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A Study of Dark Matter and QCD-Charged Mediators in the Quasi-Degenerate Regime

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We study a scenario in which the only light new particles are a Majorana fermion dark matter candidate and one or more QCD-charged scalars, which couple to light quarks. This scenario has several interesting phenomenological features if the new particles are nearly degenerate in mass. In particular, LHC searches for the light scalars have reduced sensitivity, since the visible and invisible products tend to be softer. Moreover, dark matter-scalar co-annihilation can allow even relatively heavy dark matter candidates to be consistent thermal relics. Finally, the dark matter nucleon scattering cross section is enhanced in the quasi-degenerate limit, allowing direct detection experiments to use both spin-independent and spin-dependent scattering to probe regions of parameter space beyond those probed by the LHC. Although this scenario has broad application, we phrase this study in terms of the MSSM, in the limit where the only light sparticles are a bino-like dark matter candidate and light-flavored squarks.

I. INTRODUCTION

A well-studied framework for dark matter (DM) interactions with the Standard Model (SM) is the scenario of a SM-singlet Majorana fermion, which interacts with SM fermions via the exchange of SM-charged scalar mediators [1–5]. The canonical example of this scenario arises in the MSSM in the case where the lightest supersymmetric particle (LSP) is a bino, which interacts with SM fermions through the exchange of sfermions. But there exist other examples of this scenario, including, for example, WIMPless dark matter models [6–9]. In this work, we study the phenomenology of this scenario in the limit where DM couples to light quarks through the exchange of a QCD-charged scalar whose mass is nearly degenerate with the DM particle. We will find that this scenario has unique features that manifest themselves in direct detection, in dark matter co-annihilation in the early Universe, and in searches at the LHC.

It is well-known that if the LSP is mostly bino-like, then there are obstacles to its viability as a thermal relic, as well as to its discovery at direct detection experiments. In particular, if flavor violation is minimal, then s -wave dark matter annihilation is chirality-suppressed, and cannot deplete the relic density enough to remain consistent with cosmological observations. Velocity-dependent contributions to the annihilation cross section are suppressed by a factor of ~ 10 at the time of freeze-out. The spin-independent (SI) dark matter-nucleon scattering cross section is also chirality-suppressed in the non-relativistic limit, reducing the sensitivity of direct detection experiments to these models. Both the annihilation and scattering cross sections are further suppressed by the heavy sfermion masses necessary for consistency with LHC searches. Indeed, the “bulk” region of the CMSSM parameter space with an acceptable thermal relic density has long been excluded (see, e.g. [10]). The suppression of the dark matter annihilation and scattering cross sections can be alleviated if flavor violation is non-minimal, as is the case if there is non-trivial sfermion mixing. This “Incredible Bulk” region of parameter space has been studied in [11, 12]. Again, these results generalize beyond the implementation of this scenario in the MSSM.

As pointed out in [12], there is an interesting region of parameter space in which the dark matter and a charged mediator are nearly degenerate. In portions of this region of parameter space, the relic density is depleted by co-annihilation of dark matter with the charged mediator in the early Universe, yielding a thermal relic density that is consistent with observation. This scenario has also been well-studied in the context of the CMSSM, where the charged mediators are typically $\tilde{\tau}$ or \tilde{t} [13–16], but there has been less study of the case where the charged mediator couples to u -, d -, or s -quarks. Additionally, in this limit, the tight collider bounds on the mass of the QCD-charged mediator can be relaxed. Finally, the dark matter-nucleon scattering cross sections, both spin-independent (SI) and spin-dependent (SD), are significantly enhanced when the dark matter and a charged mediator are nearly degenerate. As a result, direct detection experiments can potentially probe regions of parameter space for which the charged mediators are well beyond the reach of the LHC, even if dark matter-nucleon scattering is largely spin- or velocity-dependent. In addition, higher dimensional effective operators, which are usually suppressed by the mass splitting between the dark matter and the mediator, can provide the dominant contribution to dark matter-nucleon scattering in cases where the sfermion mixing is small.

The outline of this paper is as follows. In section II, we introduce the model and describe general features of dark matter-nucleon scattering, LHC constraints, and dark matter annihilation/co-annihilation. In section III, we apply this analysis to some benchmark examples and determine regions of parameter space for which the dark matter can be a thermal relic, and regions to which direct detection experiments are sensitive. We conclude with a discussion of our results in section IV.

II. THE MODEL

We consider a model in which the dark matter particle is a SM gauge singlet Majorana fermion χ which interacts with a SM quark q through the exchange of scalars $\tilde{q}_{L,R}$ which are charged under both $SU(3)_{qcd}$ and $U(1)_{em}$. The DM-SM interaction Lagrangian can be written as

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{q=u,d,s,c} \lambda_{Lq} (\bar{\chi} P_L q) \tilde{q}_L^* + \lambda_{Rq} (\bar{\chi} P_R q) \tilde{q}_R^* + h.c., \quad (1)$$

where we focus only on the first two generations. We assume that χ is absolutely stable, because it is the lightest particle charged under some discrete unbroken Z_2 symmetry. Since SM particles are assumed to be neutral under this new discrete symmetry, the $\tilde{q}_{L,R}$ are thus also necessarily odd under Z_2 . Thus, χ and $\tilde{q}_{L,R}$ have the quantum numbers of the MSSM bino and left-/right-squarks, respectively. We may then consider this Lagrangian as a simplified model for the MSSM scenario in which the only light sparticles are a bino-like LSP and some number of light squarks. In this case we have $\lambda_{Lq,Rq} = \sqrt{2}g'Y_{L,R}$, where g' is the hypercharge coupling and $Y_{L,R}$ are the hypercharges of the left- and right-handed quarks, respectively. But this model has wider applicability, and, more generally, the couplings $\lambda_{Lq,Rq}$ can assume any values, constrained only by perturbativity.

In general, the chiral eigenstates $\tilde{q}_{L,R}$ can mix, and can be expressed in terms of the mass eigenstates $\tilde{q}_{1,2}$ as

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{q}_L &= \tilde{q}_1 \cos \alpha + \tilde{q}_2 \sin \alpha, \\ \tilde{q}_R &= -\tilde{q}_1 \sin \alpha + \tilde{q}_2 \cos \alpha,\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

where the possible CP -violating phase has been absorbed into the relative phase of the couplings $\lambda_{Lq,Rq}$. We denote the mass eigenvalues of the $\tilde{q}_{1,2}$ states by $m_{\tilde{q}_{1,2}}$, and assume without loss of generality that $m_\chi < m_{\tilde{q}_1} \leq m_{\tilde{q}_2}$.

If the dark matter couples to several quarks, then mixing between scalars that couple to different quarks can contribute to flavor-changing neutral currents (FCNCs). There are tight experimental constraints on such FCNCs, so for simplicity, we assume that any mixing between the \tilde{q}_L and \tilde{q}_R does not mix generations. Note that although each scalar pair can have a different mixing angle, for simplicity of notation and presentation, we assume that the mixing angles are all identical. This simplifying assumption will not affect our results qualitatively.

Because the scalars $\tilde{q}_{L,R}$ are charged under SM gauge groups, gauge invariance requires that they couple to SM gauge bosons. Although these interactions will not be relevant for dark matter-nucleon scattering or annihilation, they can affect the dark matter relic density through co-annihilation processes. These Lagrangian terms are given in Appendix A.

The interactions in Eq. 1 will also lead to corrections to the SM fermion-photon vertex through one-loop diagrams in which χ and $\tilde{q}_{1,2}$ run in the loop [11, 17, 18]. These corrections can be constrained by collider experiments, and by precision measurements of fermion magnetic and electric dipole moments. Although these constraints can be very tight if the fermion is a lepton, current data does not rule out any interesting regions of parameter space in the case where the fermion is a quark [11, 17, 18].

A. Dark Matter-Nucleon Scattering

DM-nucleon scattering is mediated by s - and u -channel exchange of scalar mediators. In the non-relativistic limit, the DM-quark scattering matrix element can be derived from a linear combination of effective contact operators defined at the weak scale,

$$\mathcal{O}_q = \sum_{i=1}^7 \mathcal{O}_{qi},\tag{3}$$

where the dimension-6 contact operators are given by [9]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{O}_{q1} &= \alpha_{q1} (\bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \chi) (\bar{q} \gamma_\mu q), \\ \mathcal{O}_{q2} &= \alpha_{q2} (\bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \chi) (\bar{q} \gamma_\mu \gamma^5 q), \\ \mathcal{O}_{q3} &= \alpha_{q3} (\bar{\chi} \chi) (\bar{q} q), \\ \mathcal{O}_{q4} &= \alpha_{q4} (\bar{\chi} \gamma^5 \chi) (\bar{q} \gamma^5 q), \\ \mathcal{O}_{q5} &= \alpha_{q5} (\bar{\chi} \chi) (\bar{q} \gamma^5 q), \\ \mathcal{O}_{q6} &= \alpha_{q6} (\bar{\chi} \gamma^5 \chi) (\bar{q} q),\end{aligned}\tag{4}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{q1} &= - \left[\frac{|\lambda_L^2|}{8} \left(\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{m_{\tilde{q}_1}^2 - m_\chi^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{m_{\tilde{q}_2}^2 - m_\chi^2} \right) - \frac{|\lambda_R^2|}{8} \left(\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{m_{\tilde{q}_2}^2 - m_\chi^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{m_{\tilde{q}_1}^2 - m_\chi^2} \right) \right], \\ \alpha_{q2} &= \left[\frac{|\lambda_L^2|}{8} \left(\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{m_{\tilde{q}_1}^2 - m_\chi^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{m_{\tilde{q}_2}^2 - m_\chi^2} \right) + \frac{|\lambda_R^2|}{8} \left(\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{m_{\tilde{q}_2}^2 - m_\chi^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{m_{\tilde{q}_1}^2 - m_\chi^2} \right) \right], \\ \alpha_{q3,4} &= \frac{\text{Re}(\lambda_L \lambda_R^*)}{4} (\cos \alpha \sin \alpha) \left[\frac{1}{m_{\tilde{q}_1}^2 - m_\chi^2} - \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{q}_2}^2 - m_\chi^2} \right], \\ \alpha_{q5,6} &= \frac{\text{Im}(\lambda_L \lambda_R^*)}{4} (\cos \alpha \sin \alpha) \left[\frac{1}{m_{\tilde{q}_1}^2 - m_\chi^2} - \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{q}_2}^2 - m_\chi^2} \right].\end{aligned}\tag{5}$$

Higher dimension contact operators arise from expanding the scalar propagators in powers of the quark and dark matter momenta. In general, these operators are subdominant because their contributions to the dark matter-nucleon

scattering matrix element are suppressed by additional factors of $m_N m_\chi / (m_{\tilde{q}_1}^2 - m_\chi^2) \sim (m_N / 2\Delta m)$. But the most important of these is the dimension-8 twist-2 operator [19]

$$\mathcal{O}_{q7} = \alpha_{q7} (\bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \partial^\nu \chi) \left[\left(\frac{i}{2} \right) \left(\bar{q} \gamma_\mu \partial_\nu q + \bar{q} \gamma_\nu \partial_\mu q - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} \bar{q} \gamma_\alpha \gamma^\alpha q \right) \right], \quad (6)$$

where

$$\alpha_{q7} = \frac{|\lambda_L^2|}{4} \left[\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{(m_{\tilde{q}_1}^2 - m_\chi^2)^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{(m_{\tilde{q}_2}^2 - m_\chi^2)^2} \right] + \frac{|\lambda_R^2|}{4} \left[\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{(m_{\tilde{q}_2}^2 - m_\chi^2)^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{(m_{\tilde{q}_1}^2 - m_\chi^2)^2} \right]. \quad (7)$$

Because \mathcal{O}_{q7} can mediate velocity-independent SI scattering even in the chiral limit, it can provide an important contribution in the limit of small mixing ($\alpha \rightarrow 0$), especially if $\Delta m / m_\chi \ll 1$.

Note that all of the effective operator coefficients are enhanced in the limit $m_\chi / m_{\tilde{q}_1} \rightarrow 1$; in this limit, the propagator of the mediator goes nearly on-shell. However, if m_χ and $m_{\tilde{q}_1}$ are sufficiently degenerate, then the expansion in contact operators no longer provides a good approximation, because the dependence of the scalar propagators on the momentum transfer is no longer small. But since $|\vec{q}| \lesssim \mathcal{O}(100 \text{ MeV})$ for all relevant target nuclei, the contact operator expansion will be valid provided $m_{\tilde{q}_1} - m_\chi \gtrsim 1 \text{ GeV}$.

In Eq. 5 we have neglected the decay width in the scalar propagators. This is justified because the decay width for the scalar \tilde{q} is necessarily small compared to the mass splitting, $\Delta m = m_{\tilde{q}} - m_\chi$, due to the final state phase space suppression. In the nearly-degenerate limit the denominator of the scalar propagator goes as $m_\chi^2 - m_{\tilde{q}}^2 + i\Gamma m_{\tilde{q}} \sim -m_\chi(2\Delta m - i\Gamma)$, implying that the decay width term can indeed be neglected.

The operators \mathcal{O}_{q2} and $\mathcal{O}_{q3,7}$ yield velocity-independent terms in the scattering matrix element which are spin-dependent and spin-independent, respectively. The remaining operators generate only velocity-suppressed terms in the scattering matrix element. The terms in the matrix element contributed by \mathcal{O}_{q4} lead to spin-dependent scattering (without a coherent scattering enhancement) and are suppressed by a factor v^2 (other velocity-suppressed operators contribute matrix element terms suppressed only by v), so we can essentially ignore this operator. In contrast, \mathcal{O}_{q1} also leads to velocity-suppressed scattering, but it can still be significant as discussed below. The coefficients $\alpha_{q5,6}$ vanish if the DM-SM interaction is CP -invariant, and the coefficients α_{q3-6} are suppressed for the case of minimal flavor violation (MFV). As one might expect, the coefficients α_{q3-6} are also suppressed if $m_{\tilde{q}_1} \simeq m_{\tilde{q}_2}$; these coefficients are only non-vanishing if there is non-trivial scalar mixing, but if the scalar mediators are degenerate then the mixing angle can be rotated away by a change of the mass eigenstate basis.

For simplicity, we assume that DM-SM interactions are CP -invariant, and $\lambda_{qL}/\lambda_{qR} \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$. In this case, since \mathcal{O}_{q4-6} are essentially irrelevant, only four of the effective operators are important for direct detection:

- \mathcal{O}_{q1} : this operator provides a velocity-suppressed contribution to the scattering matrix element, which can be important if α is small.
- \mathcal{O}_{q2} : this operator provides the dominant contribution to the SD scattering matrix element.
- \mathcal{O}_{q3} : this operator provides the dominant contribution to the SI scattering matrix element, unless α is small.
- \mathcal{O}_{q7} : this operator provides the dominant contribution to the SI scattering matrix element if α is small.

Note that there is no interference between the leading contributions of the first two effective operators with any others [20]. But operators \mathcal{O}_{q3} and \mathcal{O}_{q7} necessarily interfere [22].

Since the coefficients α_{qi} are defined at the weak scale (which we may take as $\sim m_Z$), one must determine the coefficients $\alpha'_{qi}(\mu)$ which arise from the RG evolution of the effective contact operators from the weak scale down to a lower scale μ . We can determine the running of the coefficients from a high scale μ_H to a low scale μ_L using the results in [21], yielding

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha'_{q1}(\mu_L) &= \alpha'_{q1}(\mu_H), \\ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_{u2}(\mu_L) \\ \alpha'_{d2}(\mu_L) \\ \alpha'_{s2}(\mu_L) \end{pmatrix} &= U \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} U^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_{u2}(\mu_H) \\ \alpha'_{d2}(\mu_H) \\ \alpha'_{s2}(\mu_H) \end{pmatrix}, \\ \alpha'_{q3}(\mu_L) &= \frac{m_q(\mu_L)}{m_q(\mu_H)} \alpha'_{q3}(\mu_H), \\ \alpha'_{q7}(\mu_L) &= r(0) \alpha'_{q7}(\mu_H) + \sum_{q'=light} \frac{1}{n_f} \left[\frac{16r(n_f) + 3n_f}{16 + 3n_f} - r(0) \right] \alpha'_{q'7}(\mu_H), \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
U &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\
A &= \exp \left[\frac{2n_f}{\pi\beta_0} (\alpha_s(\mu_H) - \alpha_s(\mu_L)) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) \right], \\
r(t) &= \left(\frac{\alpha_s(\mu_L)}{\alpha_s(\mu_H)} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2\beta_0} \left(\frac{64}{9} + \frac{4}{3}t \right)}.
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

The strong coupling constant α_s and the quark mass parameter m_q are evaluated at the appropriate scale in the \overline{MS} scheme [21], and $\beta_0 = 11 - (2/3)n_f$ where n_f is the number of relevant quark flavors. Using the boundary condition $\alpha'_{qi}(m_Z) \equiv \alpha_{qi}$, the coefficients may then be run straightforwardly to the nucleon scale (which we may take as $\mu \sim 1 - 2$ GeV). Note that the running of the operators $\mathcal{O}_{q2,7}$ changes slightly as one crosses the b -quark threshold. The operator \mathcal{O}_{q1} evolves trivially below the weak scale because the quark vector current is protected by gauge invariance. The flavor non-singlet axial vector quark current is also scale-independent, but the flavor singlet axial vector current has a weak dependence on scale. RG evolution has a much larger effect on the operator \mathcal{O}_{q3} .

The velocity-independent contributions to the scattering matrix element generated by operators \mathcal{O}_{q2} and $\mathcal{O}_{q3,q7}$ can be classified as spin-dependent and spin-independent, respectively. For these operators, the differential DM-nucleus scattering cross sections are then given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d\sigma_A^{(SD)}}{dE_R} &= \frac{16\mu_A^2}{\pi E_R^{max}} \left(\frac{J+1}{J} \right) \left(\sum_q \alpha'_{q2} \left(\langle S_p \rangle \Delta_q^{(p)} + \langle S_n \rangle \Delta_q^{(n)} \right) \right)^2 |F_{\mathcal{O}_2}(E_R)|^2, \\
\frac{d\sigma_A^{(SI)}}{dE_R} &= \frac{4\mu_A^2}{\pi E_R^{max}} \left(\sum_q \alpha'_{q3} \left(ZB_q^{p(S)} + (A-Z)B_q^{n(S)} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{3}{4}m_N m_\chi \sum_q \alpha'_{q7} \left(ZB_q^{p(T2)} + (A-Z)B_q^{n(T2)} \right) \right)^2 |F_{\mathcal{O}_3}(E_R)|^2,
\end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

where $\mu_A = m_A m_\chi / (m_A + m_\chi)$ is the DM-nucleus reduced mass and m_A is the mass of the target nucleus. $E_R^{max} = 2\mu_A^2 v^2 / m_A$ is the maximum nuclear recoil energy which is kinematically allowed if v is the relative velocity. The $F_{\mathcal{O}_i}(E_R)$ are nuclear form factors (which we obtain from [22]), and the B_q and Δ_q are nucleon form factors.

Operator \mathcal{O}_{q1} couples dark matter to vector quark currents. However, the nuclear response cannot be expressed simply in terms of SI and/or SD nuclear form factors. For example, there is an additional term that arises from coupling to the orbital angular momentum of the nucleons. The complete expression for the DM-nucleus scattering cross section can be found in [22], and we use that expression, and the associated nuclear response functions, in our subsequent numerical calculations.

The nucleon form factors for a vector quark current interaction are completely determined by gauge invariance. The other nucleon form factors have some uncertainty, especially for the scalar interaction. For the scalar nucleon form factor, we will make a conservative estimate regarding the strangeness content of the nucleon, and adopt the following values as a benchmark [12]:

$$\begin{aligned}
B_u^{p(S)} &= B_d^{n(S)} = 9.85, \\
B_d^{p(S)} &= B_u^{n(S)} = 6.77, \\
B_s^{p,n(S)} &= 0.499.
\end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

The effect on direct detection sensitivity of varying the strangeness content of the nucleon is further discussed in [12].

For the twist-2 operator, we will for simplicity use nucleon form factors given in [21]:

$$\begin{aligned}
B_u^{p(T2)} &= B_d^{n(T2)} = 0.40, \\
B_u^{n(T2)} &= B_d^{p(T2)} = 0.22, \\
B_s^{p,n(T2)} &= 0.02.
\end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

For the axial-vector spin nucleon form factors, we will for simplicity use the values used in [23]:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_u^{(p)} &= \Delta_d^{(n)} = 0.787, \\ \Delta_u^{(n)} &= \Delta_d^{(p)} = -0.319, \\ \Delta_s^{(p,n)} &= -0.040.\end{aligned}\tag{13}$$

We note that, given these nucleon form factors, the DM-nucleon scattering rates for models with either mass degenerate u - and d -type squarks or mass degenerate u -, d - and s -type squarks will be nearly identical. While the relative smallness of the form factors for strange quarks is manifest for each effective operator we consider, we again note that the scalar nucleon form factor for strange quarks can be considerably larger than the value we use. With a larger strangeness content in the nucleon, we would expect an $\mathcal{O}(1)$ enhancement to the scattering cross section contribution arising from the scalar effective operator.

B. LHC Constraints on the Mediator Mass

This scenario can be probed at the LHC, utilizing searches for the production of the mediator through QCD processes. A variety of such searches have been performed in the context of the MSSM, in regions of parameter space where the only light strongly-coupled superparticles are squarks. But the constraints on the mediator mass derived from these SUSY searches can be generalized to other models that realize this scenario.

As discussed in [12], LHC searches for squark pair production in the scenario of eight degenerate light-flavor squarks and decoupled gluinos generically exclude squark masses $m_{\tilde{q}} \lesssim \mathcal{O}(1.4 \text{ TeV})$ for $m_\chi \sim \mathcal{O}(100 \text{ GeV})$ [24]. In scenarios with one non-degenerate light-flavor squark which is significantly heavier than the neutralino LSP (assuming all other particles are decoupled), mass constraints weaken considerably to $m_{\tilde{q}_1} \gtrsim \mathcal{O}(1.0 \text{ TeV})$ [24].

If, alternatively, one light-flavor squark is nearly degenerate in mass with the LSP, the low transverse momenta of the squark decay products and the low missing transverse energy of the final state make extracting the squark pair production signal from the QCD background difficult, almost independent of the mass scale. In order to probe a more compressed spectrum with $m_{\tilde{q}_1} - m_\chi \lesssim 25 \text{ GeV}$, event selection can include the presence of initial-state radiation (ISR) jets, which can be used to identify signal events and will boost the transverse missing energy of the final state [25, 26]. Although recent analysis does not study the specific interpretation relevant for the benchmarks studied in this work, we note that, for production of eight degenerate light-flavor squarks, $m_{\tilde{q}} \lesssim 700 \text{ GeV}$ is excluded [25]. Also, assuming a spectrum with a nearly degenerate sbottom and LSP, the mass exclusion weakens to $m_{\tilde{b}_1} \lesssim 600 \text{ GeV}$ [26]. While reinterpretation of these results for our simplified model is beyond the scope of this work, we consider any scenario with $m_{\tilde{q}} \lesssim 400 \text{ GeV}$ to be ruled out by LHC. But a dedicated analysis of current data could improve this bound by $\mathcal{O}(200) \text{ GeV}$, assuming the LHC sensitivity to the production of a single light-flavor squark is similar to that of the sbottom search.

We have focused on the scenario in which the only new accessible particles are the dark matter and the scalar mediators. But, for example, the production of first generation squarks in SUSY models with a light gluino ($m_{\tilde{g}} \sim \mathcal{O}(\text{TeV})$) will be enhanced through t -channel gluino production [27], resulting in an increased sensitivity to such models at the LHC. Thus, LHC constraints may be more severe for specific models in which there are additional light QCD-coupled new particles, beyond those assumed in the simplified model that we consider.

C. Dark Matter Annihilation and Co-Annihilation

The cross section for the dark matter annihilation process $\chi\chi \rightarrow \bar{q}q$ in this model has been computed in [11], in the limit $m_q/m_\chi \ll 1$. As expected, the s -wave contribution to the annihilation matrix element vanishes in the chiral limit as $\alpha \rightarrow 0$. This follows from the fact that an s -wave initial state of two identical fermions must have $J = 0$, implying that the $\bar{q}q$ final state must contain a fermion and anti-fermion of the same helicity; such a final state can only arise from an interaction that mixes left-handed and right-handed Weyl spinors. Thus, if $\alpha \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$, the s -wave annihilation cross section may be substantial both at the time of thermal freeze-out and in the current epoch. But if $\alpha \ll 1$, then dark matter annihilation at freeze-out may be dominated by p -wave annihilation, which is suppressed by a factor $v^2 \sim 0.1$; in the current epoch one finds $v^2 \sim 10^{-6}$, so p -wave annihilation today would be negligible.

If $m_\chi/m_{\tilde{q}_1} \sim 1$, then both \tilde{q}_1 and χ will be abundant in the early Universe at the time of dark matter thermal freeze-out. Because either one of these light supersymmetric particles can convert into the other via scattering with relativistic SM particles, one can determine the dark matter relic density by computing the evolution of the total density of both species, including the effects of DM and scalar annihilation as well as DM-scalar co-annihilation. Of these processes,

only DM annihilation is chirality-suppressed; in the $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ limit, annihilation and co-annihilation processes involving the scalars can thus play an important role in depleting the thermal relic density in the early Universe. But in the present epoch, when \tilde{q}_1 is no longer abundant, the annihilation/co-annihilation processes involving the scalars are negligible.

We can identify three classes of processes which are included in the total dark matter annihilation rate with relative contributions approximately determined by $\Delta m = m_{\tilde{q}_1} - m_\chi$ in different regions of $(m_\chi, \Delta m)$ parameter space:

- The non-degenerate region, where Δm is large enough that one can ignore co-annihilation contributions. The process $\chi\chi \rightarrow \bar{q}q$ dominates the depletion of the relic density.
- The nearly degenerate region, where Δm is small enough that processes like $\chi\tilde{q} \rightarrow gq$ are significant, but large enough that processes such as $\tilde{q}^*\tilde{q} \rightarrow gg$ are insignificant, as a result of the Boltzmann-suppression of the abundance of the heavier state.
- The degenerate region, where Δm is so small that the Boltzmann-suppression of the heavier state in the early Universe is negligible. In this limit, channels such as $\tilde{q}^*\tilde{q} \rightarrow gg$ and $\tilde{q}^*\tilde{q} \rightarrow gZ$ yield the dominant annihilation contributions.

As we shall see, for squark masses and mass splittings allowed by LHC constraints, the correct relic density can only be reproduced in the degenerate region of the $(m_\chi, \Delta m)$ parameter space. Since the relevant squark-squark annihilation processes with purely electroweak final states will be suppressed by the light-flavor quark masses or electroweak gauge couplings, and processes with a QCD final state will be enhanced due to the strong gauge couplings, the dominant contribution to the depletion of the relic density comes from $\tilde{q}^*\tilde{q} \rightarrow gg$, with a cross section given by [28]

$$\langle\sigma v(\tilde{q}^*\tilde{q} \rightarrow gg)\rangle = \frac{7g_s^4 N_{\tilde{q}}}{432\pi m_{\tilde{q}}^2} \left[N_{\tilde{q}} + \frac{\exp(\Delta m/T)}{3(1 + \Delta m/m_\chi)^{3/2}} \right]^{-2}, \quad (14)$$

after summing over $N_{\tilde{q}}$ light mass-degenerate squarks and noting the temperature near freezeout is typically $T \sim m_\chi/25$. Because this is a purely QCD process, the cross section remains the same independent of squark flavor or L - R mixing angle. Note that for $\tilde{q}^*\tilde{q} \rightarrow gg$, and in general, reproducing the correct relic density requires m_χ or $m_{\tilde{q}}$ to be light enough that the relevant annihilation cross sections are not suppressed by the mass scale.

Also, in the degenerate region of parameter space, the cross sections for all processes will decrease with the introduction of additional light squarks due to the dilution of the total number density across individual species, as demonstrated by the $N_{\tilde{q}}$ dependence in the $\tilde{q}^*\tilde{q} \rightarrow gg$ cross section. This dilution effect becomes less pronounced as Δm increases, but in general the overall annihilation rate will decrease with the addition of mass degenerate light species unless the new annihilation channels associated with the additional fields are efficient. Thus, it is worth noting that the relic density can actually increase as additional scalars are made light.

In addition to their couplings to dark matter, the scalar mediators necessarily couple to the γ , g , Z and W^\pm , as described in Appendix A. But beyond this minimal set of interactions, one can also write renormalizable gauge-invariant interactions of the scalars with each other and with the SM Higgs. Such terms will arise generically within the MSSM Lagrangian. In particular, there are D -term contributions to the squark-squark and squark-Higgs interactions, which, unlike the contributions arising from the superpotential or the soft SUSY-breaking trilinear terms, are not proportional to the light-flavor quark masses. We find that the inclusion of D -term squark-squark and squark-Higgs interactions does not significantly alter the relic density calculation, so our results for the simplified model we discuss are also valid within the framework of the MSSM.

Note that although annihilation/co-annihilation processes involving light scalars in the initial state may be relevant to the depletion of the dark matter relic density in the early Universe, they are not relevant to indirect detection in the current epoch. However, for the purposes of indirect detection, in addition to the s -wave annihilation process $\chi\chi \rightarrow \bar{q}q$, one should also consider the internal bremsstrahlung process ($\chi\chi \rightarrow \bar{q}q\gamma$) [29], and the process where dark matter annihilates to monoenergetic photons through a one-loop diagram ($\chi\chi \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, \gamma Z$) [30–32]. The internal bremsstrahlung process is particularly useful for indirect detection when the dark matter and charged scalar are nearly degenerate, because the photon spectrum becomes very hard (almost line-like) due to a collinear divergence. The importance of these processes for the case in which dark matter couples to leptons was recently considered in [33], but those results generalize to the case where dark matter couples to quarks.

III. RESULTS

In this section, we specialize to the case where the dark matter candidate is the bino of the MSSM, which couples to light SM quarks through squark exchange. We thus set $\lambda_{L,R} = \sqrt{2}g'Y_{L,R}$, where g' is the hypercharge coupling

constant and $Y_{L,R}$ are the left- and right-handed quark hypercharges. The DM-nucleus scattering cross sections and DM thermal relic density will thus depend only on α , m_χ , and on the masses of the light squarks, $m_{\tilde{q}_i}$. The DM relic abundance is calculated with MicrOMEGAs version 4.3.4 [34–36], while the DM-nucleus scattering cross sections are calculated using the formalism of [22].

In contrast to previous studies, we explore the co-annihilation parameter space for light-flavor squarks and allow for L - R squark mixing. Specifically, we will focus on five benchmark scenarios:

- Benchmark A) a single light squark, \tilde{u}_1 ;
- Benchmark B) a single light squark, \tilde{s}_1 ;
- Benchmark C) two light degenerate squarks, \tilde{u}_1 and \tilde{d}_1 ;
- Benchmark D) two light degenerate squarks, \tilde{u}_1 and \tilde{u}_2 ;
- Benchmark E) three light degenerate squarks, \tilde{u}_1 , \tilde{d}_1 and \tilde{s}_1 .

For Benchmarks C, D, and E, we assume that the light squarks are degenerate, so, for all five benchmarks we may denote the light squark mass as $m_{\tilde{q}}$ and define $\Delta m \equiv m_{\tilde{q}} - m_\chi > 0$. For any particular benchmark, the relative strength of the coupling of dark matter to each light quark is determined; henceforth, for simplicity of presentation, we will refer the effective operators relevant for direct detection as \mathcal{O}_i , and dispense with the q subscript.

Of course, gauge-invariance under $SU(2)_L$ implies that one cannot keep only one squark light while absolutely decoupling all other squarks. Moreover precision electroweak constraints on the ρ parameter imply that, absent canceling corrections from other new physics, the mass splitting between any of the squarks within the same generation cannot be too large (see, for example, [37]). But for practical purposes, this will not affect our results, since we are largely focused on the regime in which the dark matter and the lightest squark are nearly degenerate. Provided the mass splitting between squarks is significantly larger than the mass splitting between the dark matter and the lightest squark, dark matter-nucleon scattering will be dominated by exchange of the lightest squark, and co-annihilation processes in the early Universe will be affected dominantly by the lightest squark.

In fact, corrections to the ρ parameter arising from a scalar loop roughly scale as

$$\delta\rho \sim \frac{c^2}{16\pi^2} \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\delta m^2}{m_Z^2}\right), \quad (15)$$

where δm is the mass splitting between two squarks, c is the coupling between the scalars and a weak gauge boson, and we take $\delta m \ll m_{\tilde{q}_1}$. Corrections to ρ will be at the percent level, consistent with experimental constraints, provided $\delta m \lesssim \mathcal{O}(100 \text{ GeV})$. For the region of parameter space of greatest interest, we will find $\Delta m \equiv m_{\tilde{q}_1} - m_\chi \ll 100 \text{ GeV}$, implying that indeed we are justified in ignoring the presence of the heavier squarks for the purpose of direct detection and co-annihilation in the early Universe.

A. Direct Detection Prospects

We now consider the sensitivity of direct detection experiments to this class of models, in which the DM and charged scalar mediator(s) have a small mass splitting. The DM-nucleus scattering cross sections are nearly identical for Benchmarks C and E because the nucleon form factors that we have used for s -quark interactions are relatively small; s -quark interactions will only be significant if the coupling to u and d quarks are suppressed. Note, however, that the presence of an additional light s -squark can have a significant effect on the dark matter thermal relic density, as will be discussed in Section III B.

In Figure 1, we show the rate of scattering events at a xenon-based detector (in the energy range $5 \text{ keV} - 40 \text{ keV}$ used by XENON1T) resulting from interactions mediated by operators $\mathcal{O}_{1,2,3,7}$, as a function of α , with $m_\chi = 900 \text{ GeV}$. We show Benchmarks A, B, D, and E, and in each case the masses of the light squarks are chosen so that the thermal relic density will be consistent with observations (within the range $912 - 916 \text{ GeV}$). We omit Benchmark C because, as previously mentioned, the scattering rates are very similar to Benchmark E. At leading level, the sets of operators $\{\mathcal{O}_1\}$, $\{\mathcal{O}_2\}$, and $\{\mathcal{O}_3, \mathcal{O}_7\}$, do not interfere with each other, so we plot the events rates arising from each set of operators separately. The short-dashed and dash-dotted green lines indicate the current 90% CL sensitivity of XENON1T ($7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$ [38]) and the future estimated 90% CL sensitivity of LZ ($9 \times 10^{-7} \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$ [39]), respectively, assuming a cut-and-count analysis. The current sensitivity of LUX [40] is only slightly less than that of XENON1T. Note that in several of these cases the DM couples differently to protons and neutrons, and is an example of Isospin-Violating Dark Matter (IVDM) [41–46].

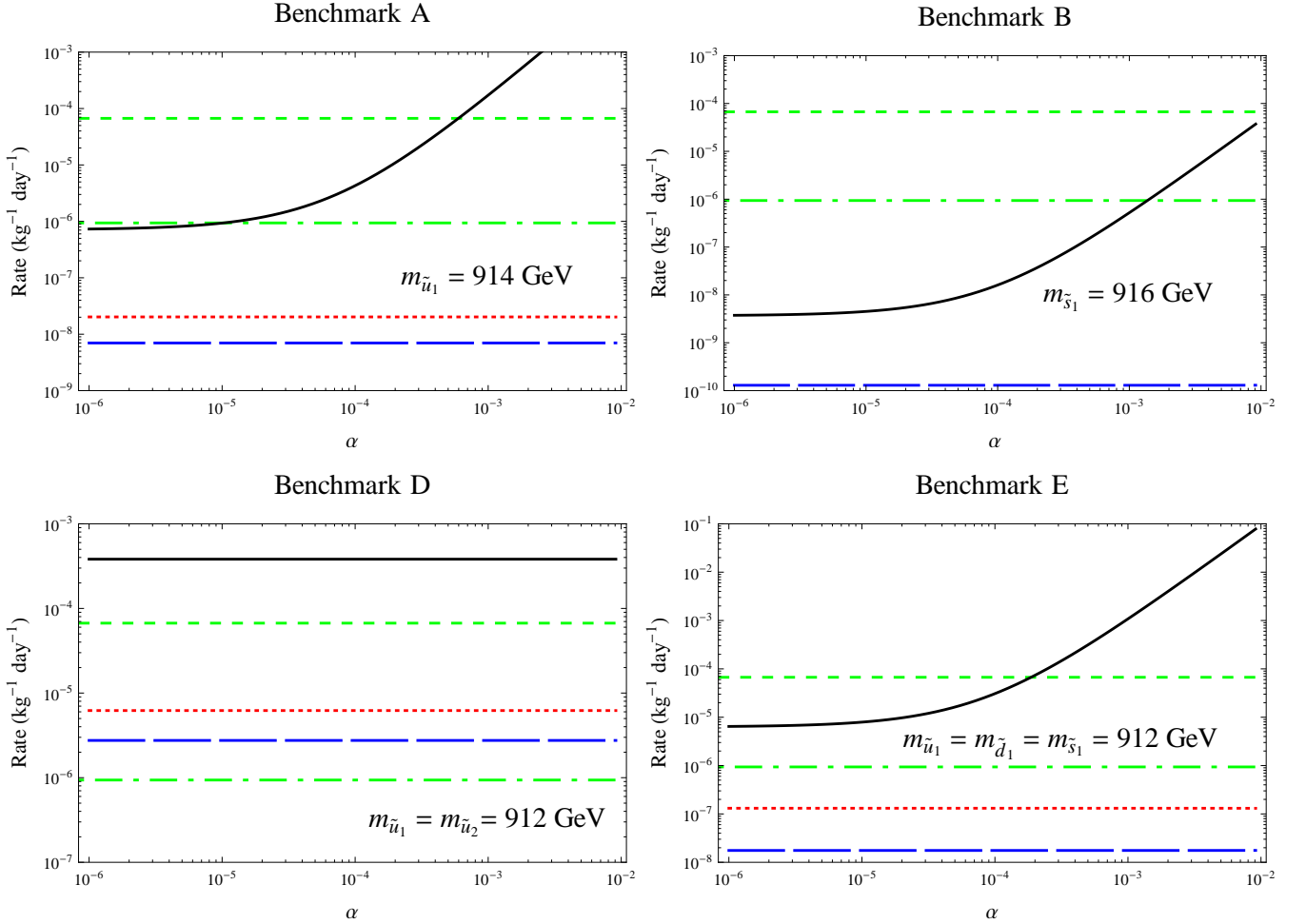


FIG. 1. Event rate at a xenon-based detector (assuming the recoil energy range of XENON1T) as a function of α for operators \mathcal{O}_1 (dotted red), \mathcal{O}_2 (long-dashed blue) and $\mathcal{O}_{3,7}$ (solid black) for a fixed choice of $m_\chi = 900$ GeV. Shown are Benchmark A (upper left panel), Benchmark B (upper right panel), Benchmark D (lower left panel) and Benchmark E (lower right panel). All other squarks have a negligible effect. The short-dashed and dash-dotted green lines indicate the current 90% CL sensitivity of XENON1T [38] and the estimated 90% CL sensitivity of LZ [39], respectively. For Benchmarks A, B and E, operator \mathcal{O}_7 begins to dominate the SI scattering rate for $\alpha \lesssim 10^{-4-5}$, where the solid black line is flat.

As expected for all cases except Benchmark D, for large enough α , the event rate is dominated by \mathcal{O}_3 , which generates velocity-independent SI scattering (solid black). Indeed, for large enough α , the event rate from \mathcal{O}_3 alone will saturate the upper limit on the event rate from XENON1T. The event rate due to \mathcal{O}_3 decreases with α , and becomes subleading to that due to \mathcal{O}_7 for $\alpha \lesssim 10^{-4-5}$. But for Benchmark D, operator \mathcal{O}_3 does not mediate any dark matter scattering, because the degeneracy of the up-squark masses implies that the necessary squark mixing can be rotated away. Instead, for this case, velocity-independent SI scattering is mediated entirely by \mathcal{O}_7 . The scattering event rates due to operators $\mathcal{O}_{1,2,7}$ are all largely independent of α , since those operators do not flip chirality. Note that the quark masses are necessarily a source of chirality mixing, so for $m_\chi \sim \mathcal{O}(1000 \text{ GeV})$, we expect chirality mixing on the order of at least 10^{-6} if dark matter couples to u , d , and of order at least 10^{-4} if dark matter couples to s .

For Benchmarks A, D and E, the rate of scattering in xenon due to \mathcal{O}_1 dominates SD scattering due to \mathcal{O}_2 because there are terms in the matrix element for scattering via \mathcal{O}_1 that receive a coherent enhancement in a target with a large number of nucleons. However, scattering due to \mathcal{O}_1 is negligible for Benchmark B because in that case only a strange-squark is light, and the s -quark vector current vanishes for a nucleon state. But in all cases, velocity-independent SI scattering dominates the event rate even in the $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ limit, because of the coherent enhancement to scattering via \mathcal{O}_7 , which does not flip chirality.

In Figure 2, we similarly plot the event rate in a fluorine-based detector (in the energy > 3.3 keV used by PICO-60) for the four operators, as a function of α , for $m_\chi = 900$ GeV. We consider Benchmarks A, B, D and E, and for each

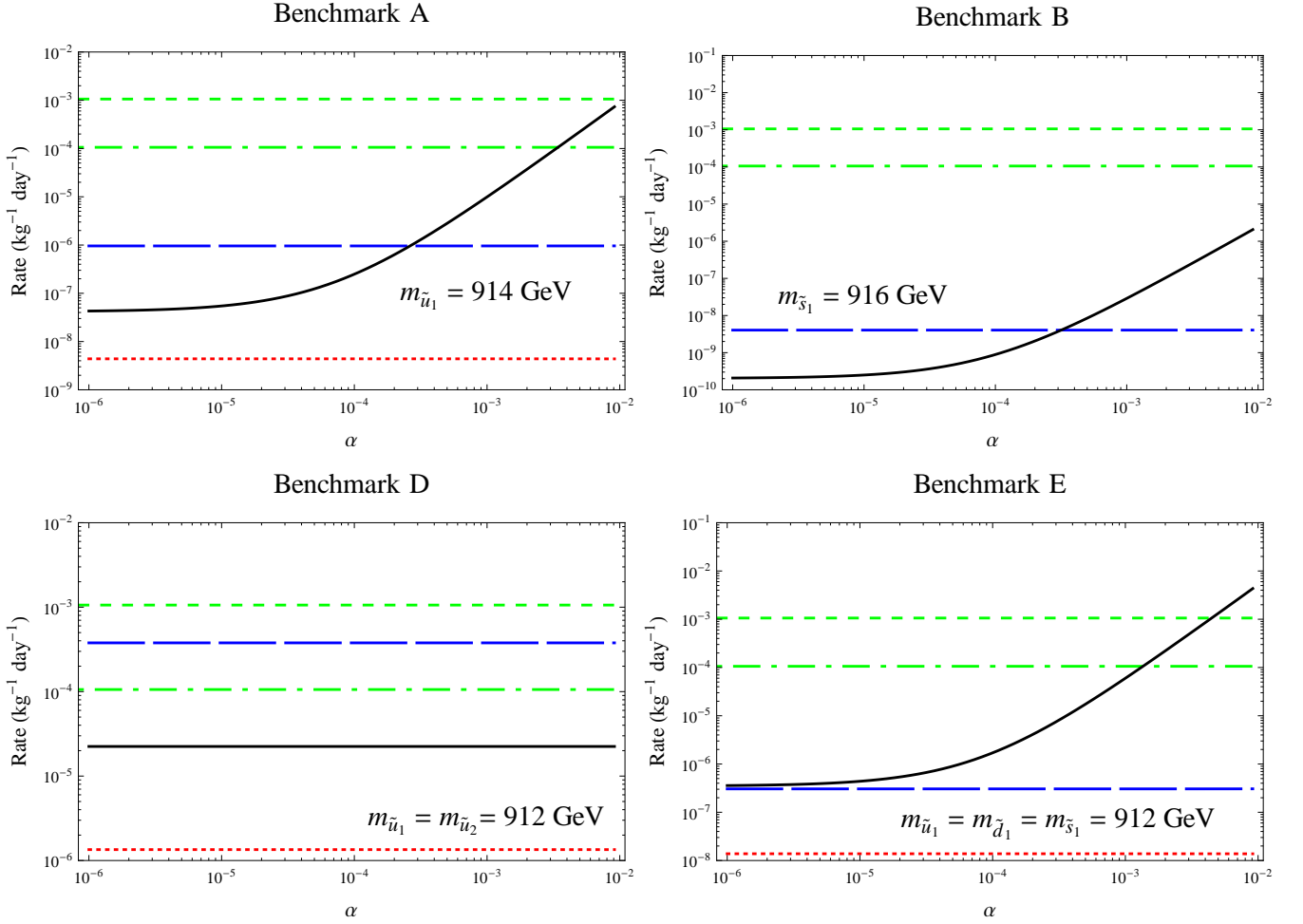


FIG. 2. Event rate at a fluorine-based detector (assuming the recoil energy range of PICO-60) as a function of α for operators \mathcal{O}_1 (dotted red), \mathcal{O}_2 (long-dashed blue) and $\mathcal{O}_{3,7}$ (solid black) for a fixed choice of $m_\chi = 900$ GeV. Shown are Benchmark A (upper left panel), Benchmark B (upper right panel), Benchmark D (lower left panel) and Benchmark E (lower right panel). All other squarks have a negligible effect. The short-dashed and dash-dotted green lines indicate the current 90% CL sensitivity PICO-60 [47] and estimated 90% CL sensitivity of PICO-250, respectively. For Benchmarks A, B and E, operator \mathcal{O}_7 begins to dominate the SI scattering rate for $\alpha \lesssim 10^{-4-5}$, where the solid black line is flat.

benchmark we adopt the same choice for the squark masses as in Fig. 1. The current 90% CL sensitivity of PICO-60 ($10^{-3} \text{ kg}^{-1}\text{day}^{-1}$ [47]) and estimated future 90% CL sensitivity of PICO-250 (assumed to be $10^{-4} \text{ kg}^{-1}\text{day}^{-1}$) are plotted as short-dashed and dash-dotted green lines, respectively. The qualitative dependence of the rates on α is the same as for the case of a xenon target, however the rates for scattering mediated by operators \mathcal{O}_1 and $\mathcal{O}_{3,7}$ (dotted red and solid black, respectively) are smaller, relative to SD scattering (mediated by operator \mathcal{O}_2 , long-dashed blue), because the target has fewer nucleons, and thus a smaller coherent-scattering enhancement. Indeed, for fluorine there are now regions of parameter space where SD scattering dominates the event rate. For all cases presented in Fig. 2 except Benchmark D, it is again operator \mathcal{O}_3 (solid black) that saturates the upper limit on the event rate from PICO-60 at sufficiently large α .

It is interesting to note that the rates of scattering events due to operators \mathcal{O}_1 , \mathcal{O}_2 and \mathcal{O}_7 are approximately two orders of magnitude larger for Benchmark D than for Benchmark A, given our choices of dark matter and squark masses. The reason is that for all three of those operators there are terms in the scattering cross section that scale as Y_R^4 when a right-handed squark is light. Since $Y_R/Y_L = 4$ for an up-type squark, this provides a large enhancement to the scattering rate for Benchmark D. Indeed, Benchmark D is therefore ruled out by data from XENON1T if $m_{\chi, \tilde{u}_1, \tilde{u}_2} \sim 900$ GeV. A similar enhancement could also be expected for Benchmark A, if we had taken $\alpha \sim \pi/2$, in which case there is negligible squark mixing, but $\tilde{q}_1 \sim \tilde{q}_R$. We will consider the sensitivity of direct detection experiments to dark matter with a relatively low mass and small mass splitting and will correlate these results with the thermal relic density in more generality in the following subsection.

Figure 3 shows current 90% CL exclusion contours for XENON1T and PICO-60, as well as future 90% CL sensitivity contours for LZ and PICO-250, in the $(m_\chi, \Delta m)$ -plane, for $m_\chi > 400$ GeV. We consider Benchmarks A (dot-dashed blue), B (long-dashed red), C (solid purple), D (dotted black) and E (short-dashed green), for $\alpha = 0, \pi/4$. As expected, the contour for Benchmark C is very similar to that for Benchmark E. For each contour, the parameter space below the contour is excluded. For Benchmarks A, B, C and E, the upper contour is for $\alpha = \pi/4$ and the lower contour is for $\alpha = 0$ (for values of α lying between these bounds, the exclusion contour would lie in between). For Benchmark D, there is only one exclusion contour in each panel, because DM scattering is independent of α . For PICO-60, the Benchmark B contour corresponding to $\alpha = 0$ does not appear in the plotted parameter space. Note that, for any choice of $(m_\chi, \Delta m, \alpha)$, all four contact operators can contribute to dark matter scattering, and the exclusion contours are determined from the experimental bound on the total scattering event rate, as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. As we will show in the next subsection, thermal dark matter can only be consistent with the observed relic abundance if $\Delta m \lesssim 25$ GeV and $m_\chi \lesssim 1.5$ TeV. Thus, almost all of the allowed parameter space in Figure 3 requires non-thermal production of the observed relic density.

We note that precision electroweak constraints on the ρ parameter can become important at large mixing angles. However, as discussed at the beginning of Section III, the focus of this work is on scenarios where the light flavor squark mass is quasi-degenerate with the dark matter mass. For such spectra, the $SU(2)_L$ partners of the light flavor squarks we have taken into account for Benchmarks A, B, D and E can safely be decoupled from our direct detection calculations while satisfying constraints on the ρ parameter. For large mixing angle and $\Delta m \gtrsim 100$ GeV, however, the contributions from exchange of \tilde{q}_1 and \tilde{q}_2 are both important. As we have seen with Benchmark D, these contributions destructively interfere, leading to a significantly weakened sensitivity. This analysis is not reliable in this regime; instead one would need the full spectrum of all squarks. This region is thus shaded in grey.

Even in the limit $\alpha \rightarrow 0$, XENON1T and PICO-60 already exclude some models for which m_χ is as large as a few TeV in the degenerate regime, due to the contribution to the scattering event rate arising from the twist-2 operator. Not only is this operator not suppressed in the $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ limit (since it does not mix chiralities), but the energy scale suppression ($m_N^2/\Delta m^2$) also becomes less severe in the degenerate regime. The exception is the case where the only light squark is \tilde{s}_1 (Benchmark B), in which case experiments are far less sensitive. As expected, in the degenerate limit XENON1T outperforms PICO-60 at large mixing, and even at small mixing (because of the effect of the twist-2 operator). The sensitivity of LZ, in the $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ limit, can extend as far as $\sim 10^5$ GeV (for Benchmark D), with PICO-250 covering much of the same parameter space. For larger mixing angles, the sensitivities extend much further, especially for LZ.

In the quasi-degenerate limit, the scattering cross section scales as $\mu_A^2/(m_\chi \Delta m)^2$ and the scattering rate scales with m_χ as m_χ^{-3} . If $\Delta m \sim \mathcal{O}(m_\chi)$, then the scattering rate instead scales as m_χ^{-5} . Thus, an improvement in direct detection experimental sensitivity produces a greater improvement in mass reach for the quasi-degenerate limit than for the non-degenerate regime.

That said, it is worth noting that for $m_\chi > 10^3$ GeV we have $\Delta m/m_\chi < 10^{-3}$ in the degenerate limit. We have not proposed any mechanism for generating this level of fine-tuning, so there is no reason to believe that models with Δm as small as 1 GeV are natural. Nevertheless, this analysis is useful, even in the limit of very small Δm and large m_χ , in determining the level of sensitivity that is possible.

It is also worth noting that although we have considered the sensitivity of direct detection experiments to models in which the dark matter is a bino and the scalar mediators are squarks, this analysis can be generalized to other scenarios. The scenario we've considered corresponds to the choice $\lambda_{Lq,Rq} = \sqrt{2}g'Y_{L,R}$. One can rescale the sensitivities given above to any other scenario by noting that, at maximal mixing, the DM-nucleus scattering cross section is proportional to $\lambda_L^2 \lambda_R^2$, while for $\alpha = 0$ it is proportional to λ_L^4 .

One can also consider the well-studied possibility of searches for dark matter capture and annihilation to neutrinos in the Sun [48–50]. However, such searches are only effective if the dark matter annihilation cross section is large in the present epoch, and if the final state of the annihilation process produces a large number of energetic secondary neutrinos. But this will not be the case in the scenario we consider here. In the present epoch, the only relevant annihilation process is $\chi\chi \rightarrow \bar{q}q$. If q is a light quark, then hadronization of the final state will produce a number of light hadrons which stop in the Sun before decaying, yielding a soft neutrino spectrum which is difficult to detect. Searches for this soft neutrino signal at large exposure neutrino detectors can yield a sensitivity to SD scattering comparable to that of direct detection experiments [51–54], but only for dark matter with $m_\chi \lesssim 10$ GeV, and this region of parameter space is already ruled out for this scenario.

B. Relic Density

In this subsection, we discuss the thermal relic density of dark matter in our benchmark scenarios. Recent studies of bino-squark co-annihilation have focused on models with a light third generation right-handed squark and have taken

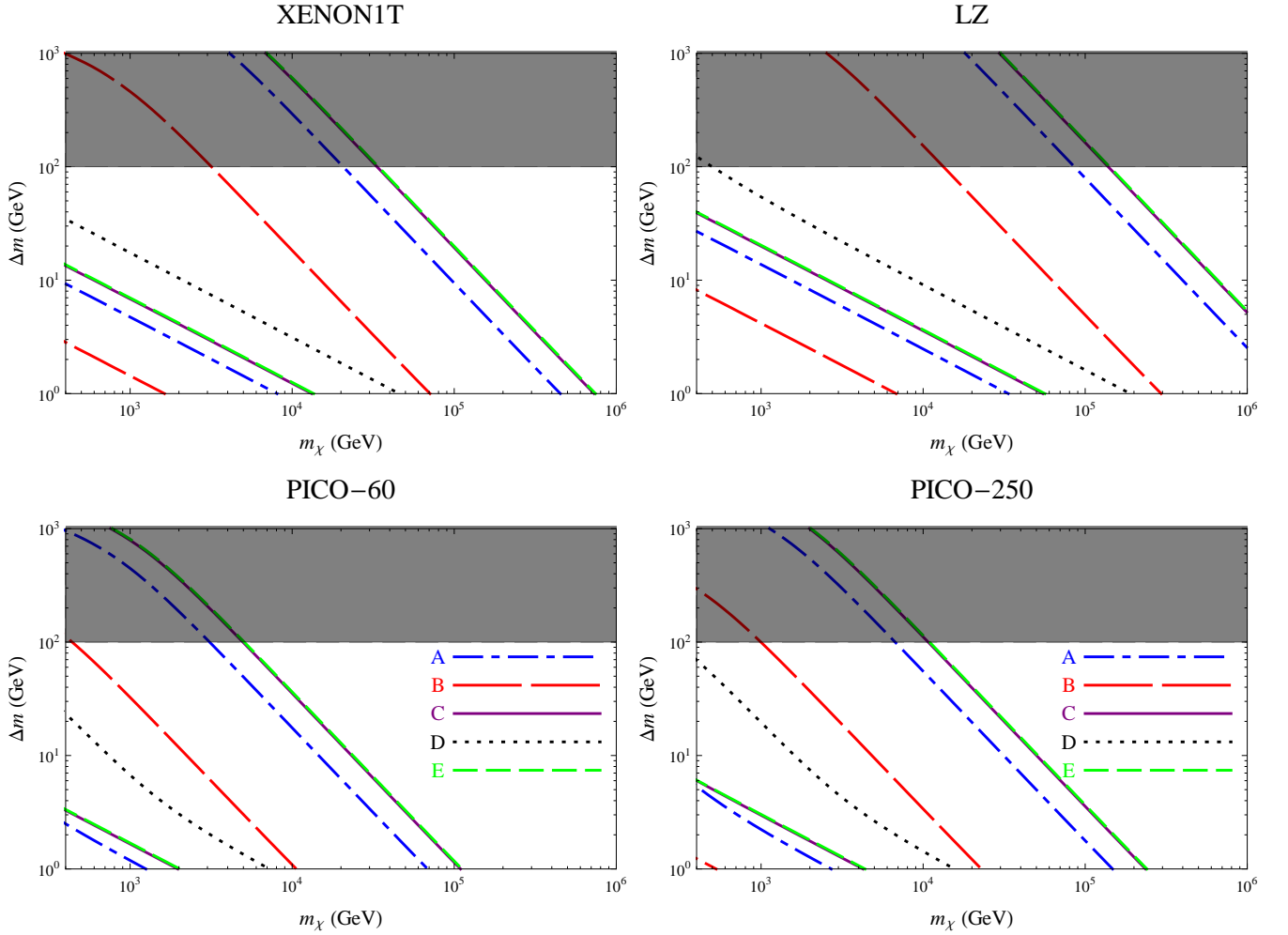


FIG. 3. Current exclusion and prospective sensitivity (90% CL) contours in the $(m_\chi, \Delta m)$ -plane. Current exclusion contours are shown for XENON1T (upper left) and PICO-60 (lower left), and prospective sensitivity contours are shown for LZ (upper right) and PICO-250 (lower right). Benchmarks A (dot-dashed blue), B (long-dashed red), C (solid purple), D (dotted black) and E (short-dashed green) are shown. For Benchmarks A, B, C and E, the upper line is the contour if $\alpha = \pi/4$, while the lower line is the contour if $\alpha = 0$ (for PICO-60, the $\alpha = 0$ contour of Benchmark B is not visible in this region of parameter space). For Benchmark D, there is only one contour because the sensitivity is independent of α . For the grey shaded region ($\Delta m > 100$ GeV), this analysis is not reliable, as the contributions from the heavier squarks cannot be neglected.

into account the effects of Sommerfeld enhancement (for example, see [28, 55]) and of bound state formation [56, 57]. Such models have qualitatively different features in direct detection searches and the associated enhancements to the total annihilation cross section can significantly alter relic abundance calculations. For the models we consider, the effects of squarkonium formation on the relic density calculation are negligible since the constituent light-flavor squarks will decay before they can form the associated bound state [58]. Non-perturbative Sommerfeld QCD corrections can significantly increase the cross section for squark annihilation processes. For instance, if we only consider the dominant annihilation channel in our model, $\tilde{q}^* \tilde{q} \rightarrow gg$, the Sommerfeld enhancements to the cross section will yield the observed relic density with Δm up to ~ 10 GeV larger than when considering the perturbative cross section, or alternatively, with a squark mass ~ 400 GeV heavier when $\Delta m = 0$ [28]. But while we note that the inclusion of Sommerfeld enhancement would shift the precise scale of the relic density results in $(m_\chi, \Delta m)$ parameter space, these effects do not change the general features of our analysis. Detailed implementation of Sommerfeld enhancement in the relic density calculation for a model with light-flavored squarks is beyond the scope of this work.

In Figure 4 we show relic density contours for Benchmarks A, B, C and E in the $(m_\chi, \Delta m)$ plane, assuming $\alpha = 0$ (no L-R mixing). We also present contours of α in units of 10^{-4} corresponding to the 90% CL exclusion limits from XENON1T (black solid) and expected sensitivity of LZ (green dashed). The excluded regions lie below these contours. We do not plot contours for either PICO-60 or PICO-250, as they are in all cases subleading to XENON1T and LZ,

respectively. Note that for α in the range of the plotted contours, the thermal relic density is indistinguishable from the $\alpha = 0$ case. For regions of parameter space for which the thermal relic density exceeds the observed dark matter density, we assume that the bino is produced non-thermally, with a relic density which is equal to the observed dark matter density. For regions of parameter space for which the thermal relic density is less than the observed dark matter density, we instead assume that the bino density is the thermal relic density, with the remainder of the dark matter density arising from some other source. Direct detection experiments thus have reduced sensitivity in the region of parameter space where the bino is underabundant, as shown in Figure 4. Had we instead assumed that the bino abundance constituted the entire dark matter abundance throughout the parameter space, all of the sensitivity contours would have had the same rough shape. This shape is controlled by the parametric dependence of the scattering rate, which for this region of parameter space is $\propto \sigma/m_\chi$. This rate scales as $\propto \alpha^2/(m_\chi^3 \Delta m^2)$ in the regime where scattering is dominated by operator \mathcal{O}_3 , but scales as $\propto 1/(m_\chi^3 \Delta m^4)$ at very small α , when scattering is dominated by operator \mathcal{O}_7 .

As discussed in Section III A, any models with large mixing for which the thermal relic density could match the observed dark matter density are already ruled out by direct detection experiments. Note also that the thermal relic density contours for Benchmark B would be the same if the light s -squark were replaced by a d -squark, since they have the same charges and couplings.

Since α is small, the s -wave term in the $\chi\chi \rightarrow \bar{q}q$ cross section vanishes and the remaining p -wave contributions scale as Y_L^4 . Thus, only co-annihilation contributions are significant. Indeed, for $m_{\tilde{q}_1} \geq 400$ GeV, the “bulk” region is essentially closed; if the thermal relic density is to match the observed dark matter density, then Δm must lie in the degenerate region. As m_χ increases, the light scalar must become more and more degenerate with χ in order to compensate for the mass-suppression of annihilation/co-annihilation processes, and the process $\tilde{q}^*\tilde{q} \rightarrow gg$ dominates the depletion of the relic density even more. As this is entirely a QCD process, it is flavor-independent.

There is little difference between Benchmarks A and B for $\alpha = 0$, as in this case $\tilde{q}_1 = \tilde{q}_L$ and the hypercharge coupling, Y_L , is the same for u - and s -quarks. But for Benchmark B the correct relic density is obtained with a slightly larger m_χ and Δm than for Benchmark A. This difference is due to the marginally larger Z -boson coupling to s -type squarks, thus enhancing the contribution from $\tilde{q}_1\tilde{q}_1 \rightarrow gZ$ in the case where $q = s$. If, alternatively, we were to assume maximal squark mixing, then the contribution from $\tilde{q}_1\tilde{q}_1 \rightarrow gZ$ would be diminished and the effective annihilation cross section would be smaller in general. Relatedly, the relic density for Benchmarks A and B will be more similar assuming maximal mixing than when $\alpha = 0$.

For Benchmarks C and E, the Δm needed for a model with a given m_χ to yield the correct relic density can increase or, perhaps counter-intuitively, decrease, depending on how small $\Delta m/m_\chi$ is. This occurs because these benchmarks have multiple light squarks. In the most degenerate regions of parameter space, the rates for processes such as $\tilde{q}^*\tilde{q} \rightarrow gg, gZ$ are suppressed because the number density of each squark species is diluted. Thus, for the region of parameter space with very small Δm , we see that the correct relic density is only obtained with a smaller m_χ than would be needed in the case in which only \tilde{u}_1 or \tilde{s}_1 (or, equivalently, only \tilde{d}_1) were light. This effect is more pronounced for Benchmark E, since there are more light squark species, and the number density of each one is consequently more heavily diluted. But at points in parameter space where the bino and squarks are less degenerate, bino-squark co-annihilation becomes more important. The dilution of the squark densities causes less of a suppression for co-annihilation at moderate values of $\Delta m/m_\chi$ relative to cases with $\Delta m \rightarrow 0$, and the Boltzmann suppression of $\tilde{q}^*\tilde{q} \rightarrow gg$ starts to overwhelm squark dilution effects, leaving the resulting relic depletion rates more similar to sums of those from Benchmarks A and B.

For all of these four benchmarks, though, there is an interesting connection between collider searches, the thermal relic density, and direct detection. For each case, there are regions of parameter space in which the dark matter can be a thermal relic and can escape LHC detection (either because m_χ is beyond the LHC reach or because the Δm is too small), but can be probed by LZ. But for Benchmarks A and B, if α is sufficiently small (though it need not be smaller than m_q/m_χ), then there is a region of parameter space at relatively large m_χ and moderate Δm for which the dark matter can be a thermal relic which evades detection by both the LHC and LZ. However, for Benchmarks C and E, LZ can potentially rule out all of the parameter space in which the dark matter is a thermal relic.

In Figure 5 we consider Benchmark D ($m_{\tilde{u}_1} = m_{\tilde{u}_2}$). Since the two u -type squarks have identical mass, the mixing angle can be rotated away. For this case, in addition to thermal relic density contours, we plot the current 90% CL exclusion contours from XENON1T (black solid) and PICO-60 (blue dot-dashed), as well as the expected sensitivity PICO-250 (red dotted); the excluded region lies below these contours. But the entire plotted parameter space lies within the expected sensitivity of LZ. Again, we assume that, at any point in parameter space, the bino matter density is either the thermal relic density or the observed dark matter density, whichever is smaller. For this benchmark we see that the entire region of parameter space in which the bino thermal relic density can constitute the entire dark matter abundance is already ruled out by XENON1T.

The dilution of the squarks densities also occurs when there are two light u -type squarks, but a difference between this benchmark and the previous cases is that, although the s -wave contribution to $\chi\chi \rightarrow \bar{q}q$ vanishes for any α ,

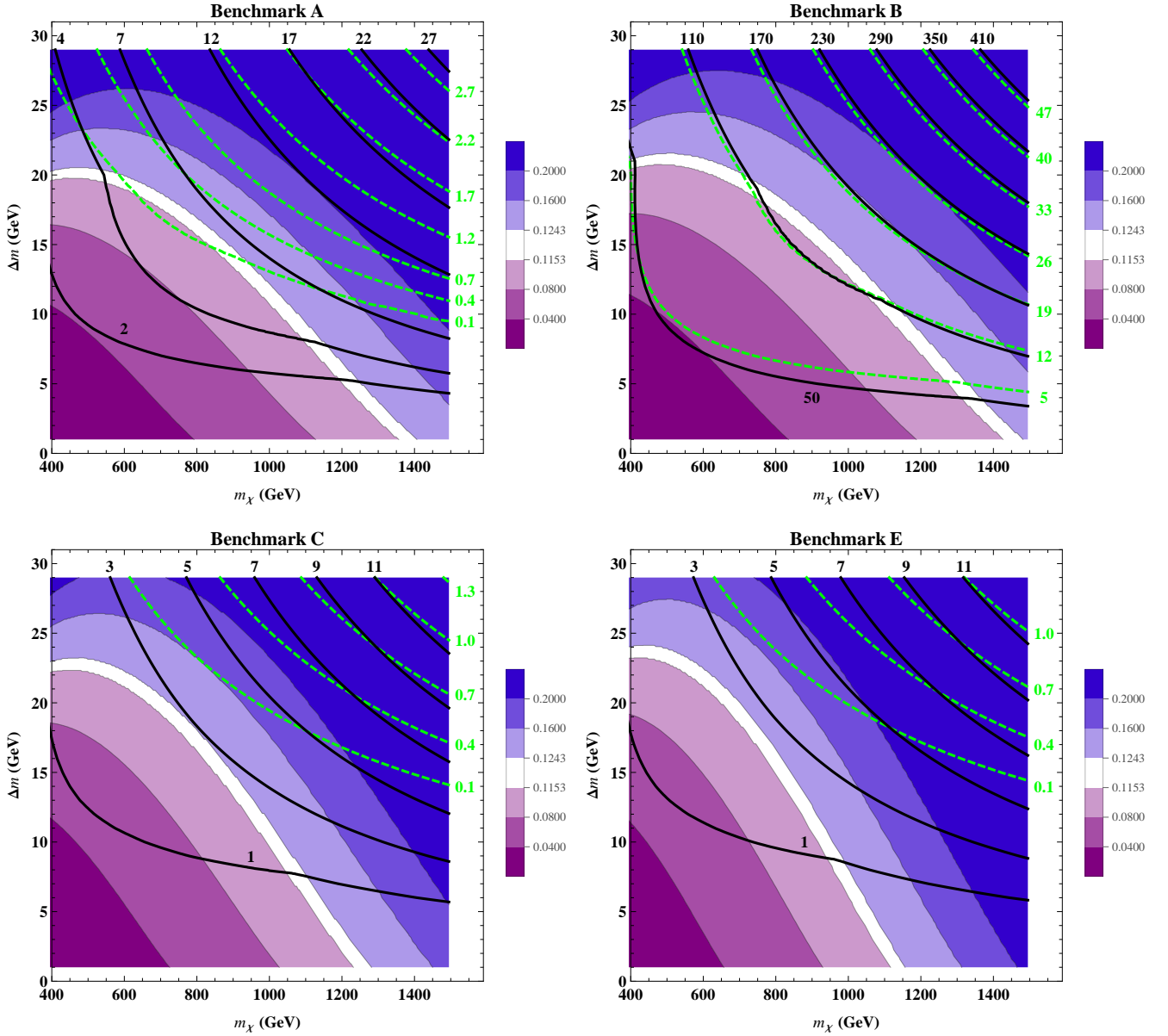


FIG. 4. Contours of Ωh^2 for Benchmarks A (upper left panel), B (upper right panel), C (lower left panel), and E (lower right panel), assuming no L-R mixing ($\alpha = 0$). The white band corresponds to the region of parameter space for which the thermal relic density matches the observed DM density. Also shown are contours of α corresponding to the 90% CL exclusion limit of XENON1T (black solid) and the expected sensitivity of LZ (green dashed), in units of 10^{-4} . The regions below these contours are excluded.

the p -wave process receives a large enhancement because a right-handed up-squark is also light and $(Y_R/Y_L)^4 = 4^4$. Similarly, bino-squark co-annihilation is enhanced for right-handed squarks relative to left-handed squarks by a factor of $(Y_R/Y_L)^2 = 4^2$. At larger mass differences and lower m_χ , these p -wave mixing and co-annihilation contributions are important, and lead to a relic annihilation rate that is higher than for the case with only a light left-handed up-squark (Benchmark A). Also, the correct relic density is obtained for slightly lower m_χ than in Benchmark C because of the previously noted larger coupling of d -type squarks to Z -bosons, slightly enhancing the rate for $\tilde{q}_1 \tilde{q}_1 \rightarrow gZ$.

Finally, we note that one can also have unmixed scalars if $\alpha = \pi/2$, in which case the light scalar is \tilde{q}_R . This scenario is no less well-motivated than $\alpha = 0$, but for reasons of brevity, we simply describe this scenario qualitatively. The case with a single $\tilde{u}_1 = \tilde{u}_R$ shares qualitative features with Benchmark D. Alternatively, a single right-handed d - or s -type squark would have smaller enhancements to the mixing and co-annihilation processes relative to Benchmark B since $Y_R/Y_L = 2$, which cannot compensate for the associated suppression of $\tilde{q}_1 \tilde{q}_1 \rightarrow gZ$ for right-handed squarks.

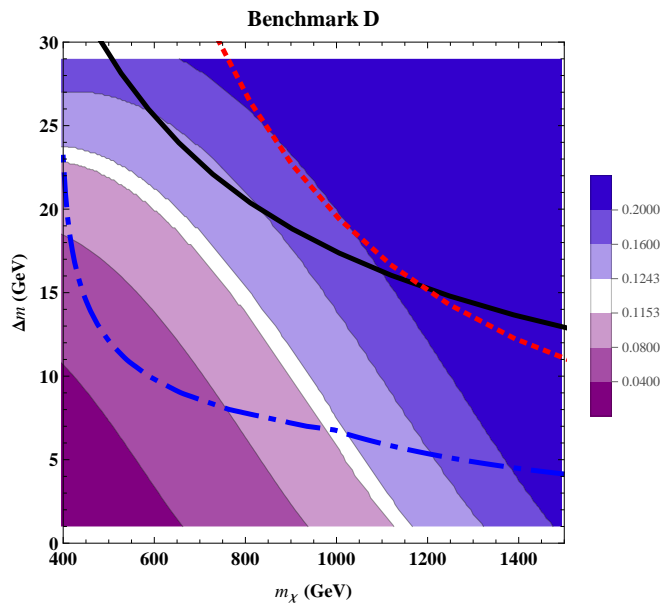


FIG. 5. Contours of Ωh^2 for Benchmark D. The white band corresponds to the region of parameter space for which the thermal relic density matches the observed DM density. Also plotted are current 90% CL exclusion contours from XENON1T (black solid) and PICO-60 (blue dot-dashed), as well as the expected sensitivity of PICO-250 (red dotted).

Note that for all of the benchmark models that we have considered, the dominant processes which deplete the relic density are independent of $\lambda_{L,R}$. Although we have focused on the MSSM scenario in which the dark matter is a bino, the relic density would change very little if we had considered a more general scenario, unless the $\lambda_{L,R}$ change drastically. The constraints arising from direct detection experiments depend much more tightly on the $\lambda_{L,R}$, however, as we have previously discussed.

IV. CONCLUSION

We have considered a scenario in which dark matter is a SM gauge-singlet Majorana fermion, coupling to light SM quarks via exchange of new charged scalar mediators which are nearly degenerate with the dark matter. Although this simplified model can be treated as a toy model for an MSSM scenario in which the only light superpartners are a bino-like LSP and light squarks with a small mass splitting, this scenario has wider applicability.

There are three interesting phenomenological features in this scenario:

- Constraints on the mass of the charged mediators arising from LHC searches can be weakened, due to the squeezed spectrum. Although interpretations of LHC squark mass limits directly analogous to our particular benchmark models are beyond the scope of this work, we assume dark matter and mediators as light as ~ 400 GeV may evade current LHC constraints.
- Co-annihilation processes in the early Universe can enhance the relic annihilation rate, increasing the region of parameter space in which the dark matter could be a thermal relic. Dark matter as heavy as ~ 1500 GeV can be a consistent thermal relic in this scenario, without accounting for the effects of Sommerfeld enhancement.
- The DM-nucleon scattering cross section (with or without velocity-suppression) is enhanced by a resonance as the propagator of the mediator goes nearly on-shell. Future direct detection experiments can probe models in which the dark matter mass is well above 100 TeV.

These features together serve to widen the region of parameter space for which the dark matter candidate can be a thermal relic, can be probed with direct detection experiments, and can evade current tight constraints from the LHC.

As more interest has been focused on models with squeezed spectra, new strategies for probing such models at the LHC have been developed, including the use of spectator jets to give a transverse boost to the jets and missing transverse momentum. Some recent work has focused on the use of new kinematic variables [59], and on searches for

displaced vertices [60]. It would be interesting to see if further refinements of these strategies could be used to probe this region of parameter space in which χ is a good thermal dark matter candidate.

But it is interesting to note that the sensitivity of future direct detection experiments can far exceed the maximum reach of the LHC. Although this has been known in the limit of maximal scalar mixing, when velocity-independent SI scattering is dominant [12], we have found that this is true even for much smaller mixing. For such models, the rate at which the relic density is depleted is suppressed by the large mass scale of the dark matter, independent of any co-annihilation. As a result, such models could only be consistent if the dark matter abundance was generated non-thermally. In this limit of heavy dark matter, direct detection experiments, including experiments like PICO which are focused on SD scattering, could discover not only dark matter, but also the interactions of QCD-coupled heavy scalars.

The scenario in which direct detection experiments would have the greatest sensitivity is when the mass splitting $\Delta m/m_\chi$ is less than $\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$. But any such models would appear to be fine-tuned. It would be interesting to study if there exist models in which such small mass splittings occur naturally.

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Appendix A: Interaction terms for scalar mediator

The scalars $\tilde{q}_{L,R}$ necessarily couple to the γ , g , Z and W^\pm , as a result of gauge-invariance. We may write these Lagrangian terms as

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{\tilde{q}} = & -ig_{EM}(\tilde{q}_{L,R}^* \partial_\mu \tilde{q}_{L,R} - \tilde{q}_{L,R} \partial_\mu \tilde{q}_{L,R}^*) \left(QA^\mu - \frac{T_3 - \sin^2 \theta_W Q}{\sin \theta_W \cos \theta_W} Z^\mu \right) \\
& -i \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} (\tilde{u}_L^* \partial_\mu \tilde{d}_L - \tilde{d}_L \partial_\mu \tilde{u}_L^*) W^{+\mu} - i \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} (\tilde{d}_L^* \partial_\mu \tilde{u}_L - \tilde{u}_L \partial_\mu \tilde{d}_L^*) W^{-\mu} \\
& + \tilde{q}_{L,R}^* \left(g_{EM} QA^\mu - g_{EM} \frac{T_3 - \sin^2 \theta_W Q}{\sin \theta_W \cos \theta_W} Z^\mu + g_s t^a g_a^\mu \right) \\
& \quad \times \left(g_{EM} QA_\mu - g_{EM} \frac{T_3 - \sin^2 \theta_W Q}{\sin \theta_W \cos \theta_W} Z_\mu + g_s t^b g_b^\mu \right) \tilde{q}_{L,R} \\
& + \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} \tilde{u}_L^* \left(g_{EM} (Q_u + Q_d) A_\mu - g_{EM} \left(\frac{T_{3,u} - \sin^2 \theta_W Q_u}{\sin \theta_W \cos \theta_W} + \frac{T_{3,d} - \sin^2 \theta_W Q_d}{\sin \theta_W \cos \theta_W} \right) Z_\mu + g_s t^a g_a^\mu \right) \tilde{d}_L W_\mu^+ \\
& + \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} \tilde{d}_L^* \left(g_{EM} (Q_u + Q_d) A_\mu - g_{EM} \left(\frac{T_{3,u} - \sin^2 \theta_W Q_u}{\sin \theta_W \cos \theta_W} + \frac{T_{3,d} - \sin^2 \theta_W Q_d}{\sin \theta_W \cos \theta_W} \right) Z_\mu + g_s t^a g_a^\mu \right) \tilde{u}_L W_\mu^- \\
& + \frac{g^2}{2} \tilde{q}_L^* \tilde{q}_L W_\mu^\pm W^{\mp\mu} - ig_s (\tilde{q}_{1,2}^* \partial_\mu t^a \tilde{q}_{1,2} - \tilde{q}_{1,2} \partial_\mu t^a \tilde{q}_{1,2}^*) g_a^\mu
\end{aligned} \tag{A1}$$

where Q is the squark electric charge and $g_{EM} = g \sin \theta_W$ is the electromagnetic coupling constant. For \tilde{q}_R , $T_3 = 0$, while for \tilde{q}_L $T_3 = -1/2$ for a down-type squarks and $+1/2$ for an up-type quark.

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