

## T 41: Beyond the Standard Model (Theorie) 2

Convenor: A. Kulesza, H. Rzehak

Zeit: Dienstag 11:00–12:30

Raum: VSH 19

T 41.1 Di 11:00 VSH 19

**Towards the next generation of simplified dark matter models at the LHC** — JAN HEISIG, MICHAEL KRÄMER, and •PHILIPP MÜLLENDER — Institut für Theoretische Teilchenphysik und Kosmologie, RWTH Aachen, Deutschland

Simplified models have become a standard tool for a bottom-up exploration of dark matter models. However, in general simplified dark matter models do not respect gauge invariance and as a consequence perturbative unitarity may be violated for either too large couplings or too large center-of-mass energies. New mechanisms have to be introduced to these simplified extensions of the SM to ensure perturbative unitarity. One possible solution to these problems is to insist on gauge invariance in the introduced interactions. It is known that demanding gauge invariance strongly constrains the couplings of the mediator to the SM particles and to dark matter. Nevertheless, these models enrich the phenomenology of dark matter searches at the LHC and provide a more realistic ansatz to the underlying theory. We explore possible breakdowns of overly simplified dark matter models which are not UV complete and discuss the simplest completion to these models to ensure self-consistency.

T 41.2 Di 11:15 VSH 19

**NNLL-fast: Predictions for Squark and Gluino Production at the LHC with Soft and Coulomb Gluon Resummation** — WIM BEENAKKER<sup>1</sup>, •CHRISTOPH BORSCHENSKY<sup>2</sup>, MICHAEL KRÄMER<sup>3</sup>, ANNA KULESZA<sup>4</sup>, and ERIC LAENEN<sup>5</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands — <sup>2</sup>Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen — <sup>3</sup>RWTH Aachen — <sup>4</sup>WWU Münster — <sup>5</sup>Nikhef Theory Group, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

With the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) now operating at 13 TeV and extending its reach for new physics, the search for supersymmetry (SUSY) requires theoretical predictions to be more precise than ever. Beyond leading order in perturbation theory, large logarithmic terms arise which endanger the validity of the perturbative expansion in certain kinematic regions. Threshold resummation is a technique to sum these terms up to all orders in a systematic manner, restoring the predictive power and significantly impacting the production cross sections.

In my talk, I will present the program package NNLL-fast, providing state-of-the-art cross sections and theoretical uncertainty estimates for the production of squarks and gluinos at the LHC. The cross sections include the resummation of soft gluons up to next-to-next-to-leading logarithmic accuracy as well as Coulomb and bound-state effects in the Mellin-moment space approach. The resummed corrections are positive and in general lead to a reduction of theoretical uncertainties with respect to previous results at lower accuracies.

T 41.3 Di 11:30 VSH 19

**Einfluss der CP-Verletzung auf die Masse und den Mischungscharakter des Dunkle-Materie-Kandidaten im MSSM** — •PIA BREDT und GUDRID MOORTGAT-PICK — Universität, Hamburg, Deutschland

CP-verletzende Phasen haben Einfluss auf die Masse und den Mischungscharakter des leichtesten Neutralinos im MSSM. Dieses supersymmetrische Teilchen gilt mit einer bestimmten SUSY-Parametereinschränkung als geeigneter Dunkle-Materie-Kandidat. Der Einfluss von CP-Phasen auf Masse und Mischungscharakter führt in manchen Fällen zu einer starken Abhängigkeit der berechneten Reliktdichte des Neutralinos von der CP-verletzenden Phase. Folglich kann der Beitrag der Neutralinodichte zur experimentell erforschten Dunkle-Materie-Dichte signifikant beeinflusst werden. Um dies zu untersuchen, werden Reliktdichten für zwei Szenarien auf Änderungen mit der Phase analysiert und diese anhand der Phasenabhängigkeit der Massen und der Mischungsanteile gedeutet.

T 41.4 Di 11:45 VSH 19

**Einfluss des Neutralino Mischungscharakters auf Vorhersagen der dunklen Materie im NMSSM** — •SIMON SCHNAKE und GUDRID MOORTGAT-PICK — Universität Hamburg, Deutschland

Dunkle Materie ist eines der größten ungelösten Rätsel unserer Zeit. In etwa 80% der gravitativen Masse des Universums ist sie nicht sicht-

bar und ihre Natur und Eigenart ist größtenteils unbekannt. Dunkle Materie ist nicht im Standardmodell der Teilchenphysik enthalten. Eine Möglichkeit dunkle Materie zu beschreiben ist die Erweiterung des Standardmodells, beispielsweise mit supersymmetrischen Theorien, die sich unter anderem dadurch auszeichnen, dass sie ein leichtestes supersymmetrisches Teilchen (LSP) liefern, die einen ausgezeichneten Kandidaten für dunkle Materie darstellen. Wir konzentrieren uns in der gegenwärtigen Studie vor allem auf Parameterbereiche im Next-to-Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (NMSSM). In dieser Analyse ist der Kandidat für dunkle Materie das Neutralino, das einen vielschichtigen Mischungscharakter aufweisen kann. Um die Auswirkungen der Änderung von Parametern des NMSSM auf diesen Mischungscharakter, Coannihilationskanäle und den damit einhergehenden Vorhersagen für die Reliktdichte zu betrachten, wurde die Software micrOMEGAs genutzt. Im Rahmen einer Bachelor-Arbeit wurden interessante Bereiche des Parameterraumes diesbezüglich analysiert und werden hier vorgestellt.

T 41.5 Di 12:00 VSH 19

**Neutralino annihilation into a pair of gluons with DMNLO** — MICHAEL KLASSEN, KAROL KOVARIK, and •OLEH FEDKEVYCH — Institute for Theoretical Physics, Wilhelm-Klemm-Str. 9 48149 Münster Germany

The Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM) is a well-motivated extension of the Standard Model with enlarged space-time symmetry group and a rich particle spectrum. If R-parity is conserved, the lightest MSSM particle cannot decay and represents a good cold dark matter (CDM) candidate. A precise understanding of MSSM (co-)annihilation processes is then crucial to explain the amount of CDM we currently observe in the Universe.

The DM@NLO code is a numerical tool to compute (co-)annihilation cross-sections in the MSSM at next-to-leading order in  $\alpha_s$ . The current version includes the following classes of processes:

Gaugino pair-annihilation into quark pairs,  
gaugino-squark coannihilation into a quark and a gauge or Higgs boson, and  
squark-antisquark annihilation into electroweak final states.

We report on the implementation of neutralino annihilation into a pair of gluons. The corresponding one-loop diagrams are computed and implemented using the Passarino-Veltman reduction technique. We explore the importance of this process for the determination of relic density in the MSSM.

T 41.6 Di 12:15 VSH 19

**Departure from chemical equilibrium in dark matter co-annihilation** — MATHIAS GARNY<sup>1</sup>, JAN HEISIG<sup>2</sup>, •BENEDIKT LÜLF<sup>2</sup>, and STEFAN VOGL<sup>3</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Technical University Munich — <sup>2</sup>RWTH Aachen — <sup>3</sup>Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Heidelberg

The observed dark matter density may be explained by the presence of a thermal relic which is often assumed to be a weakly interacting massive particle freezing out during an early stage of the hot universe. In theories beyond the standard model, like e.g. supersymmetry, regions with co-annihilations are of particular interest. They potentially allow us to reconcile the tightening limits from dark matter searches and the explanation of the observed relic density. In general, the evolution of the involved particle densities are described by a system of coupled Boltzmann equations. The standard method of solving these equations assumes chemical equilibrium between dark matter and co-annihilating particles. This assumption allows us to reduce the coupled system of differential equations to a single Riccati-like equation by summing over the whole sector of annihilating particles. The equation can then be solved numerically or e.g. in the freeze-out approximation. In this work, we investigate the validity of the assumption of chemical equilibrium during freeze-out and show examples where it breaks down and hence requires the solution of the full set of coupled differential equations. In particular, in the framework of a simplified dark matter model, we find examples where the standard method (assuming chemical equilibrium) undershoots the correct prediction for the relic density by orders of magnitude.