

# Search for WIMPs at $\mu^+\mu^+$ colliders

Based on 2310.07162

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THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

# Outline

## 1 Introduction

- WIMP
- Future muon collider

## 2 Analysis

- Indirect search
- Direct production
- Results

## 3 Summary

# Table of Contents

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We consider the following fermionic WIMP with

- 1  $SU(2)_L - Y$  quantum numbers (following the minimal DM approach)  
M. Cirelli, N. Fornengo, and A. Strumia (2006)
- 2 mass that explains the thermal relic abundance (thermal mass target)  
J. Hisano, S. Matsumoto, M. Nagai, O. Saito, and M. Senami (2007)  
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Our targets:

- Higgsino: Dirac,  $n = 2$ ,  $Y = 1/2$ ,  $m \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$
- Wino: Majorana,  $n = 3$ ,  $Y = 0$ ,  $m \sim 2.7 \text{ TeV}$
- Minimal quintuplet: Majorana,  $n = 5$ ,  $Y = 0$ ,  $m \sim 14 \text{ TeV}$

# Future muon collider

We focus on the possibility of the future  $\mu^+\mu^+$  collider.

## Benefit

- Lepton collision  $\Rightarrow$  few hadronic background
- $m_\mu \gg m_e \Rightarrow$  high energy
- Easier to prepare  $\mu^+$  beams of  $\mathcal{O}(\text{TeV})$  and low emittance

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## Challenge

- Huge beam-induced background  $\Rightarrow$  disappearing track search is challenging N. Bartosik et al. (2022)
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We thus focus on the following strategies

- **Indirect:** WIMP Loop effect on the  $\mu^+\mu^+ \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^+$  scattering
- **Direct:** Direct production of WIMP in the mono- $\mu$  channel

# Table of Contents

## 1 Introduction

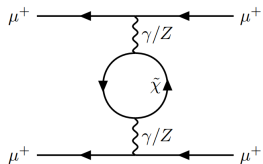
- WIMP
- Future muon collider

## 2 Analysis

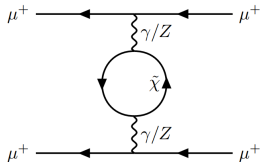
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- Results

## 3 Summary

# Indirect search



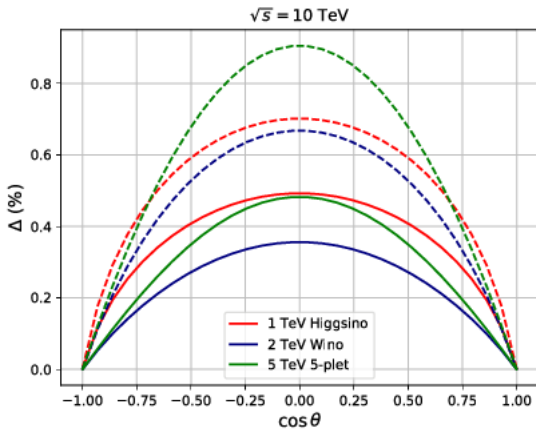
# Indirect search



$$\Delta(\theta) = \frac{d\sigma_{\text{WIMP}}/d\cos\theta}{d\sigma_{\text{tree}}/d\cos\theta}$$

solid: unpolarized,  $P_{\mu^+} = 0$

dashed: polarized,  $P_{\mu^+} = 0.8$



# Direct production

$$\text{Signal} \begin{cases} \mu^+ \mu^+ & \rightarrow \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_\mu \chi \bar{\chi} \\ \gamma \mu^+ & \rightarrow \mu^+ \chi \bar{\chi} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Background} \begin{cases} \gamma \mu^+ & \rightarrow \mu^+ Z, Z \rightarrow \nu \bar{\nu} \\ \gamma \mu^+ & \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu W^+, W^+ \rightarrow \nu_\mu \mu^+ \end{cases}$$

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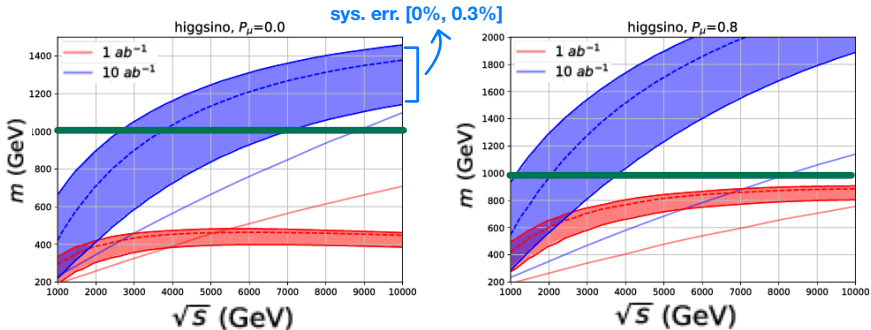
Simulation packages: FEYNRULES 2.0 and MADGRAPH5

Kinematic cuts as event-selection

- $E_\mu > 0.23\sqrt{s}$
- $|\eta_\mu| < 2.5$
- $\left(p_{\mu^+,1}^{\text{in}} + p_{\mu^+,2}^{\text{in}} - p_{\mu^+}^{\text{out}}\right)^2 > 4m_\chi^2$

# Results: Higgsino

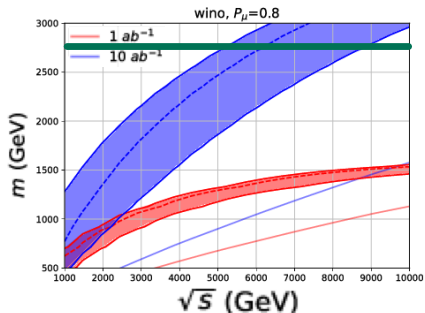
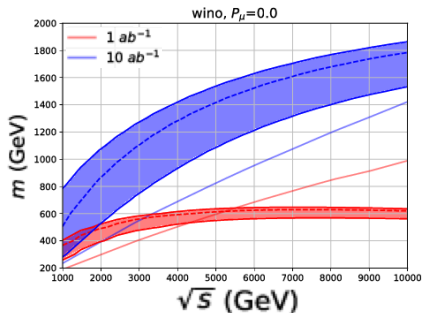
The 95% C.L. deiscovery reach (band: indirect, solid: direct):



- With  $\mathcal{L} = 10 ab^{-1}$ , the thermal target of Higgsino can be probed in both the indirect and direct approach.

# Results: Wino

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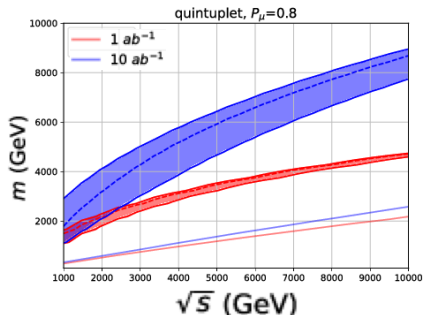
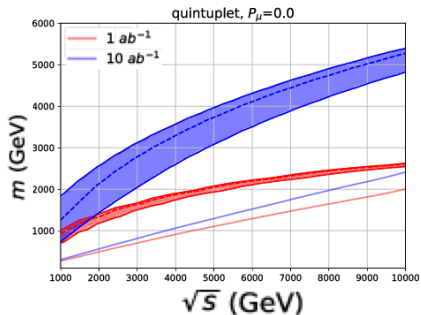


- With  $\mathcal{L} = 10 ab^{-1}$  and polarized beam, the thermal target of Wino can be probed in the indirect approach.



# Results: quintuplet

The 95% C.L. deiscovery reach (band: indirect, solid: direct):



- The thermal target of quintuplet is still hard to be probed.

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# Summary

- Searching WIMP in colliders is an active topic.
- The indirect (loop effect) and direct (DM production) approaches are studied in the future  $\mu^+\mu^+$  collider.
- With  $\mathcal{L} = 10 \text{ ab}^{-1}$  and polarized beams, the thermal mass of Higgsino and Wino can be probed at  $\sqrt{s} \simeq 2$  and 6 TeV, respectively.

# Backup – Indirect cross section

The propagator is adjusted to

$$\sum_{V, V'=\gamma, Z} \frac{C_{VV'} t \Pi(t/m^2)}{(t - m_V^2)(t - m_{V'}^2)} - (u\text{-channel}), \text{ where } \begin{cases} C_{\gamma\gamma} = s_W^2 C_{WW} + c_W^2 C_{BB} \\ C_{ZZ} = c_W^2 C_{WW} + s_W^2 C_{BB} \\ C_{\gamma Z} = C_{Z\gamma} = s_W c_W^2 (C_{WW} - C_{BB}) \end{cases}$$

$$C_{WW} = \kappa \cdot \frac{2}{3} g^2 (n^3 - n), \quad C_{BB} = \kappa \cdot 8 (g \tan \theta_W)^2 n Y^2, \text{ where } \begin{cases} \kappa = 1 & \text{for Dirac} \\ \kappa = 1/2 & \text{for Majorana} \end{cases}$$

$$\Pi(x) = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int_0^1 dy y (1-y) \log \left( \frac{m^2 - xy(1-y)m^2}{\mu^2} \right)$$

# Backup – Direct cross section

solid: mono- $\mu$   
dashed: mono- $\gamma$

