



Article scientifique

Article

2014

Published version

Open Access

This is the published version of the publication, made available in accordance with the publisher's policy.

On the validity of the effective field theory for dark matter searches at the LHC

Busoni, Giorgio; De Simone, Andrea; Morgante, Enrico; Riotto, Antonio Walter

How to cite

BUSONI, Giorgio et al. On the validity of the effective field theory for dark matter searches at the LHC.
In: Physics letters. B, 2014, vol. 728, p. 412–421. doi: 10.1016/j.physletb.2013.11.069

This publication URL: <https://archive-ouverte.unige.ch/unige:36478>

Publication DOI: [10.1016/j.physletb.2013.11.069](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2013.11.069)

© The author(s). This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY)

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>



On the validity of the effective field theory for dark matter searches at the LHC[☆]



Giorgio Busoni^a, Andrea De Simone^{a,b,*}, Enrico Morgante^c, Antonio Riotto^c

^a SISSA and INFN, Sezione di Trieste, via Bonomea 265, I-34136 Trieste, Italy

^b CERN, Theory Division, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

^c Département de Physique Théorique and Centre for Astroparticle Physics (CAP), 24 quai E. Ansermet, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 6 August 2013

Received in revised form 26 September 2013

Accepted 27 November 2013

Available online 4 December 2013

Editor: G.F. Giudice

ABSTRACT

We discuss the limitations to the use of the effective field theory approach to study dark matter at the LHC. We introduce and study a few quantities, some of them independent of the ultraviolet completion of the dark matter theory, which quantify the error made when using effective operators to describe processes with very high momentum transfer. Our criteria indicate up to what cutoff energy scale, and with what precision, the effective description is valid, depending on the dark matter mass and couplings.

© 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

Identifying the nature and properties of Dark Matter (DM), whose contribution to the total energy density budget of the universe amounts to about 30% [1], will have profound consequences both in high energy particle physics and in cosmology. A very intense experimental activity is nowadays devoted to the search for DM: in the so-called indirect searches of DM the goal is to detect the products of DM annihilations or decays around the Milky Way [2]; in direct searches the hope is to detect the scattering between DM and heavy nucleons [3]; finally in collider searches at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) the mono-jet [4–7] and mono-photon [8–11] searches are currently under way to look for an indirect signature of DM production (for alternative kinds of DM searches at the LHC see e.g. Refs. [12–17]). The complementary interplay of these different approaches can considerably improve the discovery potential.

Despite the fact that the nature of the DM is not known, from the theoretical point of view the most studied candidate is represented by a Weakly Interacting Massive Particle (WIMP): a neutral particle with weak-scale mass and weak interactions, whose thermal relic density may naturally fit the observed DM abundance. Given the plethora of particle physics model beyond the SM providing such a candidate, it is highly desirable to study the signatures of this DM candidate in a model-independent way. One possible starting point is the Effective Field Theory (EFT) approach where the interactions between the DM particle and the SM sector are parametrized by a set of effective (non-renormalizable) operators, generated after integrating out heavy mediators [18–28]. Since direct and indirect detection of WIMPs, as well as WIMP production at the LHC, all require an interaction of the WIMPs with the SM particles, and such an interaction may be generated by the same operator, the EFT approach has the advantage of facilitating the analysis of the correlations between the various kinds of experiments. Currently, the EFT approach is being used by the LHC collaborations in their DM searches in the mono-jet/mono-photon plus missing energy channels.

The EFT description is only justified whenever there is a clear separation between the energy scale of the process to describe and the scale of the underlying microscopic interactions. In other contexts of DM searches, the energy scales involved are such that the EFT expansion is completely justified. For instance, for indirect DM searches the annihilations of non-relativistic DM particles in the galaxy occur with momentum transfers of the order of the DM mass m_{DM} ; in direct searches, the momentum transfers involved in the scattering of DM particles with heavy nuclei are of the order of tens of keV. In all these cases, it is possible to carry out an effective description in terms of operators with an Ultra-Violet (UV) cutoff larger than the typical momentum transfer, and reliable limits on the operator scale can be derived (see e.g. Refs. [29,30]).

[☆] This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. Funded by SCOAP³.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: giorgio.busoni@sissa.it (G. Busoni), andrea.desimone@sissa.it (A. De Simone), enrico.morgante@unige.ch (E. Morgante), antonio.riotto@unige.ch (A. Riotto).

However, the situation is dramatically different at the LHC environment, where the energies involved can be very high, and the processes one wishes to describe in terms of effective operators can actually occur at an energy beyond the validity of the EFT itself. The effective non-renormalizable operators mimic the effect of heavy particles. Of course, such a description will be incorrect in the case that near future LHC searches provide a signal of a direct production of the heavy mediators. Supposing that this will not be the case, one is left with the conclusion that the EFT is valid as long as the energy scale of the process involving the DM and the SM particles is small compared to the energy scale associated to the heavy mediator. Thus, in this situation one should make a careful use of the EFT, making sure to use it consistently and within its range of applicability.

The goal of this Letter is to answer a simple, yet basic, question: under what circumstances is the EFT approach reliable for DM searches at the LHC? We will introduce some quantities to assess the validity of the EFT. Some of them have the virtue of being independent of the UV completion of the DM theory and therefore can be adopted in their full generality. The Letter is organized as follows. In Section 2, we discuss some general issues about the EFT and introduce a simple model with a heavy scalar mediator which will be a useful example to illustrate the points we make. In Section 3, we provide an estimate of the energy transfer which gives us the first indication of the goodness of the EFT. In Section 4, we introduce various model-independent ratios to quantify the validity of the EFT approach; in the same section we go back to the heavy scalar mediator model to analyze the EFT for a well-defined specific case. Finally, in Section 5 we draw our conclusions.

2. General considerations

An EFT is a powerful and economical way to describe physical processes occurring at a given energy scale in terms of a tower of interactions, involving only the degrees of freedom present at such scale. These interactions are generically non-renormalizable and with mass dimensions Λ^k , for some $k \geq 1$. For example, if one imagines that the UV theory contains a heavy particle of mass M , the low-energy effective theory at energies less than $\Lambda \sim M$ only contains the degrees of freedom lighter than Λ . The effects of the heavy field in the processes at low momentum transfer $Q_{\text{tr}} \ll \Lambda$ are encoded by a series of interactions, scaling as $(Q_{\text{tr}}/\Lambda)^k$ and whose coefficients are matched to reproduce the UV theory at $Q_{\text{tr}} = \Lambda$. Therefore, the scale Λ sets the maximum energy at which the operator expansion in the EFT can be trusted. So generally speaking, the condition for the validity of an EFT is that the momentum transfer Q_{tr} in the relevant process one wants to describe must be less than the energy scale Λ .

In order to assess to what extent the effective description is valid, one has to compare the momentum transfer Q_{tr} of the process of interest (e.g. $pp \rightarrow \chi\chi + \text{jet}/\gamma$) to the energy scale Λ and impose that

$$\Lambda \gtrsim Q_{\text{tr}}. \quad (2.1)$$

Of course, there is some degree of arbitrariness in this choice, as one does not expect a sharp transition between a valid and an invalid EFT, but more precisely that the observables computed within the EFT are a less and less accurate approximation of the ones of the unknown UV theory as the cutoff scale Λ is approached. A more precise information on what Λ is can only come from knowing the details of the UV theory, the mass spectrum and the strength of the interactions.

The lower limits on Λ , extracted from interpreting the experimental data in terms of effective operators, should be considered together with the condition (2.1) on the validity itself of the effective approach. This means that one has to make sure that the lower limits on Λ obtained by the experiments satisfy to some extent the condition (2.1).

In order to clarify this point better, let us consider a simple example, which will be the *leitmotiv* throughout this work. Let us consider DM to be a fermion, whose interactions with quarks are mediated by a heavy scalar particle S through the Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}} \supset \frac{1}{2} M^2 S^2 - g_q \bar{q} q S - g_\chi \bar{\chi} \chi S. \quad (2.2)$$

At energies much smaller than M the heavy mediator S can be integrated out, resulting in a tower of non-renormalizable operators for the fermionic DM interactions with quarks. The lowest-dimensional operator has dimension six

$$\mathcal{O}_S = \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} (\bar{\chi} \chi) (\bar{q} q), \quad (2.3)$$

and the matching condition implies

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda^2} = \frac{g_\chi g_q}{M^2}. \quad (2.4)$$

The Feynman diagrams for the processes under consideration are depicted in Fig. 1. The processes where a quark-jet is emitted from an initial gluon also contribute to the signal, but are suppressed by a factor of about 4 at 8 TeV LHC with respect to the gluon emission, and for simplicity we will not consider them in this Letter. The procedure of integrating out the heavy mediator and retaining the operator of lowest dimension can be viewed in terms of the expansion of the heavy particle propagator

$$\frac{1}{Q_{\text{tr}}^2 - M^2} = -\frac{1}{M^2} \left(1 + \frac{Q_{\text{tr}}^2}{M^2} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{Q_{\text{tr}}^4}{M^4}\right) \right), \quad (2.5)$$

where only the leading term $1/M^2$ is kept. The higher-order terms in the expansion correspond to higher-dimensional operators. It is obvious that retaining only the lowest-dimensional operator is a good approximation as long as $Q_{\text{tr}}^2 \ll M^2 \sim \Lambda^2$. Thus, the parameter Q_{tr}/M characterizes the goodness of the truncation of the tower of effective operators to the lowest dimensional ones.

For the couplings to stay in the perturbative regime, one needs $g_q, g_\chi < 4\pi$ (see Ref. [31] for an alternative criterion based on unitarity). Also, we need a mediator heavier than the DM particle m_{DM} , that is $M > m_{\text{DM}}$. So, Eq. (2.4) gives [21]

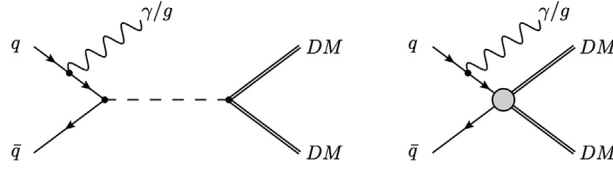


Fig. 1. The Feynman diagrams for DM pair production with ISR of a photon or jet, for a model with scalar exchange (left panel) and its effective operator (right panel). We omitted the diagrams where the radiation is emitted from the anti-quark.

$$\Lambda \gtrsim \frac{m_{\text{DM}}}{4\pi}, \quad (2.6)$$

which depends linearly on the DM mass. This is a very minimal requirement on Λ and it is what, for instance, ATLAS uses in Ref. [6]. On top of this condition, the validity of the truncation to the lowest order in the expansion (2.5) requires that $Q_{\text{tr}} < M$, i.e. $Q_{\text{tr}} < \sqrt{g_q g_\chi} \Lambda < 4\pi \Lambda$, so that

$$\Lambda > \frac{Q_{\text{tr}}}{\sqrt{g_q g_\chi}} > \frac{Q_{\text{tr}}}{4\pi}, \quad (2.7)$$

which depends on m_{DM} through Q_{tr} and refines the condition (2.1). Furthermore, assuming s -channel momentum transfer, kinematics imposes $Q_{\text{tr}} > 2m_{\text{DM}}$ so from Eq. (2.7)

$$\Lambda > \frac{m_{\text{DM}}}{2\pi}, \quad (2.8)$$

which is stronger than Eq. (2.6). However, the details of this condition depend case by case on the values of g_q, g_χ , and therefore on the details of the UV completion.

As an example of what the condition in Eq. (2.1) means, let us consider the hard scattering process of the production of two DM particles at the parton-level $q(p_1) + \bar{q}(p_2) \rightarrow \chi_1(p_3) + \chi_2(p_4)$. Since the two χ 's are produced on-shell, the energy injected into the diagram needs to be $Q_{\text{tr}} \geq 2m_{\text{DM}}$, so $\Lambda \gtrsim Q_{\text{tr}}$ is equivalent to $\Lambda \gtrsim 2m_{\text{DM}}$, which would be much stronger than Eq. (2.6). However, the relevant process used for extracting lower limits on Λ at the LHC is when a single jet or photon is emitted from the initial state quark and this is the process we will consider in the next sections. We will proceed in two different ways. In the next section we will provide an estimate of the typical momentum transfer involved in the DM production associated to mono-jet or mono-photon, as a function of the transverse momentum and rapidity of the mono-jet or mono-photon. This calculation, even though not rigorous, will serve to provide an idea of the minimum value of Λ compatible with the EFT approach. Subsequently, in Section 4, we will assess the validity of the EFT more precisely by studying the effect of the condition $Q_{\text{tr}} < \Lambda$ on the cross sections for the production of DM plus mono-jet/photon, and by comparing the cross section in the EFT and in the UV theory where the mediator has not been integrated out.

3. An estimate of the momentum transfer

Many LHC searches for DM are based on the idea of looking at events with missing energy plus a single jet or photon, emitted from the initial state. At the parton level the process is described by

$$q(p_1) + \bar{q}(p_2) \rightarrow \chi_1(p_3) + \chi_2(p_4) + \text{jet}(k). \quad (3.1)$$

Let us see what happens if the energy exchanged is in the s -channel. Notice that, in the cases where the heavy mediator is exchanged in the t - or u -channels, one can always Fierz-rotate the corresponding non-renormalizable operator to give rise to (a set of) operators where the momentum is transferred in the s -channel. However, the basis of operators considered in experimental searches corresponds to s -channel mediation only.

In the pp center of mass frame, the proton momenta take the explicit form $P_1 = (\sqrt{s}/2, 0, 0, \sqrt{s}/2)$, $P_2 = (\sqrt{s}/2, 0, 0, -\sqrt{s}/2)$, where s is the center-of-mass energy. Ignoring the small transverse momenta of the partons, we can write the constituent quark momenta as fractions of these four-vectors

$$p_1 = x_1 P_1, \quad p_2 = x_2 P_2. \quad (3.2)$$

The four-momentum of the jet (assuming it is massless) is given in terms of transverse momentum p_T , pseudo-rapidity η and azimuthal angle ϕ by

$$k = (p_T \cosh \eta, p_T \cos \phi, p_T \sin \phi, p_T \sinh \eta). \quad (3.3)$$

If the production of the DM takes place through the s -channel, then in the propagator it will appear the quantity $Q_{\text{tr}}^2 - M^2$, where

$$Q_{\text{tr}}^2 = (p_1 + p_2 - k)^2 = x_1 x_2 s - \sqrt{s} p_T (x_1 e^{-\eta} + x_2 e^{\eta}). \quad (3.4)$$

The condition that $Q_{\text{tr}}^2 > 0$ is equivalent to the condition that the energy of the jet should be smaller than the energy of the parton it is emitted from. The expression (3.4) is maximized at the rapidity value $e^{2\eta} = x_1/x_2$ corresponding to $Q_{\text{tr}}^2|_{\text{max}} = x_1 x_2 s - 2\sqrt{s} p_T \sqrt{x_1 x_2}$.

To assess the validity of the EFT, we first adopt a procedure which, albeit not rigorous, gives an idea of the error one might make in adopting the EFT. The advantage of this procedure is that it is model-independent in the sense that it does not depend on the particular UV completion of the EFT theory. A simple inspection of the expansion (2.5) tells us that the EFT is trustable only if $Q_{\text{tr}}^2 \ll M^2$ and we take

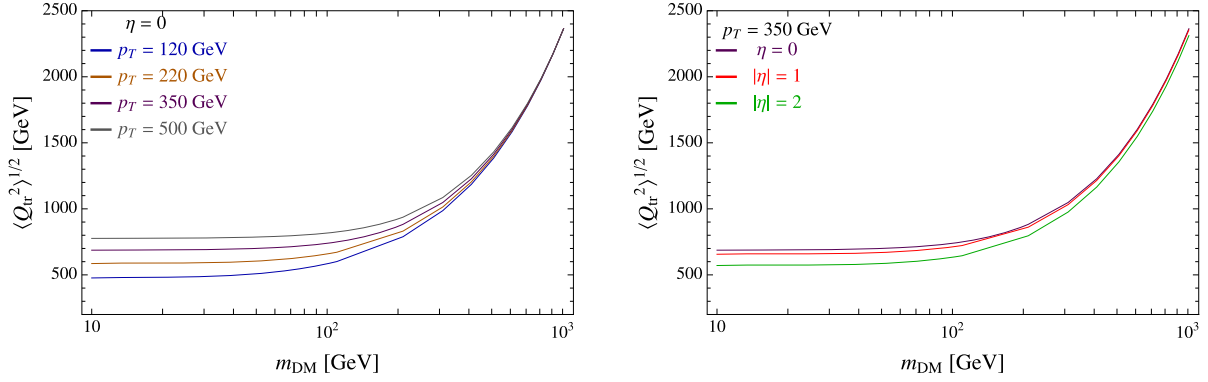


Fig. 2. The momentum transfer in the s -channel in Eq. (3.4), weighted with PDFs, as a function of m_{DM} , for different choices of p_T, η of the radiated jet. We considered $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV.

for the typical value of Q_{tr} the square root of the averaged squared momentum transfer in the s -channel, where the average is computed properly weighting with PDFs [32]

$$\langle Q_{\text{tr}}^2 \rangle = \frac{\sum_q \int dx_1 dx_2 [f_q(x_1) f_{\bar{q}}(x_2) + f_q(x_2) f_{\bar{q}}(x_1)] \theta(Q_{\text{tr}} - 2m_{\text{DM}}) Q_{\text{tr}}^2}{\sum_q \int dx_1 dx_2 [f_q(x_1) f_{\bar{q}}(x_2) + f_q(x_2) f_{\bar{q}}(x_1)] \theta(Q_{\text{tr}} - 2m_{\text{DM}})}. \quad (3.5)$$

The integration in x_1, x_2 is performed over the kinematically allowed region $Q_{\text{tr}} \geq 2m_{\text{DM}}$ and we have set the renormalization and factorization scales to $p_T + 2[m_{\text{DM}}^2 + p_T^2/4]^{1/2}$, as often done by the LHC collaborations (see e.g. Ref. [6]). The results are plotted in Fig. 2 as a function of the DM mass m_{DM} and for different choices of p_T and η of the radiated jet. From Fig. 2 we see that the lower the jet p_T , the lower the momentum transfer is, and therefore the better the EFT will work. The same is true for smaller DM masses. These behaviors, which are due to the fact we have restricted the average of the momentum transfer to the kinematically allowed domain, will be confirmed by a more rigorous approach in the next section. Notice that $\langle Q_{\text{tr}}^2 \rangle^{1/2}$ is always larger than about 500 GeV, which poses a strong bound on the cutoff scale Λ : when the coupling constants g_q and g_χ are close to their perturbative regime, from the condition (2.7) we get $\Lambda \gtrsim 50$ GeV, but when the couplings are of order unity, one gets a much stronger bound $\Lambda \gtrsim 500$ GeV.

4. Validity of the EFT approach

The tree-level differential cross sections for the hard scattering process $q\bar{q} \rightarrow \chi\chi + \text{gluon}$, in the UV (with interaction Lagrangian Eq. (2.2)), and in the EFT (with the operator Eq. (2.3)), are

$$\frac{d^2 \hat{\sigma}_{\text{eff}}}{dp_T d\eta} = \frac{\alpha_s}{36\pi^2} \frac{1}{p_T} \frac{1}{\Lambda^4} \frac{[Q_{\text{tr}}^2 - 4m_{\text{DM}}^2]^{3/2} [1 + \frac{Q_{\text{tr}}^4}{(x_1 x_2 s)^2}]}{Q_{\text{tr}}}, \quad (4.1)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \hat{\sigma}_{\text{UV}}}{dp_T d\eta} = \frac{\alpha_s}{36\pi^2} \frac{1}{p_T} \frac{g_q^2 g_\chi^2}{[Q_{\text{tr}}^2 - M^2]^2} \frac{[Q_{\text{tr}}^2 - 4m_{\text{DM}}^2]^{3/2} [1 + \frac{Q_{\text{tr}}^4}{(x_1 x_2 s)^2}]}{Q_{\text{tr}}}, \quad (4.2)$$

respectively, where Q_{tr} is given by Eq. (3.4). The corresponding cross sections initiated by the colliding protons are

$$\frac{d^2 \sigma_{\text{eff}}}{dp_T d\eta} = \sum_q \int dx_1 dx_2 [f_q(x_1) f_{\bar{q}}(x_2) + f_q(x_2) f_{\bar{q}}(x_1)] \frac{d^2 \hat{\sigma}_{\text{eff}}}{dp_T d\eta}, \quad (4.3)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \sigma_{\text{UV}}}{dp_T d\eta} = \sum_q \int dx_1 dx_2 [f_q(x_1) f_{\bar{q}}(x_2) + f_q(x_2) f_{\bar{q}}(x_1)] \frac{d^2 \hat{\sigma}_{\text{UV}}}{dp_T d\eta}. \quad (4.4)$$

The explicit derivation of Eqs. (4.1)–(4.2) can be found in Appendix A. Throughout this work we will identify the emitted gluon with the final jet observed experimentally. For numerical results at NLO see Ref. [33].

The cross sections for the mono-jet processes are measured with a precision roughly of the order of 10%, although this number can fluctuate due to many factors (jet energy scale, PDFs, etc.). However, as we are going to show, the effect of taking into account a cutoff scale can be larger than the precision of the cross section measurement, so the concern about the validity of the EFT approach is justified.

4.1. The effect of the EFT cutoff

Let us suppose we know nothing about the UV completion of the EFT. Even so, we know that adopting only the lowest-dimensional operator of the EFT expansion is accurate only if the transfer energy is smaller than an energy scale of the order of Λ , see Eqs. (2.1), (2.5). However, up to what exact values of Q_{tr}/Λ is the EFT approach justified? Let us consider the ratio of the cross section obtained in the EFT by imposing the constraint $Q_{\text{tr}} < \Lambda$ on the PDF integration domain, over the cross section obtained in the EFT without such a constraint

$$R_\Lambda \equiv \frac{\frac{d^2 \sigma_{\text{eff}}}{dp_T d\eta} |_{Q_{\text{tr}} < \Lambda}}{\frac{d^2 \sigma_{\text{eff}}}{dp_T d\eta}}. \quad (4.5)$$

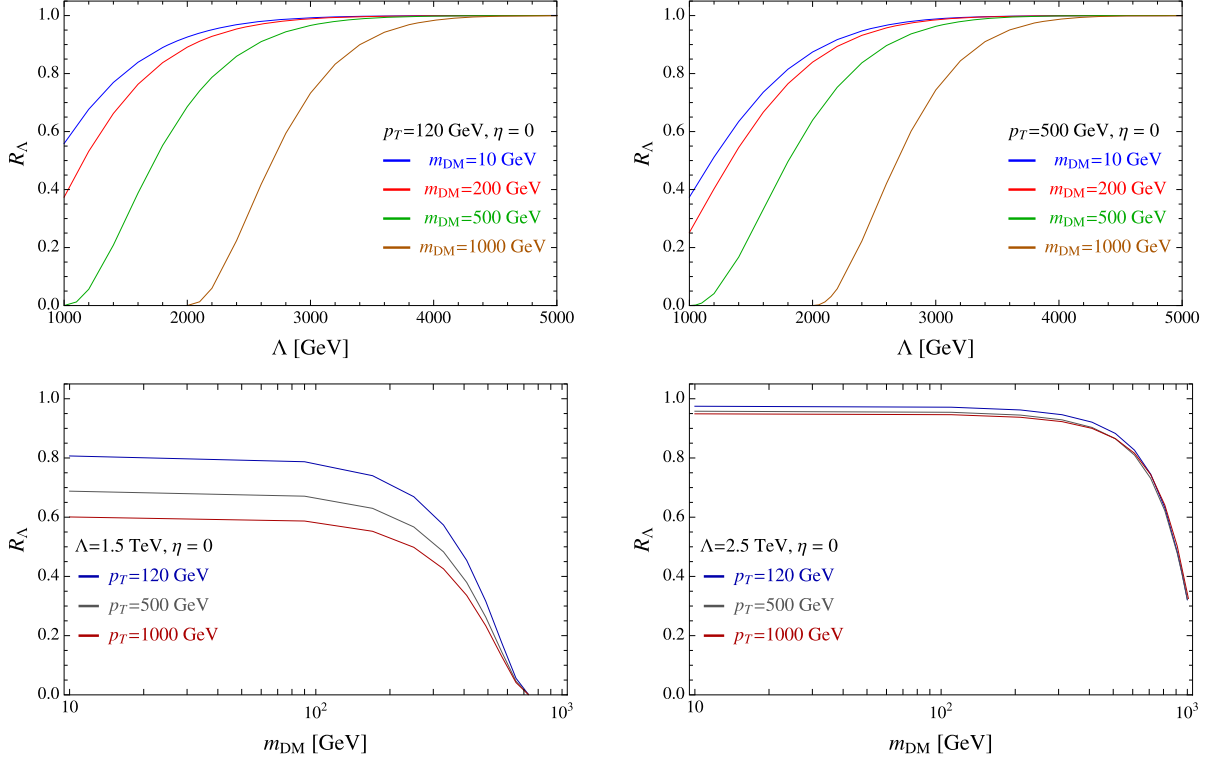


Fig. 3. The ratio R_A defined in Eq. (4.5) for $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, $\eta = 0$. Top row: R_A as a function of Λ , for various choices of m_{DM} , for $p_T = 120$ GeV (left panel), $p_T = 500$ GeV (right panel). Bottom row: R_A as a function of m_{DM} , for various choices of p_T , for $\Lambda = 1.5$ TeV (left panel), $\Lambda = 2.5$ TeV (right panel).

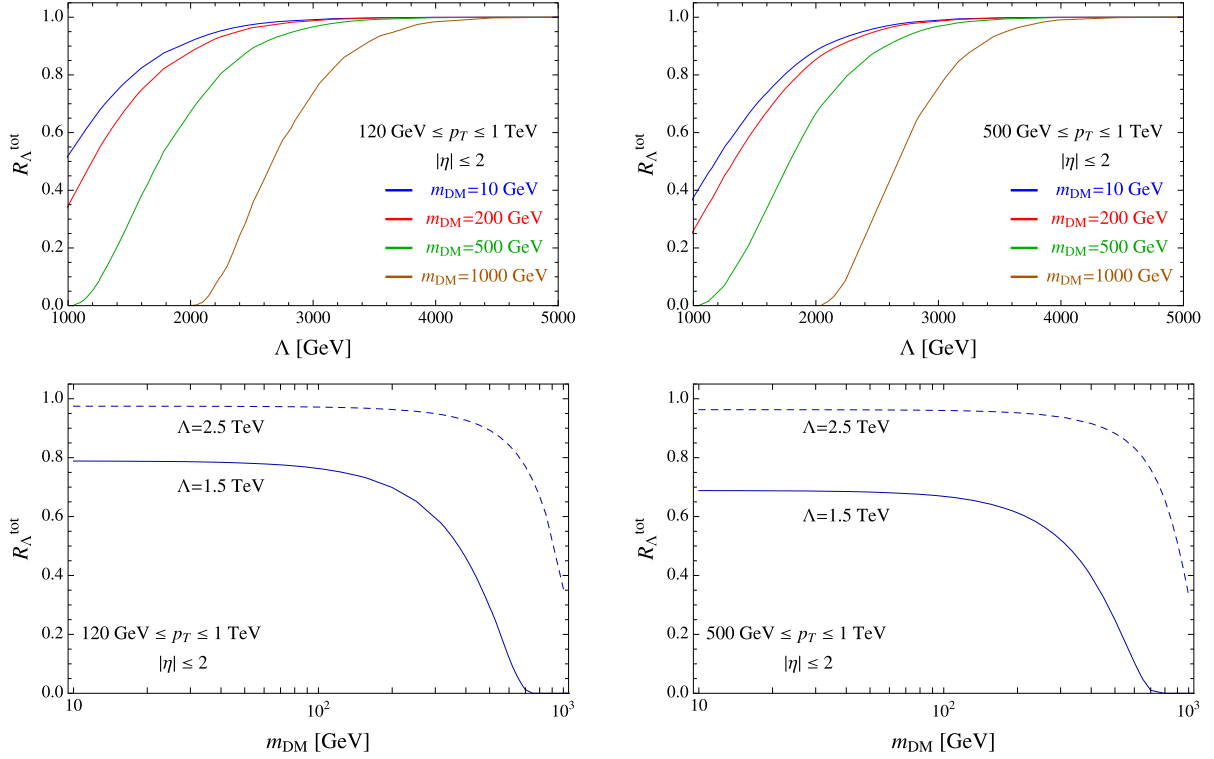


Fig. 4. The ratio R_A^{tot} defined in Eq. (4.6) for $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, $|\eta| \leq 2$. Top row: R_A^{tot} as a function of Λ , for $p_T^{\text{min}} = 120$ GeV (left panel), $p_T^{\text{min}} = 500$ GeV (right panel). Bottom row: R_A^{tot} as a function of m_{DM} , for various choices of Λ , for $p_T^{\text{min}} = 120$ GeV (left panel), $p_T^{\text{min}} = 500$ GeV (right panel).

This ratio quantifies the fraction of the differential cross section for $q\bar{q} \rightarrow \chi\chi + \text{gluon}$, for given p_T, η of the radiated object, mediated by the effective operator (2.3), where the momentum transfer is below the scale Λ of the operator. Values of R_A close to unity indicate that the effective cross section is describing processes with sufficiently low momentum transfers, so the effective approach is accurate. On the

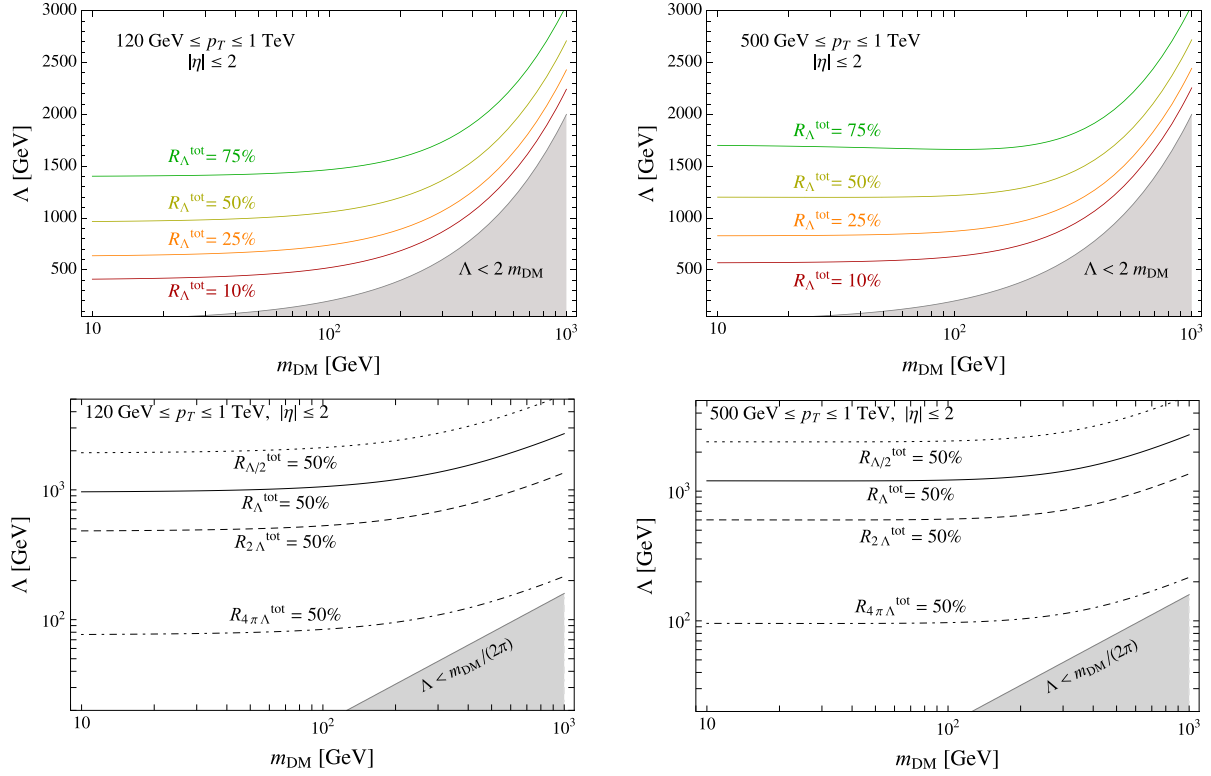


Fig. 5. Top row: Contours for the ratio R_A^{tot} , defined in Eq. (4.6), on the plane (m_{DM}, Λ) . We set $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, $|\eta| \leq 2$ and $p_T^{\text{min}} = 120$ GeV (left panel), $p_T^{\text{min}} = 500$ GeV (right panel). Bottom row: 50% contours for the ratio R_A^{tot} , varying the cutoff $Q_{\text{tr}} < \Lambda/2$ (dotted line), Λ (solid line), 2Λ (dashed line), $4\pi\Lambda$ (dot-dashed line). We have also shown the contour corresponding to $\Lambda < m_{\text{DM}}/(2\pi)$ (see Eq. (2.8)), which is often used as a benchmark for the validity of the EFT. We set $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, $|\eta| \leq 2$ and $p_T^{\text{min}} = 120$ GeV (left panel), $p_T^{\text{min}} = 500$ GeV (right panel).

other hand, a very small R_A signals that a significant error is made by extrapolating the effective description to a regime where it cannot be fully trusted, and where the neglected higher-dimensional operators can give important contributions.

This ratio is plotted in Fig. 3 as a function of Λ and m_{DM} , for various choices of p_T and η . Our results indicate that if one would measure the cross section for the mono-jet emission process within the EFT, but without taking into account that Q_{tr} should be bounded from above, one makes an error which may even be very large, depending on the values of the DM mass, the scale Λ of the operator and the p_T , η of the emitted object. Of course, the precise definition of the cutoff scale of an EFT is somewhat arbitrary, with no knowledge of the underlying UV theory; therefore one should consider the values of R_A with a grain of salt.

To sum over the possible p_T , η of the jets, we integrate the cross sections over values typically considered in the experimental searches and we can thus define the following ratio of total cross sections

$$R_A^{\text{tot}} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{\text{eff}}|_{Q_{\text{tr}} < \Lambda}}{\sigma_{\text{eff}}} = \frac{\int_{p_T^{\text{min}}}^{1 \text{ TeV}} dp_T \int_{-2}^2 d\eta \frac{d^2 \sigma_{\text{eff}}}{dp_T d\eta} |_{Q_{\text{tr}} < \Lambda}}{\int_{p_T^{\text{min}}}^{1 \text{ TeV}} dp_T \int_{-2}^2 d\eta \frac{d^2 \sigma_{\text{eff}}}{dp_T d\eta}}. \quad (4.6)$$

As an example, we consider two cases: $p_T^{\text{min}} = 120$ GeV, 500 GeV, used in the signal regions SR1, SR4 of [6], respectively. The results are shown in Fig. 4. Notice that both ratios R_A , R_A^{tot} get closer to unity for smaller DM masses, which confirms the qualitative analysis on $\langle Q_{\text{tr}} \rangle$ in Section 3, and also for larger Λ , when the effect of the cutoff becomes negligible. On the other hand, R_A goes to zero at $\Lambda = 2m_{\text{DM}}$, as the phase space of DM pair production $Q_{\text{tr}} \geq 2m_{\text{DM}}$ gets closed. Notice also that the ratios involving differential and total cross sections (R_A and R_A^{tot}) are very similar, as a consequence of the fact that the integrands are very peaked at low p_T and at $\eta = 0$.

We stress that this calculation does not rely on any specific UV completion of the EFT, but it is completely rooted in the effective operator and the requirement of a consistent use of it within its range of validity. Its only limitations are the lack of a precise identification of the cutoff scale and that it applies to the case in which the momentum transfer occurs in the s -channel. The quantities in Eqs. (4.5)–(4.6) are not directly deduced from actual data, but they require explicit analytical forms of the cross sections or Monte Carlo simulations of the events. We have also found useful fitting functions for R_A^{tot} in the case $p_T^{\text{min}} = 120$ GeV

$$R_A^{\text{tot}} = \left[1 - e^{-1.273 \left(\frac{\Lambda - 2m_{\text{DM}}}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{1.752}} \right] \left[1 - e^{-1.326 \left(\frac{\Lambda + 2m_{\text{DM}}}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{0.903}} \right], \quad (4.7)$$

and in the $p_T^{\text{min}} = 500$ GeV

$$R_A^{\text{tot}} = \left[1 - e^{-1.265 \left(\frac{\Lambda - 2m_{\text{DM}}}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{1.820}} \right] \left[1 - e^{-0.714 \left(\frac{\Lambda + 2m_{\text{DM}}}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{1.385}} \right], \quad (4.8)$$

which are valid for $10 \text{ GeV} < m_{\text{DM}} < 1 \text{ TeV}$, $800 \text{ GeV} < \Lambda < 7 \text{ TeV}$, to better than about 15%. The first factors in square brackets in Eqs. (4.7)–(4.8) are very mildly sensitive to the cut on p_T . Of course, these results hold for the operator \mathcal{O}_S in (2.3); for a different operator one would have a different fitting function. The contours in the top row of Fig. 5 indicate the regions in the parameter space

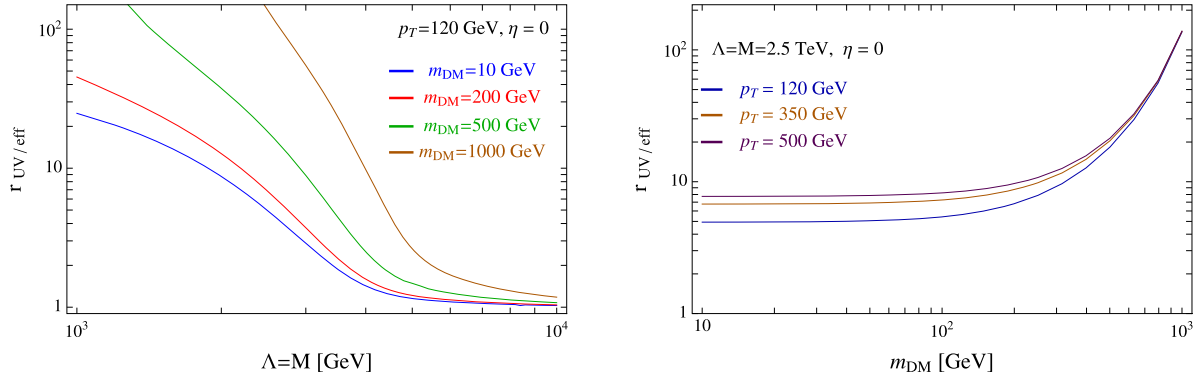


Fig. 6. The ratio $r_{UV/eff}$ defined in Eq. (4.9), for $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, $\eta = 0$ and $M = \Lambda$ (corresponding to $g_q = g_\chi = 1$). Left panel: $r_{UV/eff}$ as a function of Λ for various choices of m_{DM} and $p_T = 120$ GeV. Right panel: $r_{UV/eff}$ as a function of m_{DM} for various choices of p_T , and $\Lambda = 2.5$ TeV.

(Λ, m_{DM}) where the description in terms of dim-6 effective operator is accurate and reliable. Even for very small DM masses, having R_Λ^{tot} at least 75%, requires a cutoff scale at least above 1 TeV.

We reiterate that there is always some degree of arbitrariness when defining precisely the cutoff scale up to which the EFT is reliable, as one does not know the details of the UV physics integrated out. This point reflects into the fact that the condition on the transfer momentum, see Eq. (2.7), varies according to the values of g_q, g_χ . The effect of varying the cutoff scale is shown in the bottom row of Fig. 5, for the representative contour $R_\Lambda^{tot} = 50\%$. The extreme, and most conservative, situation $Q_{tr} < 4\pi \Lambda$, corresponding to couplings in the UV theory at the limit of the perturbative regime, is also shown. Yet, the corresponding 50% contour is above the limit $\Lambda > m_{DM}/(2\pi)$ (see Eq. (2.8)), which is often used as a benchmark for the validity of the EFT. This means that the parameter space regions of validity of the effective operator approach can be smaller than commonly considered.

4.2. Comparing the effective operator with a UV completion

Let us now turn to quantify the validity of the EFT by comparing cross sections for the production of DM plus mono-jet or mono-photon in the simple example of a theory containing a DM particle χ and a heavy mediator S with the Lagrangian described in Eq. (2.2) with its effective counterpart given by the operator in Eq. (2.3). The matching condition implies $\Lambda = M/\sqrt{g_q g_\chi}$. Let us study the ratio of the cross sections obtained with the UV theory and with the effective operator

$$r_{UV/eff} \equiv \frac{\frac{d^2\sigma_{UV}}{dp_T d\eta} \big|_{Q_{tr} < M}}{\frac{d^2\sigma_{eff}}{dp_T d\eta} \big|_{Q_{tr} < \Lambda}}. \quad (4.9)$$

This ratio quantifies the error of using the EFT, truncated at the lowest-dimensional operator, with respect to its UV completion, for given p_T, η of the radiated object. Values of $r_{UV/eff}$ close to unity indicate the effective operator is accurately describing the high-energy theory, whereas large values of $r_{UV/eff}$ imply a poor effective description.

For numerical integrations over the PDFs we have regularized the propagator introducing a small width $\Gamma = (g_q^2 + g_\chi^2)M/(8\pi)$ for the scalar mediator, which of course can be larger in presence of additional decay channels. The function $r_{UV/eff}$ is plotted in Fig. 6, for different choices of $p_T, \eta, \Lambda, m_{DM}$. Once again, one can see that the smaller p_T and m_{DM} are, the better the EFT works.

Also, we can integrate over p_T, η using cuts commonly used in the experimental analysis (see e.g. [6]): $p_T \geq p_T^{\min}, |\eta| \leq 2$

$$r_{UV/eff}^{tot} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{UV} \big|_{Q_{tr} < M}}{\sigma_{eff} \big|_{Q_{tr} < \Lambda}} = \frac{\int_{p_T^{\min}}^{1 \text{ TeV}} dp_T \int_{-2}^2 d\eta \frac{d^2\sigma_{UV}}{dp_T d\eta} \big|_{Q_{tr} < M}}{\int_{p_T^{\min}}^{1 \text{ TeV}} dp_T \int_{-2}^2 d\eta \frac{d^2\sigma_{eff}}{dp_T d\eta} \big|_{Q_{tr} < \Lambda}}. \quad (4.10)$$

The DM pair production is kinematically allowed for $Q_{tr} > 2m_{DM}$; furthermore, when dealing with the processes with mediator exchange, one also has to require $Q_{tr} < M$ to avoid on-shell mediator. Therefore we have worked with the condition $2m_{DM} < Q_{tr} < M$, which can only be satisfied if $m_{DM} < M/2$. The results for $r_{UV/eff}^{tot}$ are plotted in Fig. 7. Again, we see that one needs a cutoff scale Λ at least larger than about a few TeV in order for the ratios $r_{UV/eff}$ and $r_{UV/eff}^{tot}$ to be of order unity, the best case being attained for the lowest DM masses. As in the previous subsection, the ratios involving differential and total cross sections ($r_{UV/eff}$ and $r_{UV/eff}^{tot}$) are very similar, as a consequence of the fact that the integrands are very peaked at low p_T and at $\eta = 0$.

As a final remark of this section, notice that σ_{UV} turns out to be easily much bigger than σ_{eff} . This means that interpreting the mono-jet data in terms of effective operator or in terms of mediator exchange can make a big difference. In particular, it implies that there can be placed more stringent bounds on the mediator mass of the simple model than on the cutoff scale of the effective operators. We also expect the direct exclusion bounds from the negative searches of heavy mediators (e.g. di-jet searches) to play an important role.

5. Conclusions

The EFT approach is commonly used to study the indirect signatures of the production of DM particles at LHC. While this approach has the undeniable advantage of being independent of the plethora of models of DM, its validity has to be scrupulously analyzed as the momentum transfers involved in the mono-jet and mono-photon searches can be rather large.

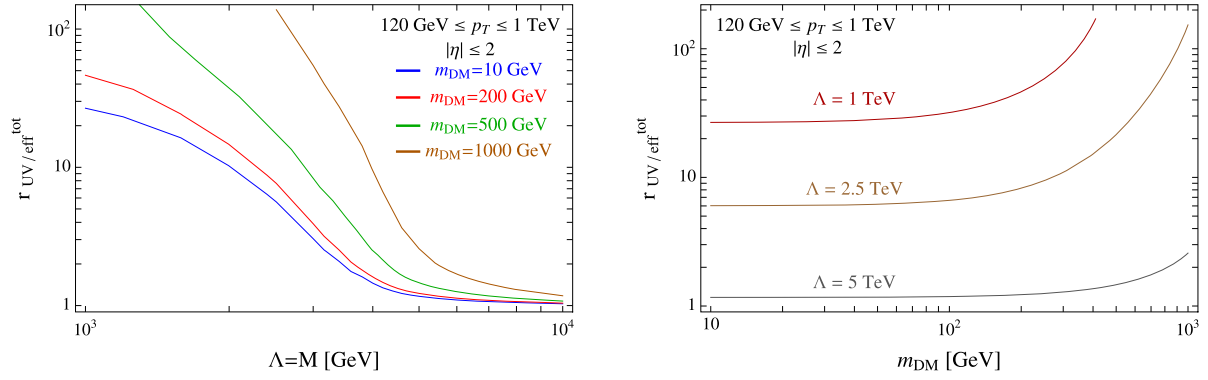


Fig. 7. The ratio $r_{\text{UV/eff}}^{\text{tot}}$ defined in Eq. (4.10), as a function of Λ (left panel) and m_{DM} (right panel). We have set $p_T^{\text{min}} = 120$ GeV, $|\eta| \leq 2$, $M = \Lambda$, $g_q = g_\chi = 1$ and $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV.

In this Letter we have introduced various quantities which can help in assessing the validity of the EFT approach for DM searches. Some of these quantities have the virtue of being independent of the UV completion of the DM model. For instance, for a specific operator connecting DM particles with quarks, we have introduced the ratio R_Λ^{tot} (see Eq. (4.6)), which is a measure of the error one would make by extrapolating the effective description to a regime with very high momentum transfers, where it cannot be fully trusted. It does not rely on any specific UV completion of the EFT, but simply follows from the requirement of using the effective approach consistently, for momentum transfers below the cutoff scale of the operator. Given its large range of applicability, we have provided simple fitting functions Eqs. (4.7)–(4.8) which may be used to set general criterions on the validity of the EFT approach.

We have also studied in detail a specific example of UV physics giving rise to a given operator at low energies. In this model, the SM sector and the DM particles are connected through a heavy scalar mediator. The ratio $r_{\text{UV/eff}}^{\text{tot}}$ (see Eq. (4.10)) relates the cross section for mono-jet production obtained with the effective operator and with its possible UV completion. The analysis confirms the general conclusions one can draw from the model-independent quantities, that is: the validity of the EFT approach in studying indirect signals of DM at the LHC requires the cutoff scale Λ to be larger than about 1 TeV (unless the couplings constants involved in the processes are close to the non-perturbative regime). Increasing the mass of the DM increases the lower bounds on Λ . The reason for this behavior is clear: larger DM masses imply larger momentum transfers which, in turn, require larger values of the EFT cutoff scale Λ .

Thus, we conclude that the use of EFT for DM searches in a highly energetic environment, such as the LHC, should be handled with care. This point has been already remarked in various references [15,21,24,31,33,34], and our results are in general agreement with theirs. The results of the experimental searches carried out in the EFT language need to be confronted, consistently and case by case, with the validity of the effective description itself. Although we have restricted our analysis to a specific operator, it is clear that the very same logic discussed in this Letter is equally applicable to any other situation or operator. In particular, it would be interesting also to investigate the case of scalar DM particles, which has not yet been studied by the experimental LHC collaborations.

Acknowledgements

We thank Johanna Gramling, Giuseppe Iacobucci, Xin Wu for many useful interactions on the subject of dark matter searches at ATLAS, and Giovanni Ridolfi and Alessandro Vichi for interesting conversations. ADS acknowledges partial support from the European Union FP7 ITN INVISIBLES (Marie Curie Actions, PITN-GA-2011-289442).

Appendix A. Three-body cross sections

In this appendix we show the details of the calculations of the tree-level cross sections for the hard scattering process $q(p_1) + \bar{q}(p_2) \rightarrow \chi(p_3) + \chi(p_4) + \gamma/g(k)$, where the photon/gluon is emitted from the initial state quark (of charge $Q_q e$). For simplicity we show explicitly the calculation for the photon emission, the case of gluon emission amounts to a simple rescaling of the overall coefficient (see the end of the appendix).

The differential cross section is generically given by

$$d\hat{\sigma} = \frac{\sum |\mathcal{M}|^2}{4(p_1 \cdot p_2)} d\Phi_3, \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where the three-body phase space is

$$d\Phi_3 = (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_1 + p_2 - p_3 - p_4 - k) \frac{d\mathbf{p}_3}{(2\pi)^3 2p_3^0} \frac{d\mathbf{p}_4}{(2\pi)^3 2p_4^0} \frac{d\mathbf{k}}{(2\pi)^3 2k^0}. \quad (\text{A.2})$$

The amplitudes for the processes with the exchange of a scalar of mass M , whose interactions are described by the Lagrangian in Eq. (2.2), and with the effective operator \mathcal{O}_5 in Eq. (2.3) are

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{UV}} = \frac{iQ_q e g_q g_\chi}{(p_1 + p_2 - k)^2 - M^2} \left[\bar{v}(p_2) \left(\frac{2p_2 \cdot \epsilon^* + \not{k} \epsilon^*}{2p_2 \cdot k} - \frac{2p_1 \cdot \epsilon^* + \not{\epsilon}^* \not{k}}{2p_1 \cdot k} \right) u(p_1) \right] [\bar{u}(p_3) v(p_4)], \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{iQ_q e}{\Lambda^2} \left[\bar{v}(p_2) \left(\frac{2p_2 \cdot \epsilon^* + \not{k} \epsilon^*}{2p_2 \cdot k} - \frac{2p_1 \cdot \epsilon^* + \not{\epsilon}^* \not{k}}{2p_1 \cdot k} \right) u(p_1) \right] [\bar{u}(p_3) v(p_4)], \quad (\text{A.4})$$

respectively. The squared amplitudes, averaged over initial states (spin and color) and summed over final states, are

$$\sum |\overline{\mathcal{M}_{UV}}|^2 = \frac{4}{3} Q_q^2 e^2 g_q^2 g_\chi^2 \frac{[(p_3 \cdot p_4) - m_{DM}^2][(k \cdot (p_1 + p_2))^2 - 2(p_1 \cdot p_2)(k \cdot p_1 + k \cdot p_2 - p_1 \cdot p_2)]}{[(p_1 + p_2 - k)^2 - M^2]^2 (k \cdot p_1)(k \cdot p_2)}, \quad (\text{A.5})$$

$$\sum |\overline{\mathcal{M}_{eff}}|^2 = \frac{4}{3} \frac{Q_q^2 e^2}{\Lambda^4} \frac{[(p_3 \cdot p_4) - m_{DM}^2][(k \cdot (p_1 + p_2))^2 - 2(p_1 \cdot p_2)(k \cdot p_1 + k \cdot p_2 - p_1 \cdot p_2)]}{(k \cdot p_1)(k \cdot p_2)}. \quad (\text{A.6})$$

At this stage one can proceed in two equivalent ways: either by evaluating the scalar products and the phase space directly in the lab frame, or by computing them in the center-of-mass frame and then boosting the result to the lab frame. We show the details for the latter procedure, but we have also carried out the calculation in the former way and checked the agreement.

Let us first write down the four-momenta in components in the center-of-mass (c.o.m.) frame of the two colliding partons, carrying equal momentum fractions $x_1 = x_2 \equiv x$ of the incoming protons

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 &= x \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} (1, 0, 0, 1), & p_2 &= x \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} (1, 0, 0, -1), & k &= x \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} (z_0, z_0 \hat{k}), \\ p_3 &= x \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} (1 - y_0, \sqrt{(1 - y_0)^2 - a^2} \hat{p}_3), & p_4 &= x \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} (1 + y_0 - z_0, \sqrt{(1 + y_0 - z_0)^2 - a^2} \hat{p}_4), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

where $a \equiv 2m_{DM}/(x\sqrt{s}) < 1$, $\hat{k} = (0, \sin \theta_0, \cos \theta_0)$, and θ_0 is the polar angle of \hat{k} with respect to the beam line, in the c.o.m. frame. The subscript ₀ refers to quantities in the c.o.m. frame. The three-momentum conservation fixes the angle θ_{03j} between \hat{p}_3 and \hat{k} : $\cos \theta_{03j} = (\mathbf{p}_4^2 - \mathbf{k}^2 - \mathbf{p}_3^2)/2|\mathbf{k}||\mathbf{p}_3|$. With these expressions, the squared amplitudes (A.5)–(A.6) simplify to

$$\sum |\overline{\mathcal{M}_{UV}}|^2 = \frac{8}{3} x^2 s \frac{Q_q^2 e^2 g_q^2 g_\chi^2}{[x^2 s (1 - z_0) - M^2]^2} \frac{[1 - z_0 - a^2][1 + (1 - z_0)^2]}{z_0^2 \sin^2 \theta_0}, \quad (\text{A.8})$$

$$\sum |\overline{\mathcal{M}_{eff}}|^2 = \frac{8}{3} x^2 s \frac{Q_q^2 e^2}{\Lambda^4} \frac{[1 - z_0 - a^2][1 + (1 - z_0)^2]}{z_0^2 \sin^2 \theta_0}, \quad (\text{A.9})$$

which do not depend on angles other than θ_0 , so we can simply integrate the phase space over the azimuth of \mathbf{k} and over θ_{03j}, ϕ_{03j}

$$d\Phi_3 = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^3} dE_3 dk d\cos \theta_0 = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^3} \frac{x^2 s}{4} dz_0 dy_0 d\cos \theta_0. \quad (\text{A.10})$$

The kinematical domains of the variables y_0, z_0 are

$$\frac{z_0}{2} \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{1 - z_0 - a^2}{1 - z_0}} \right) \leq y_0 \leq \frac{z_0}{2} \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1 - z_0 - a^2}{1 - z_0}} \right), \quad (\text{A.11})$$

$$0 \leq z_0 \leq 1 - a^2. \quad (\text{A.12})$$

Finally, we get the differential cross sections with respect to the energy and angle of the emitted photon, in the c.o.m. frame

$$\left. \frac{d^2 \hat{\sigma}}{dz_0 d\cos \theta_0} \right|_{UV} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{Q_q^2 \alpha g_q^2 g_\chi^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{x^2 s} \frac{1}{[(1 - z_0) - \frac{M^2}{x^2 s}]^2} \frac{[1 - z_0 - \frac{4m_{DM}^2}{x^2 s}]^{3/2}}{\sqrt{1 - z_0}} \frac{[1 + (1 - z_0)^2]}{z_0 \sin^2 \theta_0}, \quad (\text{A.13})$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 \hat{\sigma}}{dz_0 d\cos \theta_0} \right|_{eff} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{Q_q^2 \alpha}{16\pi^2} \frac{x^2 s}{\Lambda^4} \frac{[1 - z_0 - \frac{4m_{DM}^2}{x^2 s}]^{3/2}}{\sqrt{1 - z_0}} \frac{[1 + (1 - z_0)^2]}{z_0 \sin^2 \theta_0}, \quad (\text{A.14})$$

where $\alpha = e^2/(4\pi)$. Eq. (A.14) agrees with the findings in Refs. [24,25], up to the factor of 1/9, as we are considering colored colliding particles.

To get the cross sections in the lab frame we perform a boost along the \hat{z} -axis, accounting for generic parton momentum fractions x_1, x_2 , as in Eq. (3.2). The relations between the quantities z_0, θ_0 in the c.o.m. frame the analog ones z, θ in the lab frame are

$$z_0 = z \frac{(x_1 + x_2)^2 + \cos \theta (x_2^2 - x_1^2)}{4x_1 x_2}, \quad (\text{A.15})$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_0 = \frac{4x_1 x_2}{[(x_1 + x_2) + \cos \theta (x_2 - x_1)]^2} \sin^2 \theta, \quad (\text{A.16})$$

so that the cross section in the lab frame is simply

$$\frac{d^2 \hat{\sigma}}{dz d\cos \theta} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 + x_2 + \cos \theta (x_2 - x_1)} \left. \frac{d^2 \hat{\sigma}}{dz_0 d\cos \theta_0} \right|_{\substack{z_0 \rightarrow z_0(z) \\ \theta_0 \rightarrow \theta_0(\theta)}}. \quad (\text{A.17})$$

Expressing the energy of the photon in terms of the transverse momentum and rapidity, $k^0 = p_T \cosh \eta$, one finds

$$z = \frac{4p_T \cosh \eta}{(x_1 + x_2)\sqrt{s}}, \quad \cos \theta = \tanh \eta, \quad (\text{A.18})$$

which allows to express the differential cross sections with respect to the transverse momentum and pseudo-rapidity of the emitted photon,

$$\frac{d^2\hat{\sigma}}{dp_T d\eta} = \frac{4}{(x_1 + x_2)\sqrt{s} \cosh \eta} \frac{d^2\hat{\sigma}}{dz d\cos \theta}. \quad (\text{A.19})$$

Therefore, from Eqs. (A.13), (A.14), (A.17) and (A.19), we finally get the desired cross sections in the lab frame

$$\left. \frac{d^2\hat{\sigma}}{dp_T d\eta} \right|_{\text{UV}} = \frac{Q_q^2 \alpha g_q^2 g_\chi^2}{48\pi^2} \frac{1}{x_1 x_2 s} \frac{1}{p_T} \frac{[1 - f - \frac{4m_{\text{DM}}^2}{x_1 x_2 s}]^{3/2}}{[1 - f - \frac{M^2}{x_1 x_2 s}]^2} \frac{[1 + (1 - f)^2]}{\sqrt{1 - f}}, \quad (\text{A.20})$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2\hat{\sigma}}{dp_T d\eta} \right|_{\text{eff}} = \frac{Q_q^2 \alpha}{48\pi^2} \frac{x_1 x_2 s}{\Lambda^4} \frac{1}{p_T} \frac{[1 - f - \frac{4m_{\text{DM}}^2}{x_1 x_2 s}]^{3/2} [1 + (1 - f)^2]}{\sqrt{1 - f}}, \quad (\text{A.21})$$

where we have defined

$$f(p_T, \eta, x_1, x_2) \equiv \frac{p_T(x_1 e^{-\eta} + x_2 e^{\eta})}{x_1 x_2 \sqrt{s}}. \quad (\text{A.22})$$

For the emission of a gluon, rather than a photon, one simply replaces $Q_q^2 \alpha \rightarrow (4/3)\alpha_s$ in Eqs. (A.20)–(A.21). These expressions reproduce the ones reported in Eqs. (4.1)–(4.2).

References

- [1] P.A.R. Ade, et al., Planck Collaboration, arXiv:1303.5076.
- [2] For a recent review of the state-of-the-art, see e.g. M. Cirelli, *Pramana* 79 (2012) 1021, arXiv:1202.1454.
- [3] For a recent review of the state-of-the-art, see e.g. L. Baudis, *Phys. Dark Universe* 1 (2012) 94, arXiv:1211.7222.
- [4] G. Aad, et al., ATLAS Collaboration, *J. High Energy Phys.* 1304 (2013) 075, arXiv:1210.4491.
- [5] S. Chatrchyan, et al., CMS Collaboration, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 107 (2011) 201804, arXiv:1106.4775.
- [6] ATLAS-CONF-2012-147.
- [7] CMS-PAS-EXO-12-048.
- [8] G. Aad, et al., ATLAS Collaboration, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 110 (2013) 011802, arXiv:1209.4625.
- [9] S. Chatrchyan, et al., CMS Collaboration, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 108 (2012) 261803, arXiv:1204.0821.
- [10] ATLAS-CONF-2012-085.
- [11] CMS-PAS-EXO-11-058.
- [12] A. De Simone, V. Sanz, H.P. Sato, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 105 (2010) 121802, arXiv:1004.1567.
- [13] Y. Bai, A. Rajaraman, arXiv:1109.6009.
- [14] P.J. Fox, R. Harnik, R. Primulando, C.-T. Yu, *Phys. Rev. D* 86 (2012) 015010, arXiv:1203.1662.
- [15] R.C. Cotta, J.L. Hewett, M.P. Le, T.G. Rizzo, arXiv:1210.0525.
- [16] Y. Bai, T.M.P. Tait, *Phys. Lett. B* 723 (2013) 384, arXiv:1208.4361.
- [17] N.F. Bell, J.B. Dent, A.J. Galea, T.D. Jacques, L.M. Krauss, T.J. Weiler, *Phys. Rev. D* 86 (2012) 096011, arXiv:1209.0231.
- [18] M. Beltran, D. Hooper, E.W. Kolb, Z.A.C. Krusberg, T.M.P. Tait, *J. High Energy Phys.* 1009 (2010) 037, arXiv:1002.4137.
- [19] J. Goodman, M. Ibe, A. Rajaraman, W. Shepherd, T.M.P. Tait, H.-B. Yu, *Phys. Lett. B* 695 (2011) 185, arXiv:1005.1286.
- [20] Y. Bai, P.J. Fox, R. Harnik, *J. High Energy Phys.* 1012 (2010) 048, arXiv:1005.3797.
- [21] J. Goodman, M. Ibe, A. Rajaraman, W. Shepherd, T.M.P. Tait, H.-B. Yu, *Phys. Rev. D* 82 (2010) 116010, arXiv:1008.1783.
- [22] A. Rajaraman, W. Shepherd, T.M.P. Tait, A.M. Wijangco, *Phys. Rev. D* 84 (2011) 095013, arXiv:1108.1196.
- [23] P.J. Fox, R. Harnik, J. Kopp, Y. Tsai, *Phys. Rev. D* 85 (2012) 056011, arXiv:1109.4398.
- [24] H. Dreiner, M. Huck, M. Kramer, D. Schmeier, J. Tattersall, *Phys. Rev. D* 87 (2013) 075015, arXiv:1211.2254.
- [25] Y.J. Chae, M. Perelstein, arXiv:1211.4008.
- [26] A. De Simone, A. Monin, A. Thamm, J. Cosmol. Astropart. Phys. 1302 (2013) 039, arXiv:1301.1486.
- [27] H. Dreiner, D. Schmeier, J. Tattersall, arXiv:1303.3348.
- [28] J.-Y. Chen, E.W. Kolb, L.-T. Wang, arXiv:1305.0021.
- [29] Q.-H. Cao, C.-R. Chen, C.S. Li, H. Zhang, *J. High Energy Phys.* 1108 (2011) 018, arXiv:0912.4511;
J. Goodman, M. Ibe, A. Rajaraman, W. Shepherd, T.M.P. Tait, H.-B. Yu, *Nucl. Phys. B* 844 (2011) 55–68, arXiv:1009.0008;
K. Cheung, P.Y. Tseng, T.C. Yuan, *J. Cosmol. Astropart. Phys.* 1101 (2011) 004, arXiv:1011.2310;
J.-M. Zheng, Z.-H. Yu, J.-W. Shao, X.-J. Bi, Z. Li, H.-H. Zhang, *Nucl. Phys. B* 854 (2012) 350, arXiv:1012.2022;
K. Cheung, P.Y. Tseng, T.C. Yuan, *J. Cosmol. Astropart. Phys.* 1106 (2011) 023, arXiv:1104.5329;
Z.-H. Yu, J.-M. Zheng, X.-J. Bi, Z. Li, D.-X. Yao, H.-H. Zhang, *Nucl. Phys. B* 860 (2012) 115, arXiv:1112.6052.
- [30] J. Fan, M. Reece, L.-T. Wang, *J. Cosmol. Astropart. Phys.* 1011 (2010) 042, arXiv:1008.1591;
A.L. Fitzpatrick, W. Haxton, E. Katz, N. Lubbers, Y. Xu, *J. Cosmol. Astropart. Phys.* 1302 (2013) 004, arXiv:1203.3542.
- [31] I.M. Shoemaker, L. Vecchi, *Phys. Rev. D* 86 (2012) 015023, arXiv:1112.5457.
- [32] A.D. Martin, W.J. Stirling, R.S. Thorne, G. Watt, *Eur. Phys. J. C* 63 (2009) 189, arXiv:0901.0002;
S. Alekhin, S. Alioli, R.D. Ball, V. Bertone, J. Blumlein, M. Botje, J. Butterworth, F. Cerutti, et al., arXiv:1101.0536.
- [33] P.J. Fox, C. Williams, *Phys. Rev. D* 87 (2013) 054030, arXiv:1211.6390;
U. Haisch, F. Kahlhoefer, J. Unwin, arXiv:1208.4605.
- [34] P.J. Fox, R. Harnik, J. Kopp, Y. Tsai, *Phys. Rev. D* 84 (2011) 014028, arXiv:1103.0240.