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Dan Hooper, Tilman Plehn, Alberto Vallinotto. Neutralino dark matter and trilepton searches in the MSSM. Physical Review D, 2008, 77, 10.1103/PhysRevD.77.095014 . hal-03646442

**HAL Id: hal-03646442**

**<https://hal.science/hal-03646442>**

Submitted on 6 May 2022

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# Neutralino dark matter and trilepton searches in the MSSM

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(Received 18 January 2008; published 22 May 2008)

Searches for supersymmetry are among the most exciting physics goals at run II of the Tevatron. In particular, in supersymmetric models with light charginos, neutralinos, and sleptons, associated chargino-neutralino production can potentially be observed as multilepton events with missing energy. We discuss how, in the generic TeV-scale minimal supersymmetric standard model (MSSM), the prospects for these chargino-neutralino searches are impacted by cosmological considerations, namely, the neutralino relic abundance and direct detection limits. We also discuss what an observation of chargino-neutralino production at the Tevatron would imply for the prospects of future direct dark-matter searches without assuming specific patterns of supersymmetry breaking.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevD.77.095014](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.77.095014)

PACS numbers: 11.30.Pb, 95.35.+d, 95.30.Cq

## I. INTRODUCTION

A consensus has formed within the astrophysics community in support of the conclusion that the majority of our universe's mass takes the form of cold, collisionless dark matter [1]. Despite the very large body of evidence in favor of dark-matter's existence, the nature of this elusive substance remains unknown. Of the many dark-matter candidates to have been proposed, one of the most compelling and most often studied is the lightest neutralino in  $R$ -parity conserving models of supersymmetry [2].

Among the most prominent missions of the Tevatron's run II are its searches for supersymmetry. Results from Tevatron searches for squarks and gluinos [3], neutralinos and charginos [4], stops and sbottoms [5], and the Higgs bosons of the minimal supersymmetric standard model (MSSM) [6] have each recently been published. While no evidence for supersymmetry has yet been found, in many cases these results represent the strongest limits to date. Although the Tevatron is not well suited to directly place limits on the properties of the lightest neutralino, the results of these other searches can have considerable implications for the nature of this dark-matter agent.

One of the prime channels for observing supersymmetry at the Tevatron is associated neutralino-chargino production [7,8]. These particles can decay to the lightest neutralino and leptons through the exchange of either sleptons or gauge bosons, resulting in events featuring three leptons and missing energy. The results of these searches are somewhat model dependent, but the current results from CDF and D0 can be used to exclude charginos as heavy as approximately 150 GeV in some models, well beyond LEP's chargino mass limit of 104 GeV. By the end of run II, the Tevatron is expected to exclude selected models with charginos not far below 200 GeV.

Neutralino dark matter can be detected through its elastic scattering with nuclei. Experimental efforts designed to

observe such events are known as direct detection. The prospects for this class of techniques depend on the composition of the lightest neutralino, as well as on the masses and couplings of the exchanged squarks and Higgs bosons. Generally speaking, information from collider searches for supersymmetry, whether detections or constraints, can be used to better estimate the prospects for the detection of neutralino dark matter. The relationship between Tevatron and LHC searches for heavy MSSM Higgs bosons and direct searches for neutralino dark matter has been studied in detail elsewhere [9]. Here, we return to this theme, but focus on searches for trilepton events from associated neutralino-chargino production at the Tevatron (see also Ref. [10]).

In the past, it has been possible to link the Tevatron's trilepton signature to other signatures for new physics, for example, the decay  $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$  [11]. Such links rely, for example, on a correlation between light sleptons and small values of  $\tan\beta$  for the chargino and neutralino decays on one hand and the pseudoscalar Higgs boson mass and large values of  $\tan\beta$  in flavor physics on the other. Naively, similar correlations should be present when the dark-matter candidates annihilate mainly through an  $s$ -channel Higgs boson and the trilepton signature requires relatively light supersymmetric scalars. Moreover, one could imagine correlations between these signals in the coannihilation region, if the lightest slepton is mass degenerate with the lightest neutralino, limiting the visibility of the trilepton channel. However, these fairly obvious correlations rely on a series of assumptions. First, the different MSSM scalar masses have to be correlated. Secondly, the light scalar masses should in some way be linked to the lightest neutralino mass and to the mass difference between the light chargino and neutralino. Last but not least, the dark-matter particle should annihilate dominantly through one channel. The aim of this analysis is to determine how much of a correlation between dark matter and Tevatron searches

survives if we assume only a TeV-scale MSSM spectrum with no specific patterns of supersymmetry breaking.

This article is structured as follows: In Sec. II, we discuss the searches for associated chargino-neutralino production at the Tevatron. In Sec. III, we turn our attention to the thermal relic abundance of neutralinos, focusing on those models within the reach of the Tevatron and the correlation between Tevatron measurements and the neutralino's relic density. In Sec. IV, we discuss direct detection prospects for such models and the correlations between those and Tevatron observations. Finally, we summarize our results and conclusions in Sec. V.

## II. NEUTRALINO-CHARGINO SEARCHES AT THE TEVATRON

In many supersymmetric models, associated chargino-neutralino production can occur with a cross section on the order of a picobarn at run II of the Tevatron (1.96 TeV center-of-mass collisions). These particles can each subsequently decay to the lightest neutralino and leptons ( $\chi_1^\pm \rightarrow \chi_1^0 l^\pm \nu$ ,  $\chi_2^0 \rightarrow \chi_1^0 l^\pm l^\mp$ ), either through the exchange of charged sleptons or gauge bosons. This can lead to distinctive trilepton plus missing energy events which, in some supersymmetric models, could be identified over standard model backgrounds.

In order for supersymmetric (SUSY) -trilepton events to be extracted at the Tevatron, however, the underlying supersymmetric model must possess a number of rather specific features. In particular, the  $\chi_1^\pm$  and  $\chi_2^0$  must both be light. In Fig. 1 we plot the associated chargino-neutralino production cross section as a function of the lightest chargino mass for various values of  $\tan\beta$  and  $\mu$ . The cross section drops rapidly for heavy chargino/neutralino masses. Additionally, to be identified at the Tevatron,  $\chi_1^\pm$  and  $\chi_2^0$  decays must each occur with large branching fractions to charged leptons, which means that the supersymmetric mass spectrum is arranged such that chargino and neutralino decay primarily to charged sleptons rather than to (off-shell) gauge bosons or squarks, each of which lead to significant branching fractions to jets. Furthermore,  $WZ$  production leads to a standard model background of trileptons plus missing energy from which any SUSY trileptons must be separated. To accomplish this, the analyses of CDF and D0 each include kinematic cuts on observables like  $m_{\ell\ell}$ , designed to remove backgrounds. They reduce the efficiency for supersymmetric events with charginos and/or neutralinos decaying through gauge bosons essentially to zero.

To ensure large branching fractions for charginos and neutralinos through slepton exchange, the lighter sleptons must be quite light. To avoid large neutralino or chargino branching fractions to neutrinos, the sneutrino masses (along with the left-handed charged sleptons) must be somewhat heavier. Unless we want to break the  $SU(2)$  symmetry between charged slepton and sneutrino masses,

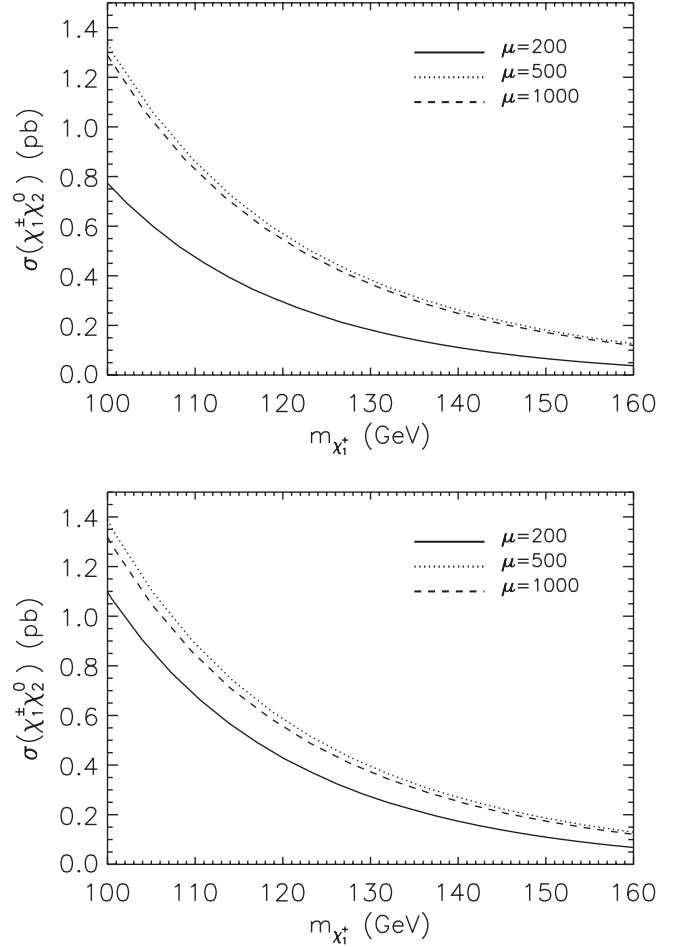


FIG. 1. The cross section for associated chargino-neutralino production at Tevatron run II, as a function of the lightest chargino mass, for various choices of  $\tan\beta$  (3 and 60, in the top and bottom frames, respectively) and  $\mu$  [17]. In these figures we use  $2M_1 = M_2$ ,  $m_{\tilde{q}} = m_{\tilde{l}_L} = m_A = 500$  GeV, and  $A_t = A_b = A_\tau = 0$ .

this means the lightest charged slepton should be dominantly right handed, independent of unification assumptions. In Fig. 2, we plot the branching fractions of charginos and neutralinos to trileptons (including electrons, muons, and taus), as a function of the lightest stau mass, for various choices of  $\mu$  and  $\tan\beta$ .

Limits from the CDF and D0 collaborations have been placed on the combined cross section for associated neutralino-chargino production and branching fractions to three leptons. In particular, D0 has published results for their search for events with three leptons (at least two of which are electrons or muons) plus missing energy using the first 320  $\text{pb}^{-1}$  of data from run II [12]. They find a rate consistent with the predictions of the standard model and use this to place constraints on supersymmetry. CDF has published the results of their search for events with two like-sign leptons (electrons or muons) and missing energy using 1  $\text{pb}^{-1}$  of data from run II [13]. In this analysis, 13 events were observed, a slight excess compared to the 7.8

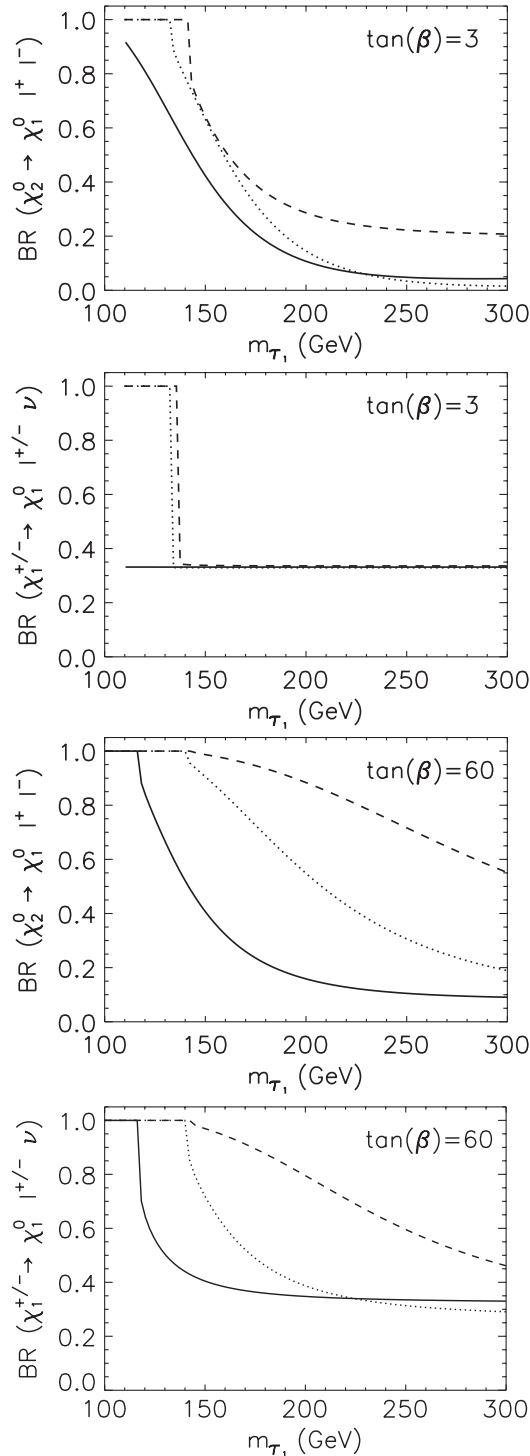


FIG. 2. The branching fractions of  $\chi_2^0$  and  $\chi_1^\pm$  decay to final states with charged leptons, as a function of the lightest stau mass and for  $\tan\beta = 3, 60$ . The three lines denote  $\mu = 200$  GeV (dashed lines), 500 GeV (dotted lines), and 1 TeV (solid lines). We have also used  $2M_1 = M_2 = 140$  GeV,  $m_{\tilde{q}} = m_{\tilde{l}} = m_A = 500$  GeV, and  $A_t = A_b = A_\tau = 0$ . In order for the combination of  $\chi_2^0 \chi_1^\pm$  to decay mostly to final states with three charged leptons, the lightest stau (possibly along with other charged sleptons) must be rather light.

predicted by the standard model (corresponding to a chance probability of 7%). More recently, CDF has published the results of their combined search for associated neutralino-chargino production. These findings are consistent with standard model expectations [14]. In addition to these published results, a number of preliminary results from CDF [15] and D0 [16] searches for trilepton plus missing energy events have been reported.

In Fig. 3, we show the current limits from CDF and D0 in this channel. The limits from CDF are shown for two scenarios, labeled “mSUGRA” and “no mixing,” taken from Ref. [15]. In the mSUGRA scenario, the masses of the staus are determined within the context of the mSUGRA model, which leads to the lightest stau being considerably less massive than the other sleptons and, in turn, to large branching fractions for chargino and neutralino decays to taus. In the no-mixing scenario, decays to taus, muons, and electrons are approximately equally common. As taus are more difficult to identify than other leptons, the CDF limit in the mSUGRA scenario is considerably weaker than in the no-mixing case. Also shown is the D0 limit for the no-mixing scenario. It is more stringent than the limit from CDF, in part, because D0’s result is slightly stronger than expected. By the end of run II, the limits from each of these experiments are expected to improve by a factor of approximately 5 to 10. Throughout this paper we will use a sample of parameter points expected to be visible at the Tevatron with an integrated luminosity of  $8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ . To extract these points we simply scale the current limits [15] shown in Fig. 3 to the projected luminosity and compare this values to the relevant  $\sigma \cdot \text{BR}$  predicted for these models [17,18]. We see that this requirement allows chargino/neutralino masses to  $\sim 200$  GeV, with roughly  $m_{\chi_2^0} \sim m_{\chi_1^\pm}$ . The allowed lightest supersymmetric particle (LSP) masses span a range from 20 to 120 GeV, as we will see explicitly later in this paper. Note again that because of background-rejection cuts we do not consider decays via on-shell gauge bosons, but we do accept three-body decays of the produced neutralino-chargino pair.

### III. THERMAL ABUNDANCE OF NEUTRALINOS WITHIN TEVATRON REACH

In  $R$ -parity conserving models in which the lightest neutralino is the LSP, such particles fall out of thermal equilibrium when the rate of Hubble expansion begins to dominate over their annihilation rate. The resulting density of neutralino dark matter in the universe today is related to its annihilation cross section:

$$\Omega_{\chi_1^0} h^2 \approx \frac{1.04 \times 10^9 x_F}{M_{\text{Pl}} \sqrt{g^*} \langle \sigma v \rangle}, \quad (1)$$

where  $\langle \sigma v \rangle$  is the thermally averaged neutralino-neutralino annihilation cross section,  $g^*$  is the number of relativistic degrees of freedom available at the temperature of freeze-

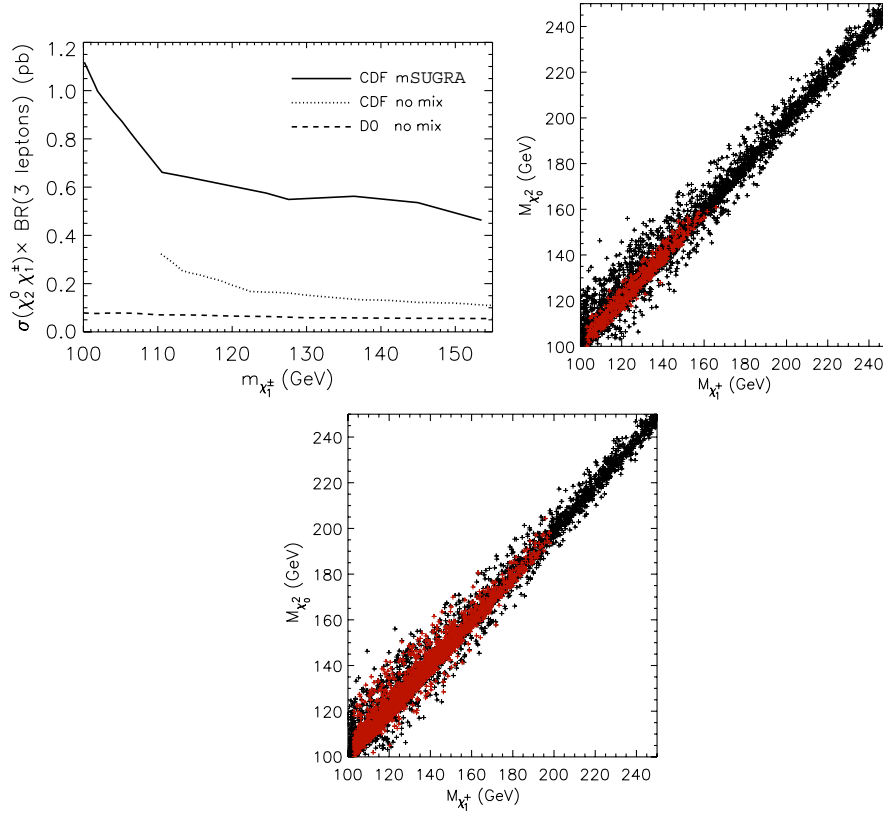


FIG. 3 (color online). Left panel: The current limits on associated neutralino-chargino production from CDF and D0 searches for SUSY-trilepton events. The CDF curves correspond to  $\sim 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data [15]. The mSUGRA curve fixes  $m_0 = 60 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $A_0 = 0$ ,  $\tan\beta = 3$ , and  $\mu > 0$  while varying  $m_{1/2}$ . See text for more details. Right panel: The range of neutralino and chargino masses accessible by the current CDF analysis [15]. The entire reference set of parameter points is given as black points; the accessible subset as lighter points. Bottom panel: The same, but after  $8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  integrated luminosity.

out, and  $x_F \equiv m_{\chi_1^0}/T_F$ , where  $T_F$  is the temperature of freeze-out. For neutralinos (and other species of electroweak scale weakly interacting massive particles,  $x_F$  falls in the range of 20–30. The thermally averaged annihilation cross section can be written as  $\langle\sigma v\rangle \approx a + 3b/x_F$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are terms in the expansion  $\sigma v = a + bv^2 + \mathcal{O}(v^4)$ .

The neutralino annihilation cross section depends on the details of the supersymmetric model, including the composition of the LSP and the masses and mixings of the exchanged sparticles and Higgs bosons. The four neutralinos of the MSSM are mixtures of the superpartners of the

photon,  $Z$  and neutral Higgs bosons. The neutralino mass matrix is diagonalized into mass eigenstates by a unitary rotation  $N^* M_{\chi^0} N^{-1}$ . Hence, we can describe the lightest neutralino as a mixture of gauginos and Higgsinos:

$$\chi_1^0 = N_{11}\tilde{B} + N_{12}\tilde{W}^3 + N_{13}\tilde{H}_1 + N_{14}\tilde{H}_2. \quad (2)$$

Although no accelerator bounds have been placed on the mass of the lightest neutralino directly [19], LEP II has placed a lower limit of 104 GeV on the mass of the lightest chargino, which is in turn related (at tree level) to  $M_2$ ,  $\tan\beta$ , and  $\mu$ ,

$$m_{\chi_1^\pm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ |M_2|^2 + |\mu|^2 + 2m_W^2 - \sqrt{(|M_2|^2 + |\mu|^2 + 2m_W^2)^2 - 4|\mu M_2 - m_W^2 \sin 2\beta|^2} \right]^{1/2}. \quad (3)$$

The LEP II bound, therefore, leads to a constraint of  $|M_2|$ ,  $|\mu| > 104 \text{ GeV}$ . Since we are interested in the case in which the  $\chi_1^\pm$  and  $\chi_2^0$  are within the reach of the Tevatron, and yet significantly heavier than the lightest neutralino, we are forced to consider values of  $M_1$  smaller than  $M_2$  and  $|\mu|$ . If  $M_1$  is considerably smaller than  $M_2$  and  $|\mu|$ , the lightest neutralino will be largely binolike, with a

small Higgsino admixture:

$$\begin{aligned} |N_{11}| &\sim 1, \\ \frac{|N_{13}|^2}{|N_{11}|^2} &\approx \frac{m_Z^2 \sin^2 \theta_W \sin^2 \beta}{|\mu|^2} \sim 0.01 \left( \frac{200 \text{ GeV}}{|\mu|} \right)^2, \\ |N_{14}|^2 &< |N_{13}|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$



The mass of the lightest neutralino in this scenario is approximately given by

$$m_{\chi_1^0} \approx M_1 - \frac{m_Z^2 \sin^2 \theta_W (M_1 + \mu \sin 2\beta)}{\mu^2 - M_1^2}. \quad (5)$$

In most supersymmetric models within the reach of trilepton searches at the Tevatron, the lightest neutralino typically annihilates somewhat inefficiently and thus is expected to be produced in the early universe with a thermal abundance in excess of the measured dark-matter density. There are a number of possible exceptions to this conclusion, however. In particular:

- (i) If the lightest neutralino is within a few GeV of the  $Z$  or  $h$  resonances ( $2m_{\chi^0} \approx m_{Z,h}$ ), then annihilations through these channels can be very efficient, especially if the neutralino has a sizable Higgsino fraction (i.e. moderate to small values of  $|\mu|$ ). For example, the cross section for  $Z$ -mediated neutralino annihilation scales simply as the square of the difference of the two Higgsino fractions,  $(|N_{13}|^2 - |N_{14}|^2)^2$ . Its effect can be seen in Fig. 4.
- (ii) Light sleptons, which are required in models within the reach of trilepton searches at the Tevatron, can also lead to efficient neutralino annihilation. In the extreme case, the lightest stau can be quasidegenerate with the lightest neutralino, leading to highly efficient coannihilations. The effect of sleptons in the neutralino relic abundance calculation can be seen in Fig. 4. In this figure, we show the relic density as a function of the LSP mass, for various values (1000, 300, 200, 140, and 120 GeV) of the slepton masses.<sup>1</sup>
- (iii) If the currently (largely) unconstrained pseudoscalar Higgs boson  $A^0$  is light enough and its couplings are large (large  $\tan\beta$  and/or small  $|\mu|$ ) then it will efficiently mediate neutralino annihilations. When not near the  $A^0$ -resonance, the cross section to down-type fermions through pseudoscalar Higgs exchange is proportional to  $M_1^2 \tan^2 \beta m_f^2 / |\mu| m_A^4$ . This contribution is most significant in the case of a mixed gaugino Higgsino with a light pseudoscalar Higgs and large  $\tan\beta$ .

From Fig. 4, it is obvious that light neutralinos will be overproduced in the early universe unless the sleptons are light, the lightest neutralino's mass is within a few GeV of the  $Z$  or  $h$  resonances, or pseudoscalar Higgs exchange provides a significant contribution to the annihilation cross section. Coannihilation of a light stau and the LSP tends to be disfavored by the observability trilepton signature, be-

<sup>1</sup>By “slepton mass” or  $m_{\tilde{l}}$ , we refer to a common mass for the selectrons, smuons, and staus before off-diagonal terms in the mass matrices are accounted for. This quantity approximately corresponds to the selectron and smuon masses. The staus, in contrast, will depart somewhat from this value,  $m_{\tilde{\tau}}^2 \sim m_{\tilde{l}}^2 \mp m_{\tau}(A_{\tau} - \mu \tan\beta)$ .

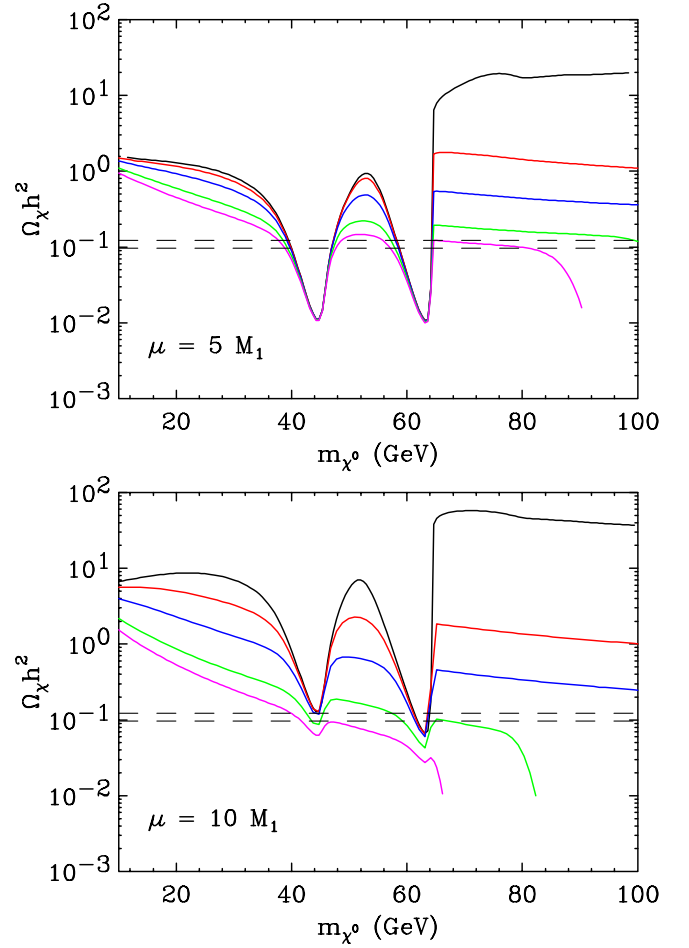


FIG. 4 (color online). The thermal neutralino relic abundance as a function of its mass for various values of the slepton masses. The slepton masses neglecting mixing are (from top to bottom) 1 TeV, 300 GeV, 200 GeV, 140 GeV, and 120 GeV. Other parameters are  $m_A = m_{\tilde{q}} = 1$  TeV and  $\tan\beta = 10$ .  $M_2$  is either  $2M_1$  or the lowest value consistent with the LEP chargino bound, whichever is greater. The trilinear couplings  $A_t$  and  $A_b$  are selected to maximize the light Higgs mass. In the top (bottom) frame,  $\mu$  as set to  $5M_1$  ( $10M_1$ ). The horizontal dashed lines denote the dark-matter abundance measured by WMAP [26]. The two dips correspond to the  $Z$  and light Higgs resonances.

cause the intermediate slepton would need to be roughly mass degenerate with the LSP. This means that this decay channel would be pushed into the off-shell region for the slepton, turn into a three-particle decay signature, and compete with the invisible off-shell decay via a gauge boson.

We demonstrate this further in Fig. 5, where we compare the relic abundances found in various models within the Tevatron reach. In this parameter scan, we vary the masses  $M_1$ ,  $M_2$ ,  $m_{\tilde{l}}$ ,  $m_{\tilde{q}}$ ,  $|\mu|$ , and  $m_A$  up to 1 TeV. Values of  $\tan\beta$  within the range of 1 to 60 are considered. For simplicity, we assume the gluino mass to be  $M_3 \approx 3.7M_2$ . All models shown in Fig. 5 satisfy all collider constraints on the

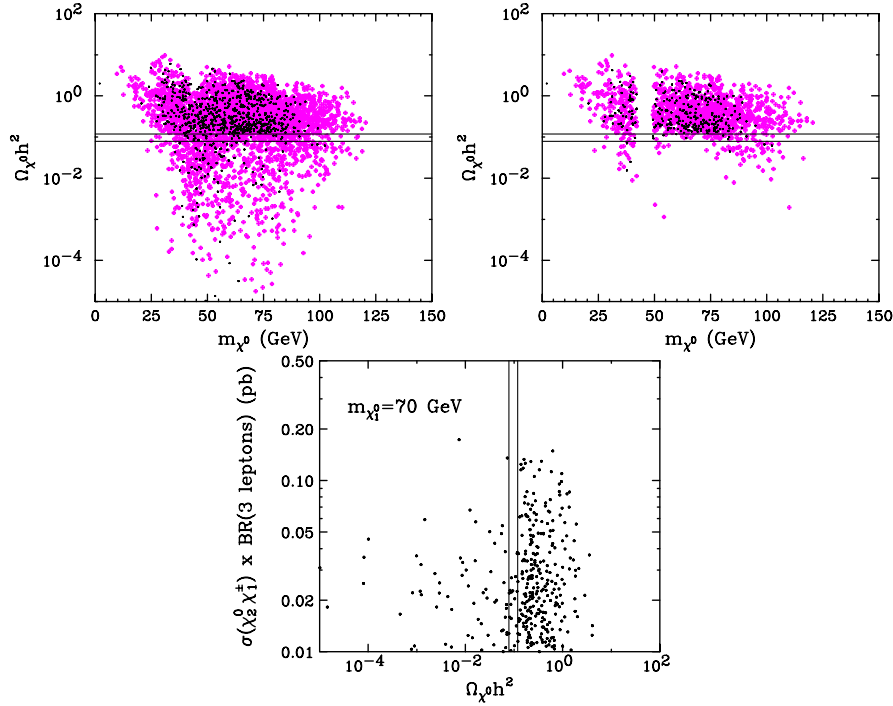


FIG. 5 (color online). Upper panel: the thermal neutralino relic abundance as a function of the neutralino mass, in models within the reach of Tevatron trilepton searches. Dark points denote models which have already been excluded by the Tevatron trilepton searches, whereas the lighter points are within reach with  $8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of integrated luminosity. In the left frame, all of the models within the Tevatron reach are shown. In the right frame, we omit models with efficient  $Z$ -,  $h$ -, or  $A^0$ -mediated dark-matter annihilation (see text for details). In the bottom frame, we show the cross section times branching ratio for trilepton production at the Tevatron as a function of the thermal relic abundance of neutralinos. In this frame we only show models with LSP masses within the range of  $70 \pm 1 \text{ GeV}$ .

chargino, slepton, squark, and Higgs masses. The relic abundance we compute using DarkSUSY [20].

In the top left frame of Fig. 5 we show all models found to be within the Tevatron reach. In the top right frame we omit models with neutralinos annihilating through either a  $Z$ ,  $h$  resonance or via an  $s$ -channel  $A^0$  diagram. To quantify this selection we remove parameter points in which the lightest neutralino mass is within 7 GeV of the  $Z$  or  $h$  resonances. These two cuts remove configurations where the  $Z$  and  $h$  exchange completely dominates the annihilation process, as indicated by the LSP mass range of the peaks shown in Fig. 4. The  $A^0$  funnel is less narrow, but those points completely dominated by this annihilation channel we remove by vetoing  $(\tan\beta/10)^2 / [(m_A/1 \text{ TeV})^4 (|\mu|/1 \text{ TeV})] > 1$ . Obviously, these veto conditions overwhelmingly remove models with (very) low relic densities, thus demonstrating that neutralino annihilation through  $Z$  or  $h$  resonances or through  $A^0$  exchange alone are sufficient for avoiding dark matter to be being overproduced in models within the reach of the Tevatron. However, since the  $A^0$  funnel is not a narrow resonance, this condition is not necessary as long as it contributes non-negligibly to the annihilation process. In contrast to more constrained models, in the general MSSM all different channels can contribute simultaneously to the LSP annihilation rate. This implies that independent of the

LSP mass we always find models which produce the correct relic density.

In the bottom frame of Fig. 5 we fix the LSP mass to  $70 \pm 1 \text{ GeV}$  and show the correlation between the trilepton cross section times branching ratio versus the relic density. The mass of the produced neutralino and chargino is free. The fact that the majority of points tend toward overclosing the universe corresponds to a bias in the entire data sample, also seen in the left and bottom panels of the same figure. We checked that independent of the LSP mass chosen there is indeed no visible correlation between the relic density and the Tevatron trilepton cross section in the MSSM.

#### IV. DIRECT DETECTION OF NEUTRALINOS IN TEVATRON REACH

Experiments such as XENON [21], CDMS [22], and many others [23] have over the last several years placed increasingly stringent limits on the elastic scattering cross section of weakly interacting massive particles with nuclei. The neutralino's elastic scattering cross section with nuclei is given by

$$\sigma \approx \frac{4m_{\chi^0}^2 m_T^2}{\pi(m_{\chi^0} + m_T)^2} [Zf_p + (A - Z)f_n]^2, \quad (6)$$

where  $m_T$  is the target nuclei's mass, and  $Z$  and  $A$  are the atomic number and atomic mass of the nucleus.  $f_p$  and  $f_n$  are the neutralino's couplings to protons and neutrons, given by

$$f_{p,n} = \sum_{q=u,d,s} f_{T_q}^{(p,n)} a_q \frac{m_{p,n}}{m_q} + \frac{2}{27} f_{TG}^{(p,n)} \sum_{q=c,b,t} a_q \frac{m_{p,n}}{m_q}, \quad (7)$$

where  $a_q$  are the neutralino-quark couplings and  $f_{T_u}^{(p)} \approx 0.020 \pm 0.004$ ,  $f_{T_d}^{(p)} \approx 0.026 \pm 0.005$ ,  $f_{T_s}^{(p)} \approx 0.118 \pm 0.062$ ,  $f_{T_u}^{(n)} \approx 0.014 \pm 0.003$ ,  $f_{T_d}^{(n)} \approx 0.036 \pm 0.008$ , and  $f_{T_s}^{(n)} \approx 0.118 \pm 0.062$  [24].

The first term in the above equation corresponds to interactions with the quarks in the target nuclei, whereas the second term denotes interactions with the gluons in the target through a quark/squark loop diagram.  $f_{TG}^{(p)}$  is given by  $1 - f_{T_u}^{(p)} - f_{T_d}^{(p)} - f_{T_s}^{(p)} \approx 0.84$ , and analogously,  $f_{TG}^{(n)} \approx 0.83$ .

The neutralino-quark coupling is given by [25]

$$\begin{aligned} a_q = & -\frac{1}{2(m_{1i}^2 - m_\chi^2)} \text{Re}[(X_i)(Y_i)^*] \\ & -\frac{1}{2(m_{2i}^2 - m_\chi^2)} \text{Re}[(W_i)(V_i)^*] - \frac{g_2 m_q}{4m_W B} \\ & \times \left[ \text{Re}(\delta_1 [g_2 N_{12} - g_1 N_{11}]) DC \left( -\frac{1}{m_H^2} + \frac{1}{m_h^2} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \text{Re}(\delta_2 [g_2 N_{12} - g_1 N_{11}]) \left( \frac{D^2}{m_h^2} + \frac{C^2}{m_H^2} \right) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} X_i & \equiv \eta_{11}^* \frac{g_2 m_q N_{1,5-i}^*}{2m_W B} - \eta_{12}^* e_i g_1 N_{11}^*, \\ Y_i & \equiv \eta_{11}^* \left( \frac{y_i}{2} g_1 N_{11} + g_2 T_{3i} N_{12} \right) + \eta_{12}^* \frac{g_2 m_q N_{1,5-i}^*}{2m_W B}, \\ W_i & \equiv \eta_{21}^* \frac{g_2 m_q N_{1,5-i}^*}{2m_W B} - \eta_{22}^* e_i g_1 N_{11}^*, \\ V_i & \equiv \eta_{22}^* \frac{g_2 m_q N_{1,5-i}^*}{2m_W B} + \eta_{21}^* \left( \frac{y_i}{2} g_1 N_{11} + g_2 T_{3i} N_{12} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

In these expressions,  $i = 1, 2$  denote up- and down-type quarks, respectively.  $m_{1i}$ ,  $m_{2i}$  denote the squark mass eigenvalues and  $\eta$  is the matrix which diagonalizes the squark mass matrices.  $y_i$ ,  $T_{3i}$ , and  $e_i$  denote hypercharge, isospin, and electric charge of the quarks. For scattering off of up-type quarks  $\delta_1 = N_{13}$ ,  $\delta_2 = N_{14}$ ,  $B = \sin\beta$ ,  $C = \sin\alpha$ ,  $D = \cos\alpha$ , whereas for down-type quarks  $\delta_1 = N_{14}$ ,  $\delta_2 = -N_{13}$ ,  $B = \cos\beta$ ,  $C = \cos\alpha$ ,  $D = -\sin\alpha$ .  $\alpha$  is the mixing angle in the Higgs sector.

In Fig. 6, we plot the neutralino-nucleon elastic scattering cross section found in those models which are within the  $8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  reach of the Tevatron's trilepton search. In each frame, the dark points correspond to models which predict

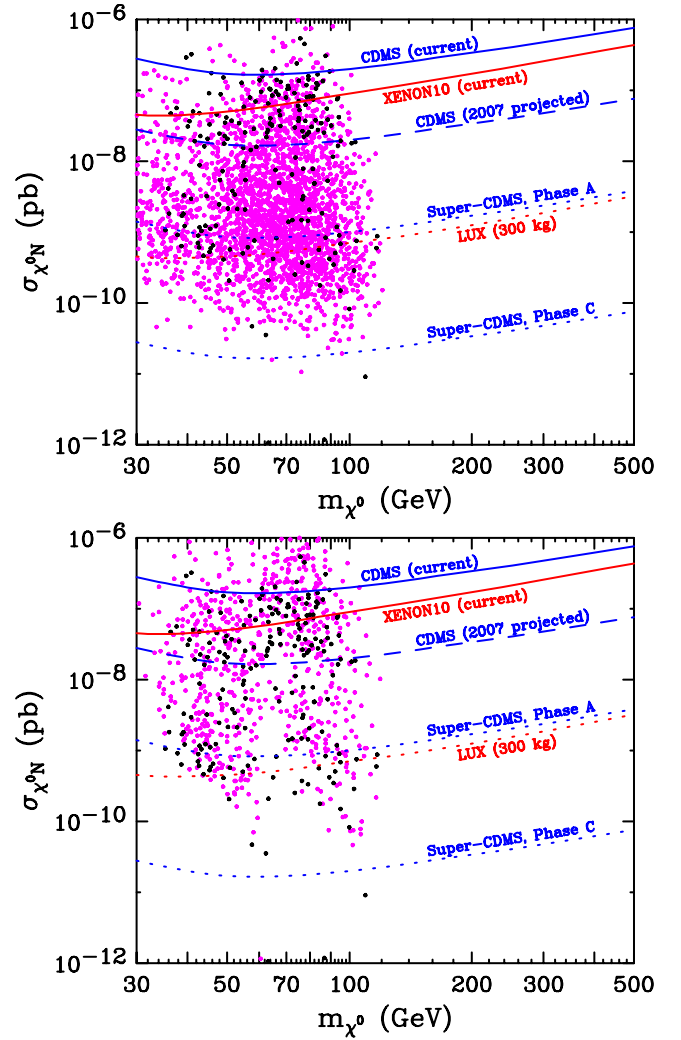


FIG. 6 (color online). The neutralino's elastic scattering cross section with nucleons, as a function of its mass, in models which are within the reach of trilepton searches at the Tevatron with  $8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  luminosity. In both frames, the dark points represent models which are predicted to generate a thermal density of dark matter within the range measured by WMAP [26]. In the top (bottom) frame, the lighter points represent models which predict a larger (smaller) dark-matter density than is measured.

a thermal abundance of neutralino dark matter within the range measured by WMAP [26]. The lighter points represent models with too much (top panel) or too little (bottom panel) dark matter relative to the measured abundance. As expected from the different composition patterns of the neutralinos, we find a very large range of cross sections, varying from about  $10^{-6}$  to  $10^{-11}$  pb. Models which predict an abundance of dark matter below the measured value tend to have somewhat larger elastic scattering cross sections with nuclei. This is due to the coupling to heavy MSSM Higgs bosons which can both mediate neutralino annihilation and elastic scattering processes. In these models, neutralinos either constitute only a fraction of the dark matter, or were produced more efficiently in the early



universe than is predicted in the standard thermal freeze-out process. Because of this latter possibility, we have not rescaled the reach of direct detection experiments in the bottom frame of Fig. 6.

Most models with the observed relic density fall in the upper portion of the elastic cross section range. In particular, the majority of them are within the reach of CDMS's current run (labeled CDMS 2007). This is not the case for a typical scan over the entire MSSM parameter space, which consists mostly of models beyond the Tevatron's reach (see, for example, Ref. [27]).

The reasons for the tendency toward favorable direct detection prospects among models within the reach of the Tevatron are somewhat subtle. In the case of a neutralino annihilating in the early universe primarily through a  $Z$  or  $h$  resonance, little can be said regarding the prospects for direct detection.

Furthermore, in models which annihilate largely through slepton exchange in the early universe (or through coannihilations with sleptons), the elastic scattering cross section is likely to be suppressed. However, coannihilation points tend to be less likely to appear in the Tevatron trilepton channel as well, and for the neutralino/chargino masses we consider efficient  $t$ -channel annihilation is squeezed between the LEP limits and the requirement of the cascade of two-particle decays at the Tevatron.

In many of the models within the reach of the Tevatron, however, the neutralino annihilation cross section is dominated by pseudoscalar Higgs exchange. In these models, which feature moderate to large values of  $\tan\beta$  and somewhat light pseudoscalar Higgs masses, the elastic scattering cross section is typically dominated by the exchange of the heavy scalar Higgs,  $H$ , with strange and bottom quarks, leading to a neutralino-nucleon cross section of

$$\sigma_{\chi N} \sim \frac{g_1^2 g_2^2}{4\pi} \frac{1}{m_W^2 \cos^2 \beta} \frac{m_N^4}{m_H^4} |N_{11}|^2 |N_{13}|^2 \left( f_{Ts} + \frac{2}{27} f_{TG} \right)^2. \quad (10)$$

The underlying degeneracy  $m_H \sim m_A$  is not an artifact of a SUSY-breaking assumption, but a generic feature of the two-Higgs-doublet model. Because in a large fraction of these models the combination of  $\tan^2 \beta / (m_A^4 |\mu|)$  is large in order to generate an acceptable relic abundance, the direct detection rates also have a tendency to be larger compared to those found in a more general sample of supersymmetric models. We emphasize that because in the general MSSM different dark-matter annihilation channels can add to predict the observed relic density, this statement is really a general tendency and not a distinctive feature of all relevant parameter points.

## V. OUTLOOK

In this article, we have studied the cosmological implications of supersymmetric models within the reach of searches for associated neutralino-chargino production at

run II of the Tevatron. We have analyzed how results from this Tevatron search channel might impact the prospects for direct searches for neutralino dark matter. Although there is not a particularly direct or obvious connection between these two experimental programs, it is important to consider how to exploit the interplay between collider and astrophysical searches for supersymmetry.

Supersymmetric models with trilepton rates and decay topologies within Tevatron reach have some rather peculiar features: to predict the measured relic dark-matter density, such light neutralinos either annihilate through a  $Z$  or  $h$  resonance, through pseudoscalar Higgs exchange, or (less prominently) via very light sleptons. For models with an LSP mass not within a few GeV of  $m_Z/2$  or  $m_h/2$ , the heavy Higgs bosons  $A$ ,  $H$  need to be light and values of  $\tan\beta$  are typically moderate to large. Such neutralinos annihilating via a Higgs resonance also require a non-negligible Higgsino fraction. These features then lead to a tendency of larger elastic scattering cross sections with nuclei (dominated by  $H$  exchange), and high rates in underground direct dark-matter experiments. This means that if the Tevatron detects trilepton events from associated neutralino-chargino production, the near future prospects for the direct detection of neutralino dark matter are promising.

However, in the general MSSM the annihilation of neutralinos is not limited to one channel for each parameter point. Because the majority of parameter points studied in this paper—with the exception of the  $Z$  and  $h$  resonances—combine contributions from several annihilation diagrams and because the  $A^0$  funnel covers a wide range of LSP masses, the general correlation described above is not precisely quantifiable in terms of MSSM model parameters. From the point of view of an MSSM parameter analysis, the absence of more distinct parameter correlations means that the collider and the cosmological analyses of the neutralino and chargino sector can probe different aspects of the supersymmetric Lagrangian. This is different from the case of, for example, gravity-mediated SUSY breaking. Looking at the TeV-scale MSSM this implies that the information gained in dark-matter searches is largely orthogonal to the information which could be obtained from collider searches. Only by combining many sets of information from many different experimental channels will it become possible to construct with confidence a consistent picture of the TeV-scale Lagrangian [28].

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

D. H. is supported by the U.S. Department of Energy and by NASA grant NAG5-10842. Fermilab is operated by Fermi Research Alliance, LLC under Contract No. DE-AC02-07CH11359 with the United States Department of Energy. A. V. thanks the Agence National de la Recherche for providing financial support.

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