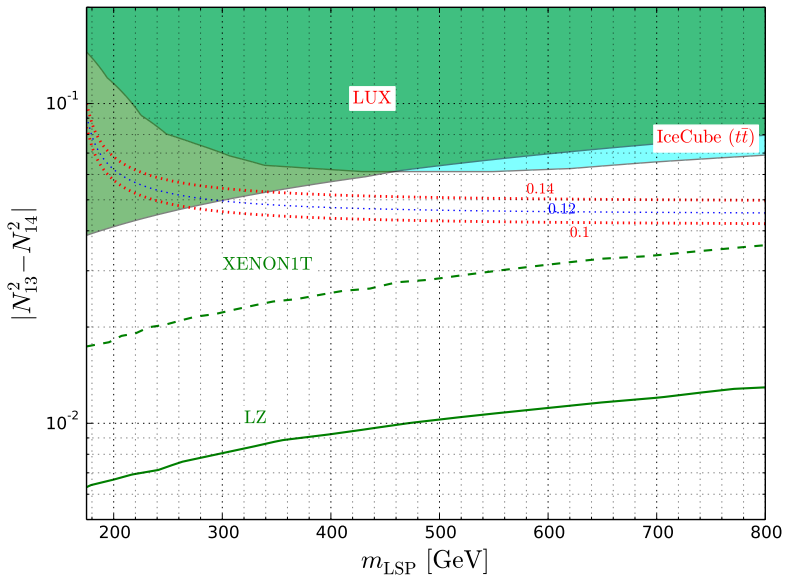

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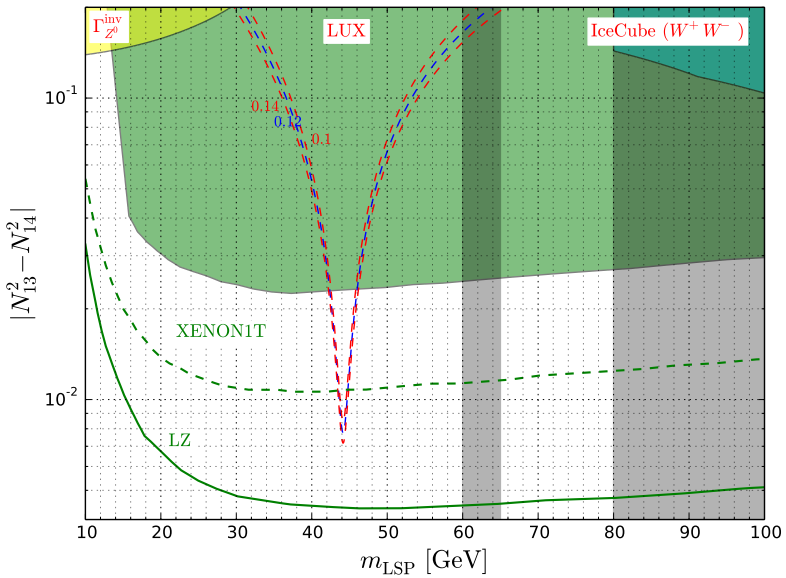

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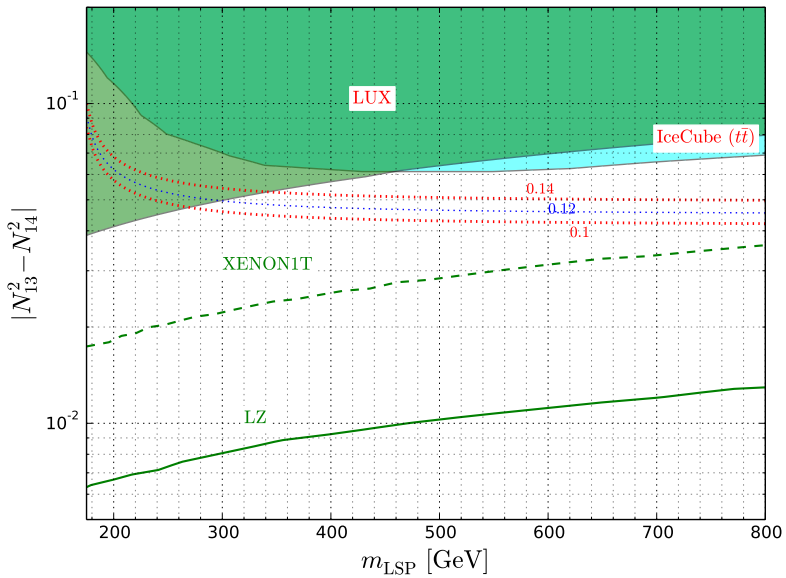

Blind spot conditions:

- No mixing among scalars: $\frac{m_\chi}{\mu} - \sin 2\beta \approx 0$
- With scalar mixing: $\frac{m_\chi}{\mu} - \sin 2\beta \approx \gamma \frac{\kappa}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda v}\right) \left(1 - \left(\frac{m_\chi}{\mu}\right)^2\right)$

Where: $\gamma \equiv \frac{\tilde{S}_{h\hat{s}}}{\tilde{S}_{h\hat{h}}} \sim \sqrt{|\Delta_{\rm mix}|}$

General NMSSM – h and s exchange

- Let us introduce:

$$\mathcal{A}_s \equiv \frac{\alpha_{sNN}}{\alpha_{hNN}} \frac{\tilde{S}_{s\hat{s}}}{\tilde{S}_{h\hat{h}}} \left(\frac{m_h}{m_s}\right)^2 \qquad \gamma \equiv \frac{\tilde{S}_{h\hat{s}}}{\tilde{S}_{h\hat{h}}} \sim \sqrt{|\Delta_{\rm mix}|}$$

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- Blind spot condition:

$$\frac{m_\chi}{\mu} - \sin 2\beta \approx \frac{\gamma + \mathcal{A}_s}{1 - \gamma \mathcal{A}_s} \frac{\kappa}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda v}\right) \left(1 - \left(\frac{m_\chi}{\mu}\right)^2\right)$$

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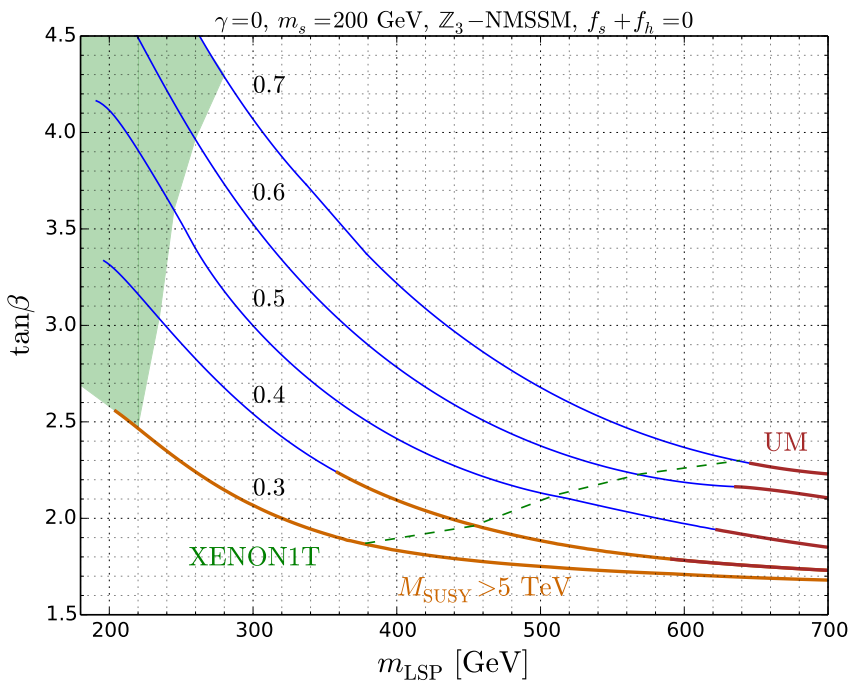
- Conclusions:
  - because $m_s < m_h$, the RHS can be one order of magnitude larger as compared to the case of only h exchange
  - in general NMSSM we can have $\Omega h^2 \approx 0.12$ and other experimental bounds fulfilled even for $\Delta_{\mathrm{mix}} \sim 4$ GeV, where $\gamma \sim \sqrt{\Delta_{\mathrm{mix}}}$, $m_h = \hat{M}_{hh} + \Delta_{\mathrm{mix}}$.

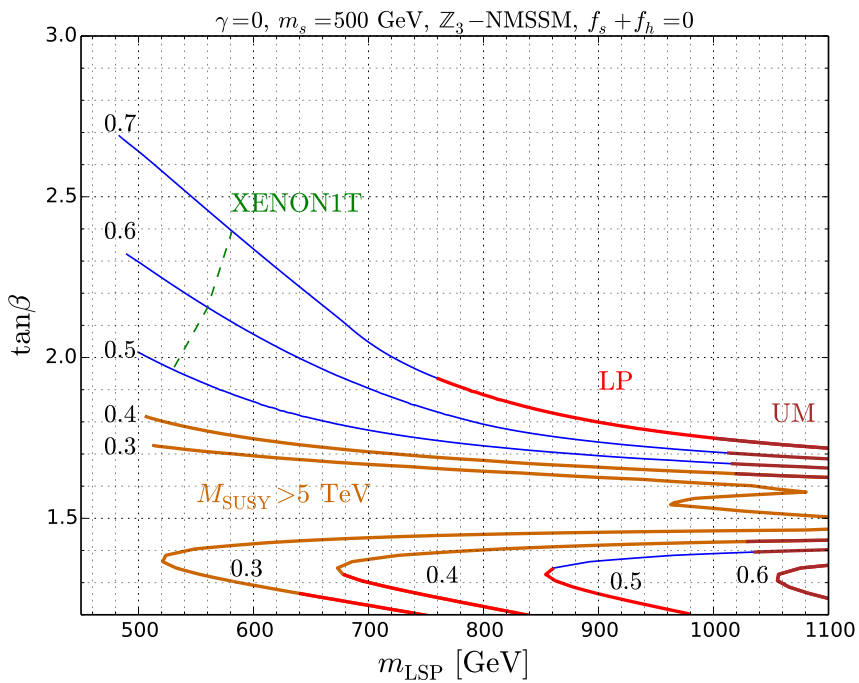
$\mathbb{Z}_3$-NMSSM – only h exchange (heavy singlet)

$$\frac{m_\chi}{\mu} - \sin 2\beta \approx \gamma \frac{\kappa}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda v}\right) \left(1 - \left(\frac{m_\chi}{\mu}\right)^2\right)$$

$$\mathrm{sgn}(m_\chi \mu) = \mathrm{sgn}(\kappa) \qquad |\kappa| < \tfrac{1}{2}\lambda \text{ (for singlino-like LSP)}$$

$$m_s^2 + \tfrac{1}{3} m_a^2 \approx m_{\mathrm{LSP}}^2 + \gamma^2 (m_s^2 - m_h^2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad m_{\mathrm{LSP}} > m_s$$





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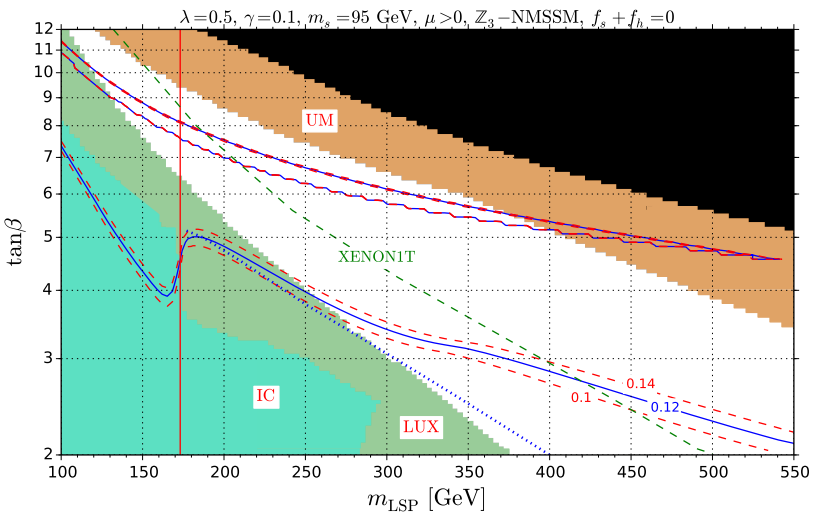
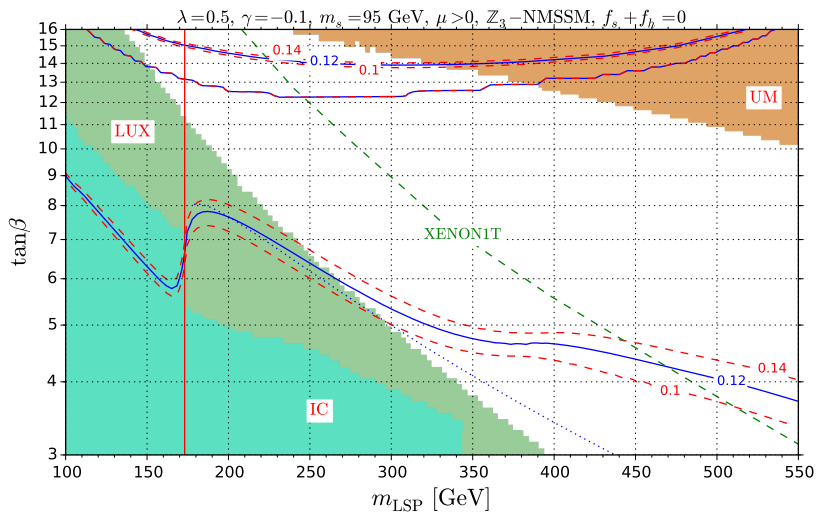
$$\frac{m_\chi}{\mu} - \sin 2\beta \approx \frac{\gamma + \mathcal{A}_s}{1 - \gamma \mathcal{A}_s} \frac{\kappa}{\lambda} \frac{\mu}{\lambda v_h} \left(1 - \left(\frac{m_\chi}{\mu}\right)^2\right)$$

$$m_a \approx 2 m_{\mathrm{LSP}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad m_s^2 + \frac{1}{3} m_{\mathrm{LSP}}^2 + \gamma^2 \left(m_h^2 - m_s^2\right) \approx \Delta_{\hat{s}\hat{s}} + \frac{1}{3} \Delta_{\hat{a}\hat{a}}$$

$$m_s^2 \approx m_{\mathrm{LSP}}^2 \left[\left(\frac{\lambda \,\mathrm{tg}\,\beta}{2\pi}\right)^2 \ln\left(\frac{2 M_{\mathrm{SUSY}}}{m_{\mathrm{LSP}}\,\mathrm{tg}\,\beta}\right) - \frac{1}{3}\right]$$





Conclusions

- We derived current constraints and prospects for SD direct detection for SI blind spots for bino-Higgsino LSP in MSSM and for singlino-Higgsino LSP in NMSSM.
- For bino-Higgsino, if H is decoupled, current DD limits set a lower bound $m_{\tilde{t}} \gtrsim 25$ TeV. For $H \sim 400$ GeV light stops are possible and this scenario will be tested in near future.
- For singlino-Higgsino the allowed parameter space is still large. If m_H, $m_s \gg m_h$ the allowed mass regions are $m_{\rm LSP} \sim 41 - 46$ and $300 - 800$ GeV and will be almost entirely probed by XENON1T.
- In $\mathbb{Z}_3$-NMSSM additional annihilation channels and resonanse with a relax the SD bounds. In particular, $m_{\rm LSP} \gtrsim 400$ GeV may not be explored by XENON1T.
- In the above scenarios, future SD limits will play a crucial role in probing the parameter space.

Backup slides: Higgs sector

- Convenient basis ($\hat{H} = \mathcal{O}_\beta H$):

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{h} \\ \hat{H} \\ \hat{s} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\beta & \sin\beta & 0 \\ \sin\beta & -\cos\beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H_d \\ H_u \\ S \end{pmatrix}$$

- Mass eigenstates:

$$h_i = \tilde{S}_{ij}\hat{H}_j = S_{ij}H_j \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \tilde{S} = S \cdot \mathcal{O}_\beta$$

Explicitly:

$$h_i = \tilde{S}_{h_i\hat{h}}\hat{h} + \tilde{S}_{h_i\hat{H}}\hat{H} + \tilde{S}_{h_i\hat{s}}\hat{s}$$

$$h_i \equiv h, H, s$$

Backup slides: Higgs sector

- Diagonalization ($\Lambda \equiv A_\lambda + \langle \partial_S^2 f \rangle$):

$$\begin{pmatrix} M^2_{\hat{h}\hat{h}} & M^2_{\hat{h}\hat{H}} & M^2_{\hat{h}\hat{s}} \\ M^2_{\hat{h}\hat{H}} & M^2_{\hat{H}\hat{H}} & M^2_{\hat{H}\hat{s}} \\ M^2_{\hat{h}\hat{s}} & M^2_{\hat{H}\hat{s}} & M^2_{\hat{s}\hat{s}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} M^2_{\hat{h}\hat{H}} = \dfrac{1}{2}(M_Z^2 - \lambda^2 v^2)\sin 4\beta \\ M^2_{\hat{H}\hat{s}} = \lambda v \Lambda \cos 2\beta \\ M^2_{\hat{h}\hat{s}} = \lambda v (2\mu - \Lambda \sin 2\beta) \end{cases}$$

  Diagonal elements, $M^2_{\hat{h}\hat{h}}$, $M^2_{\hat{H}\hat{H}}$, $M^2_{\hat{s}\hat{s}}$, are more complicated. We trade them for physical scalar masses (m_h, m_s, m_H).

- For a given $m_h \simeq 125$ GeV, m_s, m_H, μ, λ, Λ, $\mathrm{tg}\,\beta$ we can find numerically $\tilde{S}_{ij}$.

Backup slides: XENON1T – May 2017