

Phenomenology of Dark Matter — Precision Calculation and Minimal Models

Björn Herrmann

Laboratoire d'Annecy-le-Vieux de Physique Théorique (LAPTh)
Université Savoie Mont Blanc / CNRS



Graduiertenkolleg “Strong and Weak Interactions — from Hadrons to Dark Matter”
Graduate Days 2015 — 25 November 2015, Münster/Telgte

Curriculum Vitae

- 2000–2005 Studies of Physics
Universität Karlsruhe and Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble
Double diploma programme of Franco-German University
- 2005–2008 PhD thesis
Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble, LPSC Grenoble
Supervisor: Prof. Michael Klasen
- 2008–2010 Postdoctoral researcher
Universität Würzburg, Institut für Theoretische Physik und Astrophysik
Working group of Prof. Werner Porod
- 2010–2011 Young Investigator Group Leader
Deutsches Elektronen Synchrotron (DESY) Hamburg
Excellence Initiative “Connecting particles with the cosmos”
- since 2011 Maître de Conférences (tenured assistant professor)
Université Savoie Mont Blanc, LAPTh Annecy-le-Vieux
- since 2015 Organizer of the “PhysTeV Les Houches” workshop series
(with Fawzi Boudjema and Diego Guadagnoli)

Flavour violation in supersymmetric theories

- Constraints on the NMFV MSSM parameter space
K. De Causmaecker, B. Fuks, B. Herrmann, N. Mahmoudi, B. O'Leary, W. Porod, S. Sekmen, N. Strobbe — arXiv:1509.05414
- Signatures of non-minimal squark flavour violation at the LHC
A. Bartl, H. Eberl, B. Herrmann, K. Hidaka, W. Majerotto, W. Porod — PLB 698 (2011) — arXiv:1007.5483
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M. Bruhnke, B. Herrmann, W. Porod — JHEP 1009 (2010) — arXiv:1007.2100
- Reconstruction of the squark sector of the MSSM at the LHC
B. Herrmann, W. Porod — *in progress*
- Footprints of $SU(5)$ -like unification in observables at the LHC
S. Fichet, B. Herrmann, Y. Stoll — PLB 742 (2015) — arXiv:1403.3397
S. Fichet, B. Herrmann, Y. Stoll — JHEP 1505 (2015) — arXiv:1501.05307
Y. Stoll, B. Herrmann, S. Fichet — *to be published*

Two Higgs Doublet Models (e.g. Inert Doublet Model)

- Constraints from dark matter, Higgs boson, vacuum stability
A. Goudelis, B. Herrmann, O. Stal — JHEP 1309 (2013) — arXiv:1303.3010
- Constraints from LHC searches
G. Bélanger, B. Dumont, A. Goudelis, B. Herrmann, S. Kraml, D. Sengupta — PRD 91(2015) — arXiv:1503.07367

Precision calculations for dark matter annihilation...

Minimal models for dark matter (and more)...

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Precision calculations for dark matter annihilation...

Minimal models for dark matter (and more)...

→ next 20–25 minutes...



Predicting the dark matter relic density more precisely

<http://dmnl.hepforge.org>

Universität Münster

Sonja Esch, Oleh Fedkevych,
Michael Klasen, Karol Kovařík,
Saskia Schmiemann, Patrick Steppeler



LAPTh Annecy-le-Vieux

Björn Herrmann



LPTHE Paris

Julia Harz



<http://dmnlo.hepforge.org>

The Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM)

SM Particles		Spin		Spin	Superpartners	
Quarks	$(u_L \ d_L)$	1/2	Q	0	$(\tilde{u}_L \ \tilde{d}_L)$	Squarks
	u_R^\dagger	1/2	\bar{u}	0	\tilde{u}_R^*	
	d_R^\dagger	1/2	\bar{d}	0	\tilde{d}_R^*	
Leptons	$(\nu \ e_L)$	1/2	L	0	$(\tilde{\nu} \ \tilde{e}_L)$	Sleptons
	e_R^\dagger	1/2	\bar{e}	0	\tilde{e}_R^*	
Higgs	$(H_u^+ \ H_u^0)$	0	H_u	1/2	$(\tilde{H}_u^+ \ \tilde{H}_u^0)$	Higgsinos
	$(H_d^0 \ H_d^-)$	0	H_d	1/2	$(\tilde{H}_d^0 \ \tilde{H}_d^-)$	
W bosons	W^0, W^\pm	1		1/2	$\tilde{W}^0, \tilde{W}^\pm$	Winos
B boson	B^0	1		1/2	\tilde{B}^0	Bino
Gluon	g	1		1/2	\tilde{g}	Gluino
Graviton	G	2		3/2	\tilde{G}	Gravitino

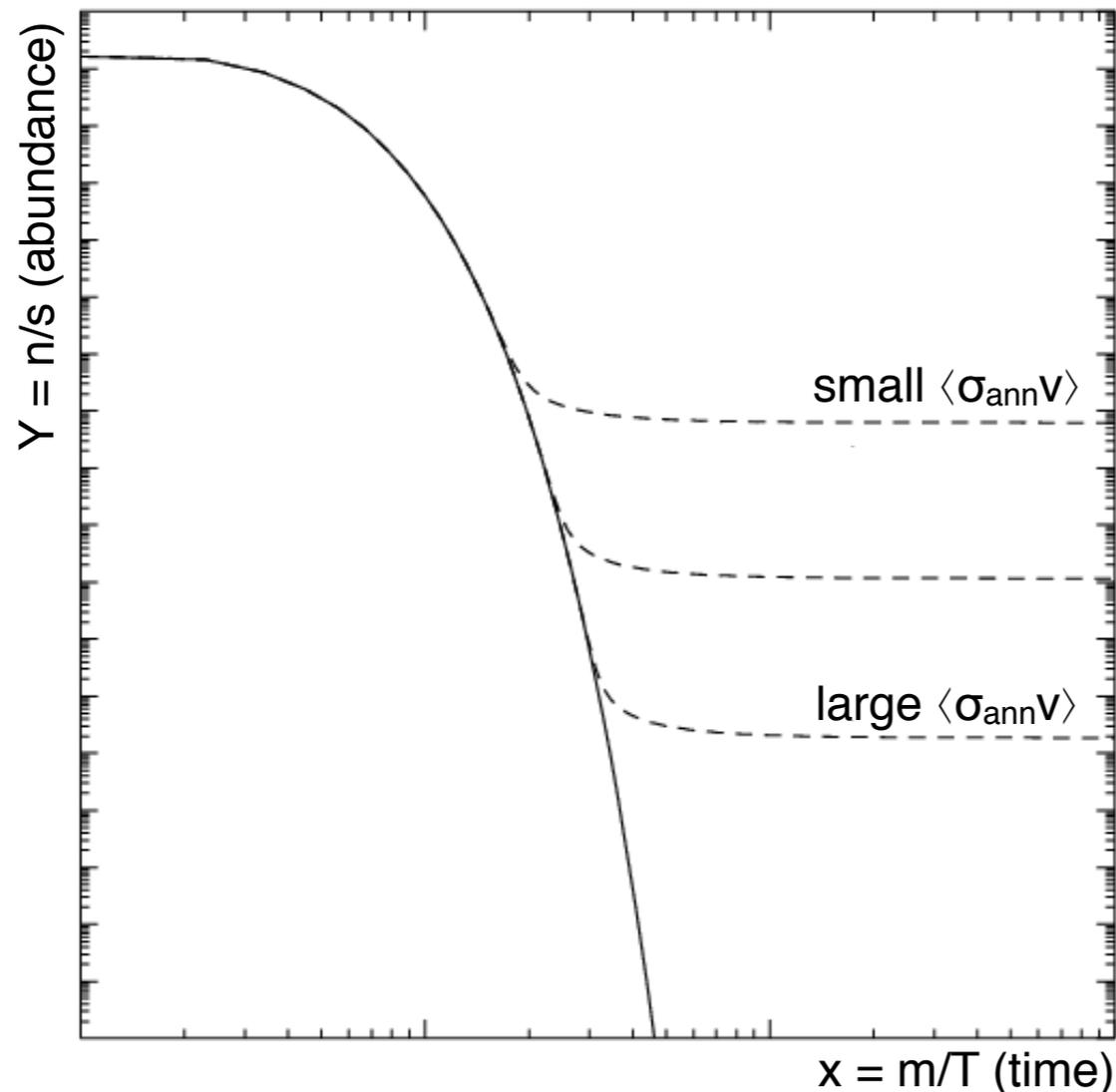
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Higgs	$(H_u^+ \ H_u^0)$	0	H_u	1/2	$\tilde{\chi}_{1,2,3,4}^0$	Neutralinos
	$(H_d^0 \ H_d^-)$	0	H_d			
W bosons	W^0, W^\pm	1		1/2	$\tilde{\chi}_{1,2}^\pm$	Charginos
B boson	B^0	1				
Gluon	g	1		1/2	\tilde{g}	Gluino
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Lightest neutralino is dark matter (WIMP) candidate “par excellence”

$$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 = Z_{1\tilde{B}}\tilde{B} + Z_{1\tilde{W}}\tilde{W} + Z_{1\tilde{H}_1}\tilde{H}_1 + Z_{1\tilde{H}_2}\tilde{H}_2$$

Dark matter relic abundance — freeze-out picture



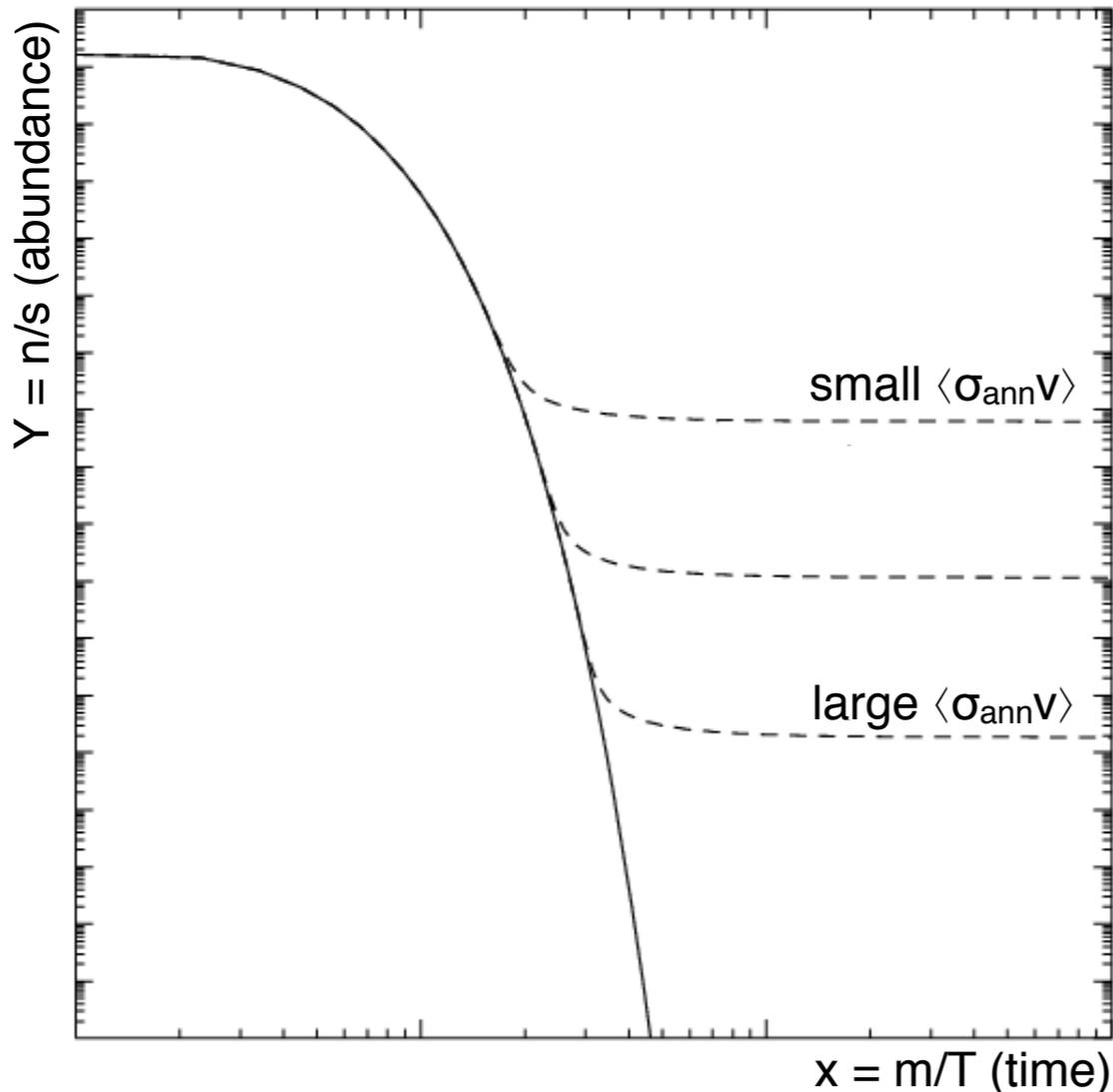
Time evolution of number density of the relic particle described by Boltzmann equation

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -3Hn - \langle\sigma_{\text{ann}}v\rangle (n^2 - n_{\text{eq}}^2)$$

Prediction of dark matter relic density (if masses and interactions are known)

$$\Omega_{\chi} h^2 = \frac{m_{\chi} n_{\chi}}{\rho_{\text{crit}}} \sim \frac{1}{\langle\sigma_{\text{ann}}v\rangle}$$

Dark matter relic abundance — freeze-out picture



Dark matter relic abundance very precisely known
Planck collaboration 2015

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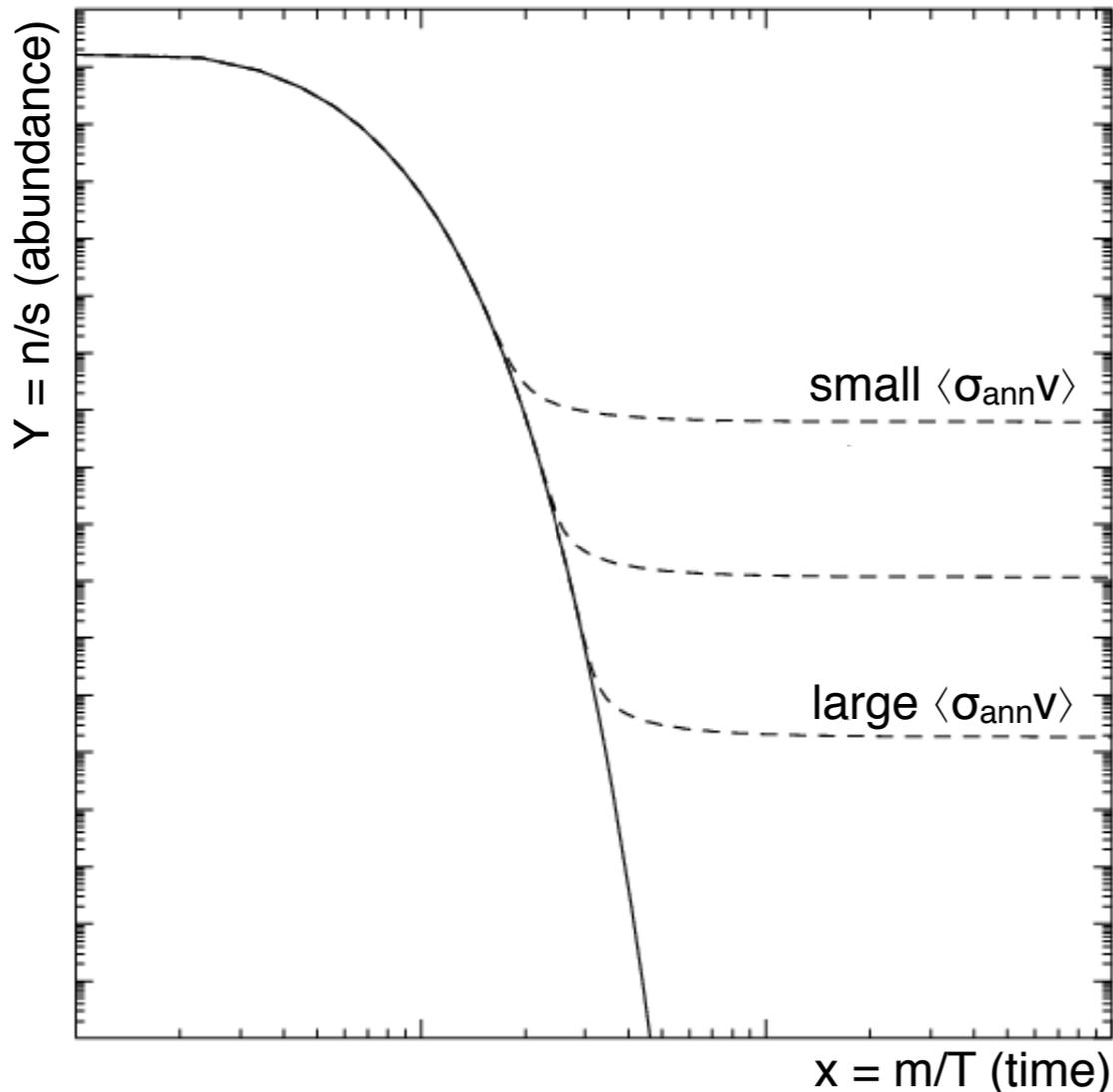
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(dis)favoured parameter regions...?

$$\Omega_{\text{CDM}} h^2 = 0.1199 \pm 0.0022$$

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Computational tools allow an efficient calculation of the (neutralino) relic density:

DarkSUSY Bergström, Edsjö, Gondolo *et al.* 2004-2015, **micrOMEGAs** Bélanger, Boudjema, Pukhov *et al.* 2003-2015, ...

A closer look on the (co)annihilation cross-section

Cross-section in Boltzmann equation includes the sum over all relevant processes

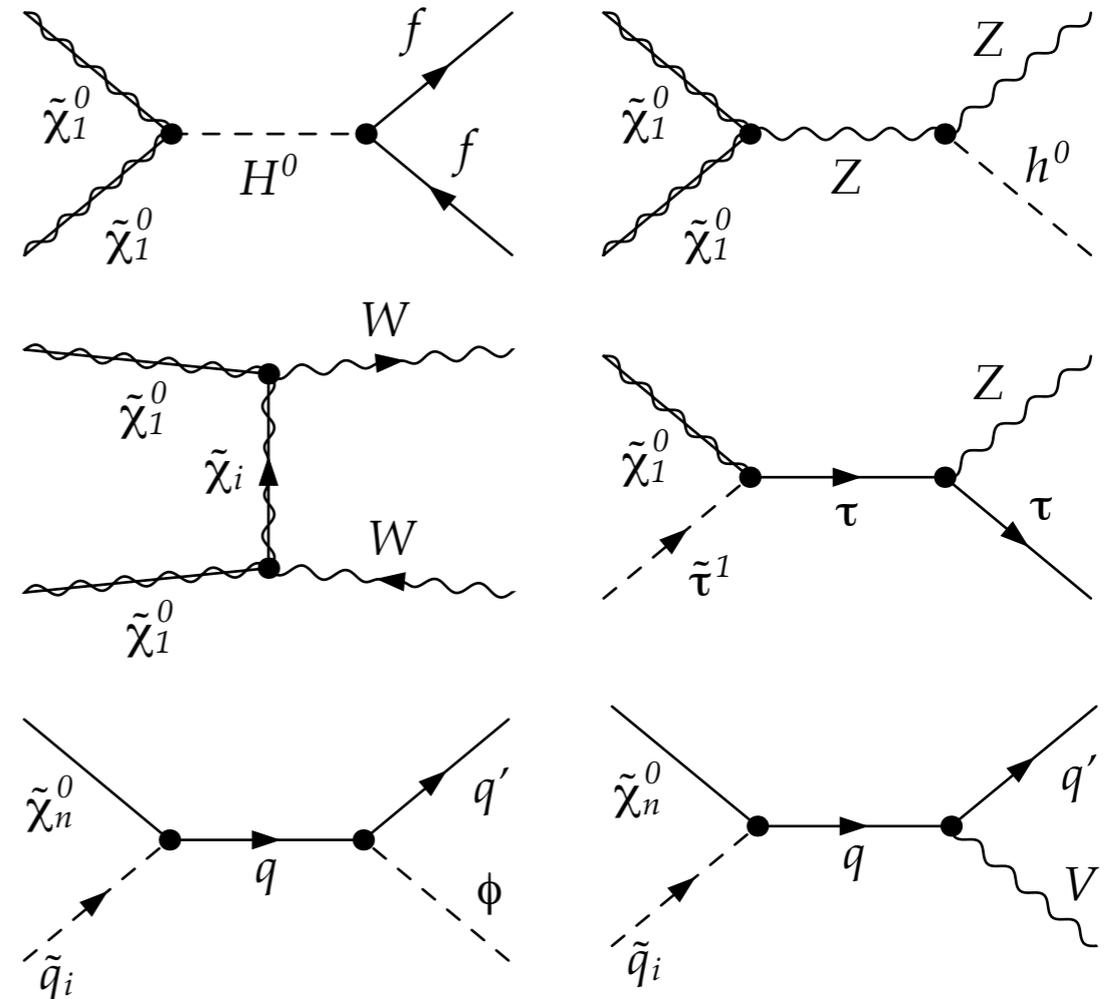
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$$\langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle = \sum_{i,j} \sigma_{ij} v_{ij} \frac{n_i^{\text{eq}}}{n_{\chi}} \frac{n_j^{\text{eq}}}{n_{\chi}}$$



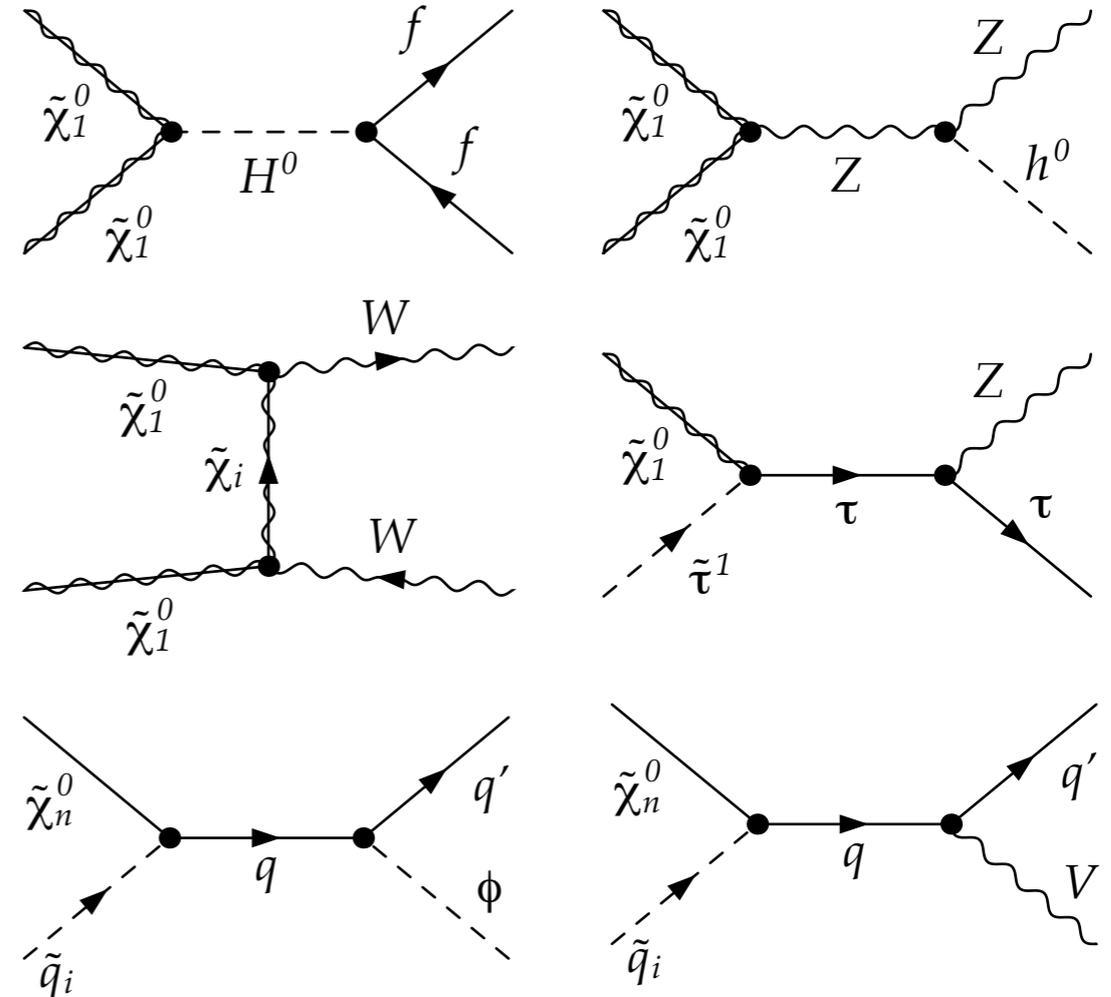
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$$\frac{n_i^{\text{eq}}}{n_{\chi}} \sim \exp \left\{ -\frac{m_i - m_{\chi}}{T} \right\}$$

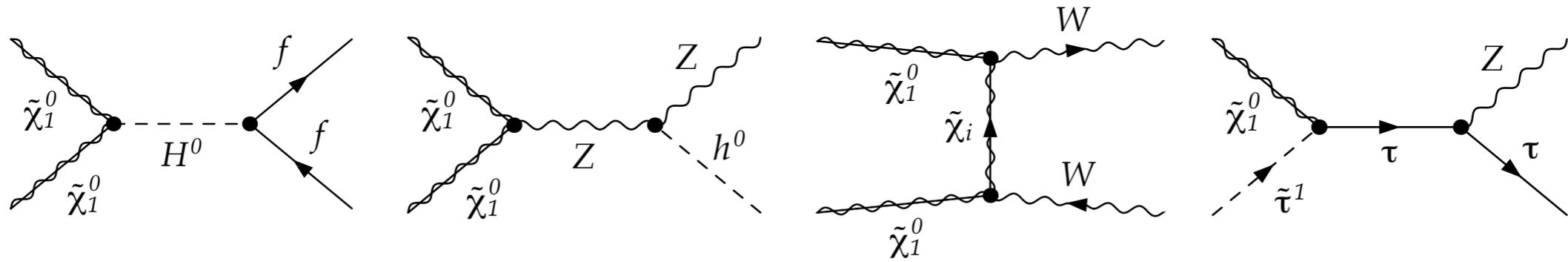


Only co-annihilations with almost mass-degenerate particles are numerical relevant

Typical examples in MSSM: other neutralinos, charginos, stau, stop

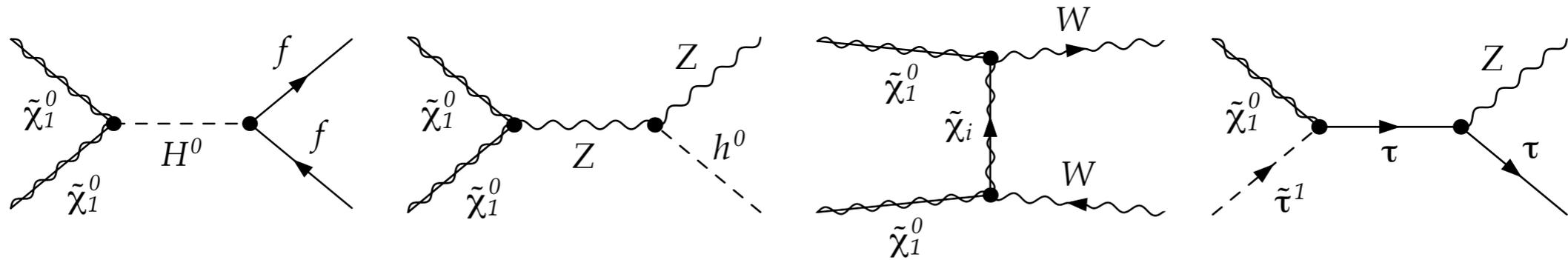
Motivation for higher order corrections

All processes implemented in public codes — **but only at the (effective) tree-level**



Motivation for higher order corrections

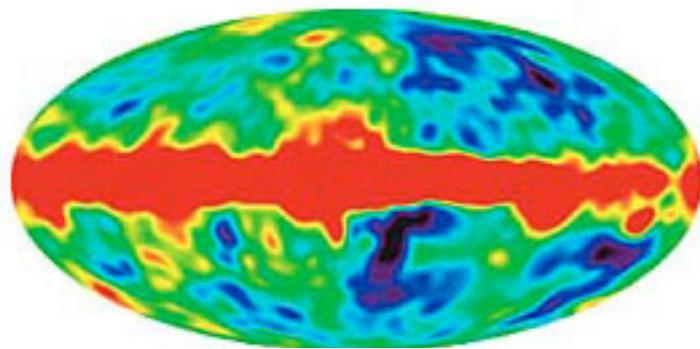
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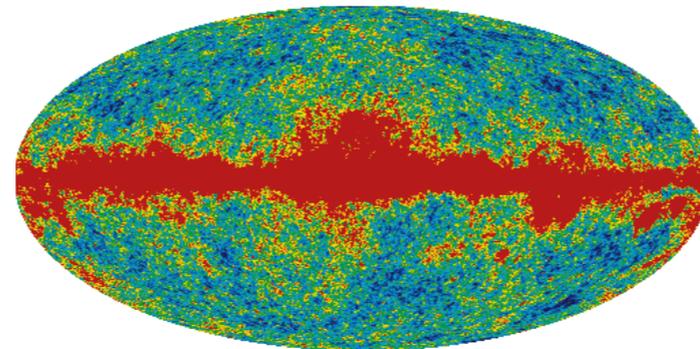
Higher-order loop corrections can give important contributions to cross-sections

In particular, sizeable impact from QCD corrections due to strong coupling constant

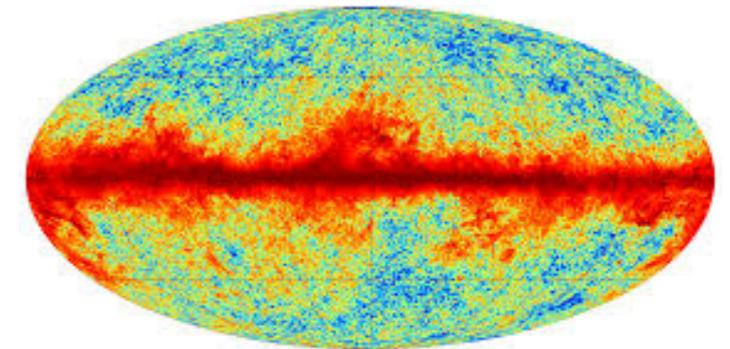
More precise theoretical predictions needed to keep up with experimental improvements



COBE 1989



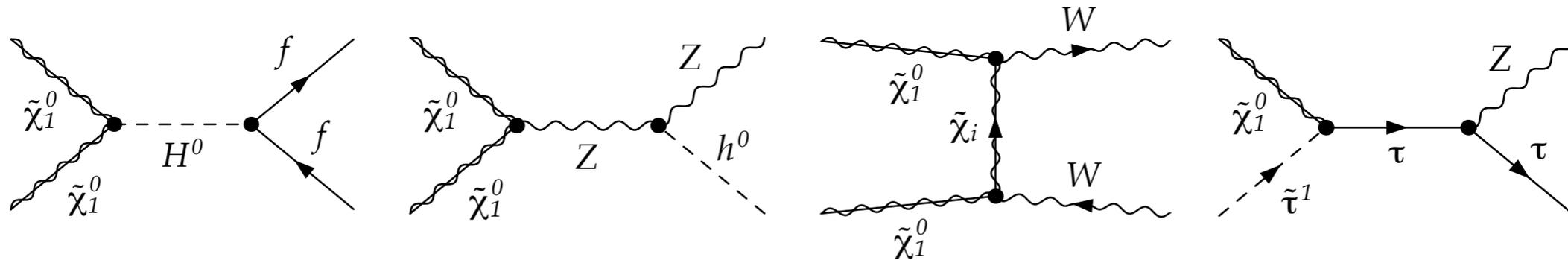
WMAP 2002



Planck 2013

Motivation for higher order corrections

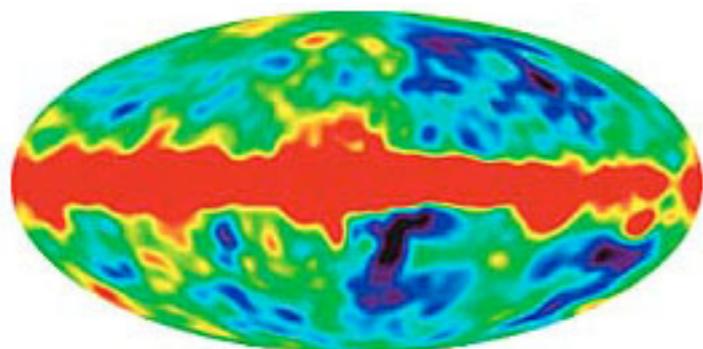
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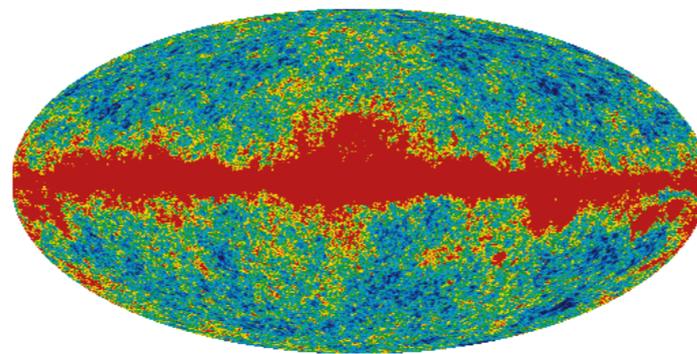
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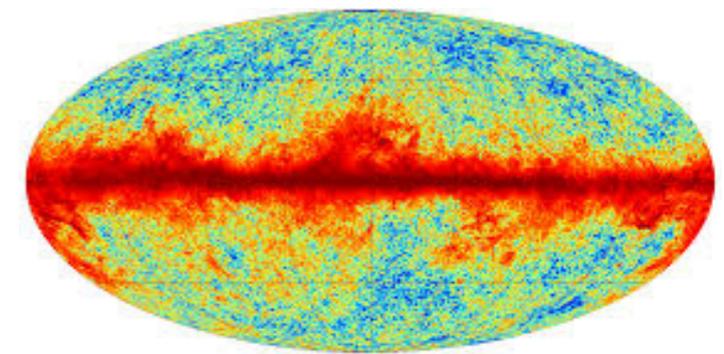
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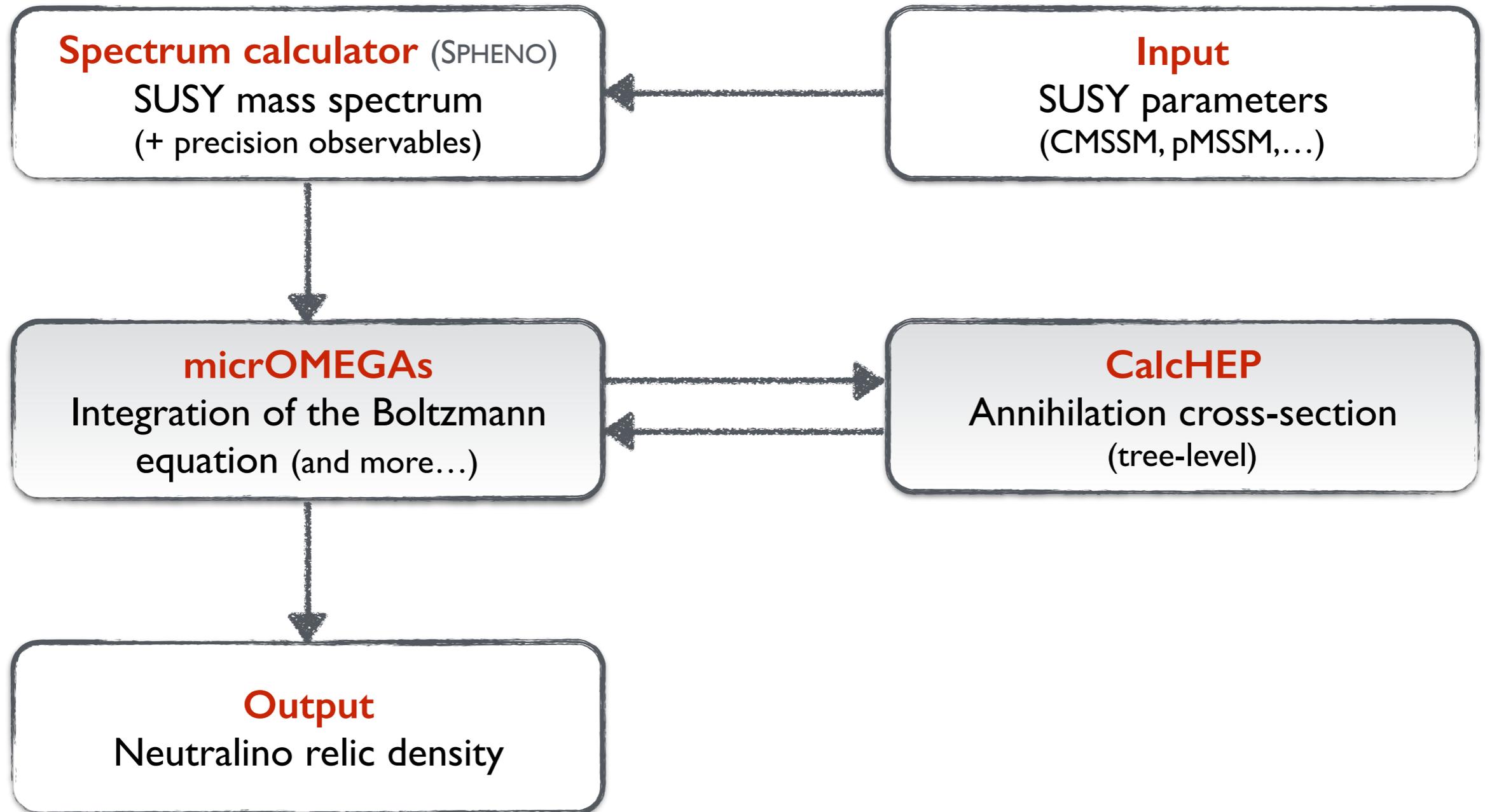
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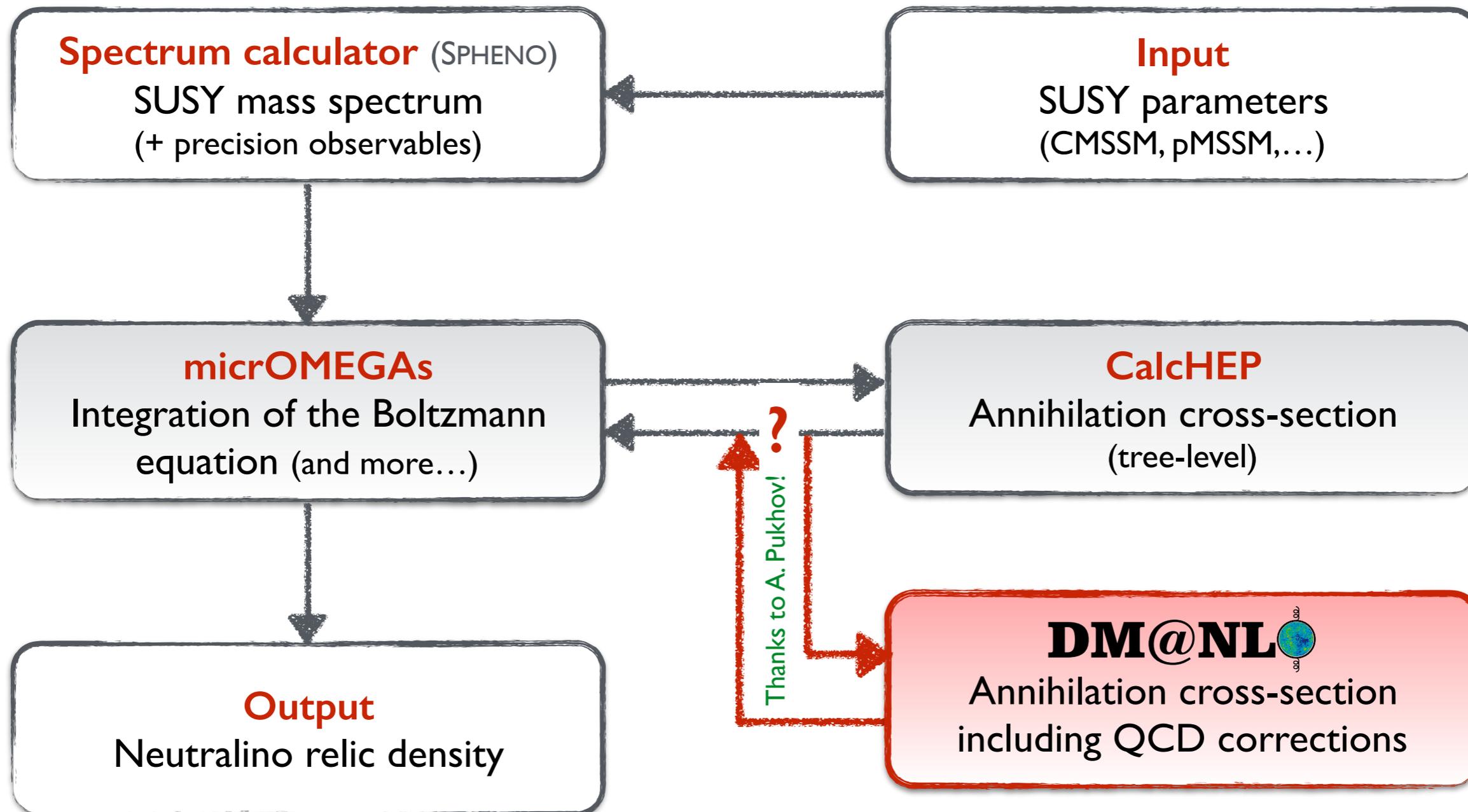
Planck 2013

DM@NL  project — **Provide calculation of σ_{ann} including QCD corrections**
— Extension to public codes (e.g. micrOMEGAs, DarkSUSY)...

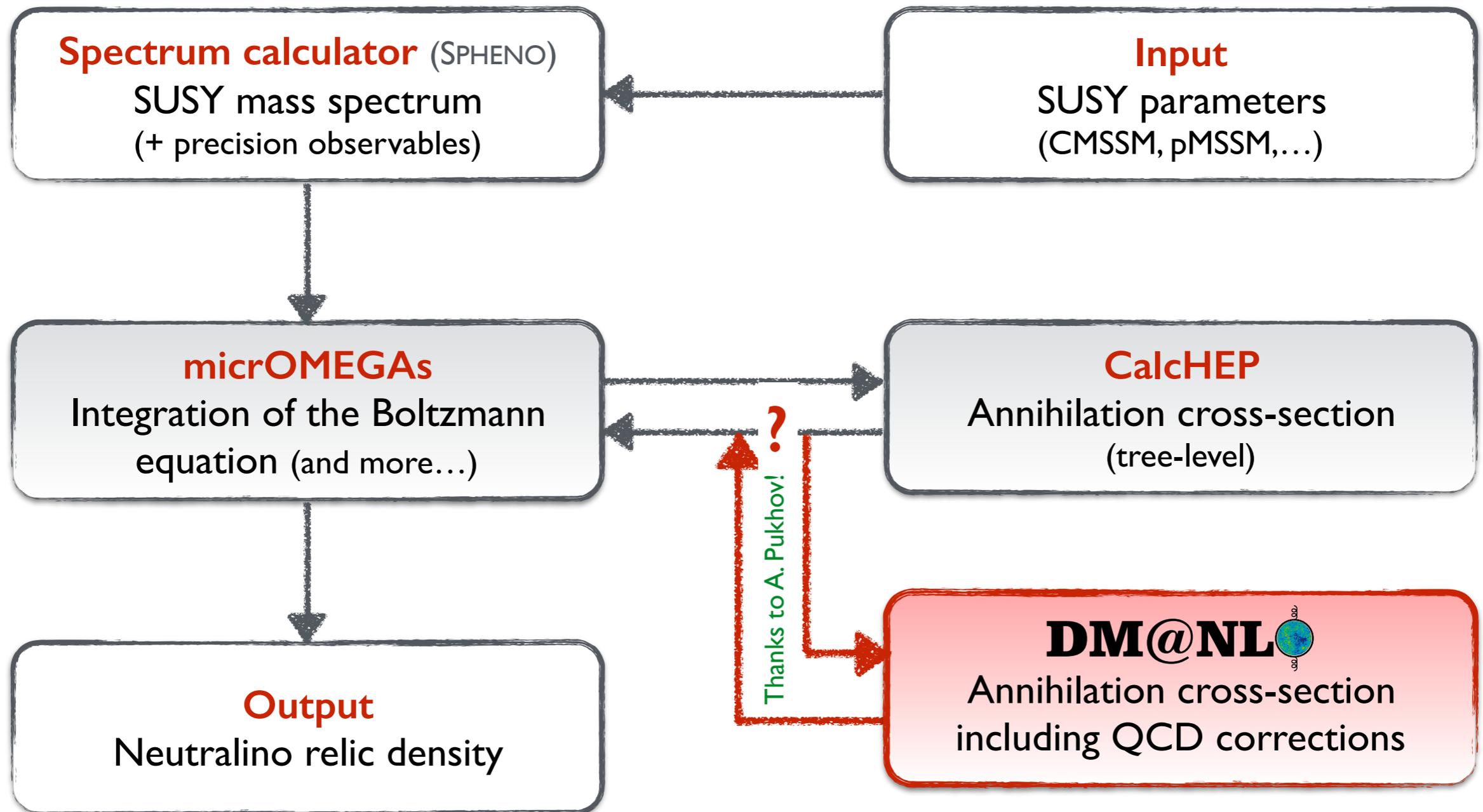
DM@NL — Setup



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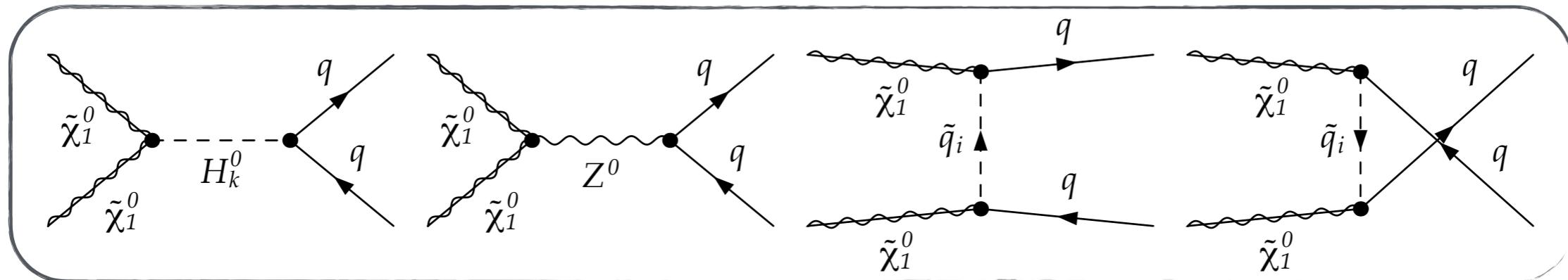
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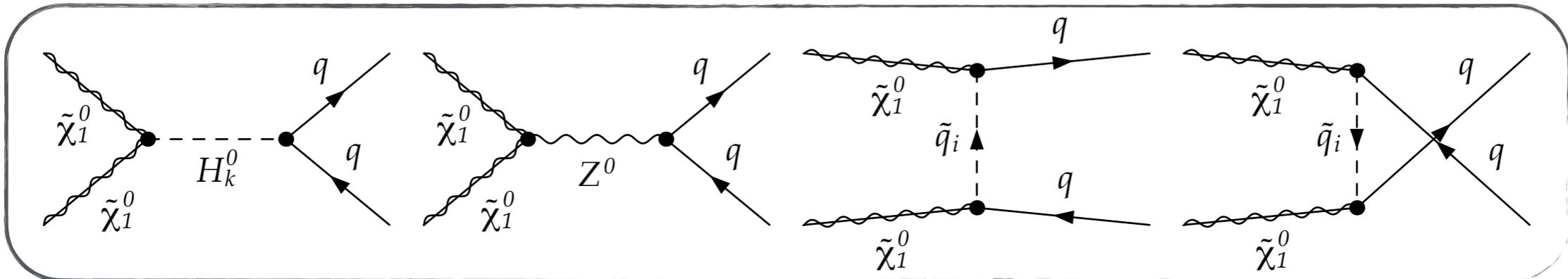
Similar setup for use with DarkSUSY in development.

J. Edsjö, B. Herrmann, C. Niblaeus — *in progress...*

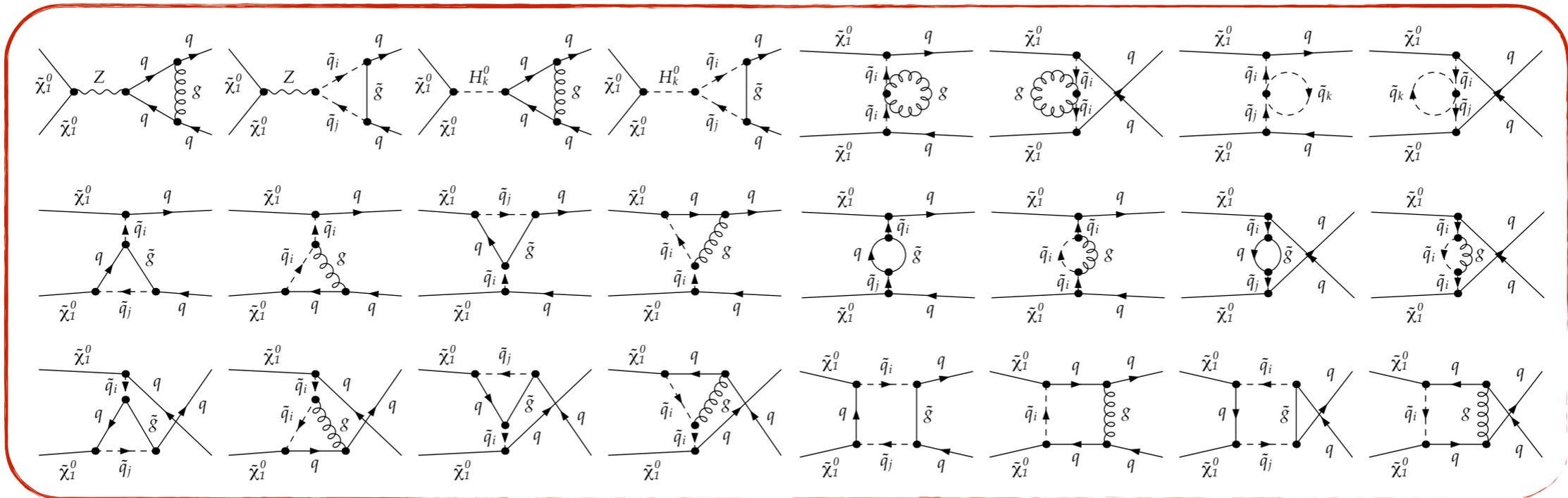
Gaugino pair annihilation into quarks



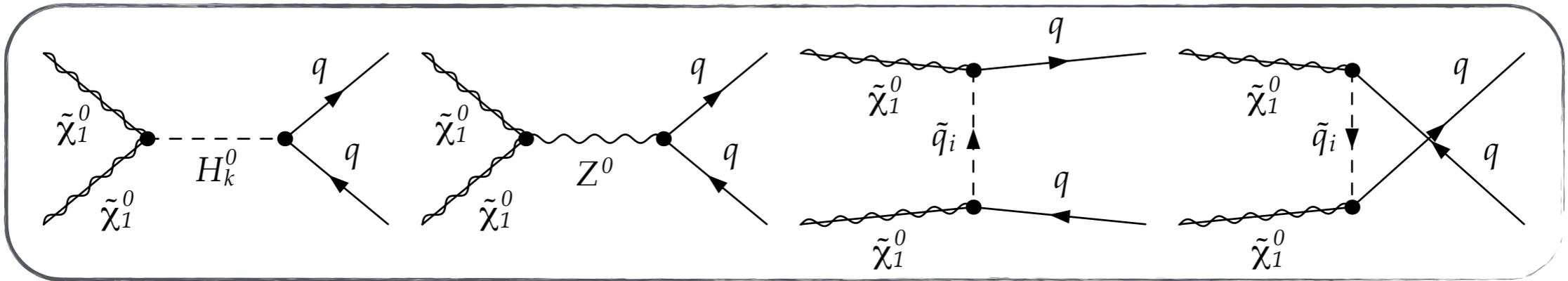
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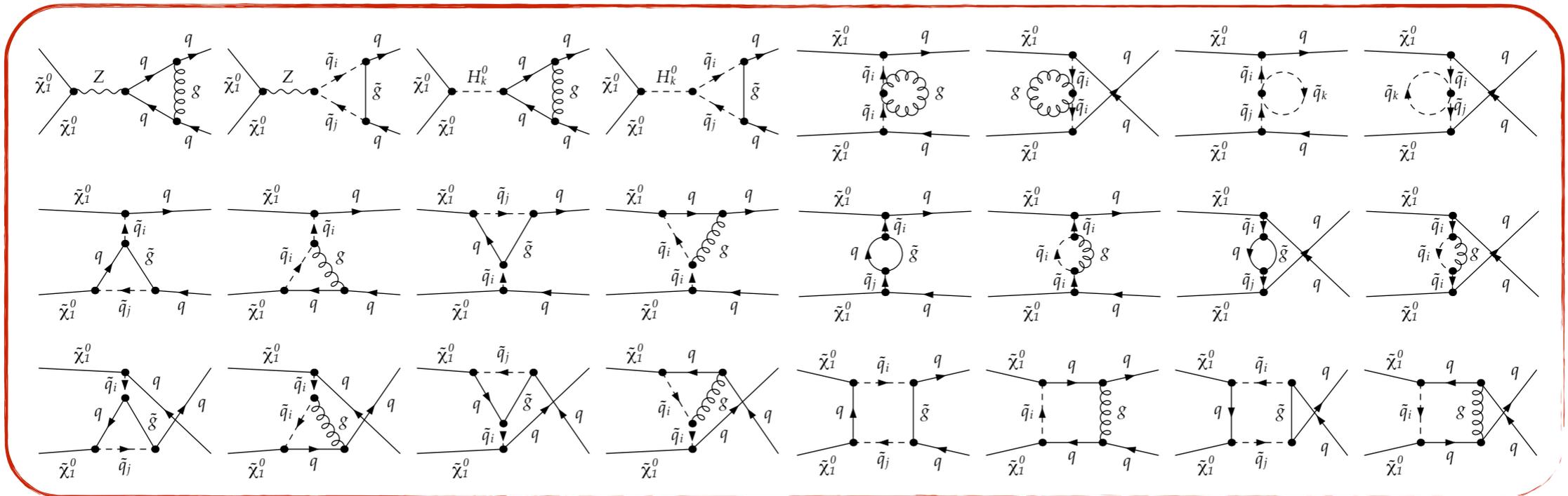
Loop corrections



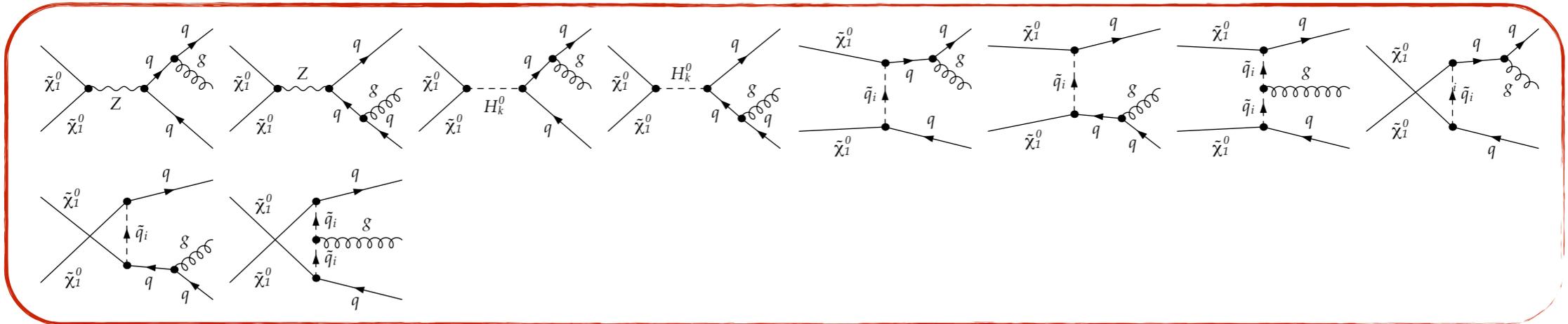
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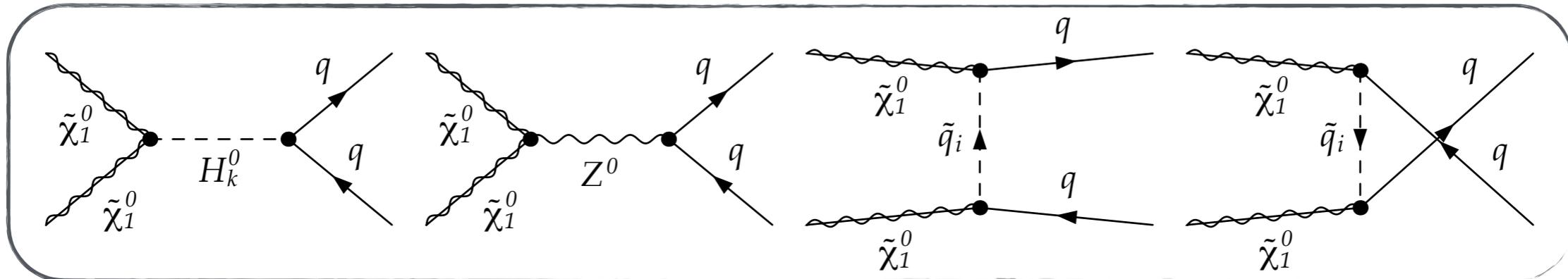
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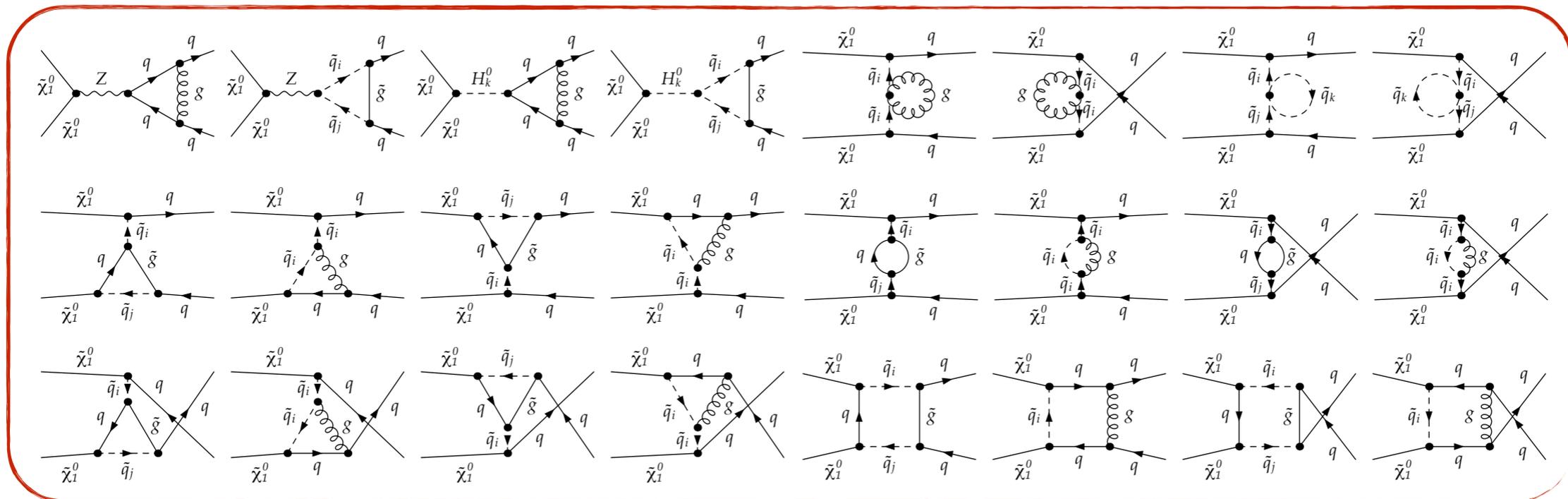
Real emission



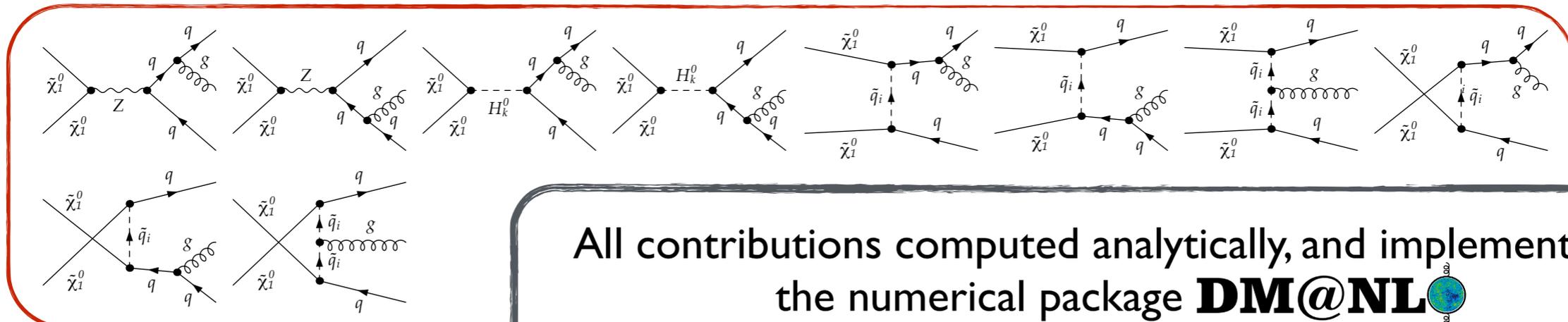
Gaugino pair annihilation into quarks



Loop corrections



Real emission



All contributions computed analytically, and implemented in the numerical package **DM@NL**  (goal: extension to existing dark matter codes)

Herrmann, Klasen (2007); Herrmann, Klasen, Kovarik (2009),
Herrmann, Klasen, Kovarik, Meinecke, Steppeler (2013)

Interlude — a few technical details

Loop diagrams include UV-divergent integrals → **Renormalization!**

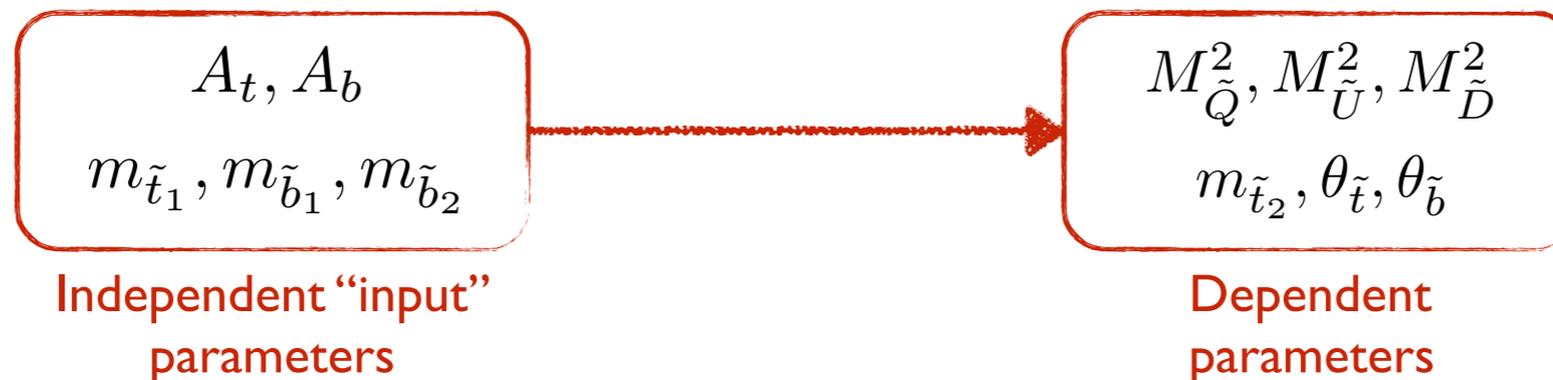
Hybrid on-shell/ $\overline{\text{DR}}$ renormalization scheme for the squark sector (3rd generation), which is applicable to all (co)annihilation processes



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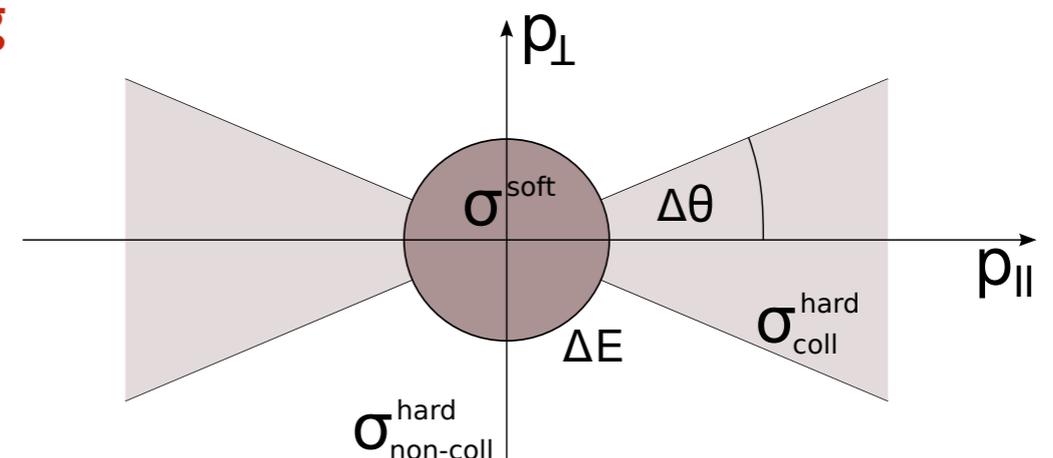


Loop diagrams contain **IR-divergencies** (soft and/or collinear), which vanish when taking into account the real emission of a gluon (2 → 3 processes)

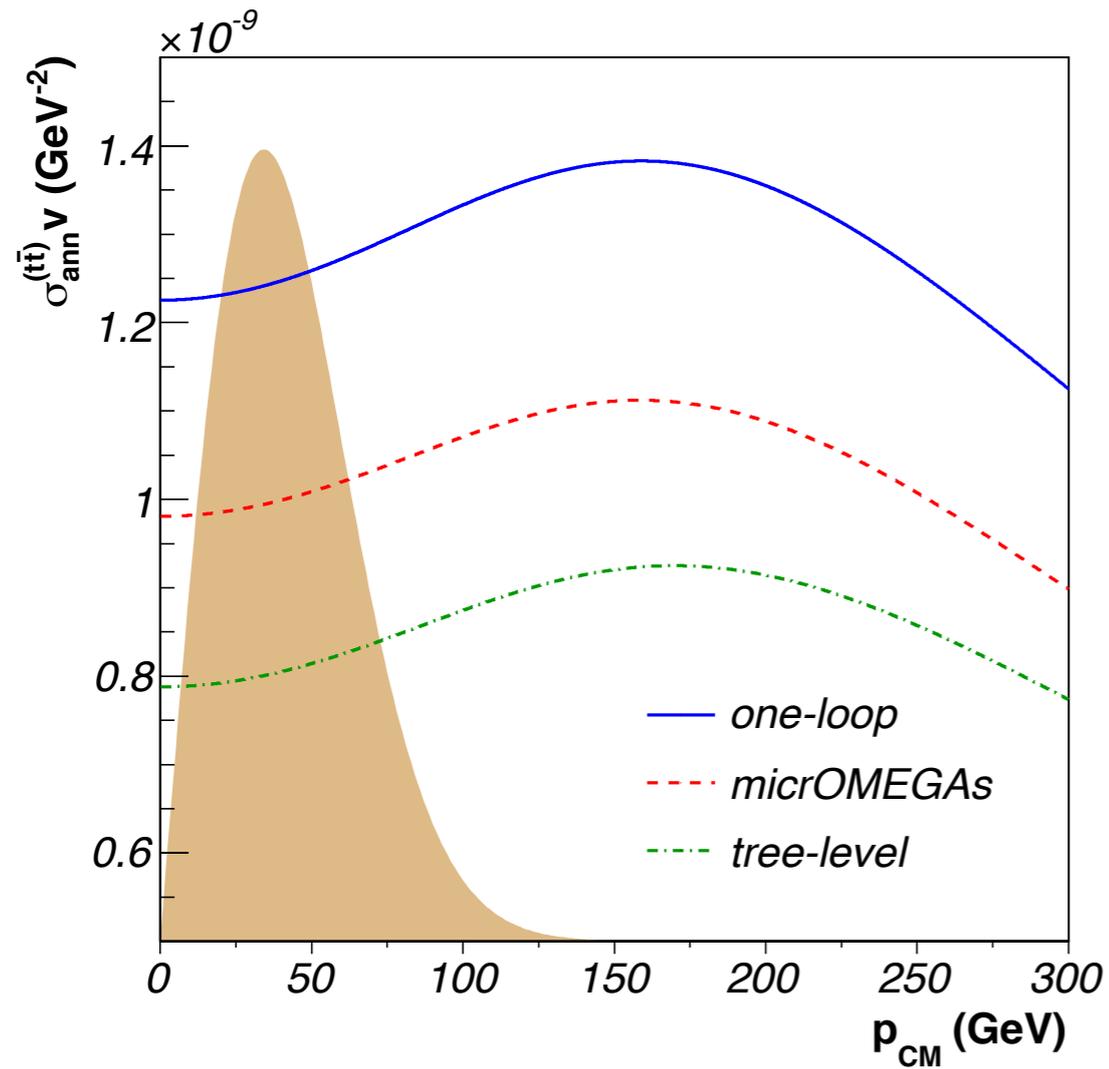
Dipole Subtraction Method and Phase Space Slicing

Catani, Seymour (2001)

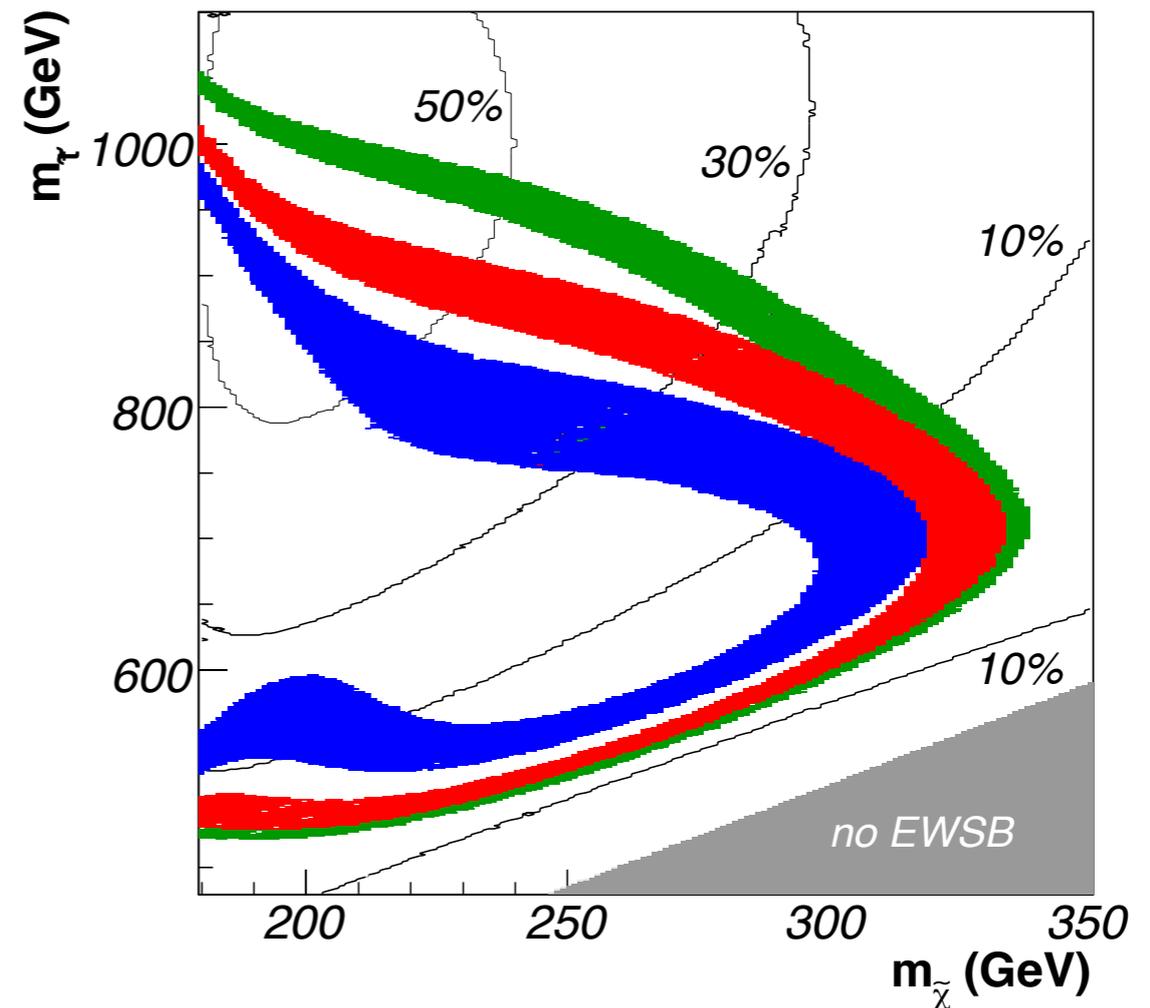
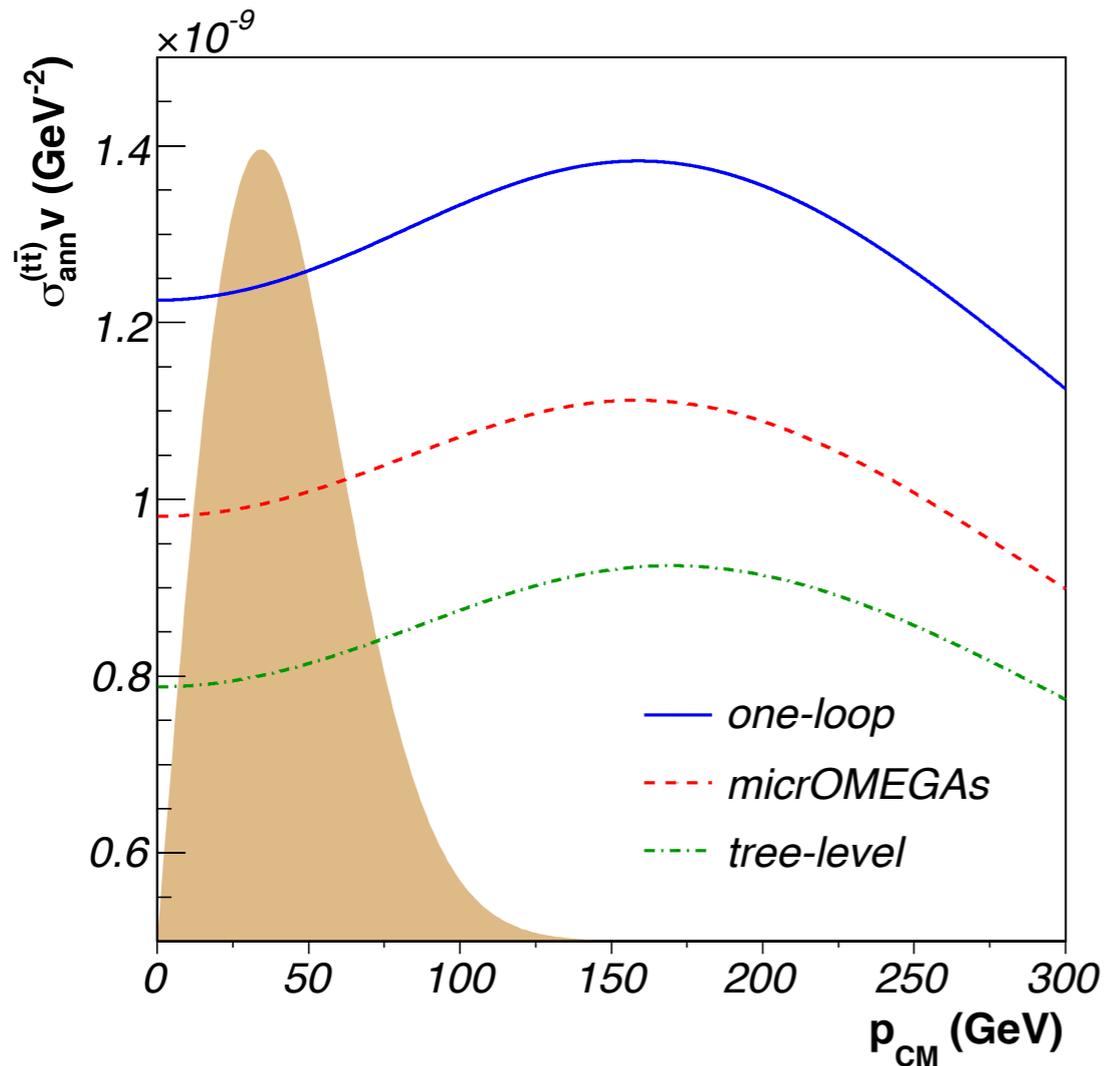
$$\sigma_{\text{NLO}} = \int_3 \left[d\sigma^{\text{R}} \Big|_{\epsilon=0} - d\sigma^{\text{A}} \Big|_{\epsilon=0} \right] + \int_2 \left[d\sigma^{\text{V}} + \int_1 d\sigma^{\text{A}} \right]_{\epsilon=0}$$



Neutralino pair annihilation into top quarks



Neutralino pair annihilation into top quarks



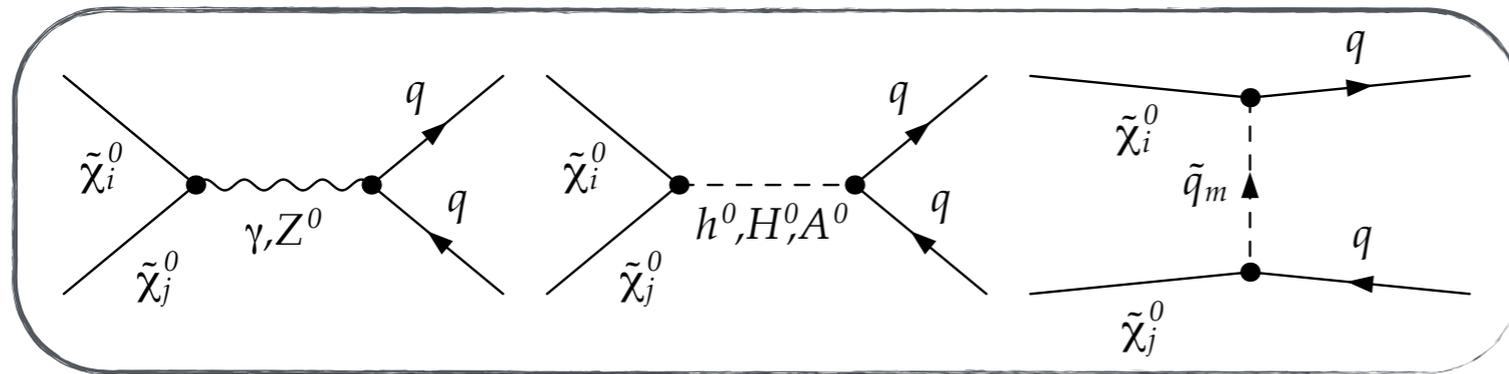
Annihilation cross-section enhanced by up to 50% by radiative corrections

Corrections can lead to **important shifts for preferred regions** (e.g. $\sim 200 \text{ GeV}$ for m_{stop})

Effective Yukawa couplings (as e.g. in micrOMEGAs) very good approximation around Higgs-resonances, **but other sub-channels can be dominant** (here: Z/squark-exchange)

Gaugino pair annihilation into quarks

Generalization of previous results to annihilation of any gauginos into any quarks

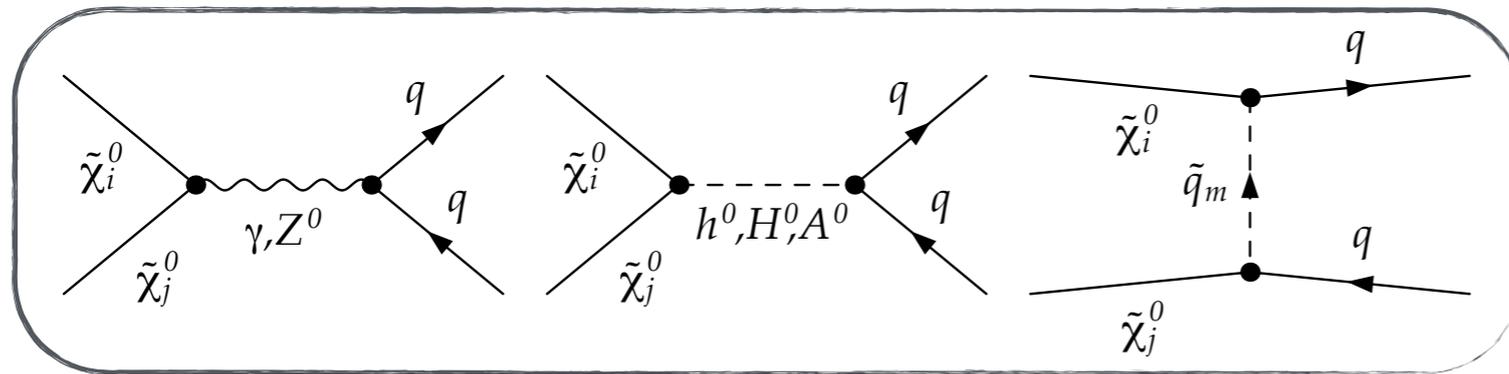


Impact of corrections comparable to case of $\tilde{\chi}_1 \tilde{\chi}_1$ annihilation...

Harz, Herrmann, Klasen, Kovařík, Steppeler — Phys. Rev. D 91: 034028 (2015) — arXiv:1409.2898 [hep-ph]

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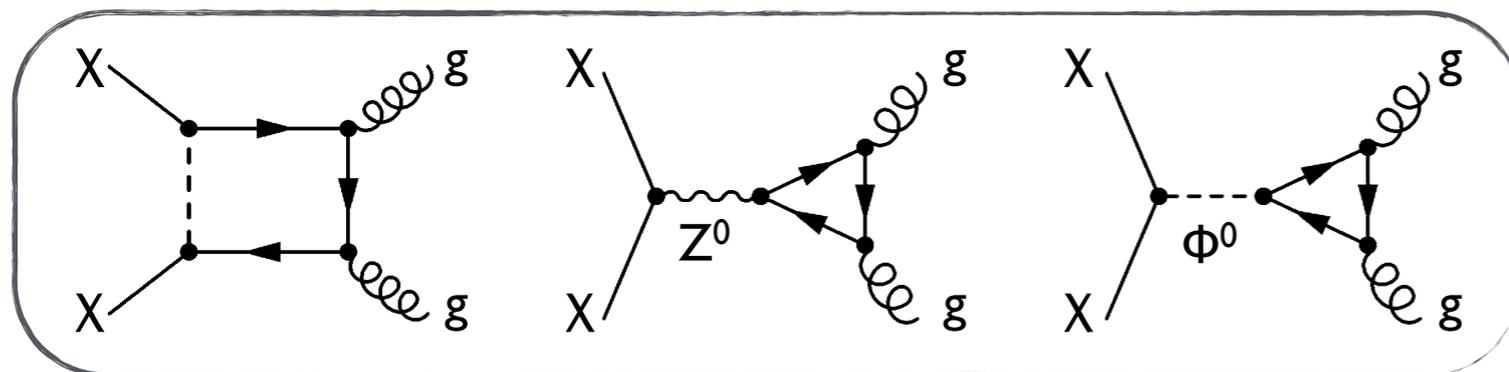


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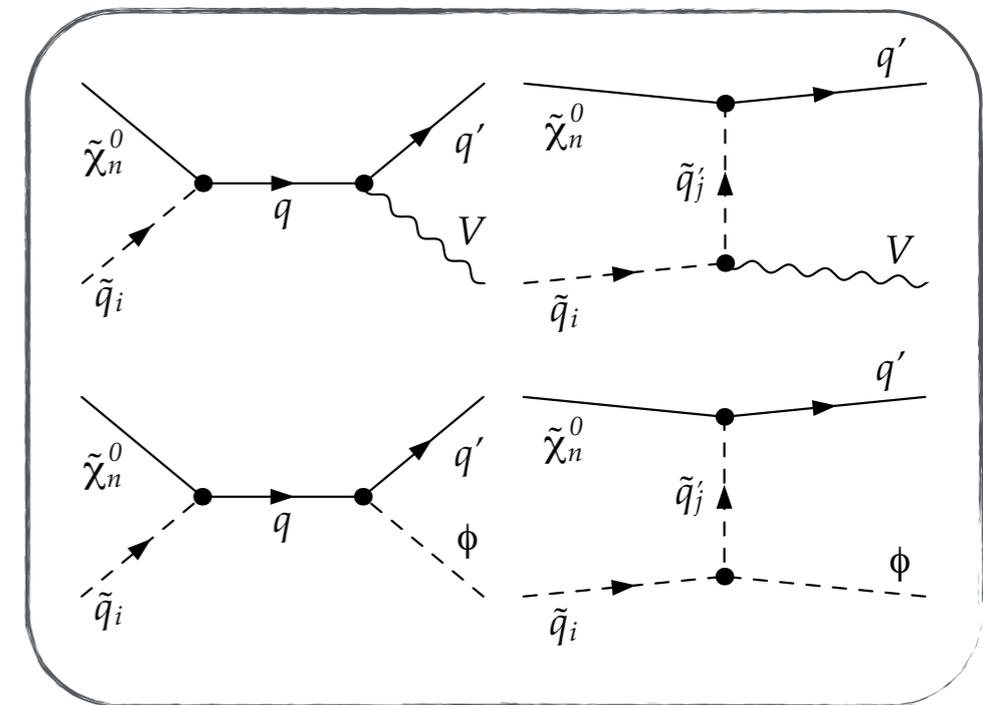
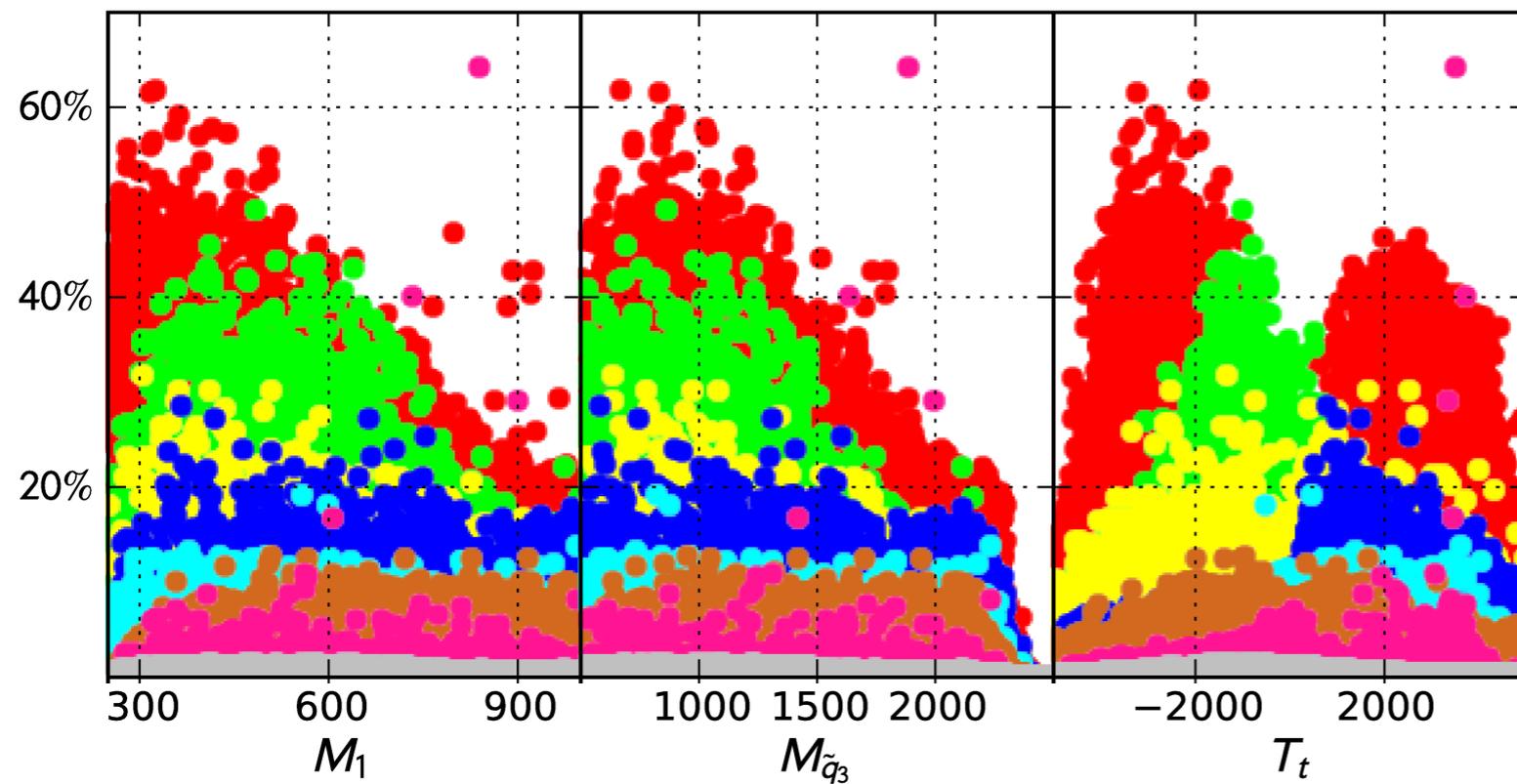
Neutralino pair annihilation into gluons

Process occurring only at one-loop level (no renormalization needed)



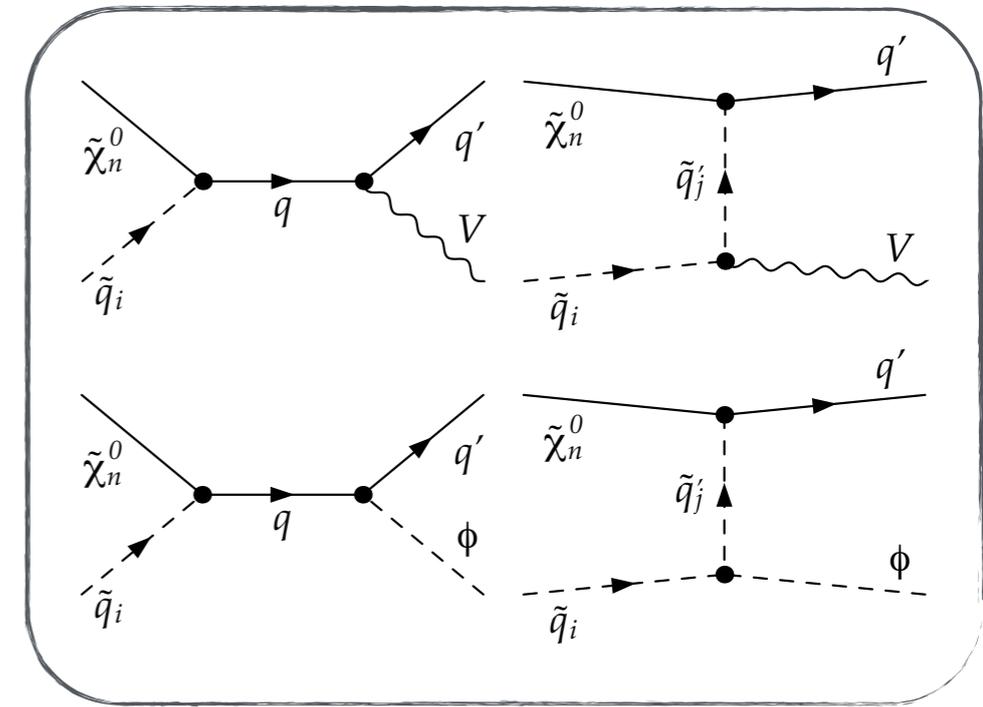
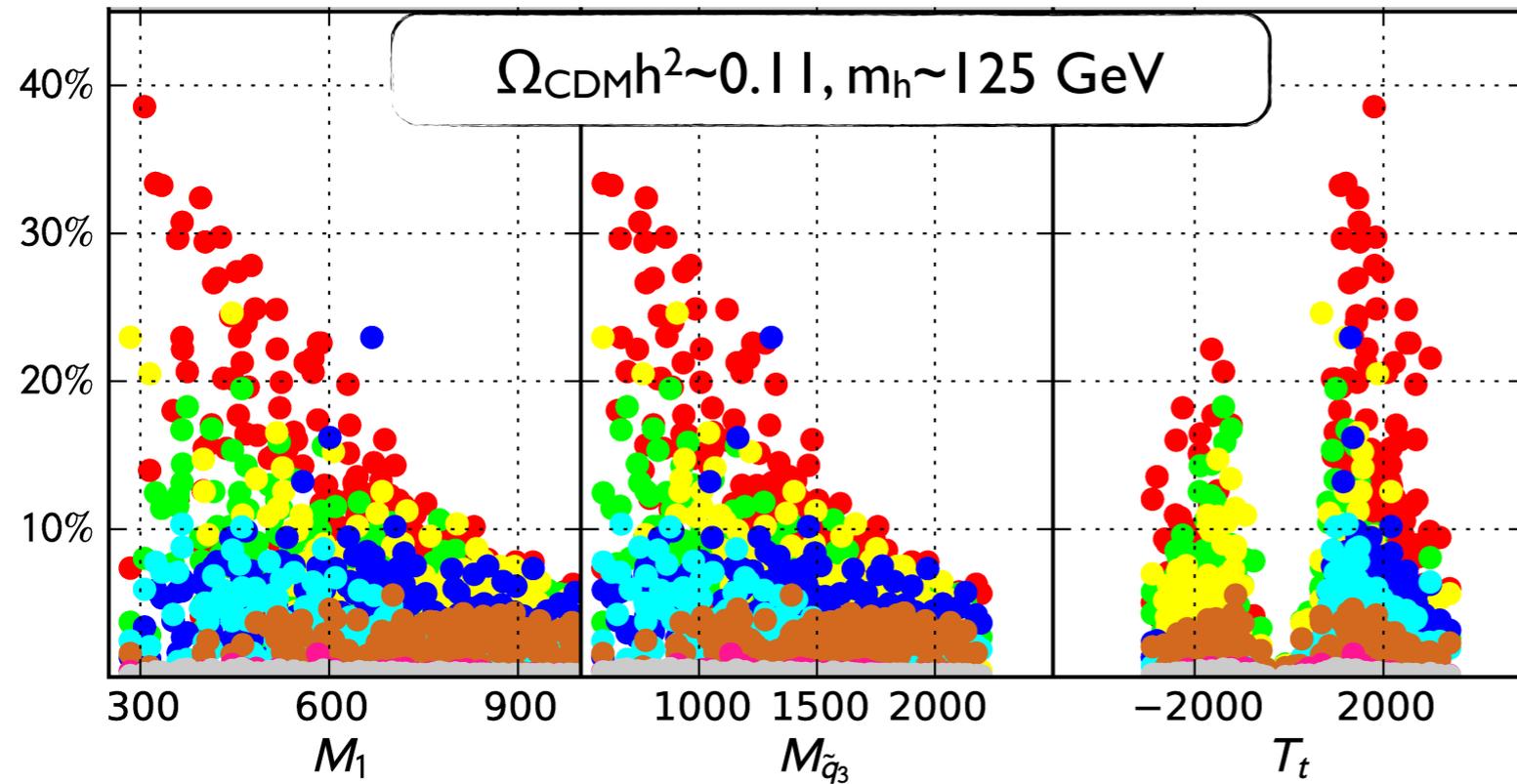
Fedkevych, Klasen, Kovařík — *in progress...*

Neutralino-stop co-annihilation



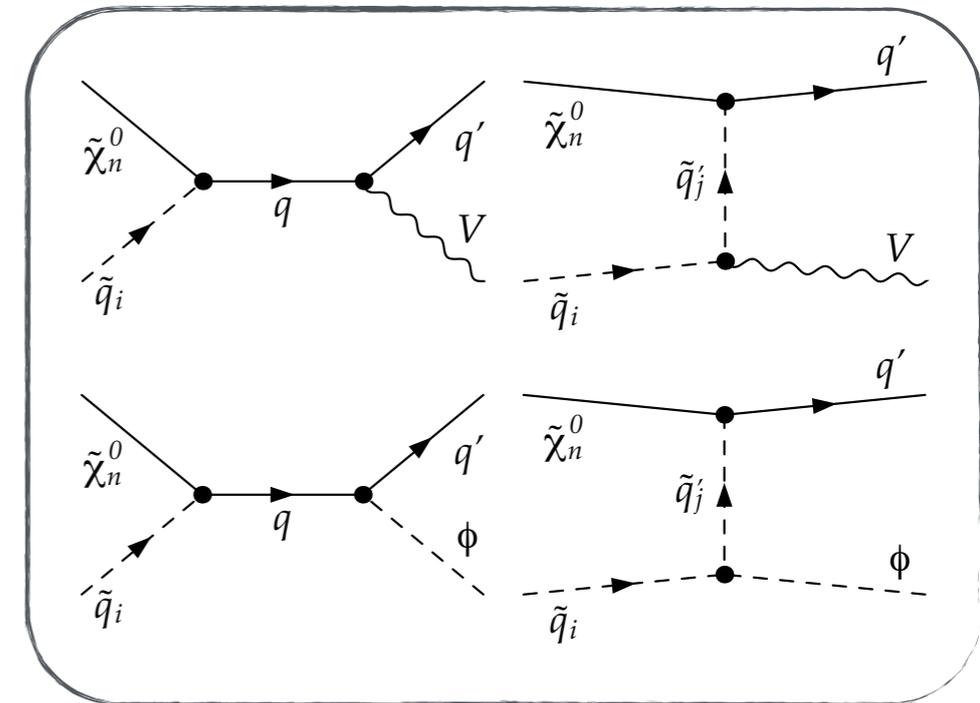
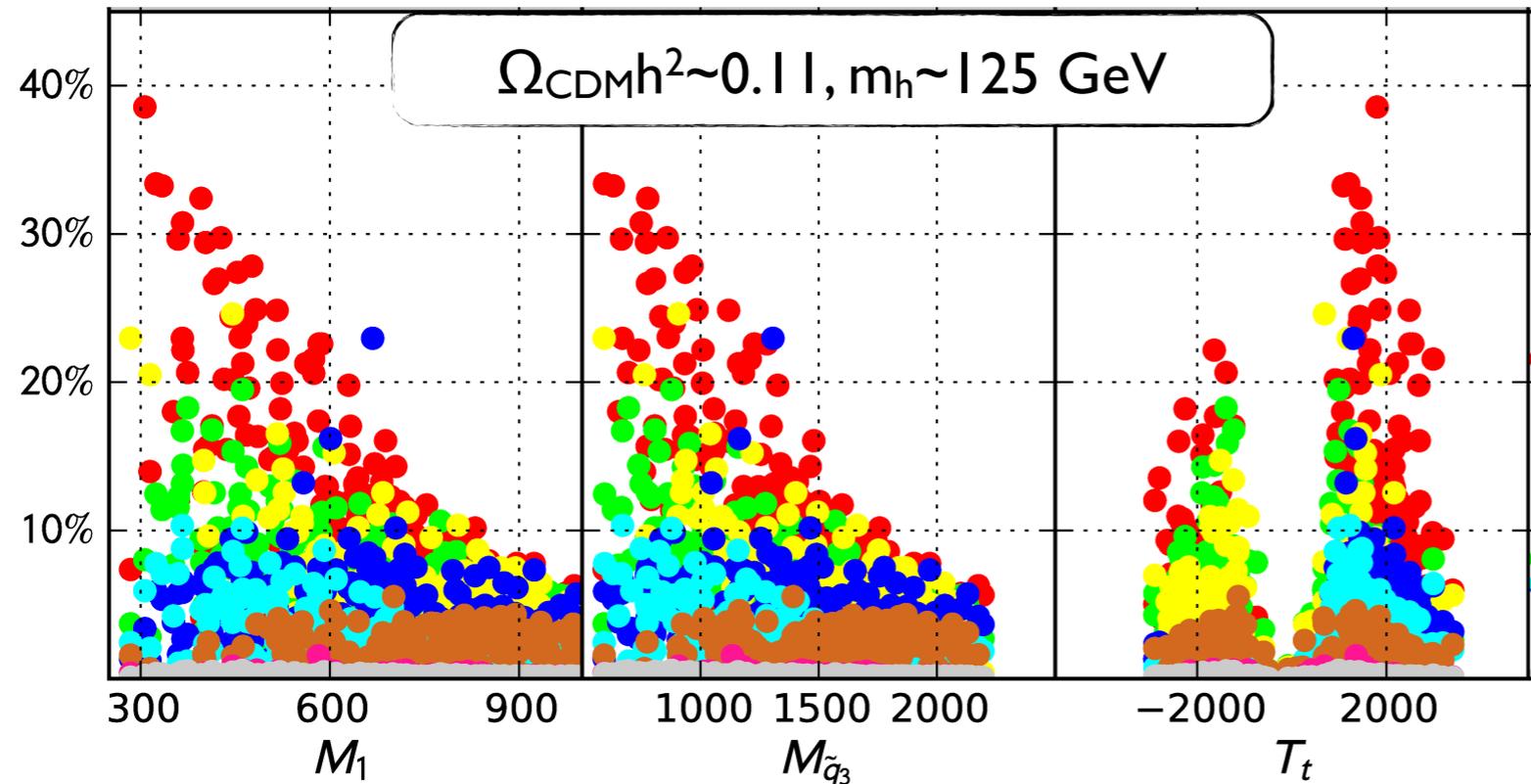
$\tilde{\chi}\tilde{t} \rightarrow th^0$
 $\tilde{\chi}\tilde{t} \rightarrow tg$
 $\tilde{\chi}\tilde{t} \rightarrow tZ^0$

Neutralino-stop co-annihilation



- $\tilde{\chi}_t \rightarrow th^0$ (red)
- $\tilde{\chi}_t \rightarrow tg$ (green)
- $\tilde{\chi}_t \rightarrow tZ^0$ (blue)

Neutralino-stop co-annihilation



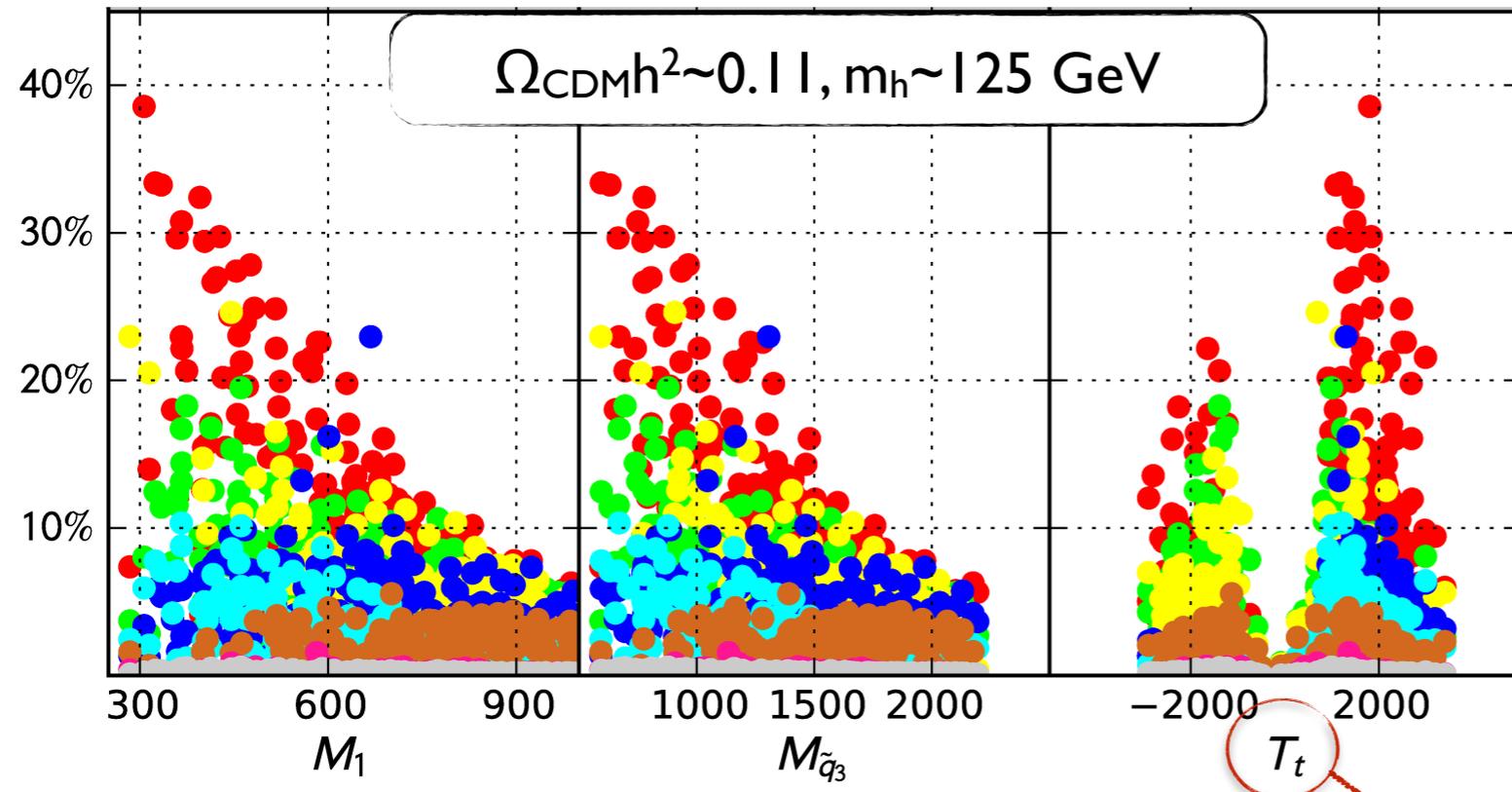
- $\tilde{\chi} \tilde{t} \rightarrow th^0$ (red)
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- $\tilde{\chi} \tilde{t} \rightarrow tZ^0$ (blue)

The observed Higgs mass favours large mass splitting of the stops, typically achieved through large trilinear coupling A_t

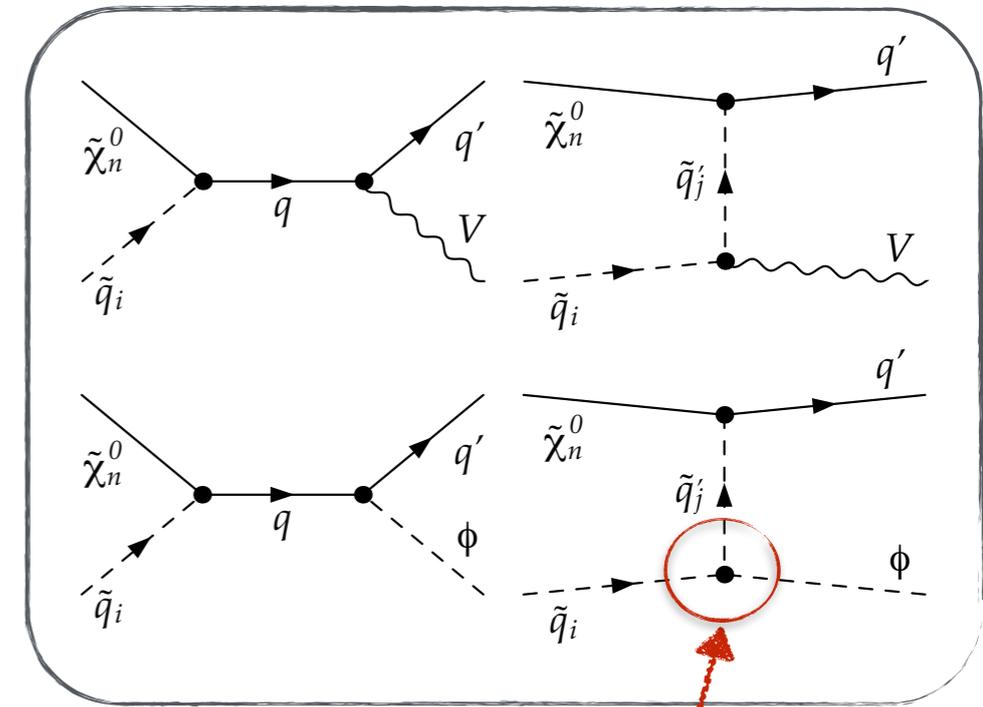
$$m_{h^0} = m_Z^2 \cos^2 2\beta + \frac{3g^2 m_t^4}{8\pi^2 m_W^2} \left[\log \frac{M^2}{m_t^2} + \frac{X_t^2}{M^2} \left(1 - \frac{X_t^2}{12M^2} \right) \right]$$

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Neutralino-stop co-annihilation



- $\tilde{\chi} \tilde{t} \rightarrow th^0$
- $\tilde{\chi} \tilde{t} \rightarrow tg$
- $\tilde{\chi} \tilde{t} \rightarrow tZ^0$



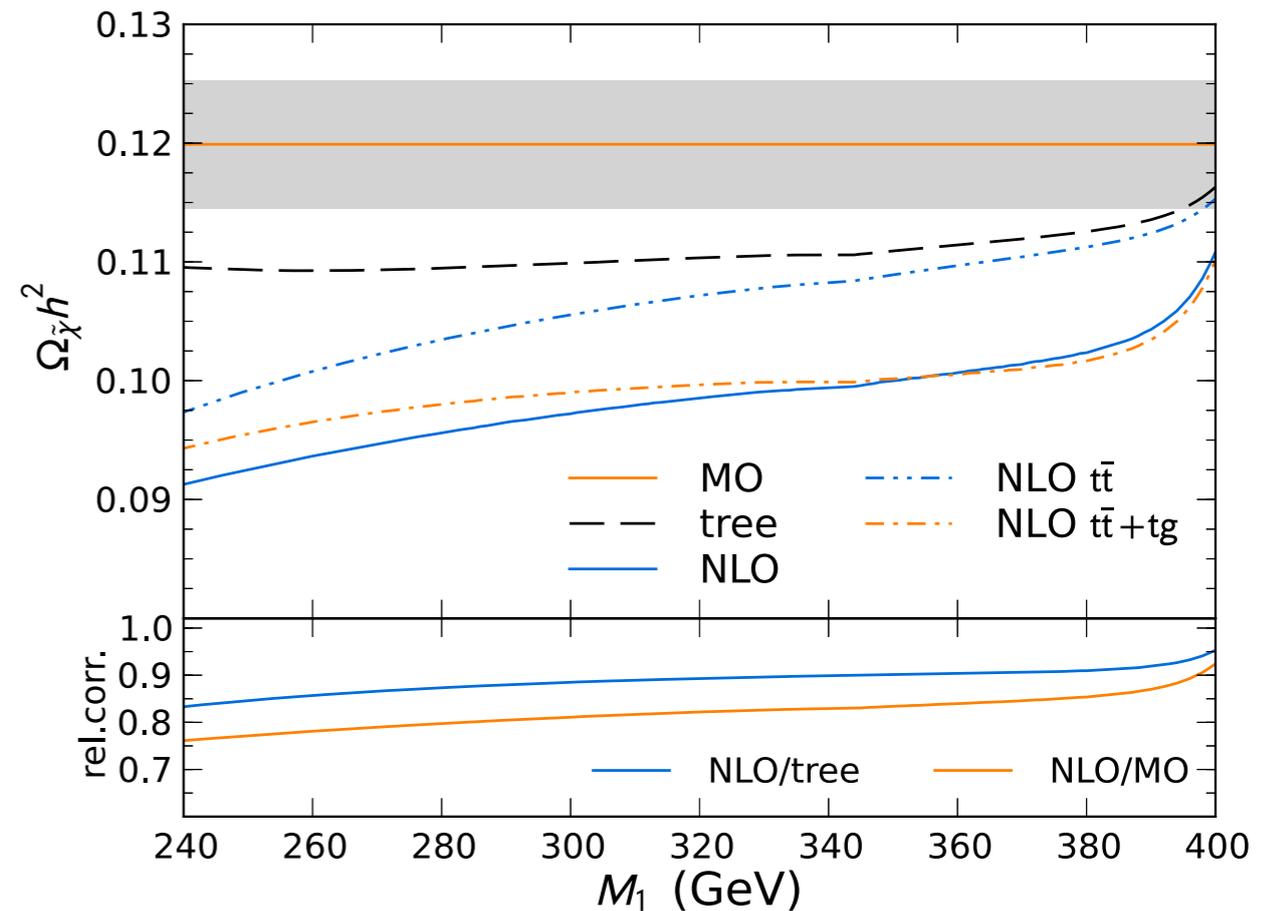
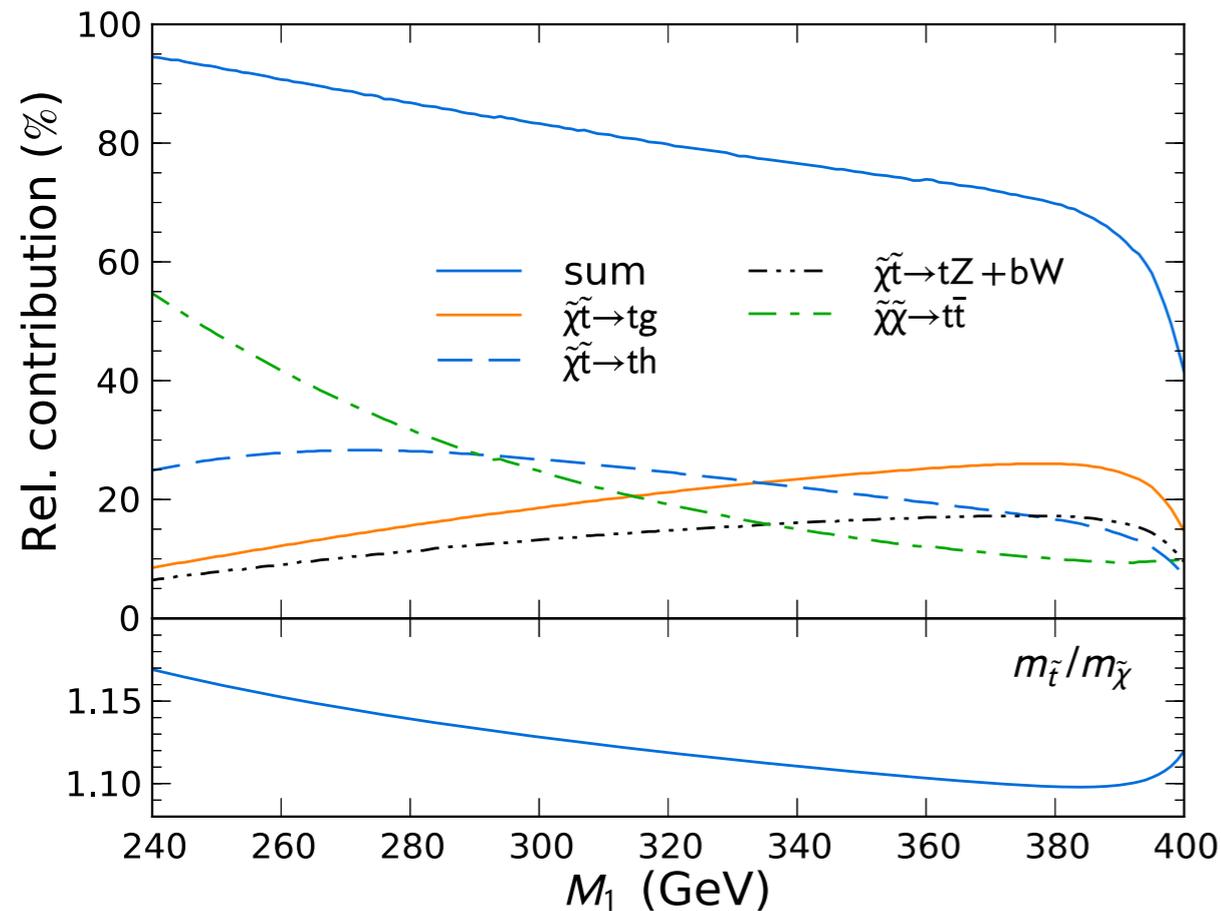
Contribution from $\tilde{\chi}_i \tilde{t}_i \rightarrow th^0$ via t-channel stop-exchange increased

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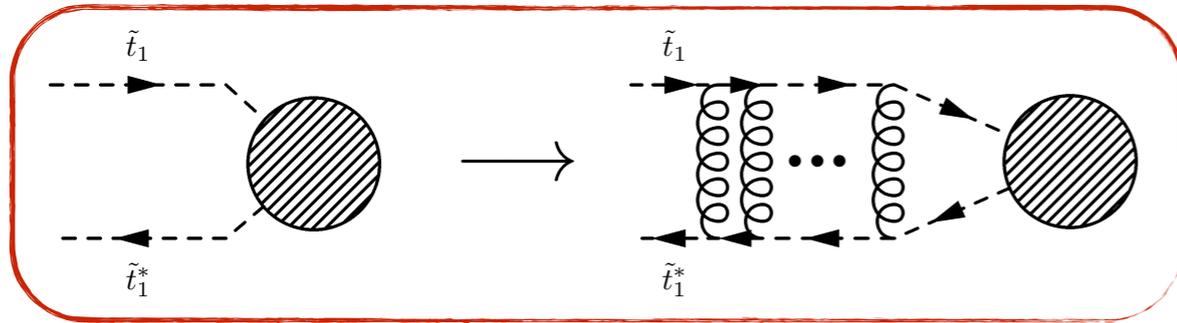
Relative corrections of 40-50% observed for the coannihilation cross-section, leading to an **important shift** (up to almost 25% — more than Planck uncertainty!) for the predicted **neutralino relic density**

Coannihilation into SM-like Higgs and gluon most important (other final states generally subdominant)

Stop pair annihilation (including Coulomb corrections)

Exchange of multiple gluons in the initial state (in addition to one-loop diagrams)

— **resummation to all orders using non-relativistic QCD**



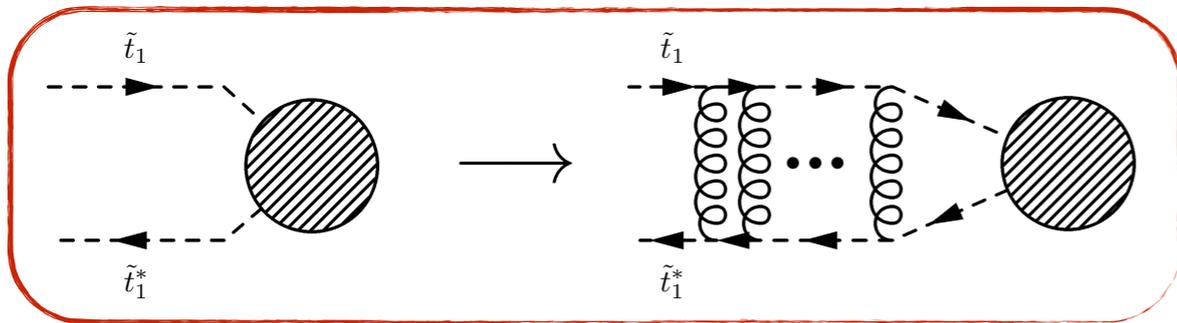
$$\sigma^{\text{Coul}} = \frac{4\pi}{vm_{\tilde{t}}^2} \Im \left\{ G^{[1]}(\mathbf{r} = 0; \sqrt{s} + i\Gamma_{\tilde{t}}) \right\} \sigma^{\text{LO}}$$

$$\left[H^{[1]} - (\sqrt{s} + i\Gamma_{\tilde{t}}) \right] G^{[1]} = \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{r})$$

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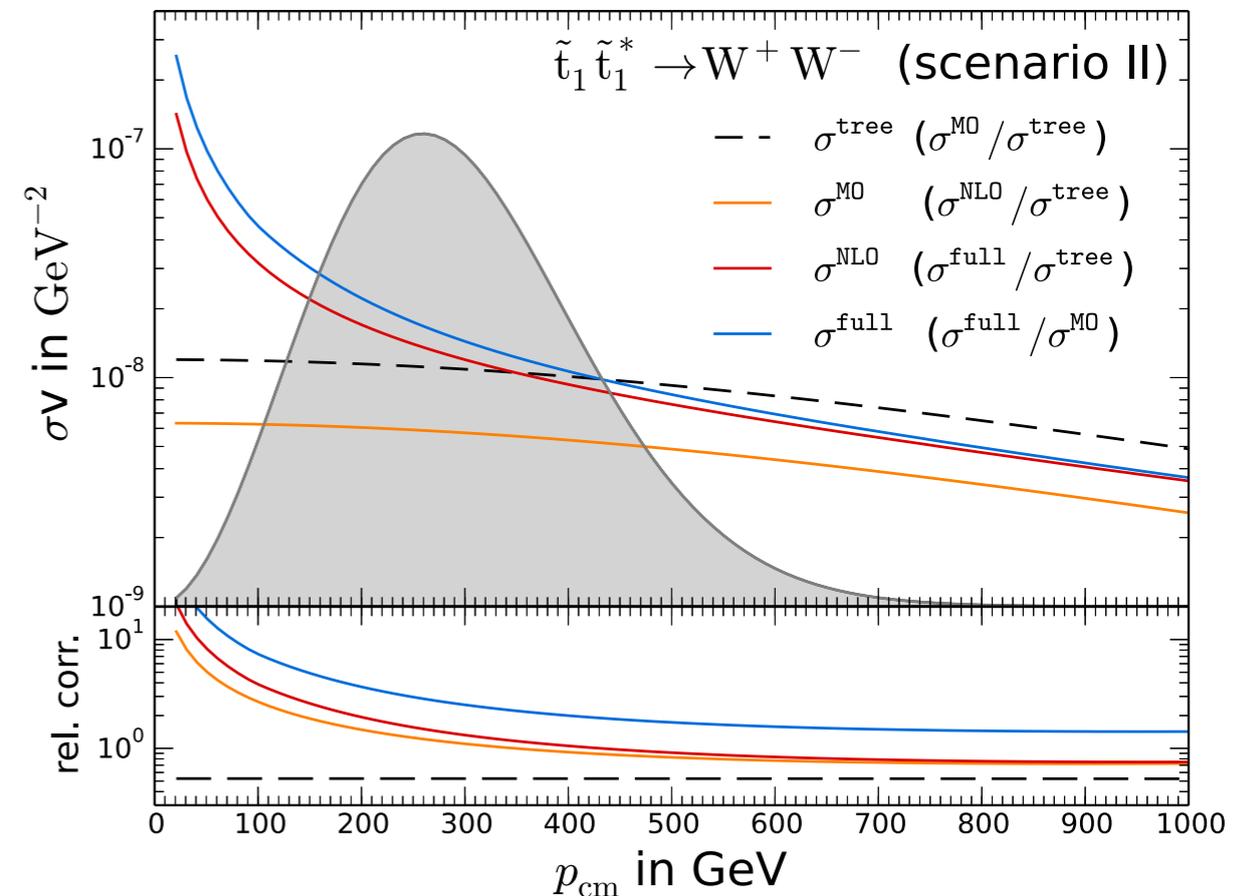
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Coulomb corrections **dominant for small values of p_{cm}** (Coulomb singularity), while fixed-order corrections dominant for high-momentum region

Stop pair annihilation into **electroweak final states** included — **coloured final states** to be implemented...

Scale dependence of neutralino (co)annihilation

Loop calculation introduces a dependence on an unphysical parameter: **renormalization scale**

— **Evaluation of theory uncertainty by varying renormalization scale**

$$\mu_R = 500 \dots 2000 \text{ GeV}$$

$$A_t, A_b, \theta_{\tilde{t}}, \theta_{\tilde{b}}, \alpha_s, m_b$$

scale-dependent parameters

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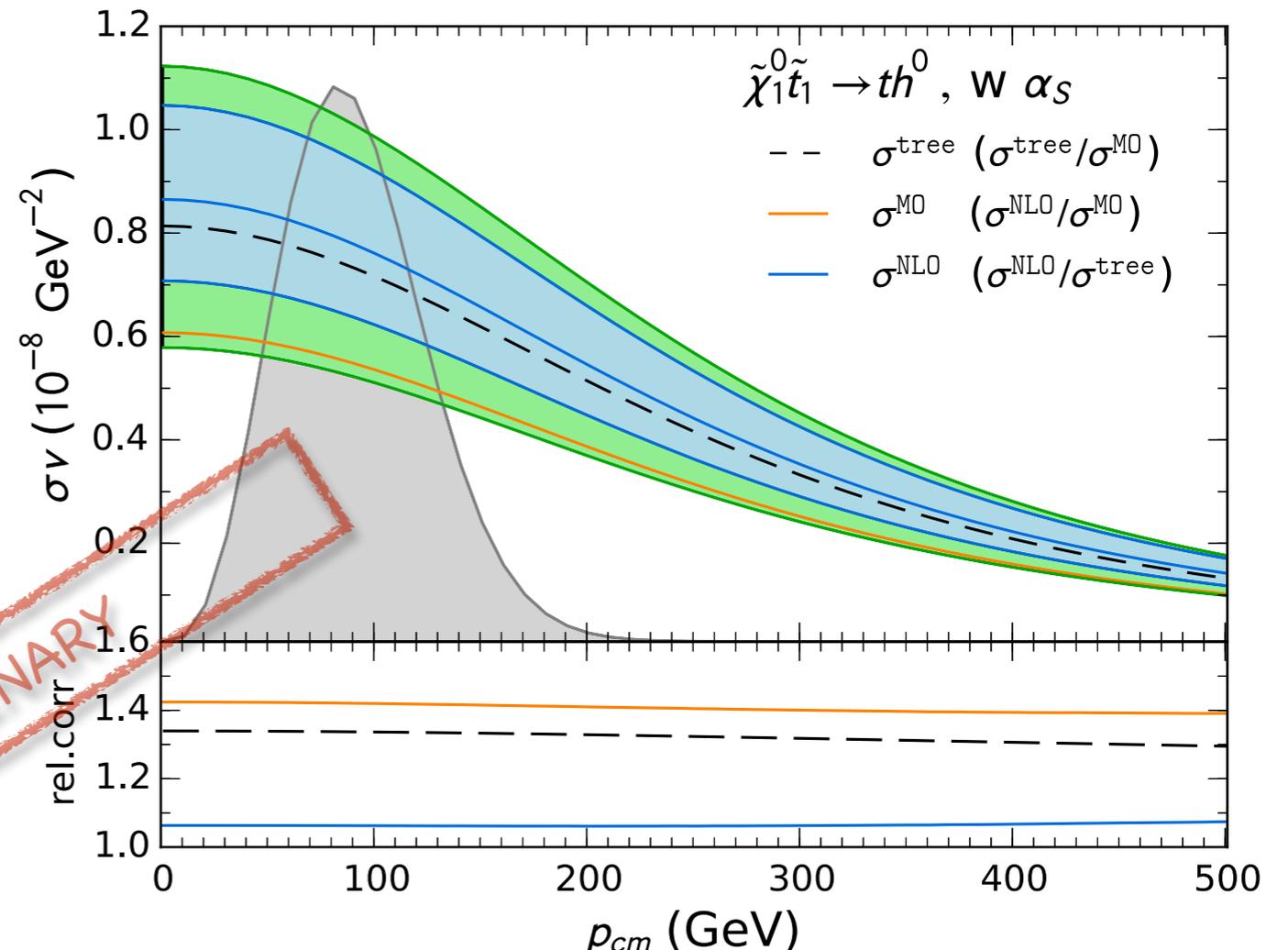
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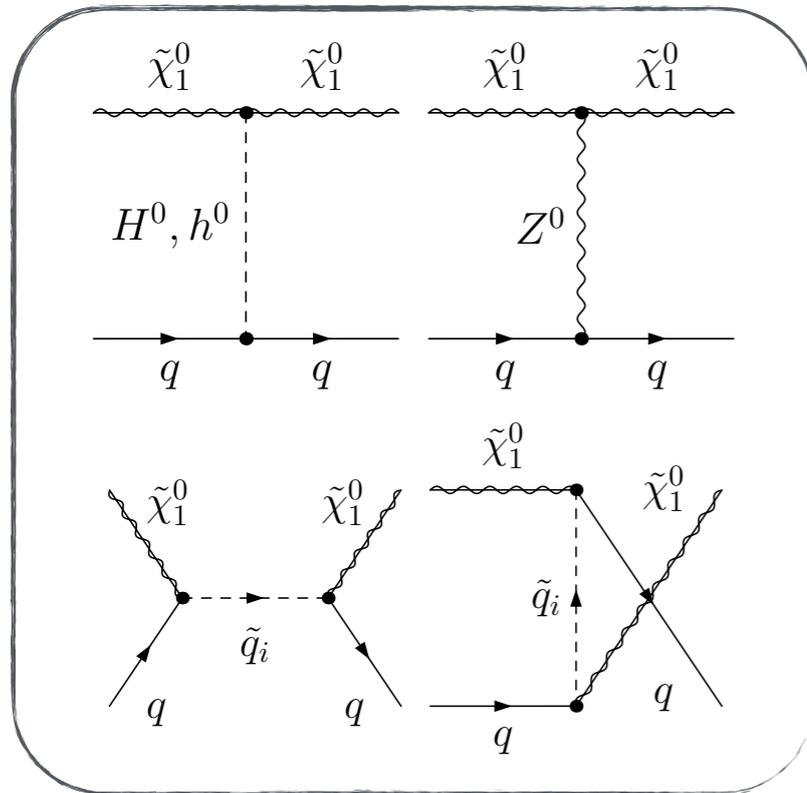
Scale uncertainty reduced at the one-loop level w.r.t. to tree-level result (as expected)

- main effect from **mixing angle** and **trilinear coupling**
- dependence of α_s subdominant



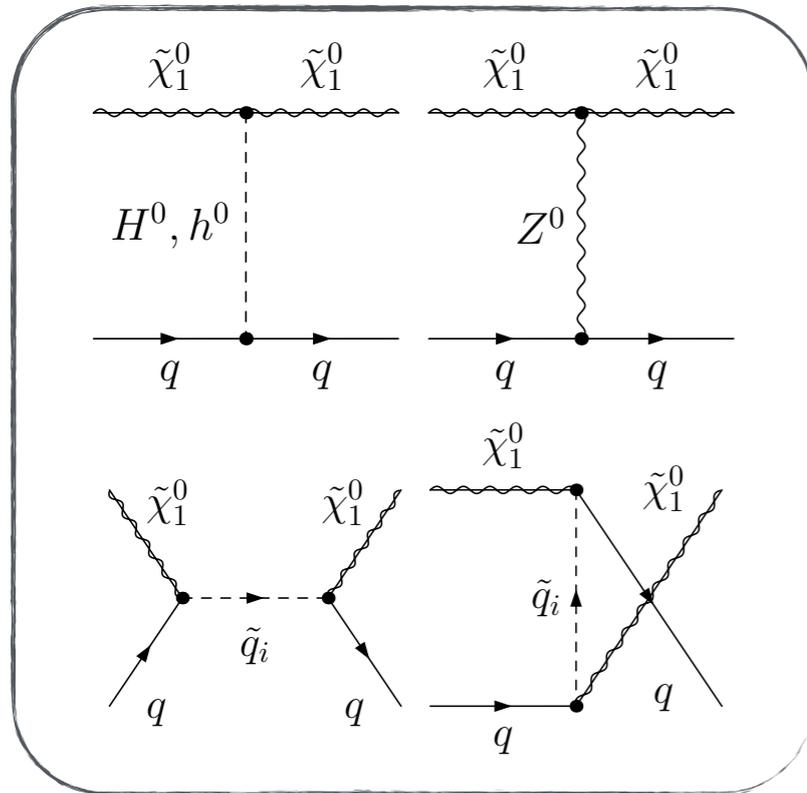
Direct dark matter detection

Same topologies as neutralino pair annihilation into quarks

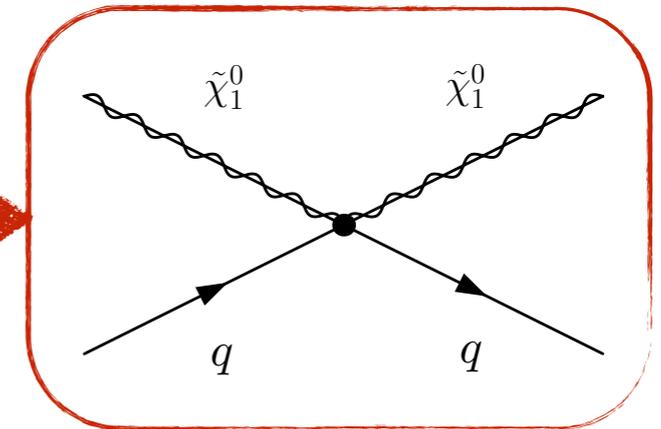


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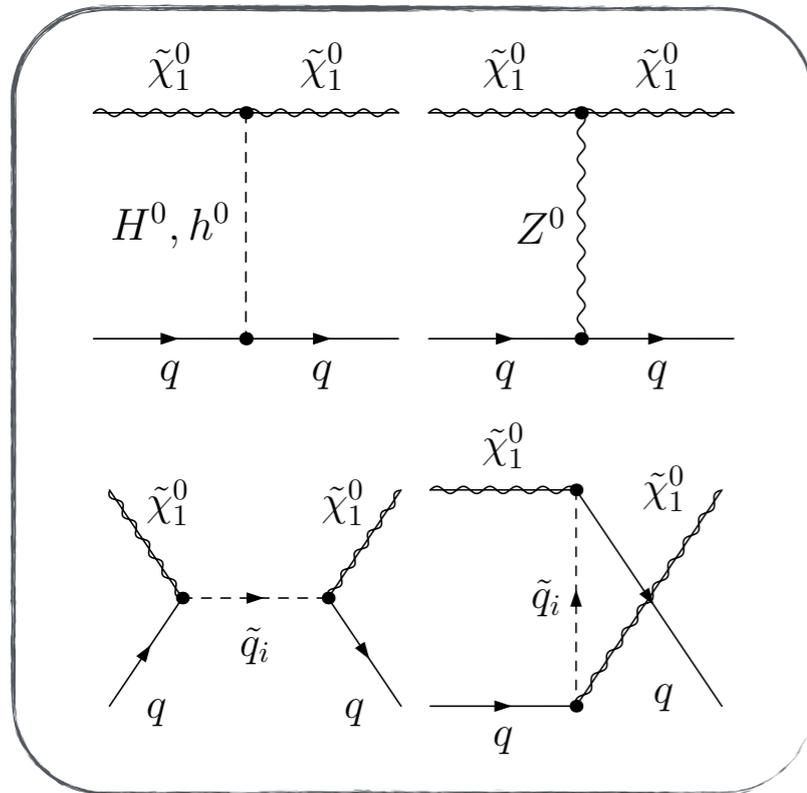
Matching procedure
 $Q \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$



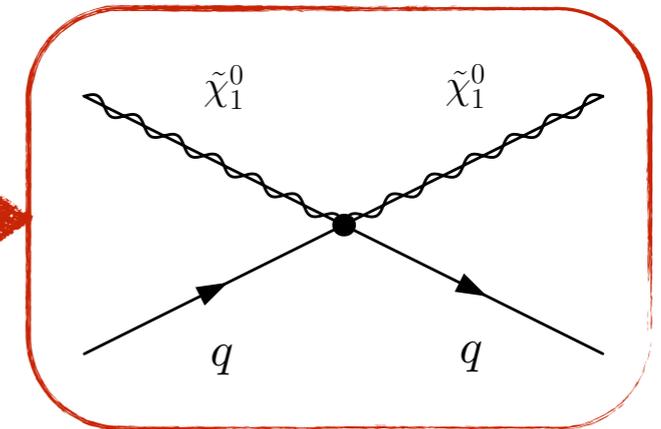
Low-energy effective theory
 $Q \sim 2-5 \text{ GeV}$
(intermediate particles integrated out)

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Low-energy effective theory
 $Q \sim 2\text{-}5 \text{ GeV}$
(intermediate particles integrated out)

Calculation carried out at very low energy: $p_{\text{cm}} \sim 0$

- standard **reduction of loop tensor integrals** not applicable
- need to implement specific reduction procedure for threshold...

Finiteness (UV and IR) of **loop calculation within effective theory** verified

DM@NL — Summary

Recent experimental improvements (WMAP, Planck...) require more precise predictions of the dark matter relic density on the theory side

Package providing a calculation of neutralino (co)annihilation including QCD corrections

$$\tilde{\chi}\tilde{\chi}' \rightarrow q\bar{q}'$$

$$\tilde{\chi}\tilde{q} \rightarrow q'H/q'V$$

$$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}^* \rightarrow HH/HV/VV$$

numerically implemented
results published

$$\tilde{\chi}\tilde{\chi}' \rightarrow gg/\gamma\gamma$$

$$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}^* \rightarrow q\bar{q}'$$

$$\tilde{q}\tilde{q} \rightarrow qq$$

$$\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\tau}^* \rightarrow qq'$$

work in progress...

Impact of corrections on the relic density more important than current exp. uncertainty

<http://dmnlo.hepforge.org>

**Minimal models —
Dark matter and Neutrino masses**

Example: T1-2A

Standard Model + fermionic singlet + fermionic doublet + scalar singlet + scalar doublet

χ_1, χ_2, χ_3

ϕ_1, ϕ_2, ϕ_3

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Z_2 -parity

Lightest odd particle is stable — “WIMP”

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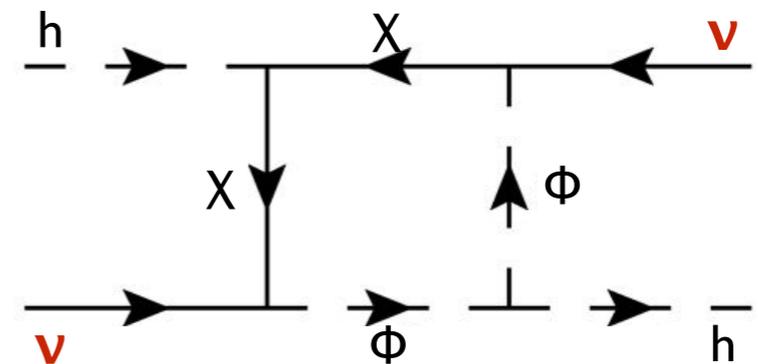
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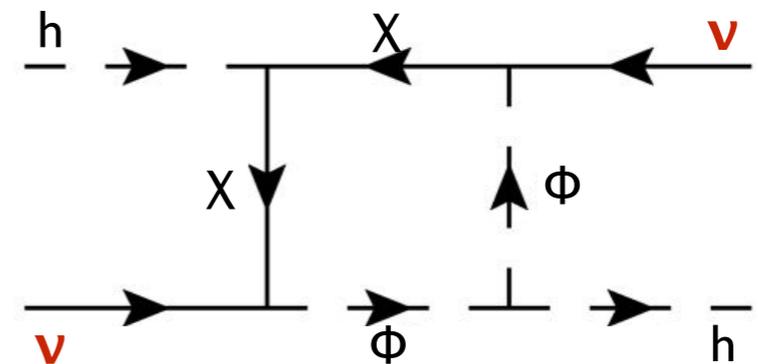
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Parameters of the model:

$M_{\Phi_1}, M_{\Phi_2}, M_{\Phi_3}, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4, A_\Phi$ — additional scalars

$M_{\chi_1}, M_{\chi_2}, M_{\chi_3}, Y_\chi$ — additional fermions

$\lambda_{e_1}, \lambda_{e_2}$ — fermion-scalar-lepton coupling

Project: T1-2A

- Analysis of the relevant parameter space with respect to dark matter and flavour constraints
- **Markov Chain Monte Carlo** technique for efficient scanning
 - study also dark matter annihilation channels, neutrino and collider aspects

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- link to **DM@NL** 

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Sonja Esch — visit Annecy — march 2016



Graduiertenkolleg 2149
Research Training Group



