

Detecting Dark Matter in NUHM Models

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arXiv:0905.0105

Non-Universal Higgs Masses

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CMSSM → NUHM

CMSSM GUT-scale inputs:

m_0 , $m_{1/2}$ and A_0 and the sign of μ

Use electroweak vacuum conditions:

$$m_A^2(Q) = m_1^2(Q) + m_2^2(Q) + 2\mu^2(Q) + \Delta_A(Q)$$

$$\mu^2 = \frac{m_1^2 - m_2^2 \tan^2 \beta + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 (1 - \tan^2 \beta) + \Delta_\mu^{(1)}}{\tan^2 \beta - 1 + \Delta_\mu^{(2)}},$$

$$Q = (m_{\tilde{\tau}_R} m_{\tilde{\tau}_L})^{1/2}$$

$$m_A \equiv m_A(Q)$$

$$\mu \equiv \mu(m_Z)$$

$$m_1^2(Q) = m_1^2 + c_1,$$

$$m_2^2(Q) = m_2^2 + c_2,$$

$$\mu^2(Q) = \mu^2 + c_\mu,$$

CMSSM → NUHM

CMSSM – Higgs masses determined by $m_1^2(M_{GUT}) = m_2^2(M_{GUT}) = m_0^2$

NUHM1 – One extra free parameter: $m_1^2 = m_2^2$

$$m_1^2(\tan^2 \beta + 1 + \Delta_\mu^{(2)}) = m_2^2(\tan^2 \beta + 1 - \Delta_\mu^{(2)}) + m_Z^2(\tan^2 \beta - 1) - 2\Delta_\mu^{(1)} \\ + (m_A^2 - (\Delta_A(Q) + c_1 + c_2 + 2c_\mu))(\tan^2 \beta - 1 + \Delta_\mu^{(2)}).$$

$$m_1^2 = m_2^2 \tan^2 \beta + \mu^2(\tan^2 \beta - 1 + \Delta_\mu^{(2)}) + \frac{1}{2}m_Z^2(\tan^2 \beta - 1) - \Delta_\mu^{(1)}.$$

NUHM2 – No constraint at GUT scale:

$$m_1^2(1 + \tan^2 \beta) = m_A^2(Q) \tan^2 \beta - \mu^2(\tan^2 \beta + 1 - \Delta_\mu^{(2)}) - (c_1 + c_2 + 2c_\mu) \tan^2 \beta \\ - \Delta_A(Q) \tan^2 \beta - \frac{1}{2}m_{BZ}^2(1 - \tan^2 \beta) - \Delta_\mu^{(1)}$$

$$m_2^2(1 + \tan^2 \beta) = m_A^2(Q) - \mu^2(\tan^2 \beta + 1 + \Delta_\mu^{(2)}) - (c_1 + c_2 + 2c_\mu) \\ - \Delta_A(Q) + \frac{1}{2}m_{BZ}^2(1 - \tan^2 \beta) + \Delta_\mu^{(1)}.$$

DD-Relevant Parameters

Neutralino mass eigenstates:

$$\chi = Z_{\chi 1} \tilde{B} + Z_{\chi 2} \tilde{W} + Z_{\chi 3} \tilde{H}_1 + Z_{\chi 4} \tilde{H}_2.$$

$$(\tilde{W}^3, \tilde{B}, \tilde{H}_1^0, \tilde{H}_2^0) \begin{pmatrix} M_2 & 0 & \frac{-g_2 v_1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{g_2 v_2}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & M_1 & \frac{g_1 v_1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-g_1 v_2}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{-g_2 v_1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{g_1 v_1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\mu \\ \frac{g_2 v_2}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-g_1 v_2}{\sqrt{2}} & -\mu & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{W}^3 \\ \tilde{B} \\ \tilde{H}_1^0 \\ \tilde{H}_2^0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Squark Mixing: $\text{diag}(m_1^2, m_2^2) \equiv \eta M^2 \eta^{-1}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_f & \sin \theta_f e^{i\gamma_f} \\ -\sin \theta_f e^{-i\gamma_f} & \cos \theta_f \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{11} & \eta_{12} \\ \eta_{21} & \eta_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

DD Processes

Neutralino-nucleon interaction Lagrangian:

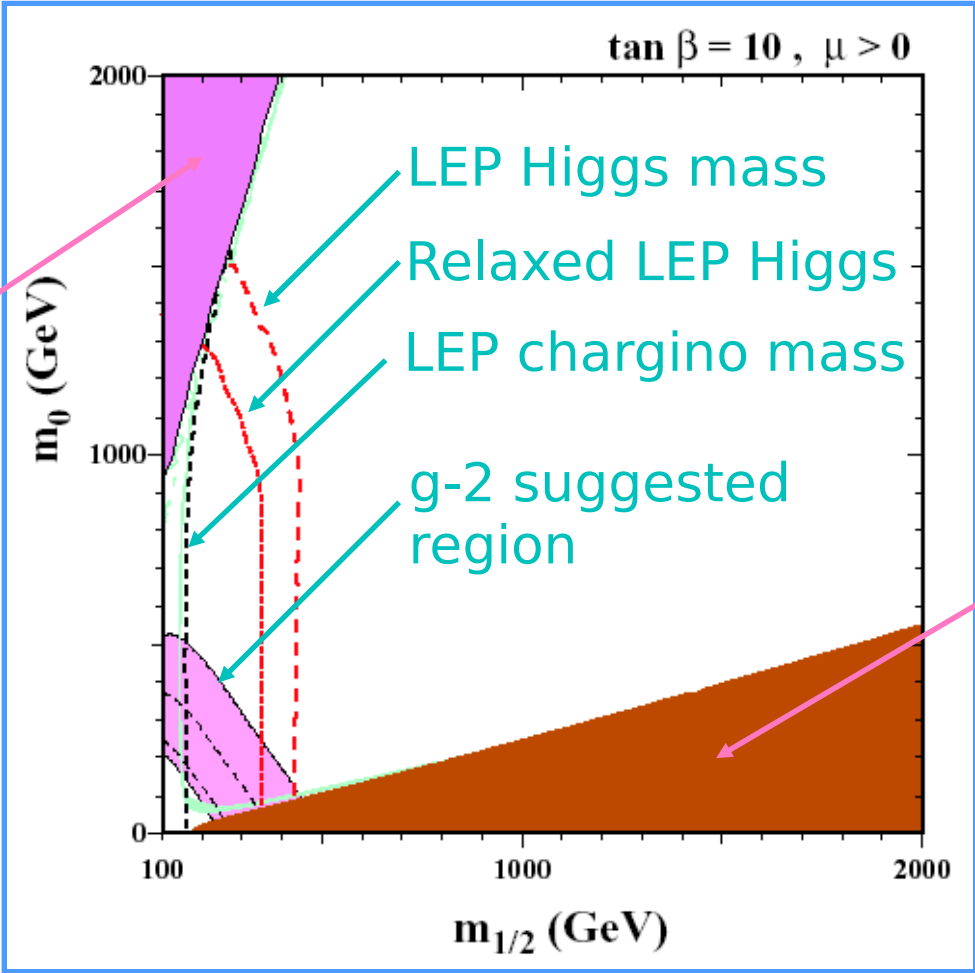
$$\mathcal{L} = \alpha_{2i} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \chi \bar{q}_i \gamma_\mu \gamma^5 q_i + \alpha_{3i} \bar{\chi} \chi \bar{q}_i q_i$$

$$\alpha_{2i} = \frac{1}{4(m_{1i}^2 - m_\chi^2)} [|X_i|^2 + |Y_i|^2] + \frac{1}{4(m_{2i}^2 - m_\chi^2)} [|W_i|^2 + |V_i|^2] - \frac{g^2}{4m_Z^2 \cos^2 \theta_W} [|Z_{\chi 3}|^2 - |Z_{\chi 4}|^2] \frac{T_{3i}}{2}$$

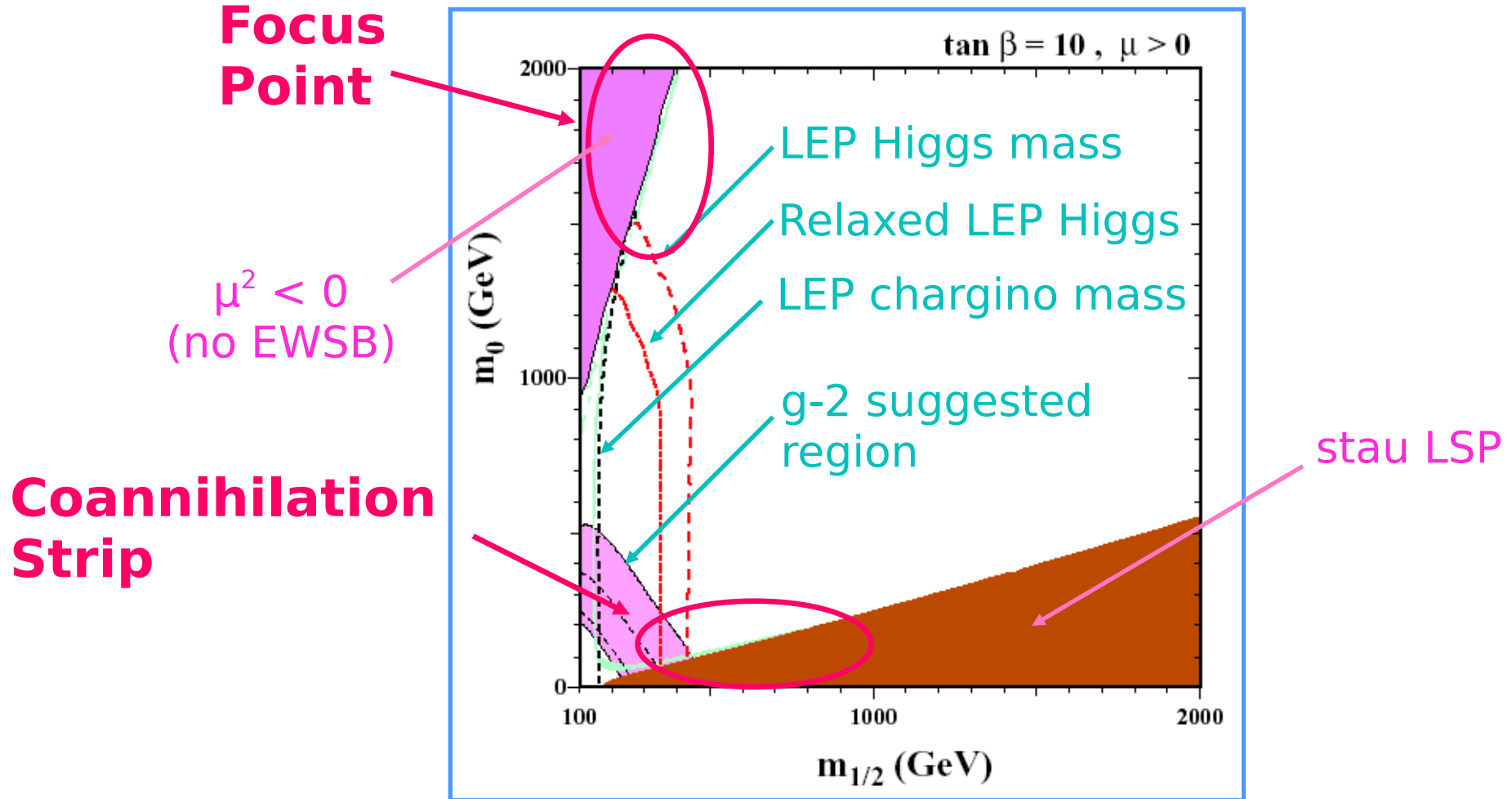
$$\alpha_{3i} = -\frac{1}{2(m_{1i}^2 - m_\chi^2)} \text{Re} [(X_i) (Y_i)^*] - \frac{1}{2(m_{2i}^2 - m_\chi^2)} \text{Re} [(W_i) (V_i)^*] - \frac{gm_{q_i}}{4m_W B_i} \left\{ \left(\frac{D_i^2}{m_{H_2}^2} + \frac{C_i^2}{m_{H_1}^2} \right) \text{Re} [\delta_{2i} (gZ_{\chi 2} - g'Z_{\chi 1})] + D_i C_i \left(\frac{1}{m_{H_2}^2} - \frac{1}{m_{H_1}^2} \right) \text{Re} [\delta_{1i} (gZ_{\chi 2} - g'Z_{\chi 1})] \right\},$$

CMSSM

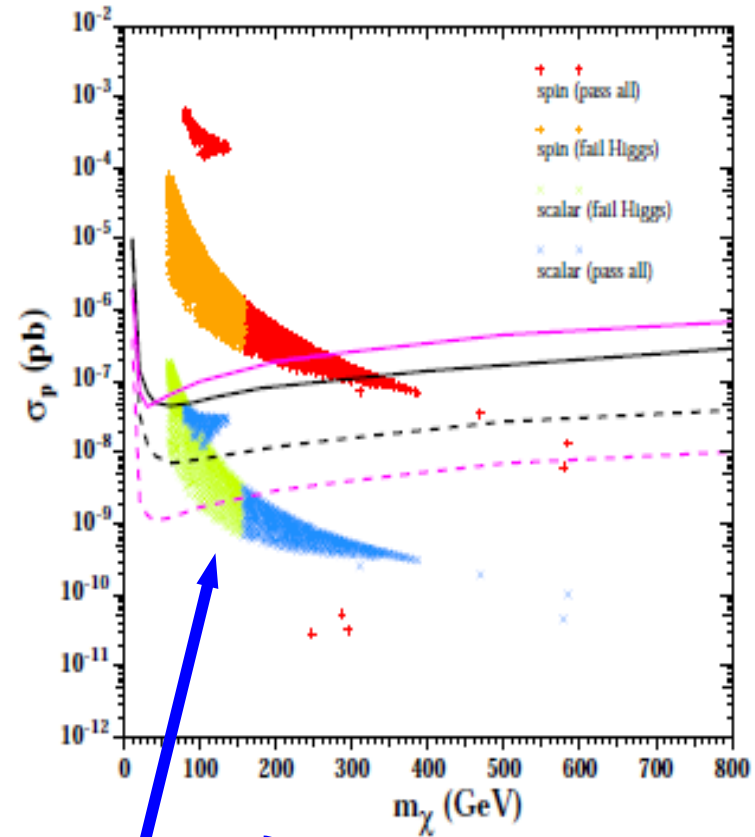
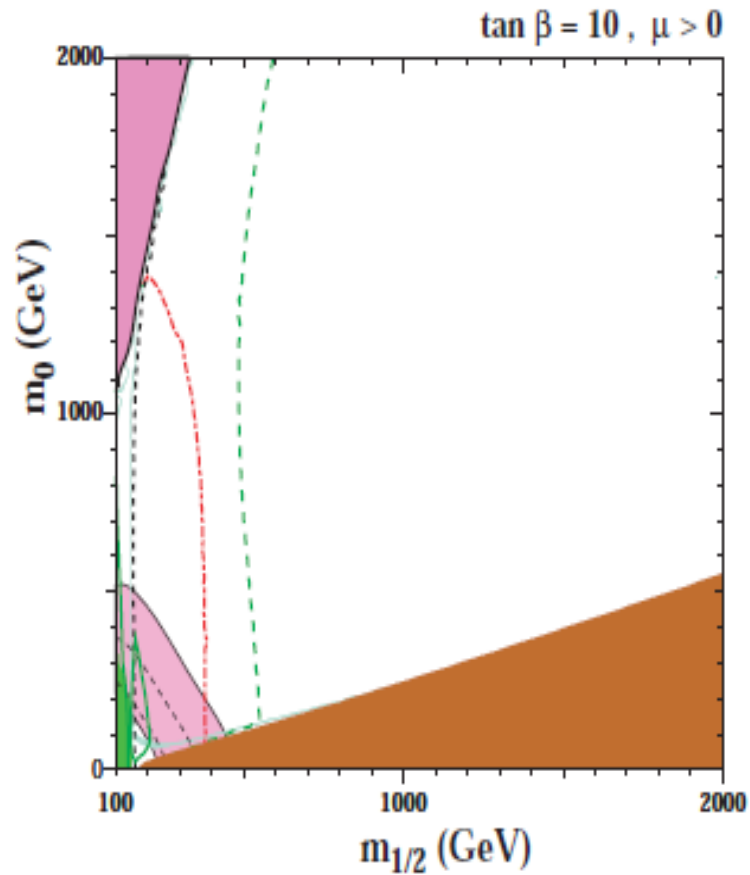
$\mu^2 < 0$
(no EWSB)



CMSSM

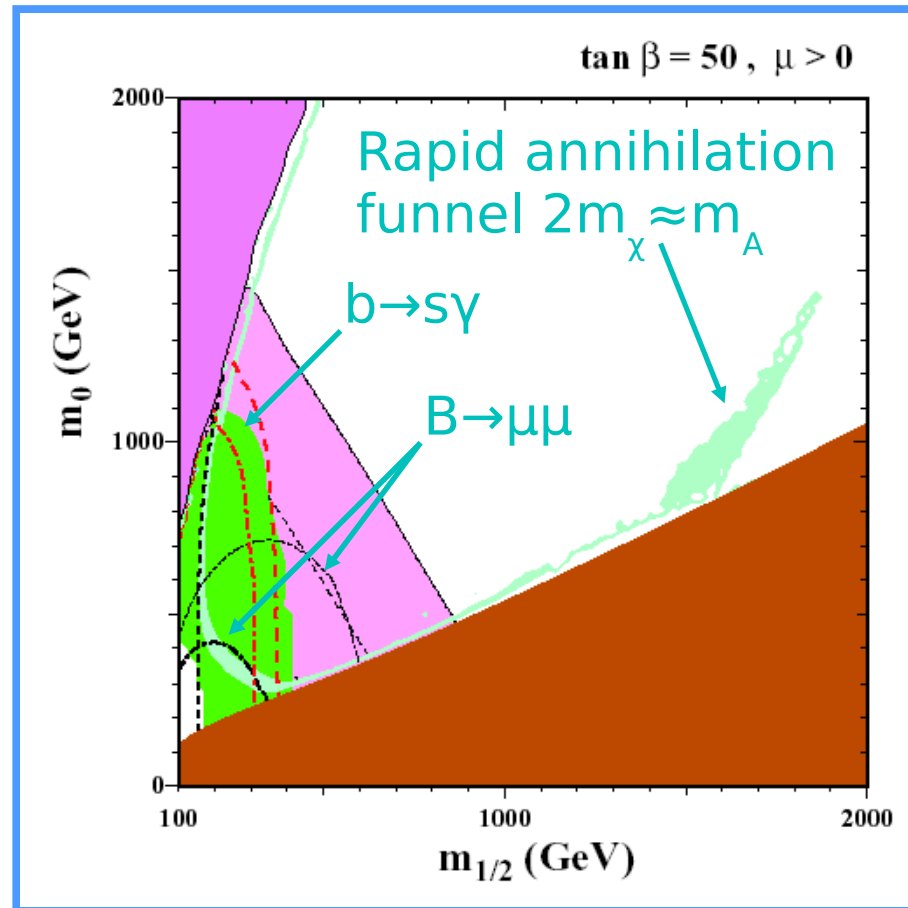


CMSSM

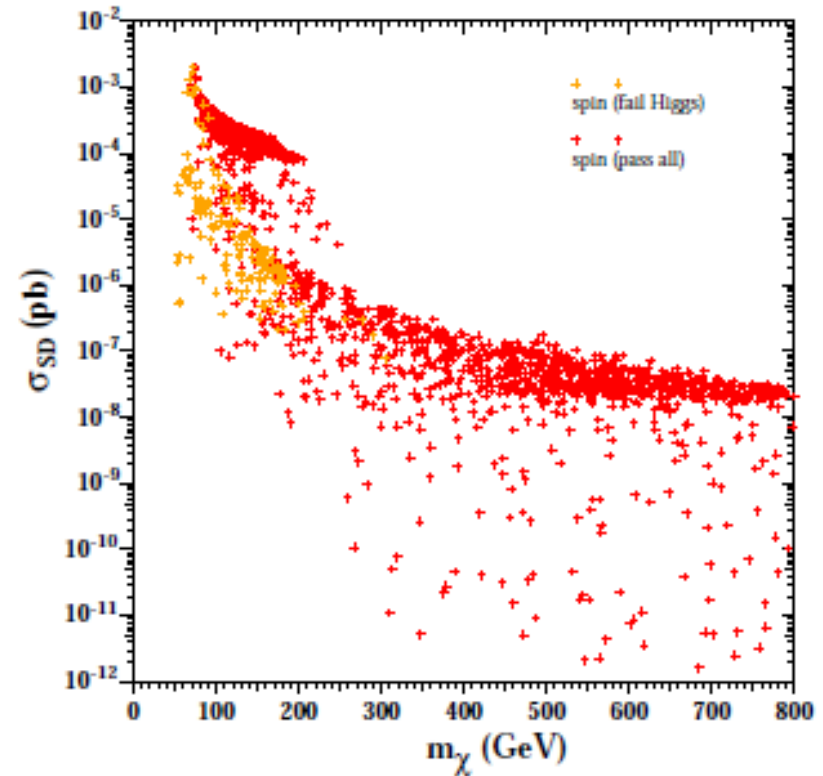
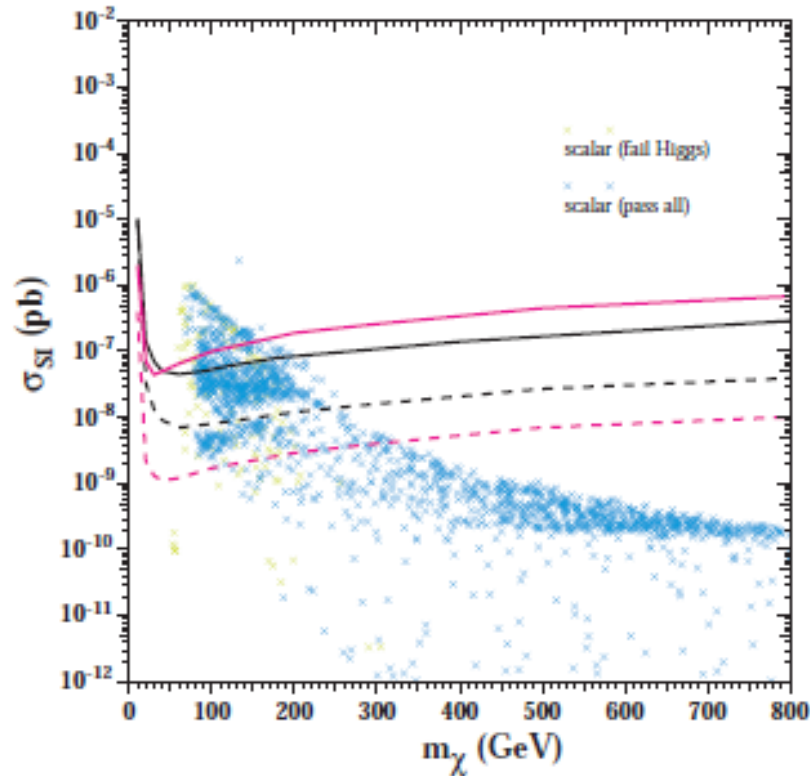


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If } \Omega_\chi < \Omega_{DM}^{WMAP} \text{ then} \\ \sigma = \sigma_0 \frac{\Omega_\chi}{\Omega_{DM}^{WMAP}} \end{array} \right\}$$

CMSSM

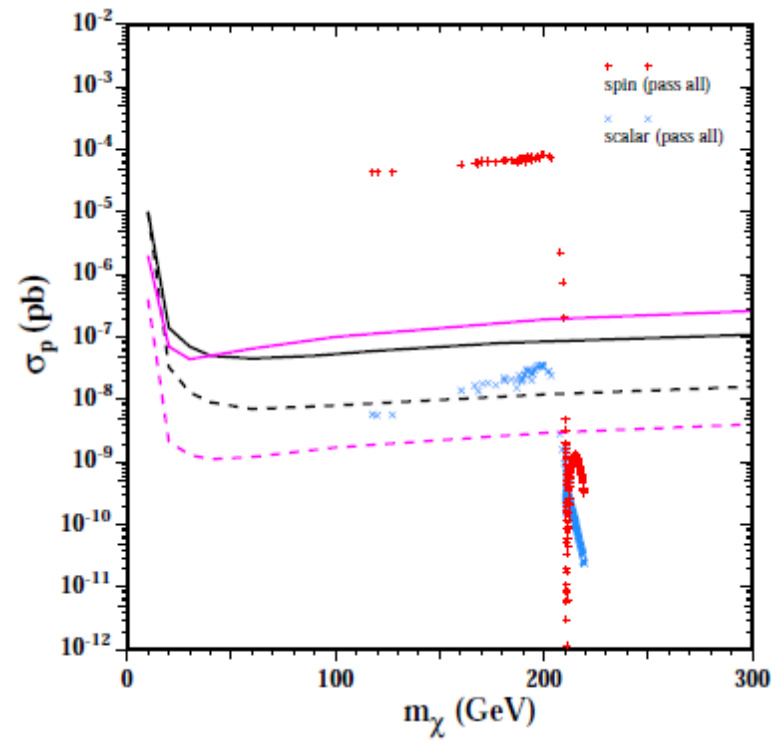
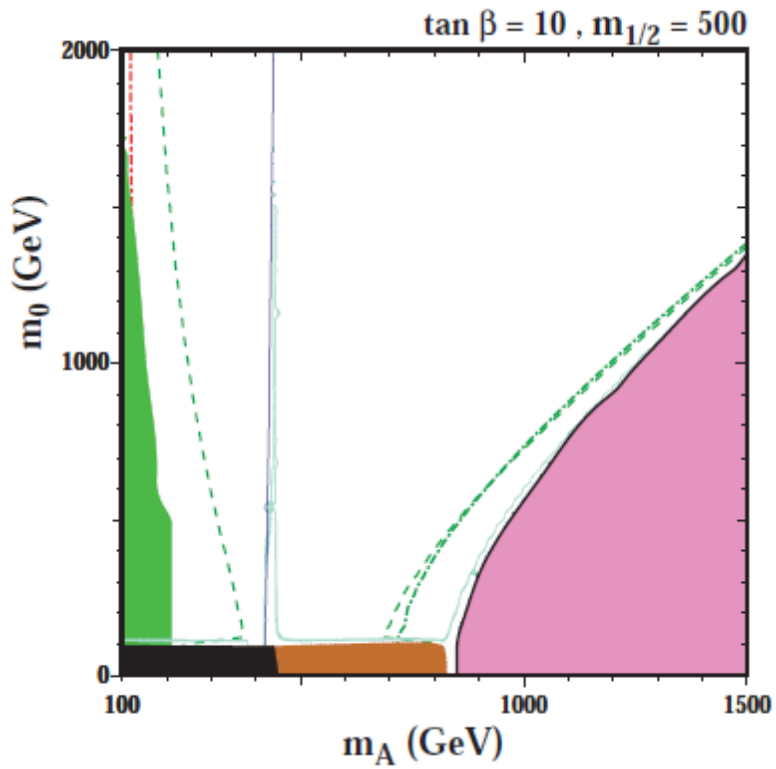


CMSSM

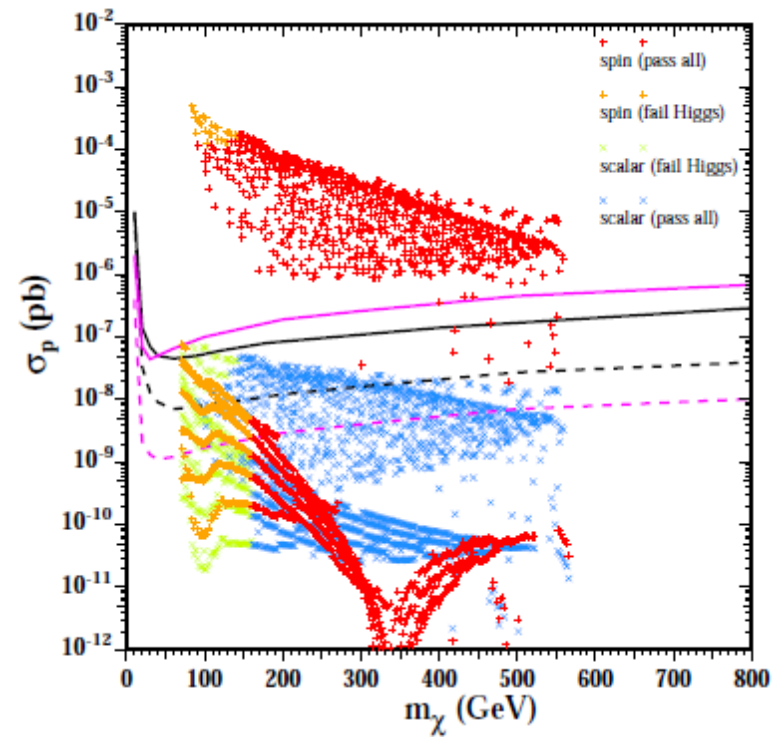
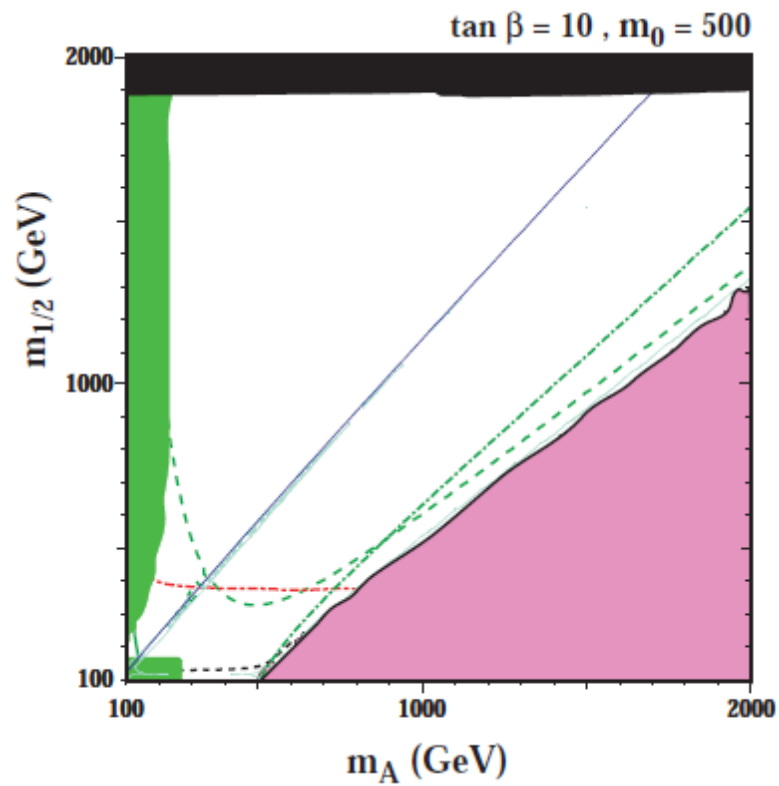


$5 \leq \tan \beta \leq 55$, $0 \leq m_{1/2} \leq 2000$ GeV, 100 GeV $\leq m_0 \leq 2000$ GeV,
 $-3m_{1/2} \leq A_0 \leq 3m_{1/2}$ We consider $\mu < 0$ only for $\tan \beta < 30$.

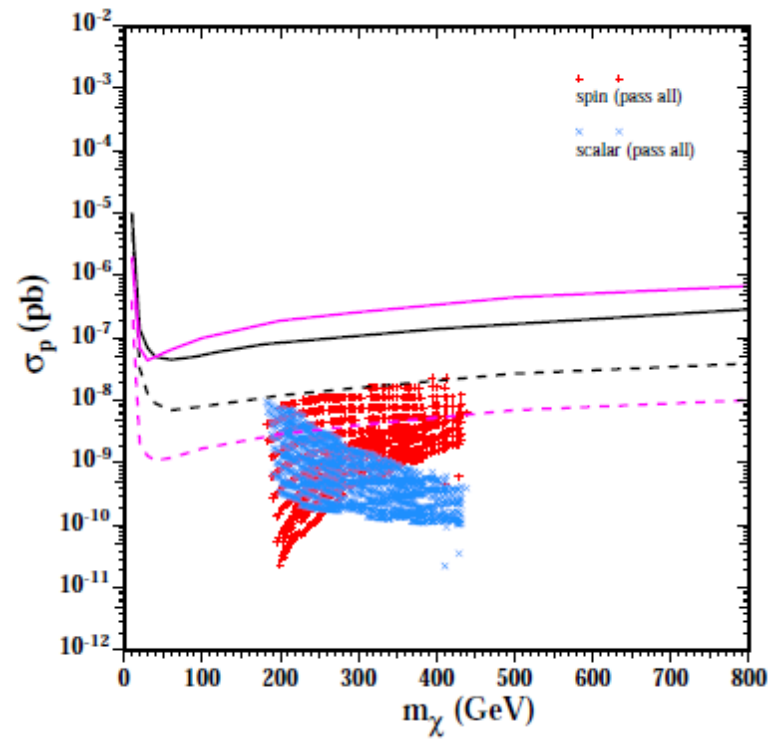
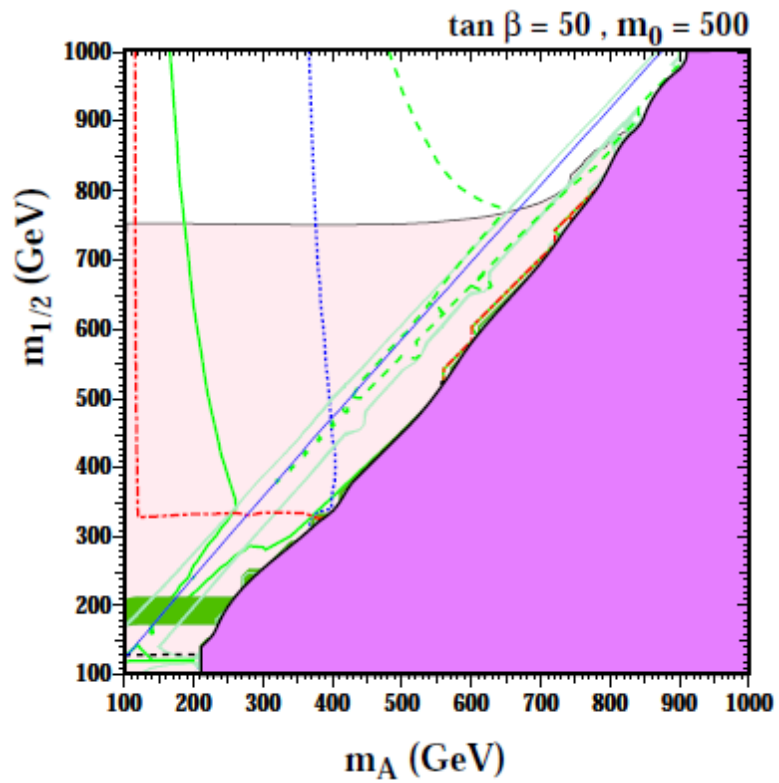
NUHM1



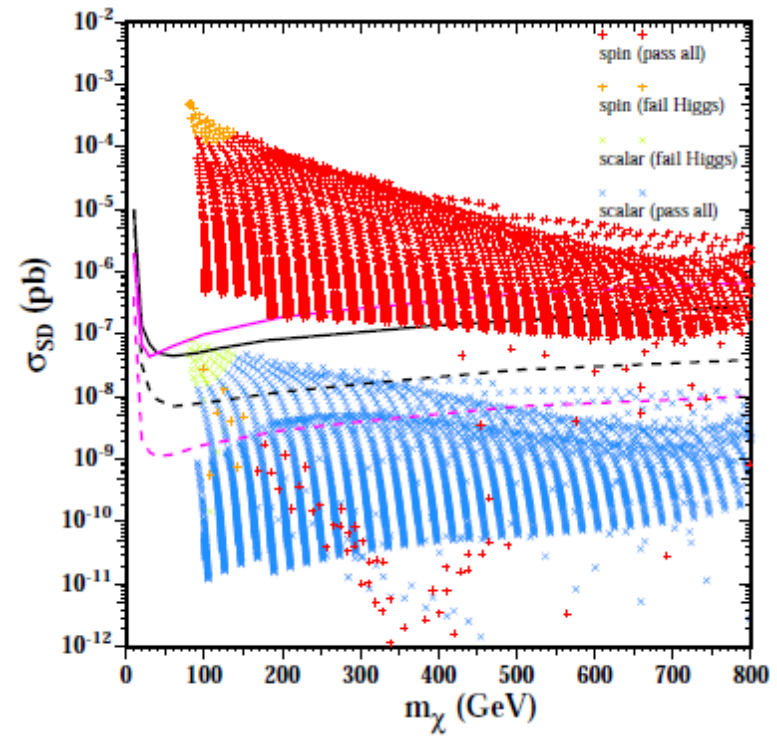
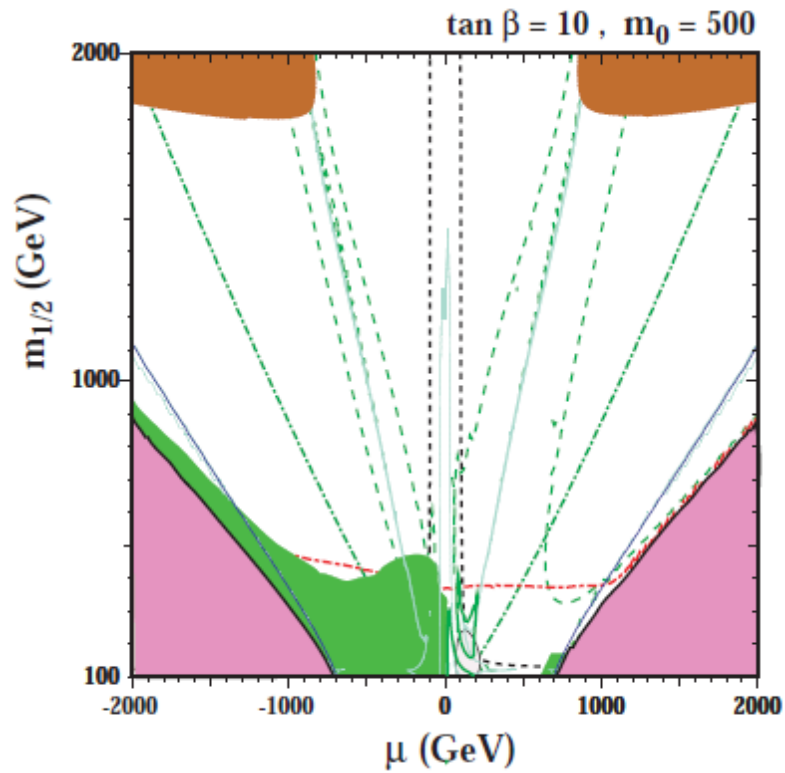
NUHM1



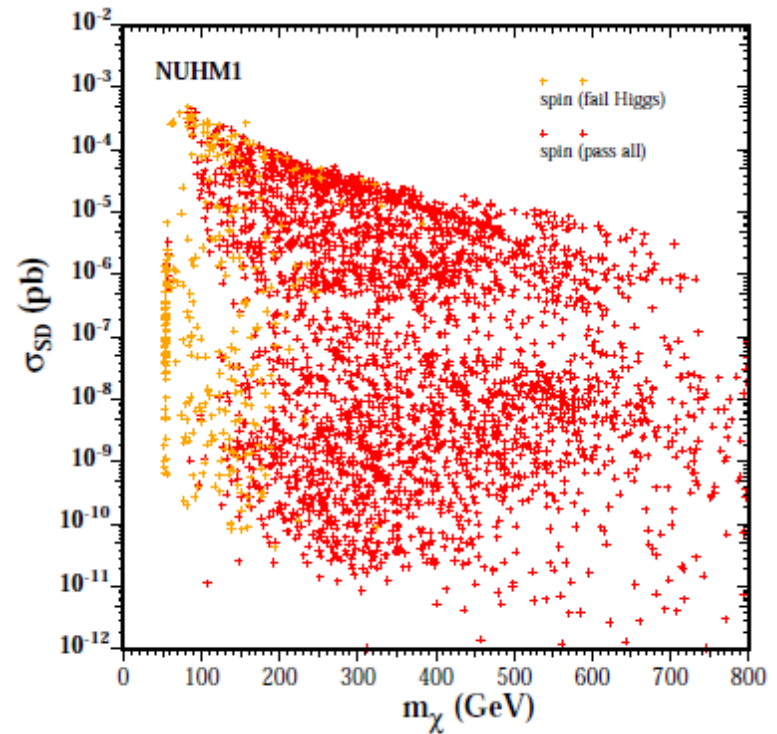
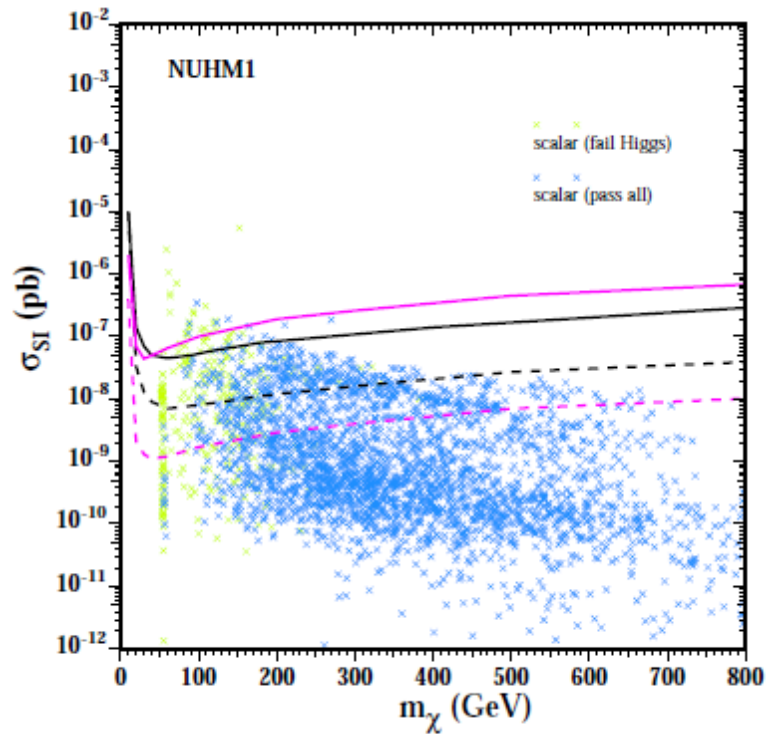
NUHM1



NUHM1

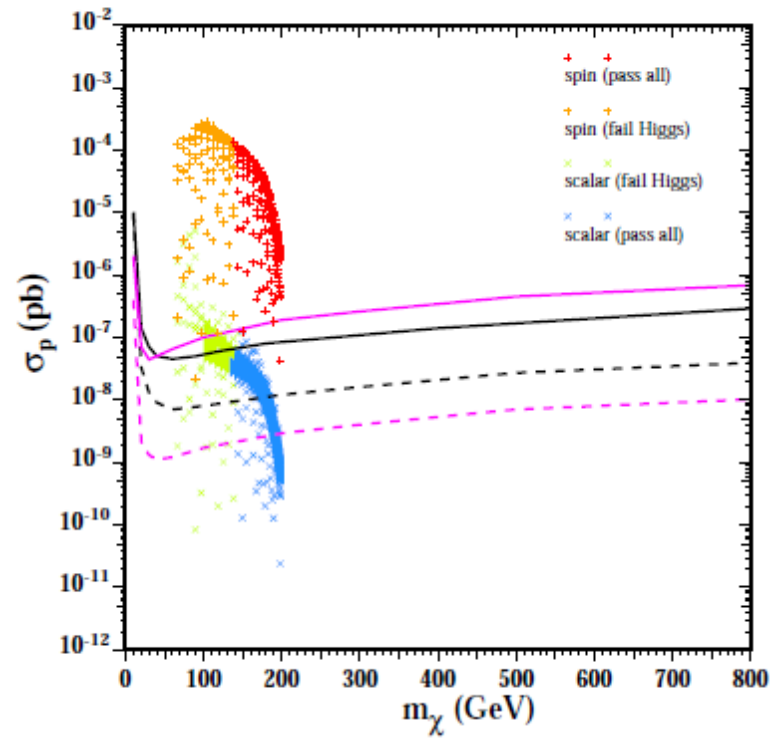
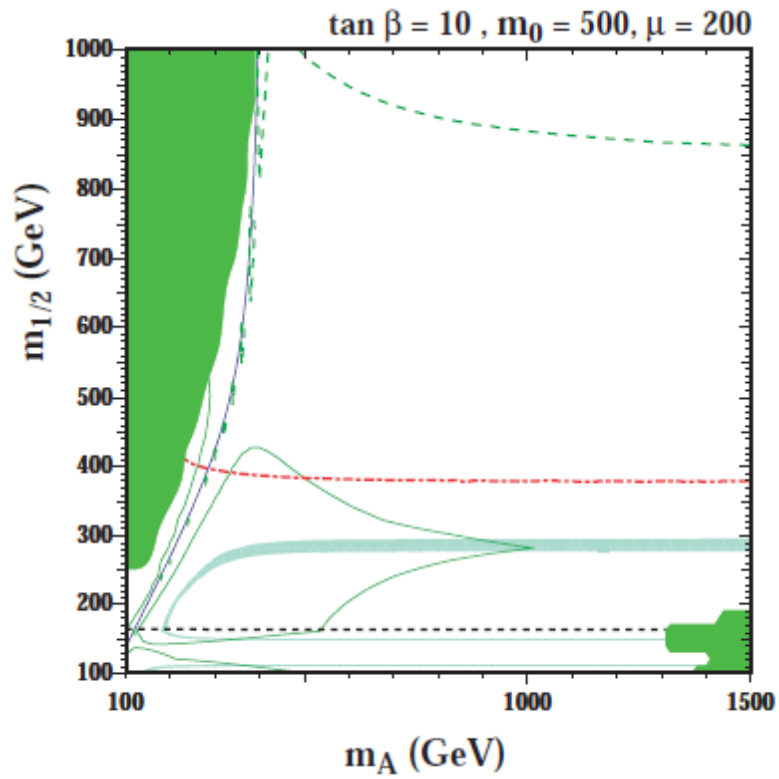


NUHM1

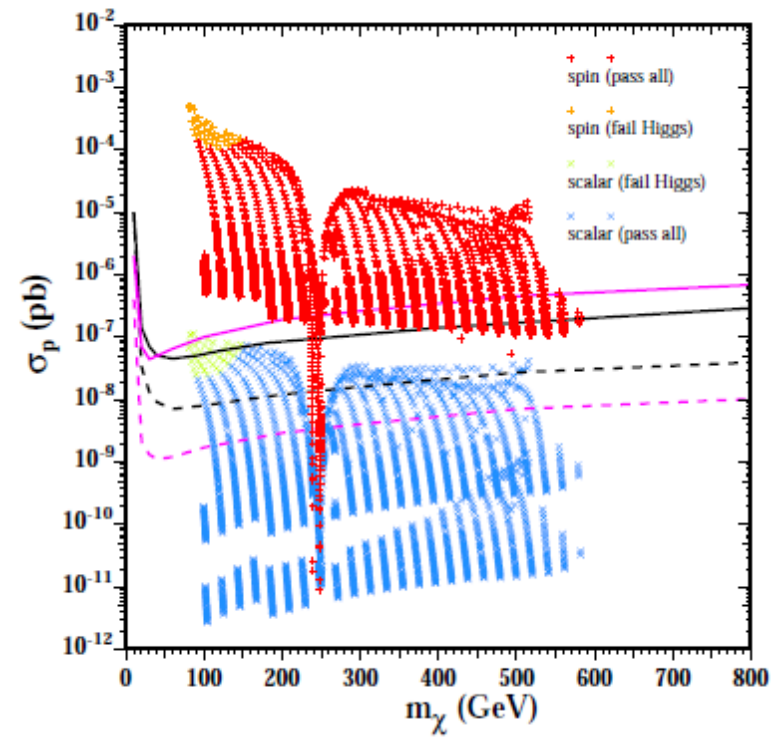
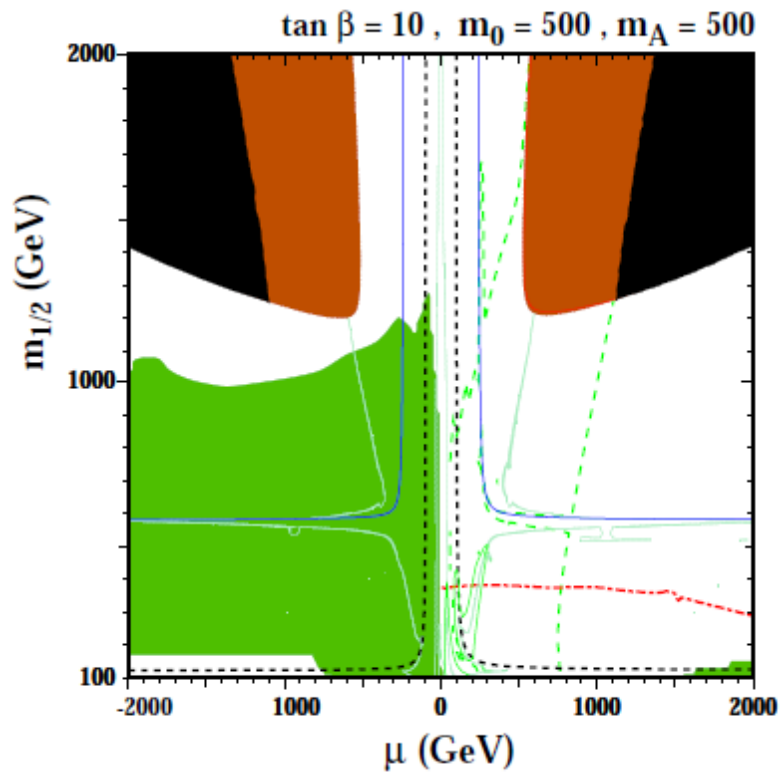


In both plots, we scan $5 \leq \tan \beta \leq 55$, $0 \leq m_{1/2} \leq 2000$ GeV, 100 GeV $\leq m_0 \leq 2000$ GeV, and $-3m_{1/2} \leq A_0 \leq 3m_{1/2}$. The common GUT-scale value of $m_1 = m_2$ is in the range $(-2000, 2000)$ GeV.

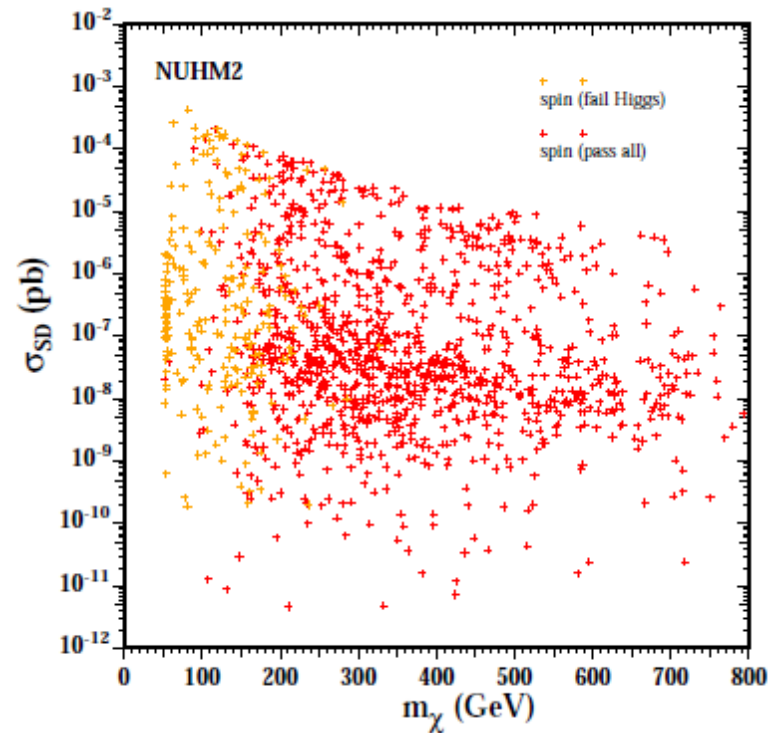
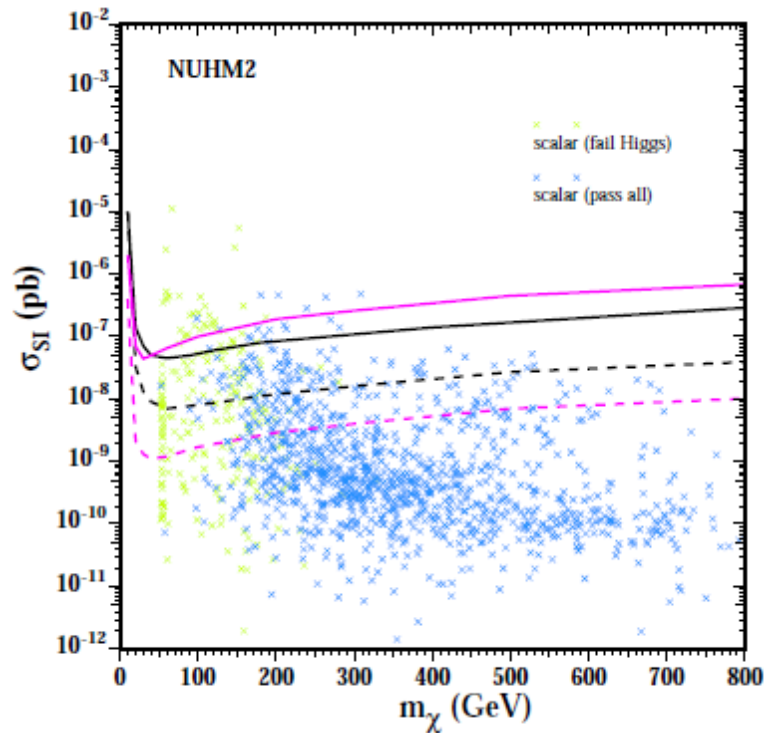
NUHM2



NUHM2



NUHM2



In both scans, we scan $5 \leq \tan \beta \leq 55$, $0 \leq m_{1/2} \leq 2000$ GeV, 100 GeV $\leq m_0 \leq 2000$ GeV, $-3m_{1/2} \leq A_0 \leq 3m_{1/2}$, and the GUT-scale values of m_1 and m_2 are each in the range $(-2000, 2000)$ GeV.

Summary

- Additional cosmologically-viable regions of parameter space lead to broader ranges of DM scattering rates than are possible in the CMSSM
 - Larger cross sections at larger mass (crossover regions with substantial Higgsino component)
 - Smaller cross sections at smaller mass (relic density suppressed by some mechanism?)
- If we observe SI scattering by heavy WIMP (not CMSSM), could be in crossover region...
- If LHC establishes light LSP but we don't see SI scattering, could mean Higgsino-like LSP