

DARK MATTER SEARCHES AT ATLAS

Maria Giulia Ratti - I.N.F.N. Milano and Università degli Studi di Milano

on behalf of the ATLAS collaboration

SUSY 2017 - Mumbai

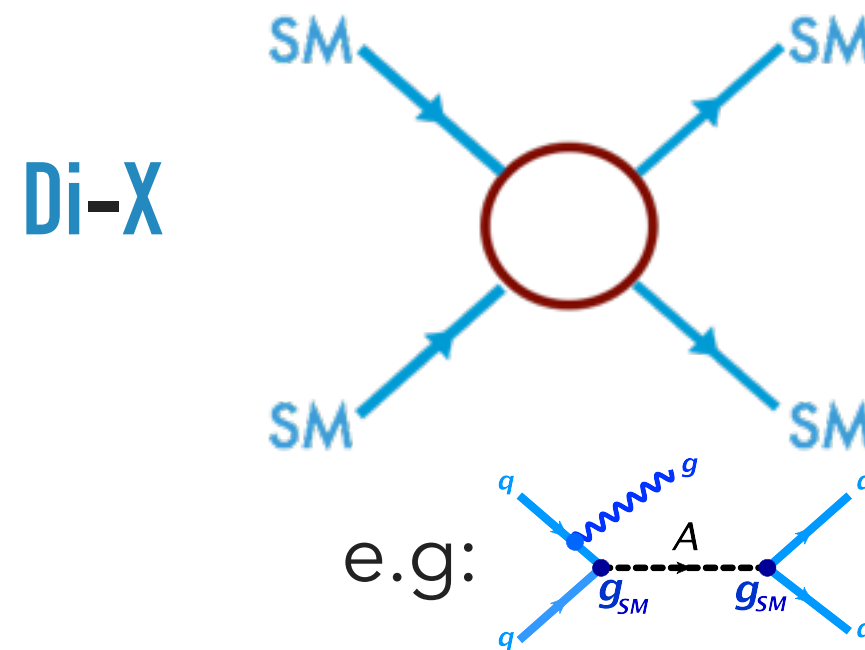
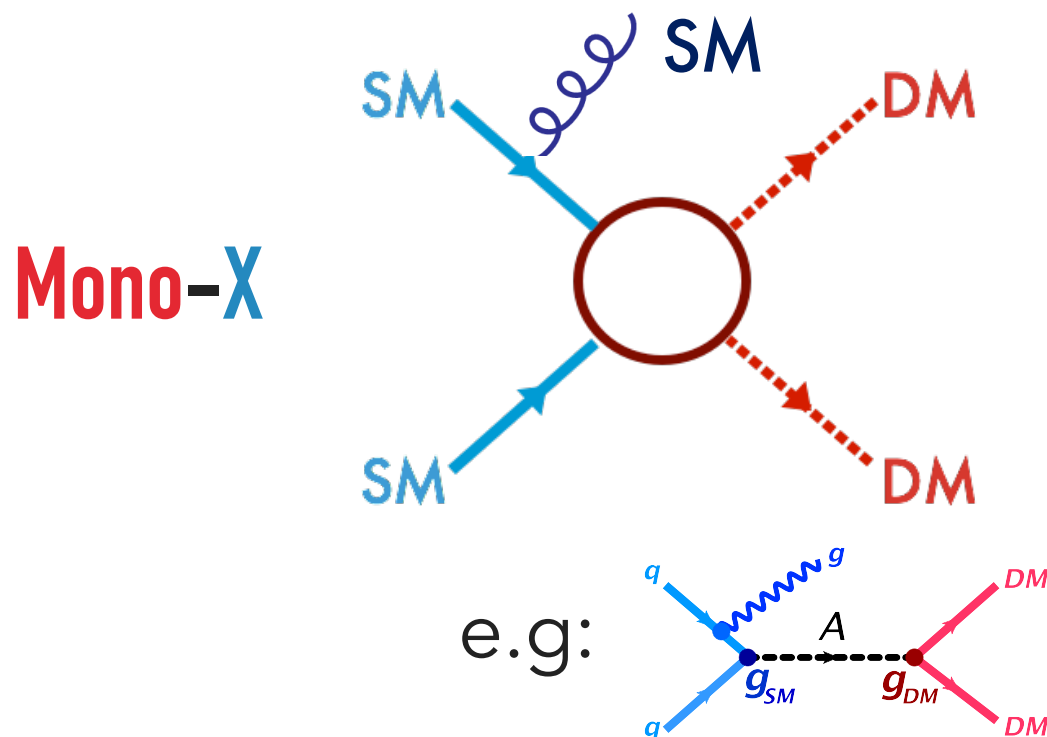


DARK MATTER SEARCHES AT THE LHC

2

The DM problem connects with particle physics by assuming some kind of interaction other than gravitational between DM and SM particles.

Essentially two ways to search for DM production at the LHC



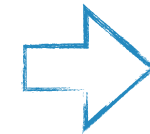
Search for **DM** pairs

- ▶ Missing transverse momentum (**MET**) recoiling against a “visible” **X=jet, γ ,W,Z,h** from ISR
- ▶ SUSY searches involving **MET**

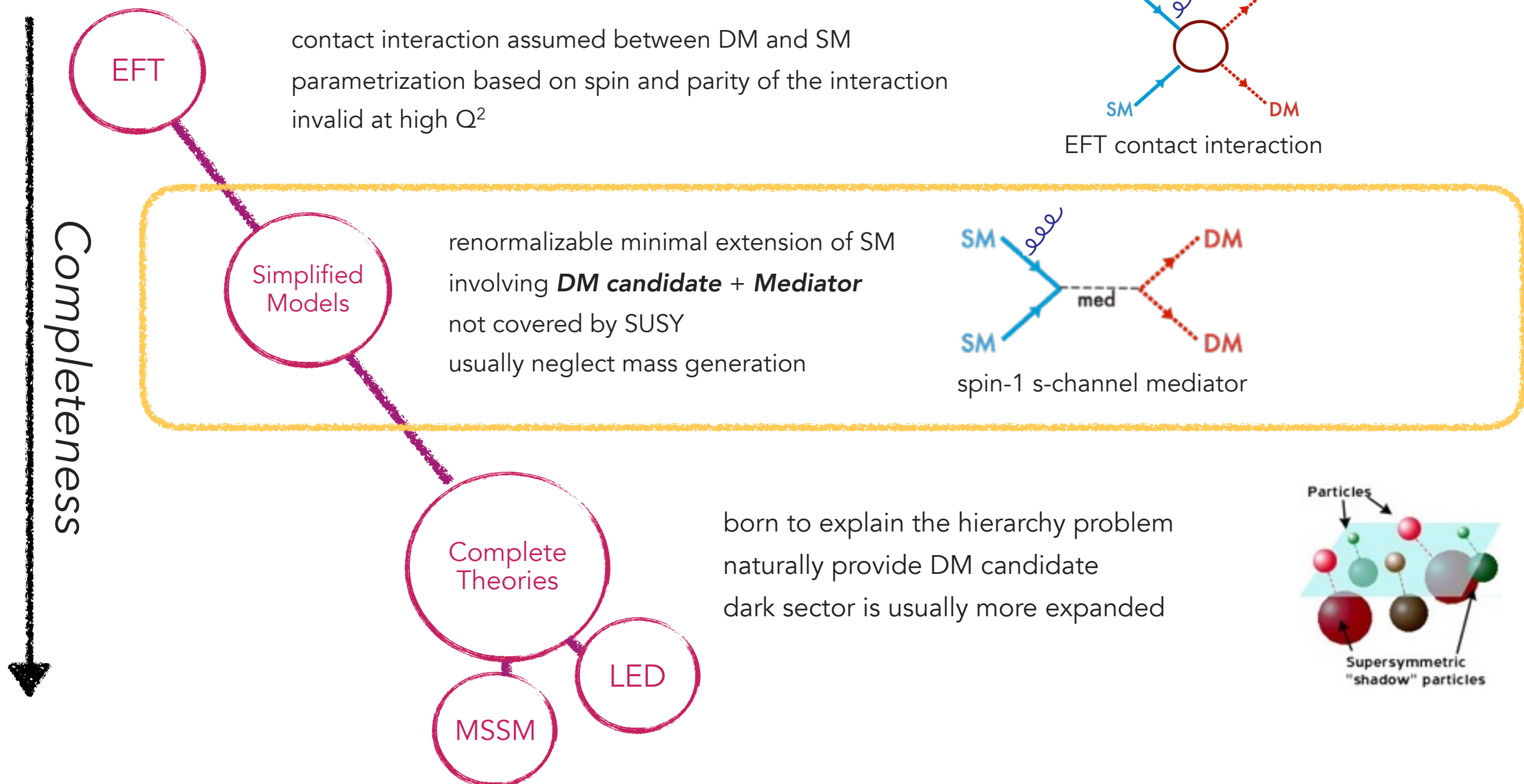
Assume the same particle DM model and search for **mediator decays into SM**

- ▶ resonant searches, such as di-jet, di-lepton, $t\bar{t}$ final states

ATLAS-CMS DM forum ([1507.00966](https://atlas.cern/ATLAS-CMS-DM-forum))



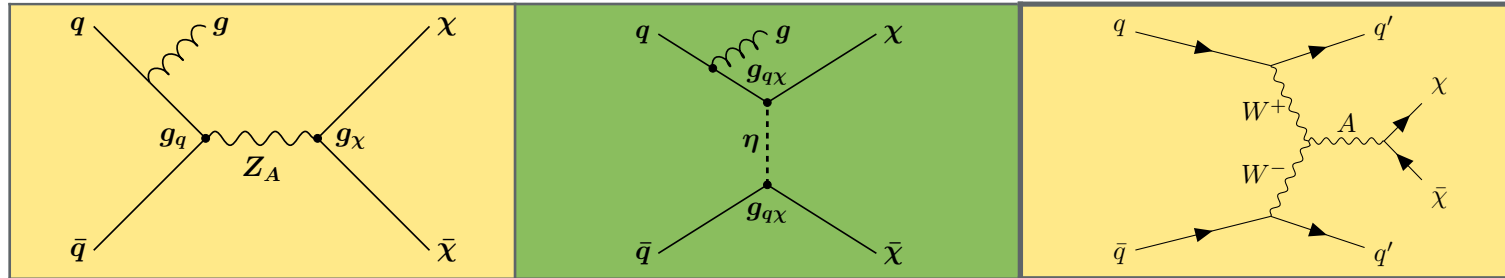
LHC DM Working group ([link](#))



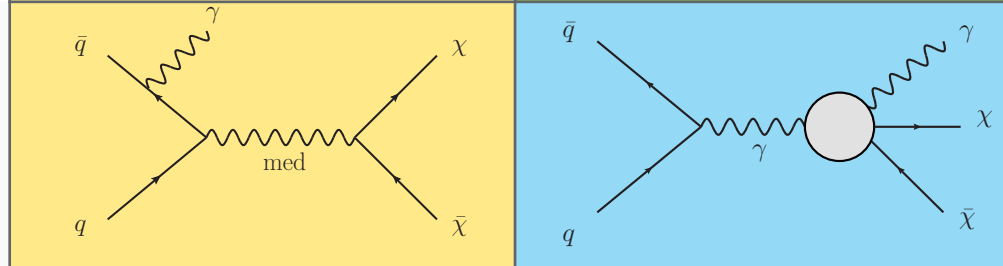
THE MARKET OF THE MODELS

4

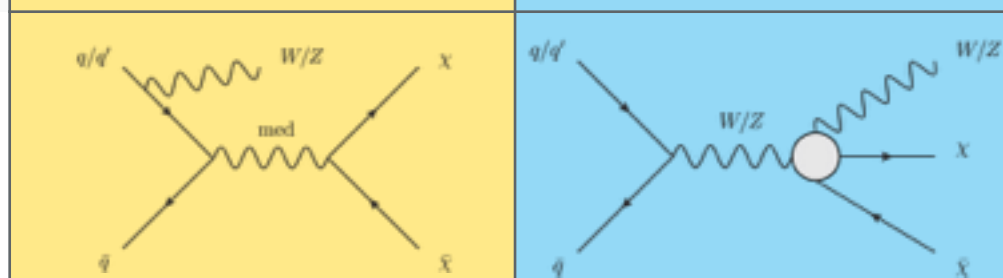
Mono-Jet
& Xsec Ratio



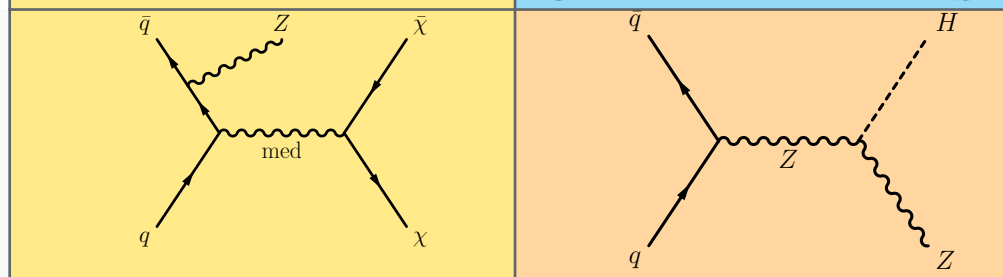
Mono-Photon



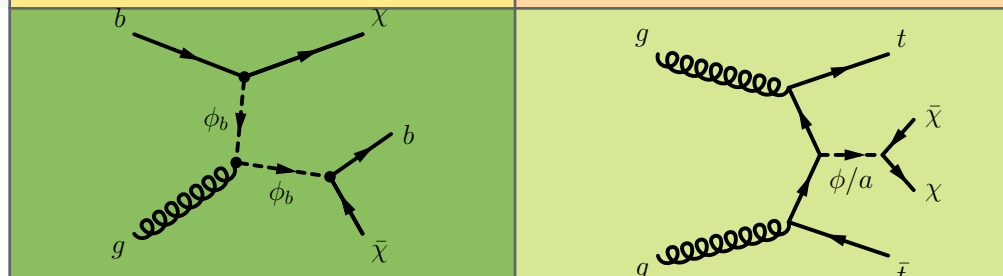
Mono-W/Z
hadronic



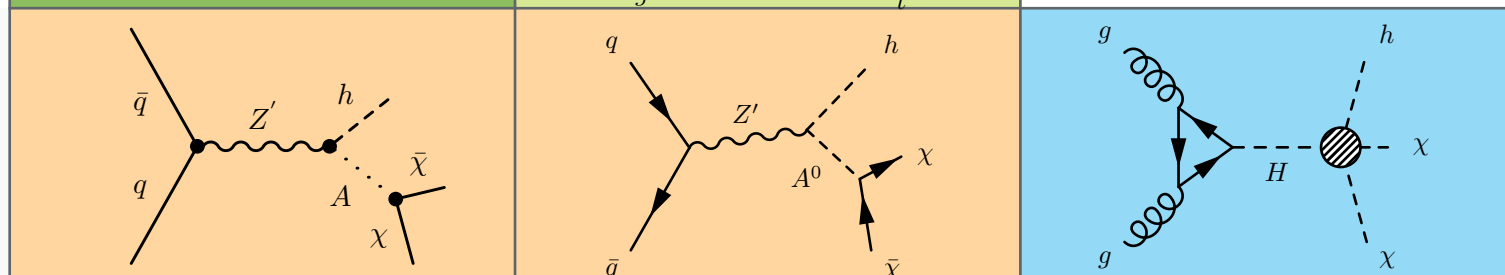
Mono-Z(H)



Mono-HF



Mono-H



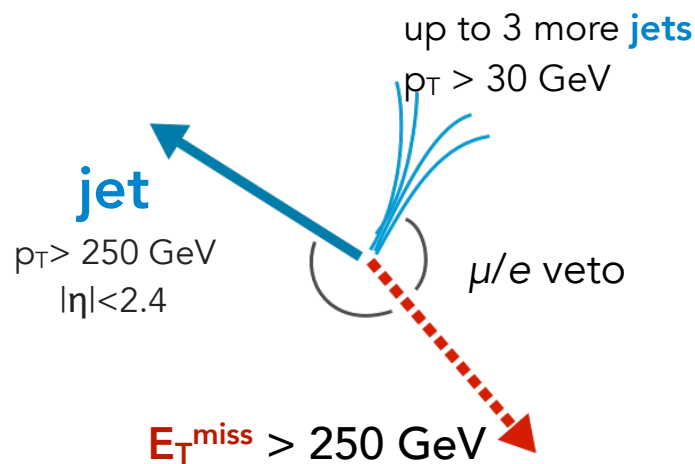
Properties of the new Mediator

Model Type	spin	parity	color
Simpli	1	+1, -1	neutral
Simpli	0	+1, -1	neutral
Simpli	0	+1	charged
Simpli	Models involving Higgs boson and/or additional Higgs bosons		
EFT	Higher-dimension operators, involving EW bosons		

MONO-JET *PAPER is OUT!*

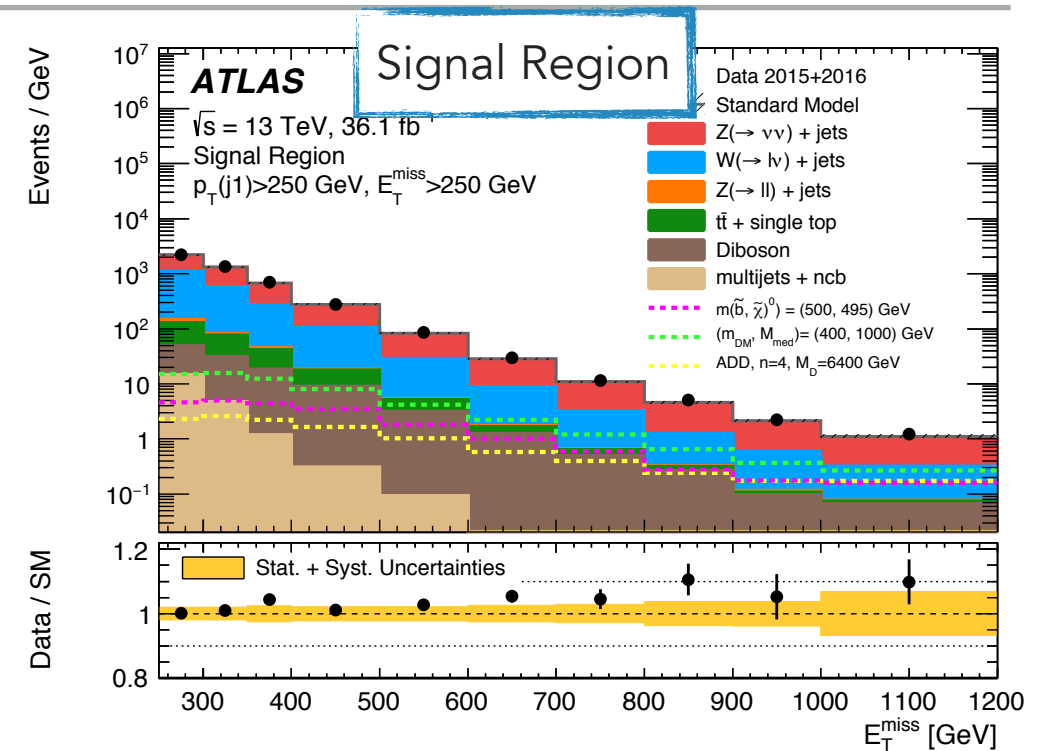
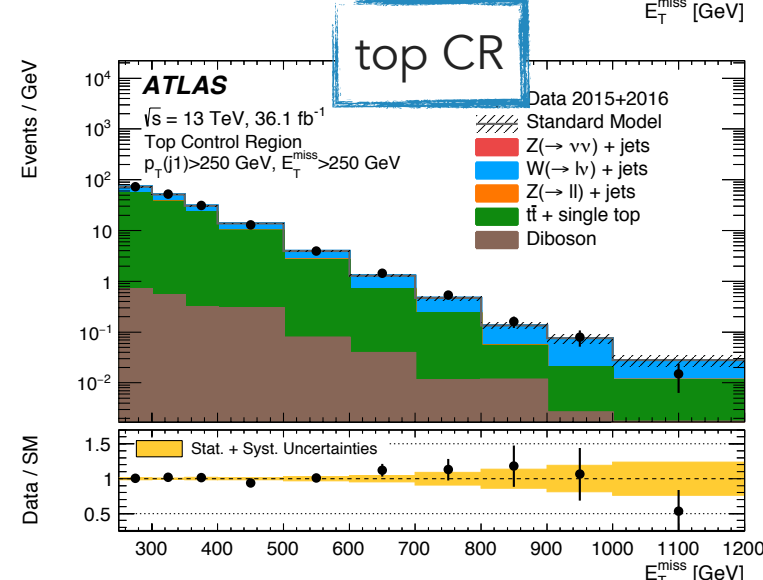
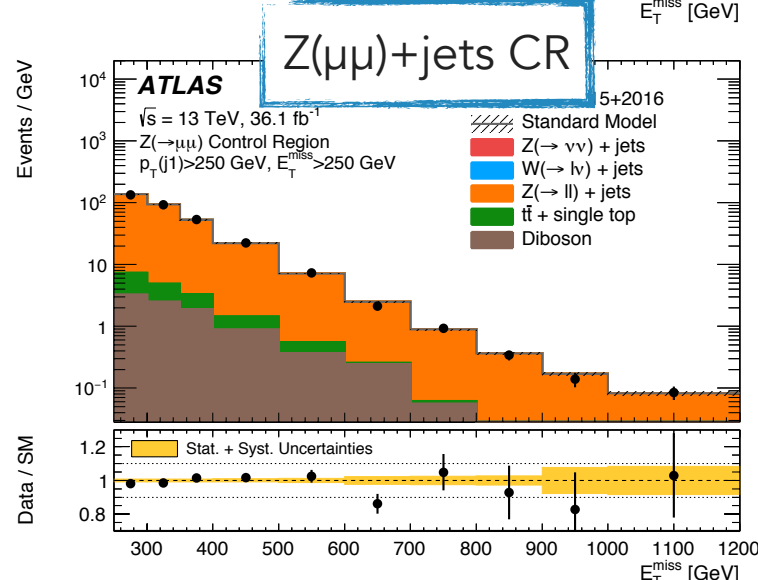
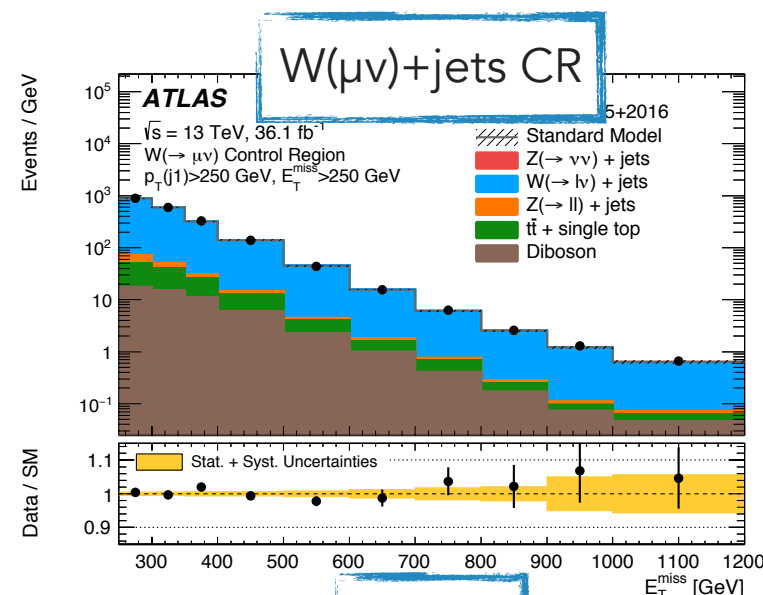
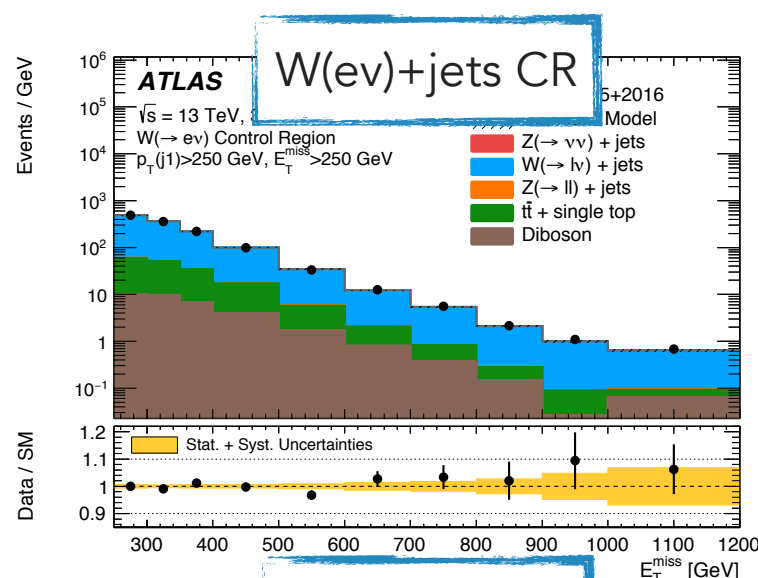
➔ [EXOT-2016-27](#)

5



Most abundant mono-X reaction

- ▶ MET trigger
- ▶ Z($\nu\nu$)+jets irreducible background O(55-70%)
- ▶ W(lv)+jets O(35-20%)
- ▶ top O(4%)



V+jets backgrounds reweighted to perturbative calculations at NLO QCD + nNNLO EW ([arXiv:1705.04664](#))

Simultaneous fit in CRs on the shape of the

MET ~ $p_T(V)$:

- ▶ Same normalization factor for all V+jets processes

- ▶ One normalization factor for top

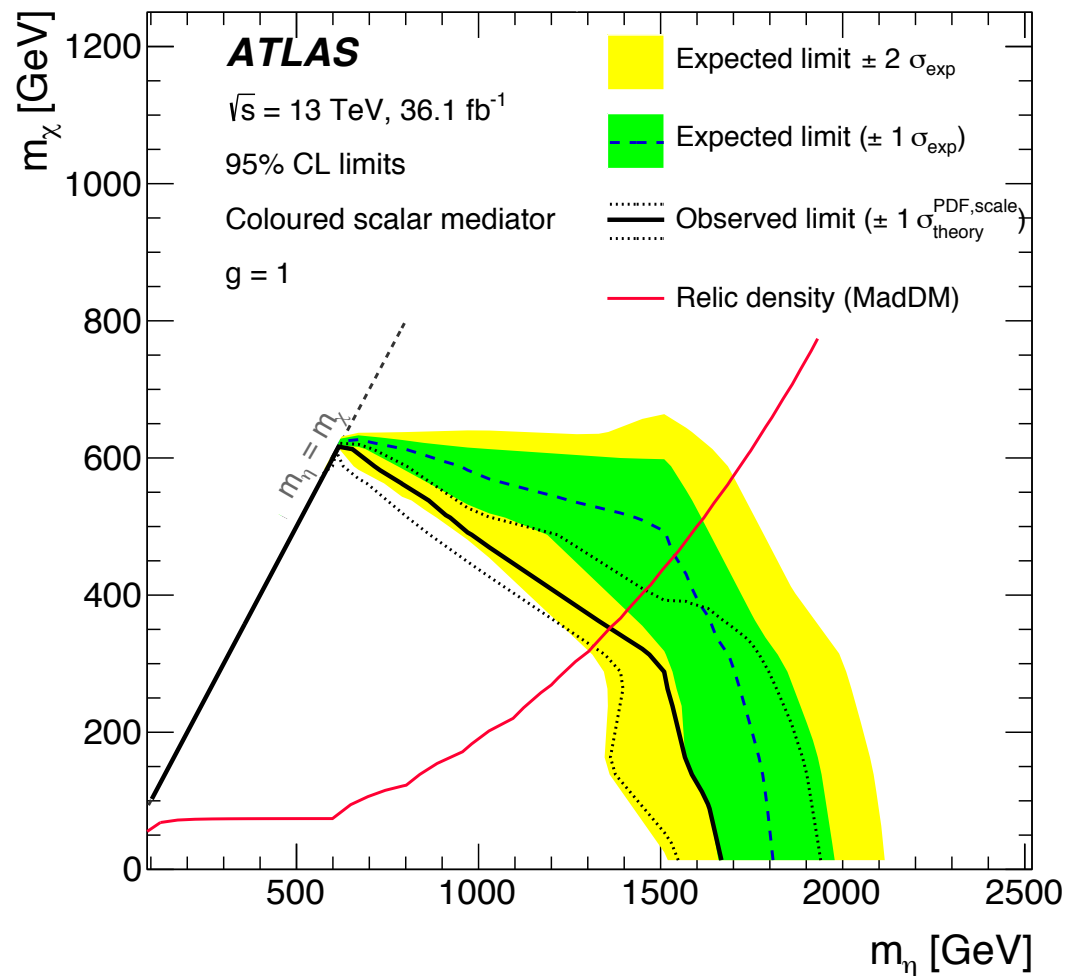
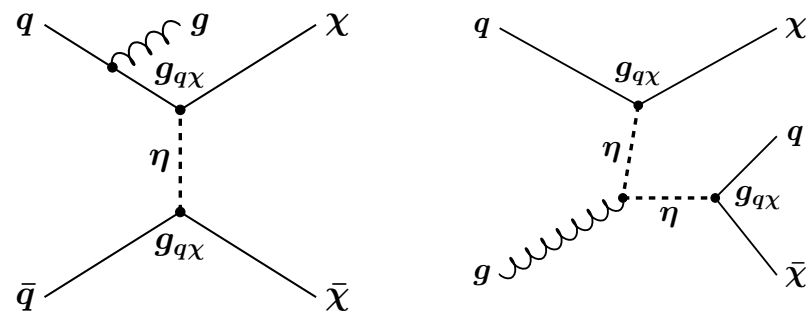
Precision on the background estimation: **2-7%**

Residual uncertainties: lepton veto efficiencies

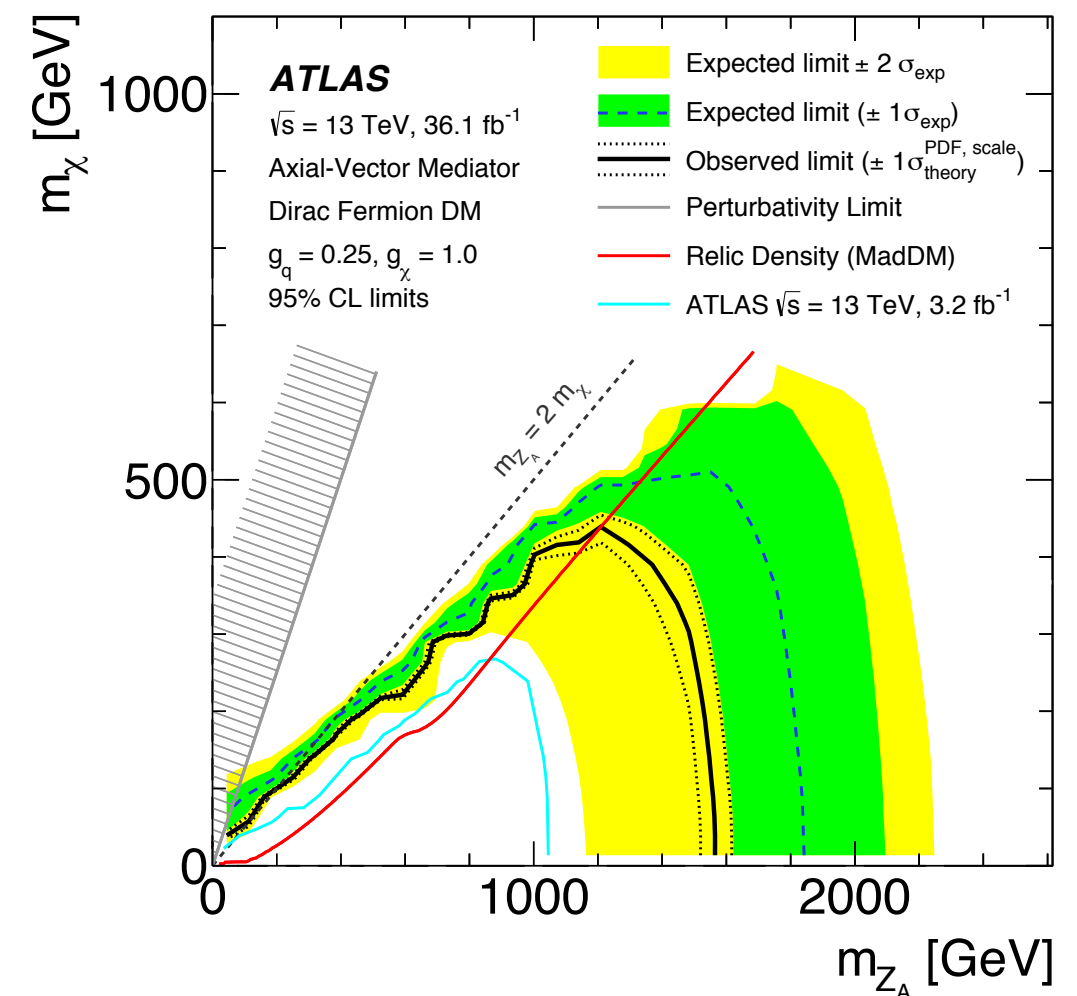
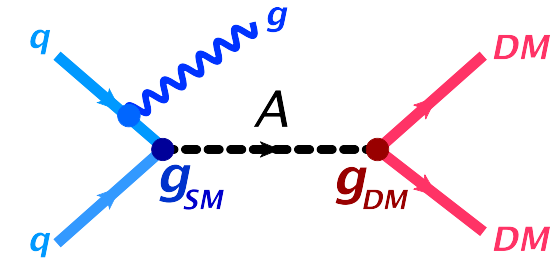


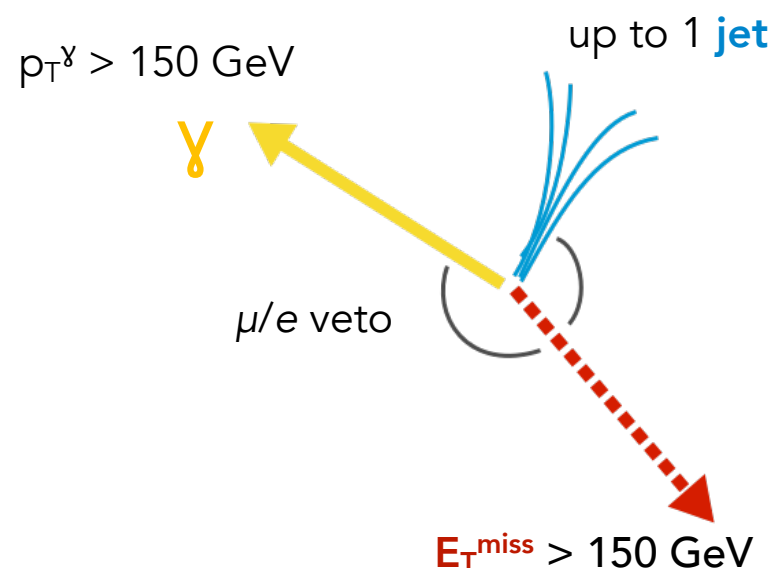
For cross-section ratio analysis, see [EXOT-2016-03](#)

Scalar colored 't-channel'



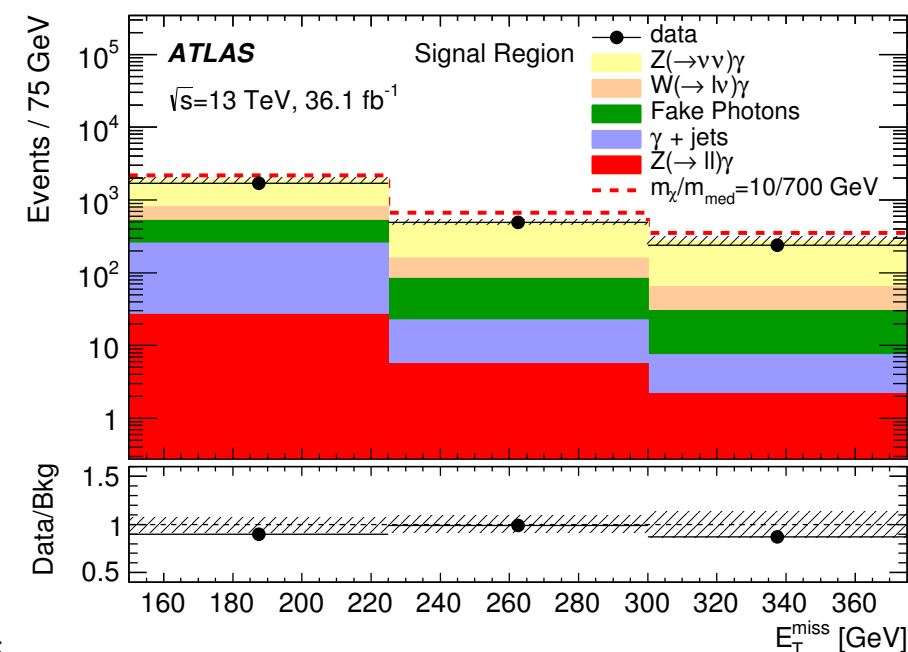
Spin-1 axial-vector s-channel





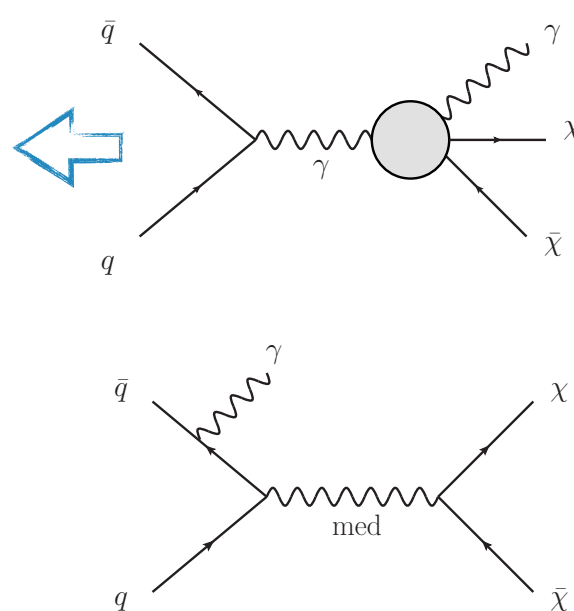
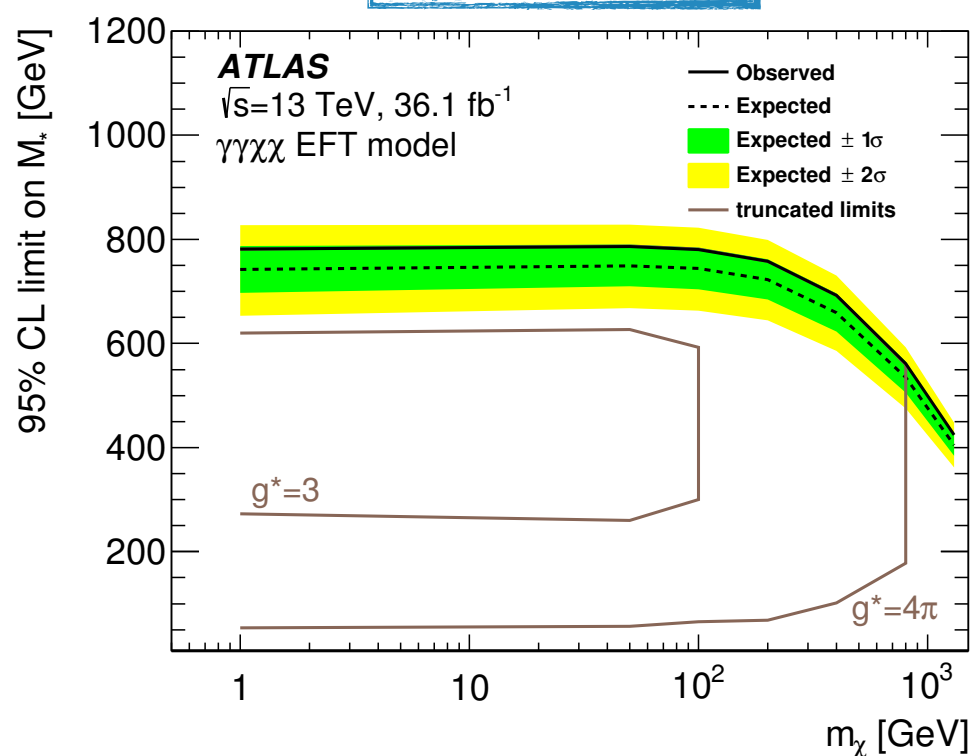
Clean signature

- ▶ triggering on photons -> go to lower MET
- ▶ $Z(\nu\nu)\gamma$ irreducible background, estimated through $Z(\ell\ell)\gamma$ control regions
- ▶ $W(\ell\nu)\gamma$ estimated through $W(\ell\nu)\gamma$ control region
- ▶ Backgrounds from fake photons (jets and electrons) entirely data-driven

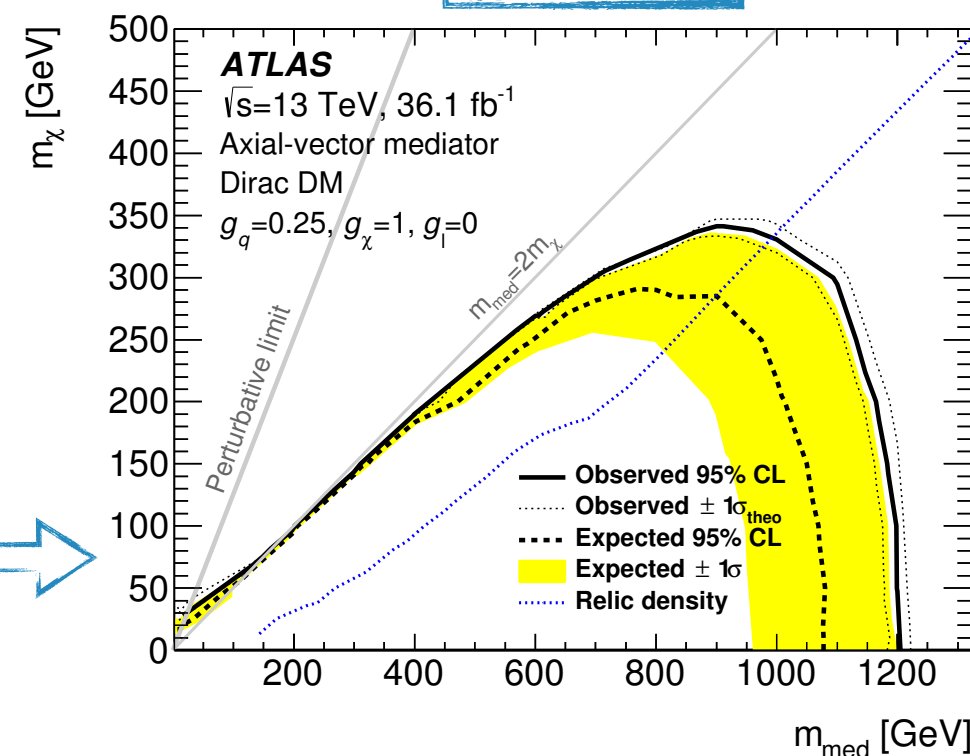


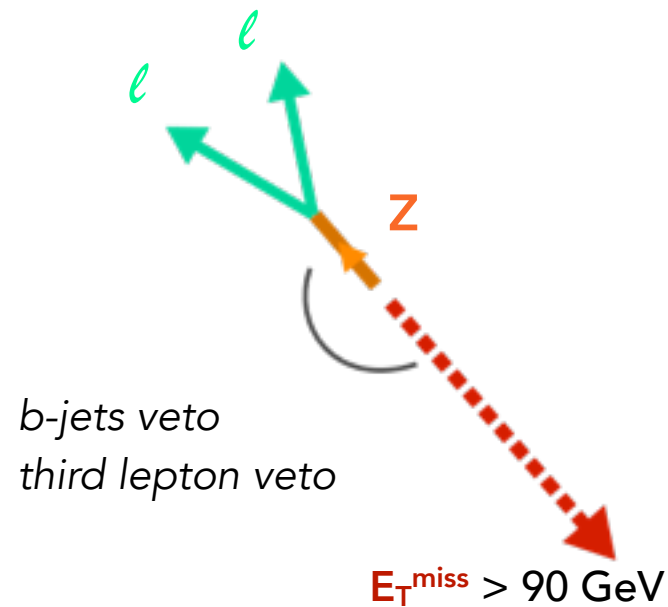
- ▶ Uncertainties: stat 4-10%, jet fake syst 1-5%

EFT $\gamma\gamma\chi\chi$ vertex



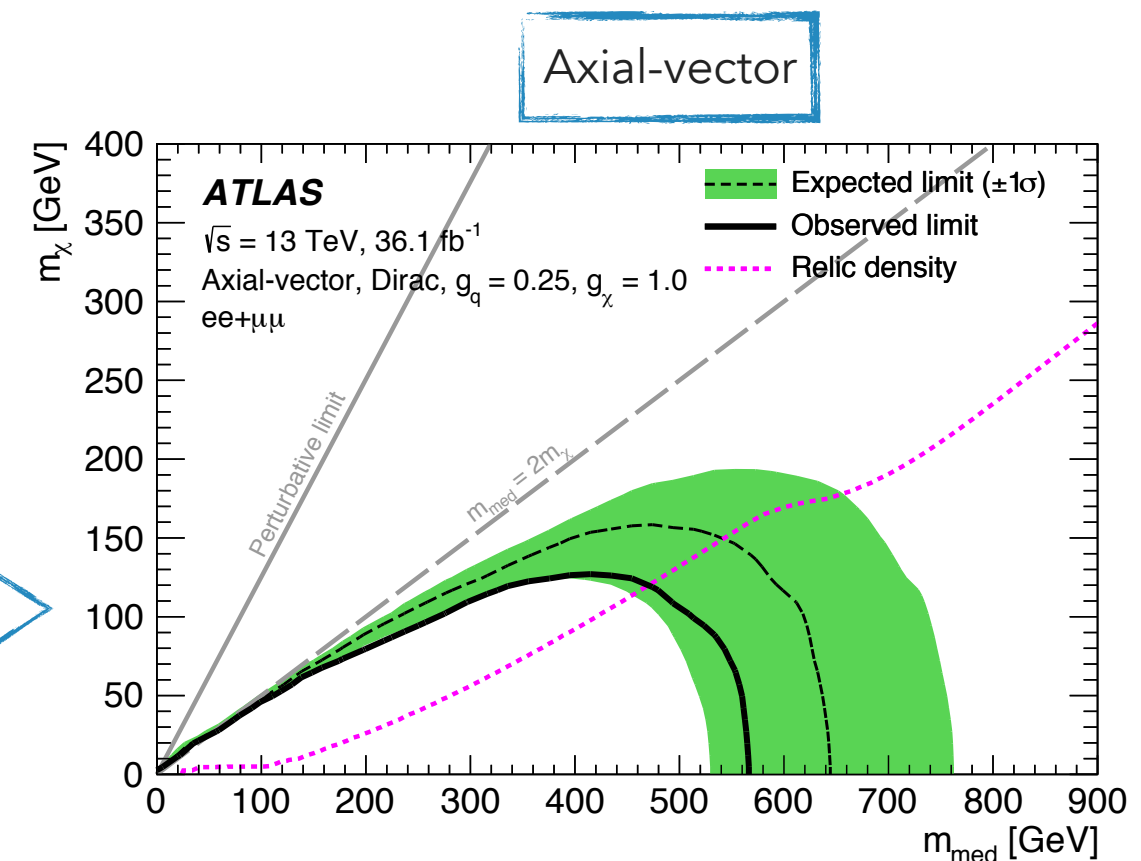
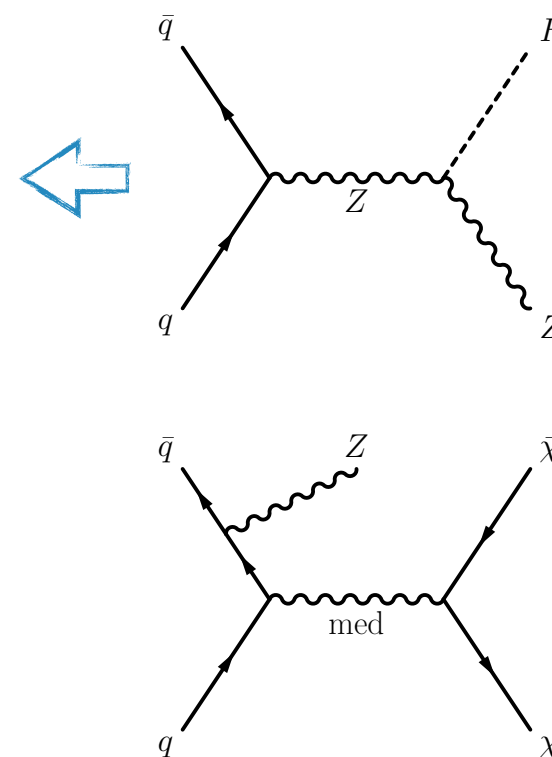
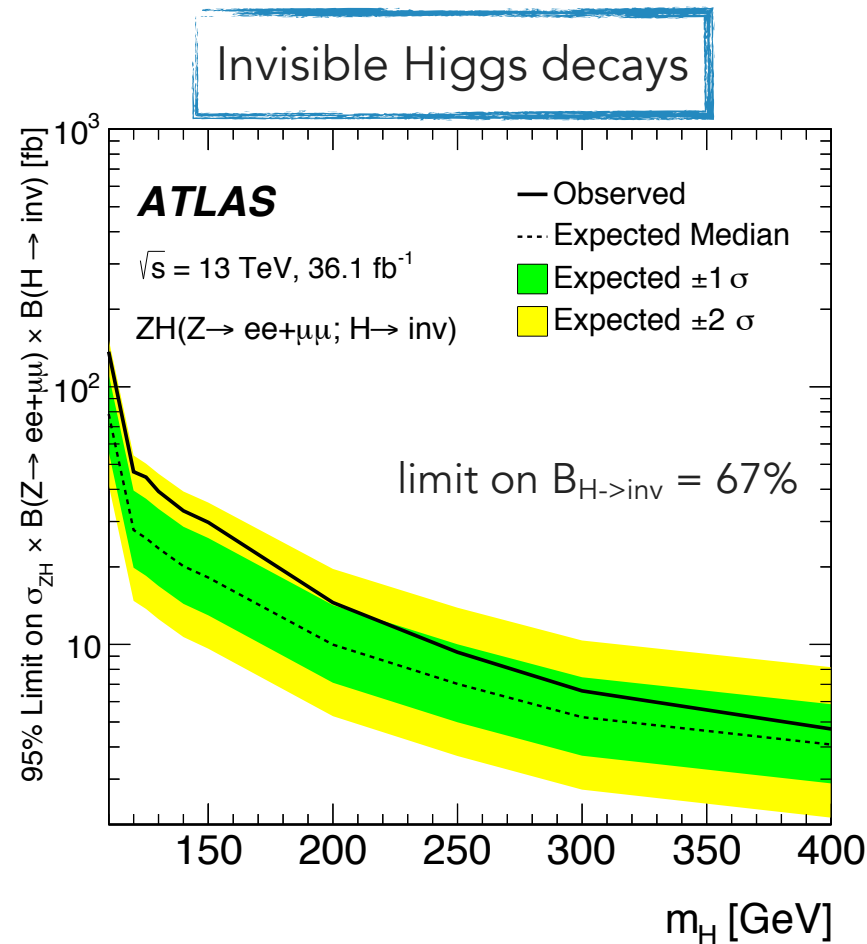
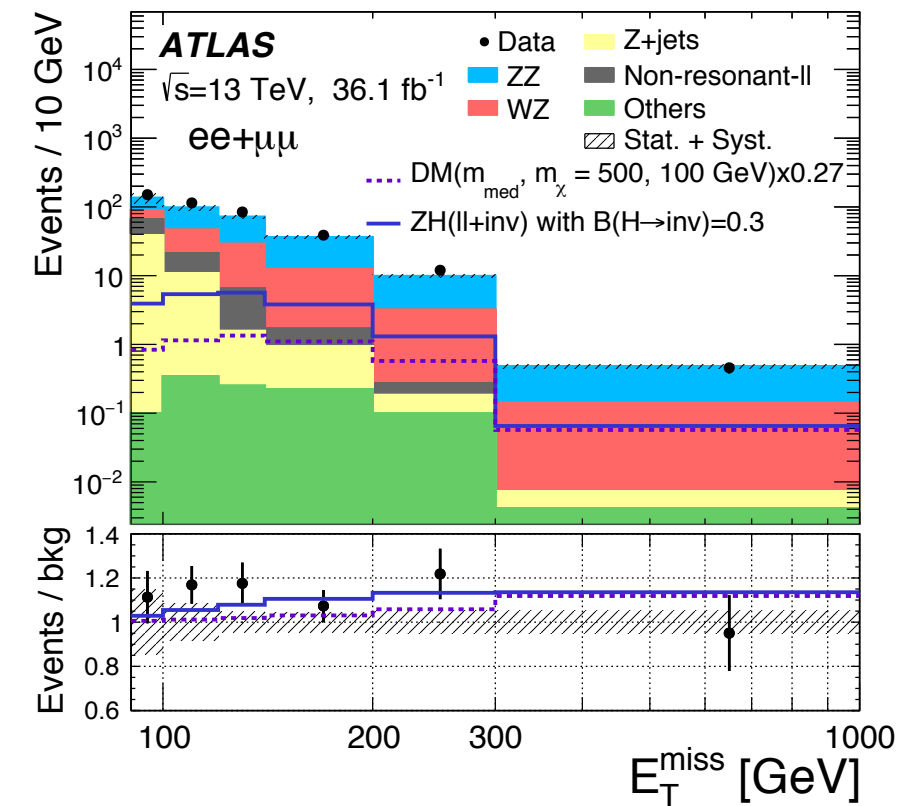
Axial-vector





Another clean signature

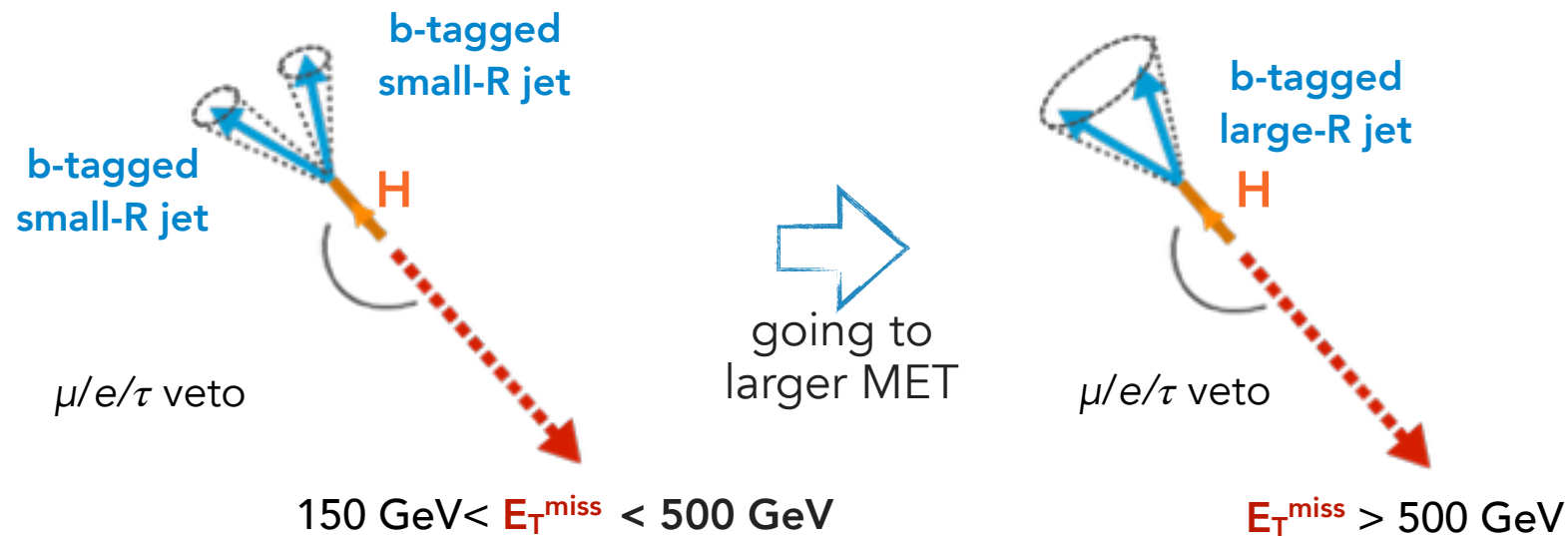
- ▶ triggering on leptons -> go to even lower MET
- ▶ ZZ dominant background, estimated from simulation
- ▶ WZ normalized from control region
- ▶ Z+jets estimated through ABCD method
- ▶ largest uncertainties from lepton and jet scale, lepton efficiency



MONO-H(bb)

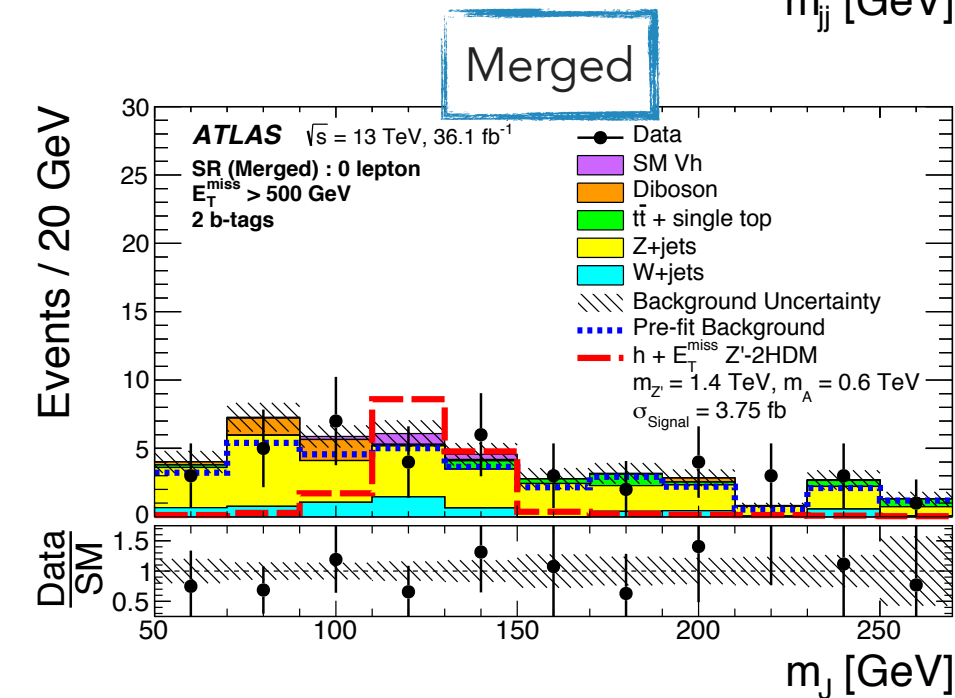
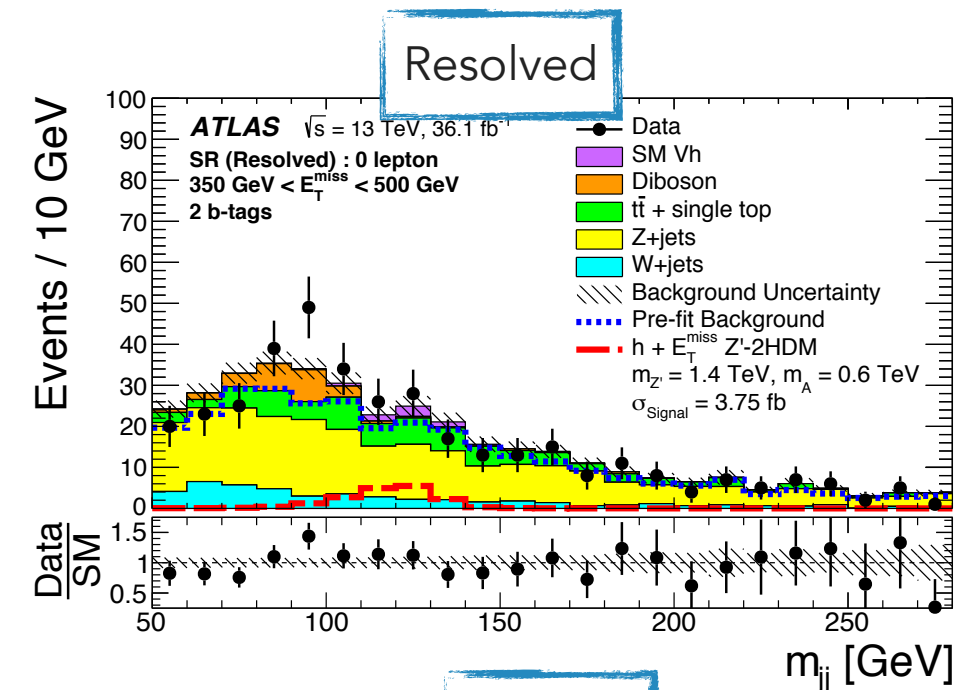
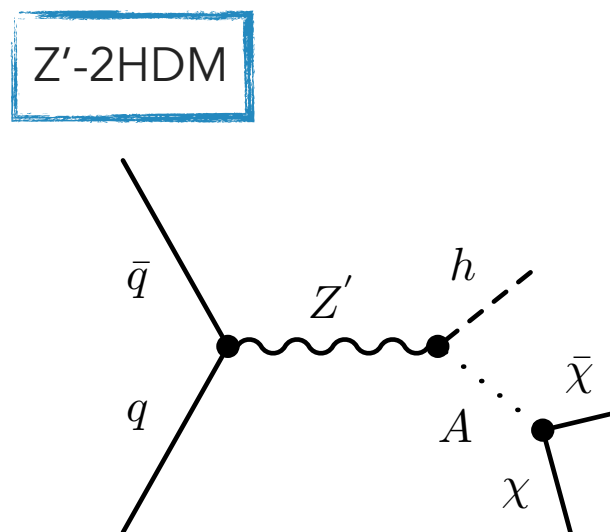
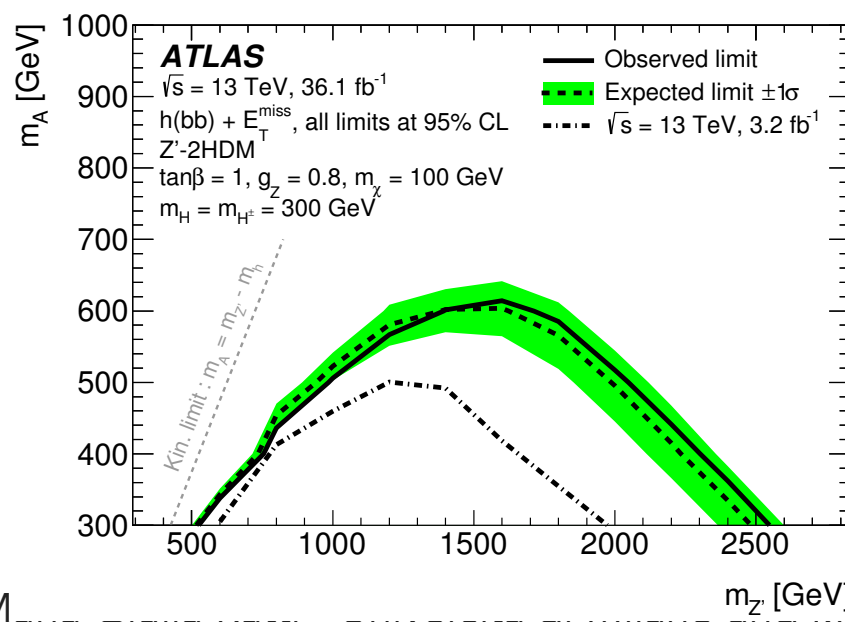
➡ EXOT-2016-25

9



Higgs boson as event tagger

- ▶ trigger on MET
- ▶ top and Z+jets dominant backgrounds, W+jets smaller, normalization taken from lepton control regions
- ▶ other backgrounds (O(10%)) from MC, multi-jet data-driven
- ▶ shape fit on m_{jj} / m_j



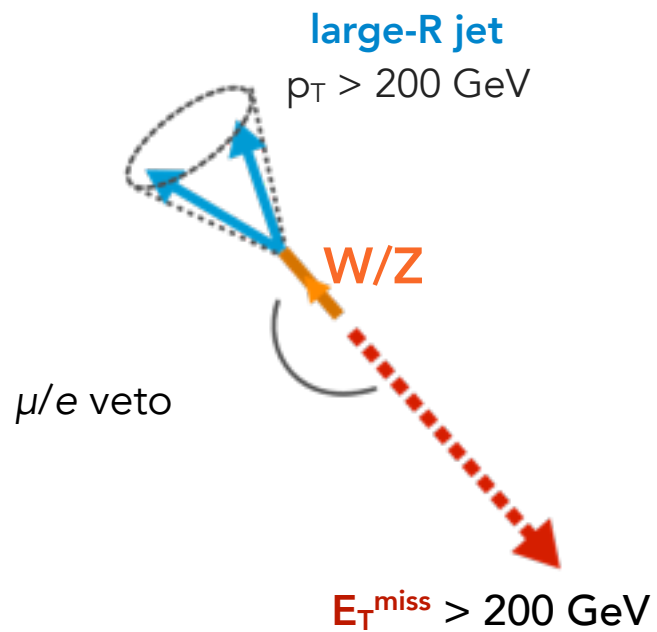
- ▶ Largest experimental uncertainties: b-tagging efficiency, jet energy scale and resolution, jet mass, MC statistics

➡ for mono-H($\gamma\gamma$) see EXOT-2016-25

11/12/2017

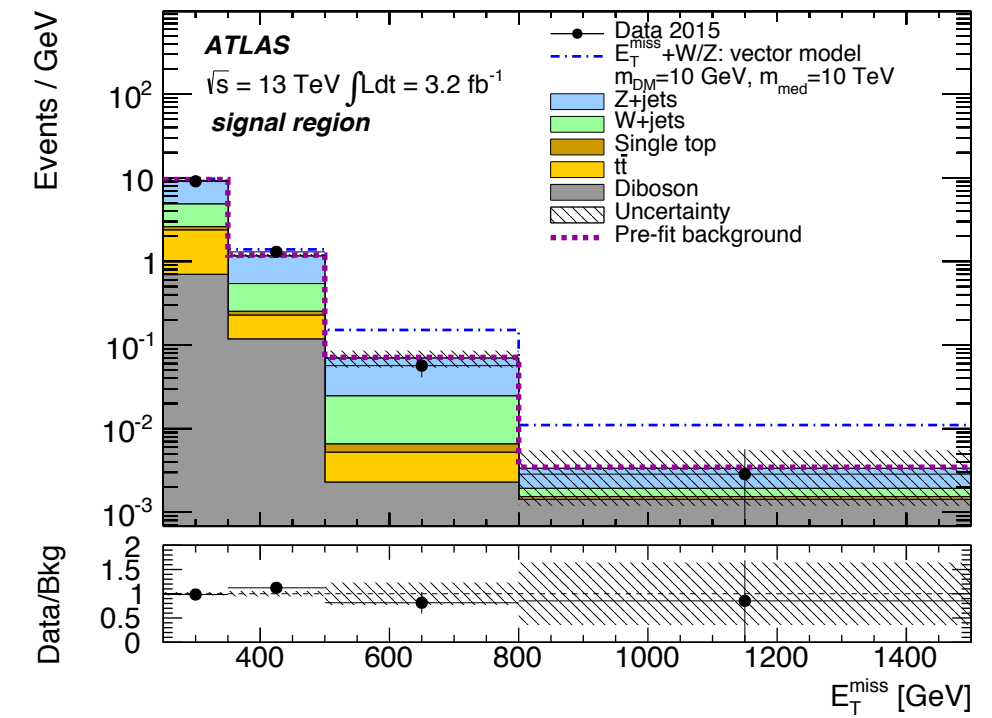
MONO-W/Z(HADRONIC)

➔ EXOT-2015-08 10

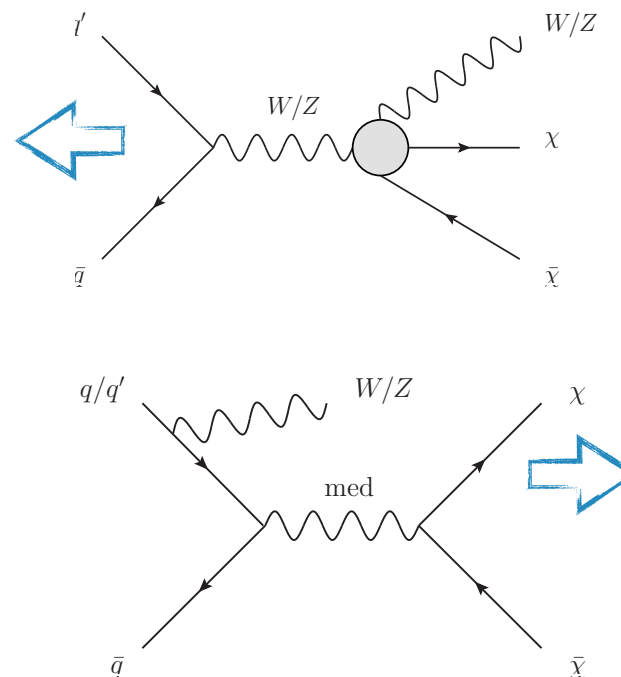
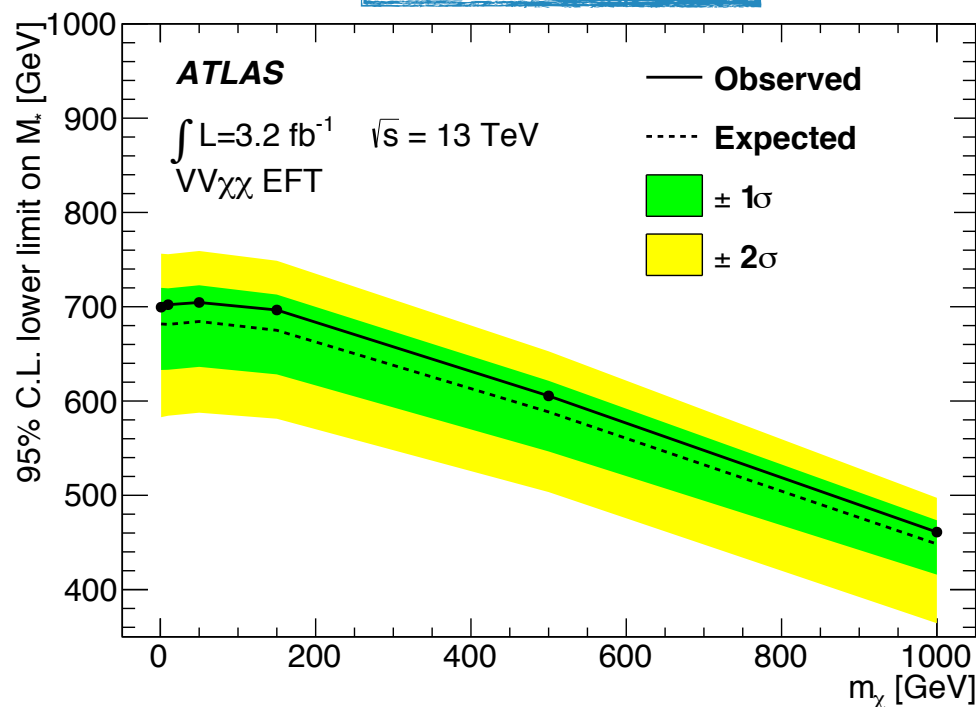


Large R-jets to capture W/Z hadronic decays

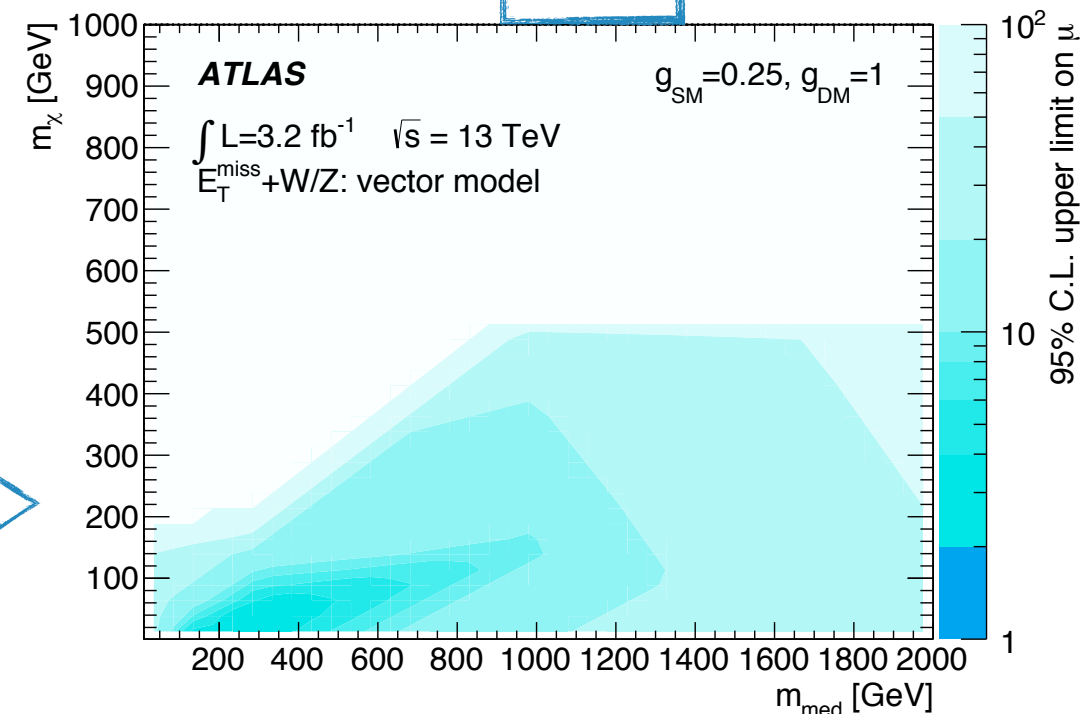
- ▶ anti-kT R=1.0
- ▶ trigger on MET
- ▶ Z(vv)/W(lv)+jets dominant background
- ▶ Z/W/top normalized in the CRs
- ▶ main uncertainty from modeling of the large-R jet observables



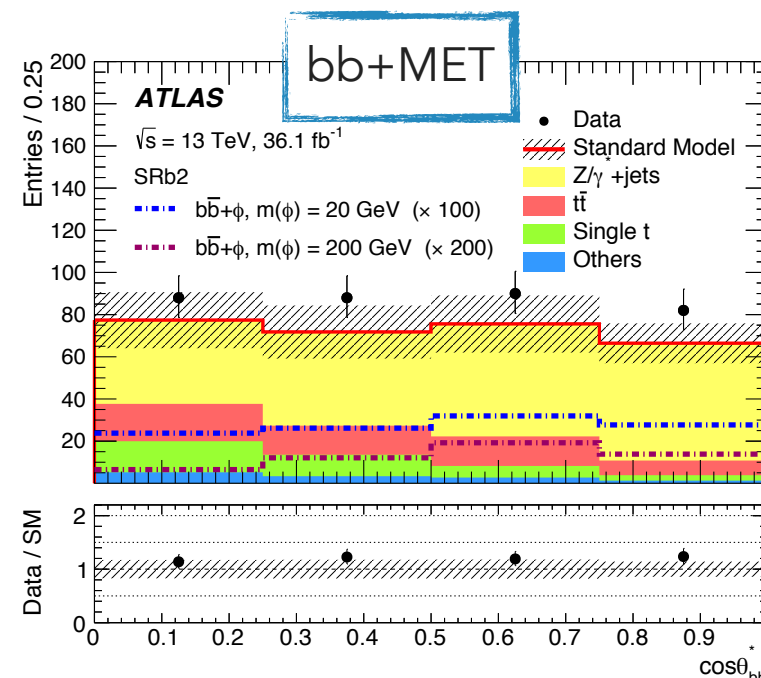
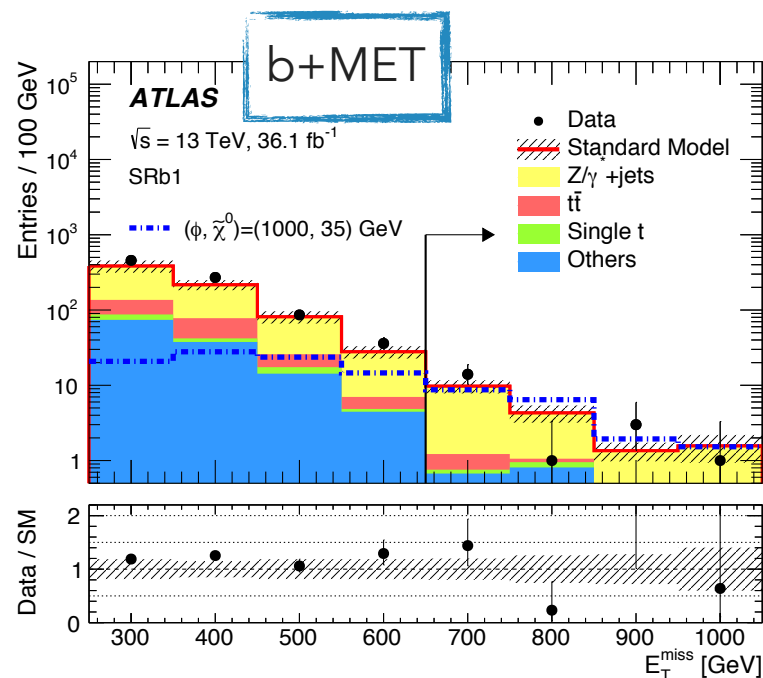
EFT $VV\chi\chi$ vertex



Vector



(Pseudo-)scalar mediators couple preferentially to heavy quarks ⇒ MET + heavy flavor quarks



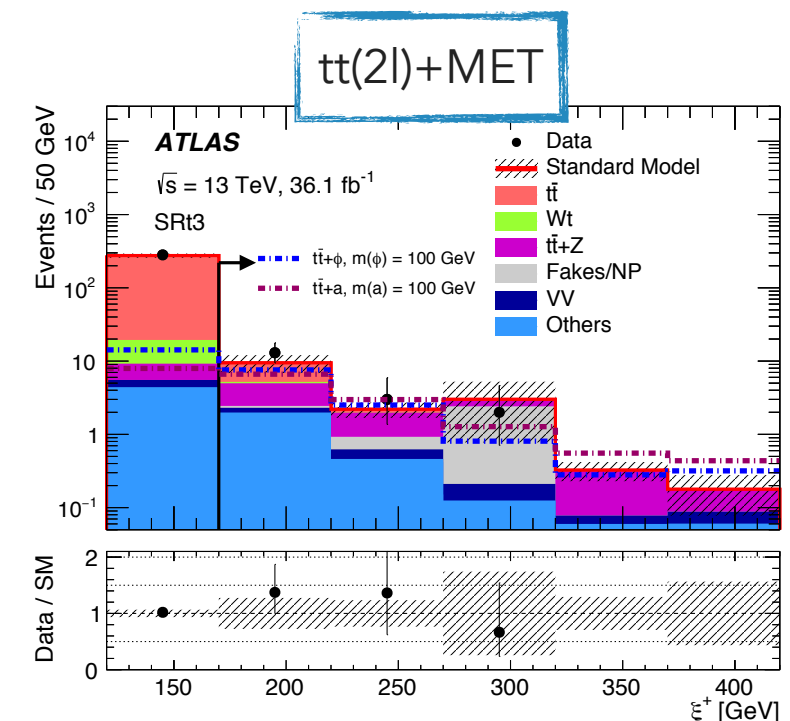
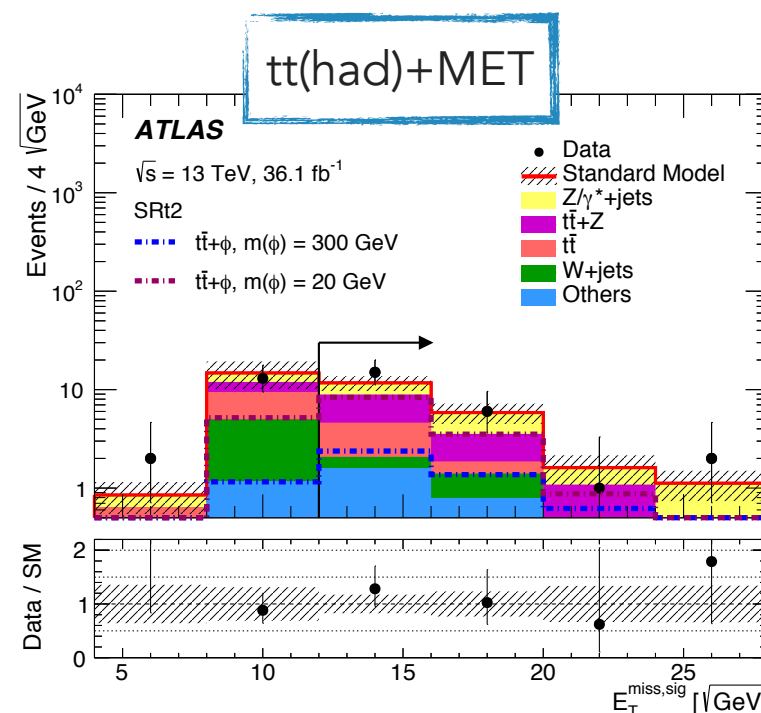
Target final states with bottom quarks:

- ▶ low jet multiplicities
- ▶ one or two b-tags
- ▶ large MET
- ▶ $Z(\nu\nu) + \text{jets}$ dominant background

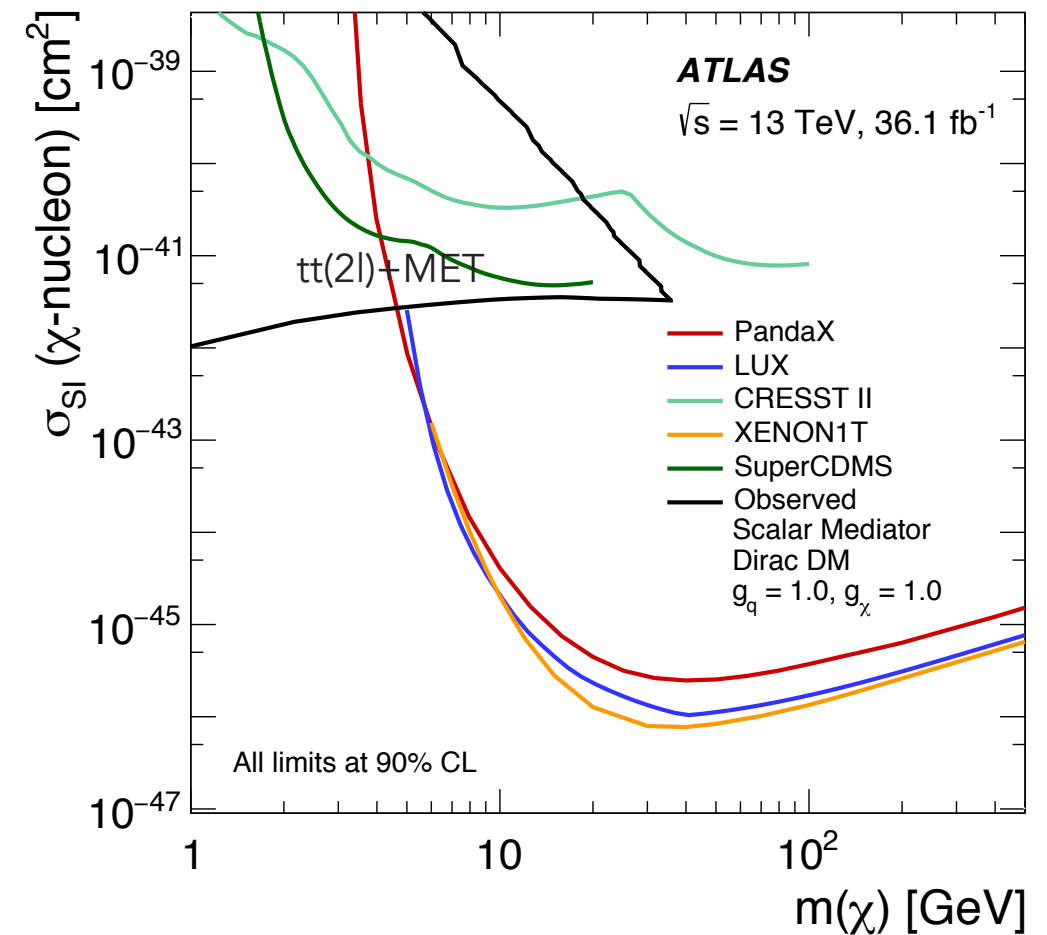
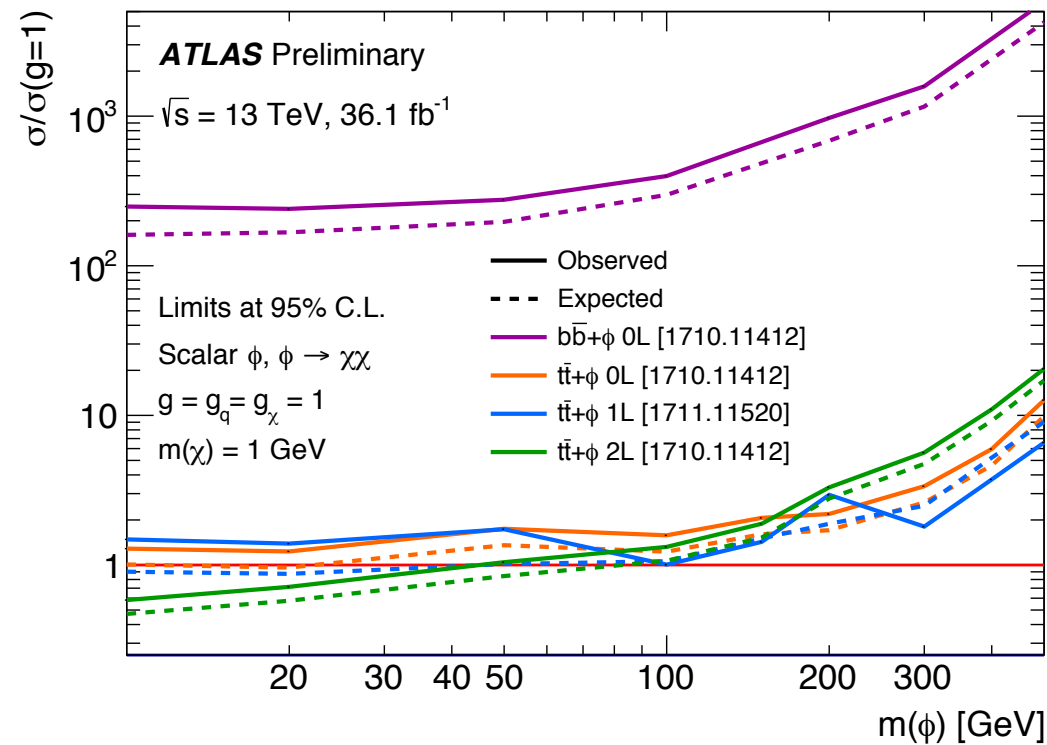
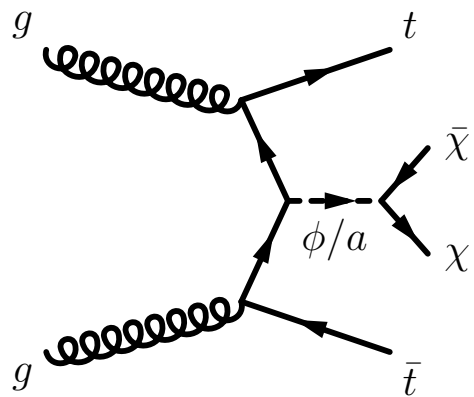
Target final states with top quarks:

- ▶ higher jet multiplicities for hadronic final states
- ▶ two OS leptons for dileptonic $t\bar{t}$ decays
- ▶ $t\bar{t}$ major background

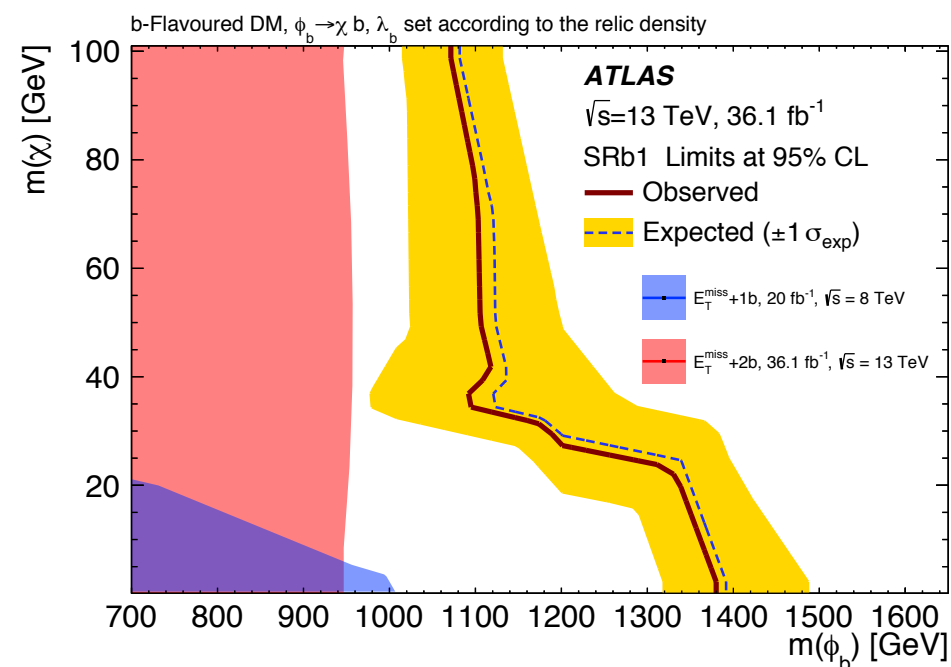
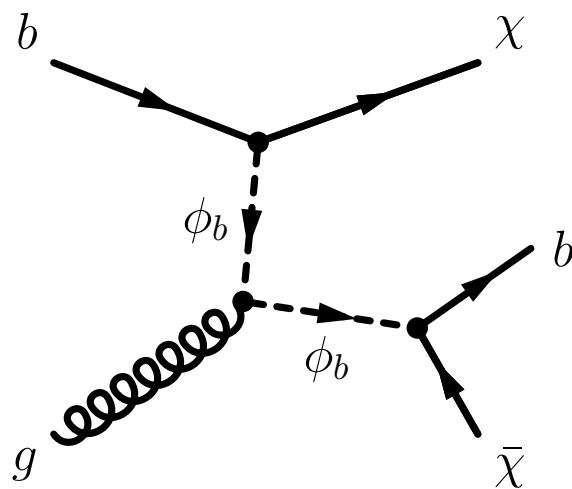
For semi-leptonic decay, see [SUSY-2016-16](#)



Scalar



b-flavored DM

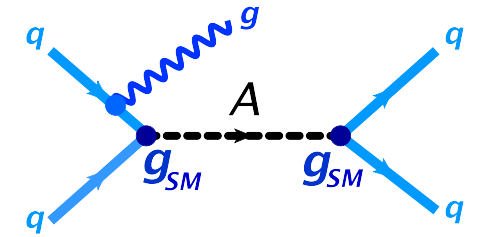


DI-JET SEARCHES

13

Searches for SM decays of mediator in s-channel spin-1 models

Bump in m_{jj} distribution $\sim$ mass of the mediator
Can reach low couplings



Di-jet

[EXOT-2016-21](#)

Classic di-jet search

Rely on single jet triggers

Sensitive to resonance masses
in the between 1TeV-2.6 TeV

Di-jet + ISR

[ATLAS-CONF-2016-070](#)

Trigger on ISR object to reach
lower resonance masses

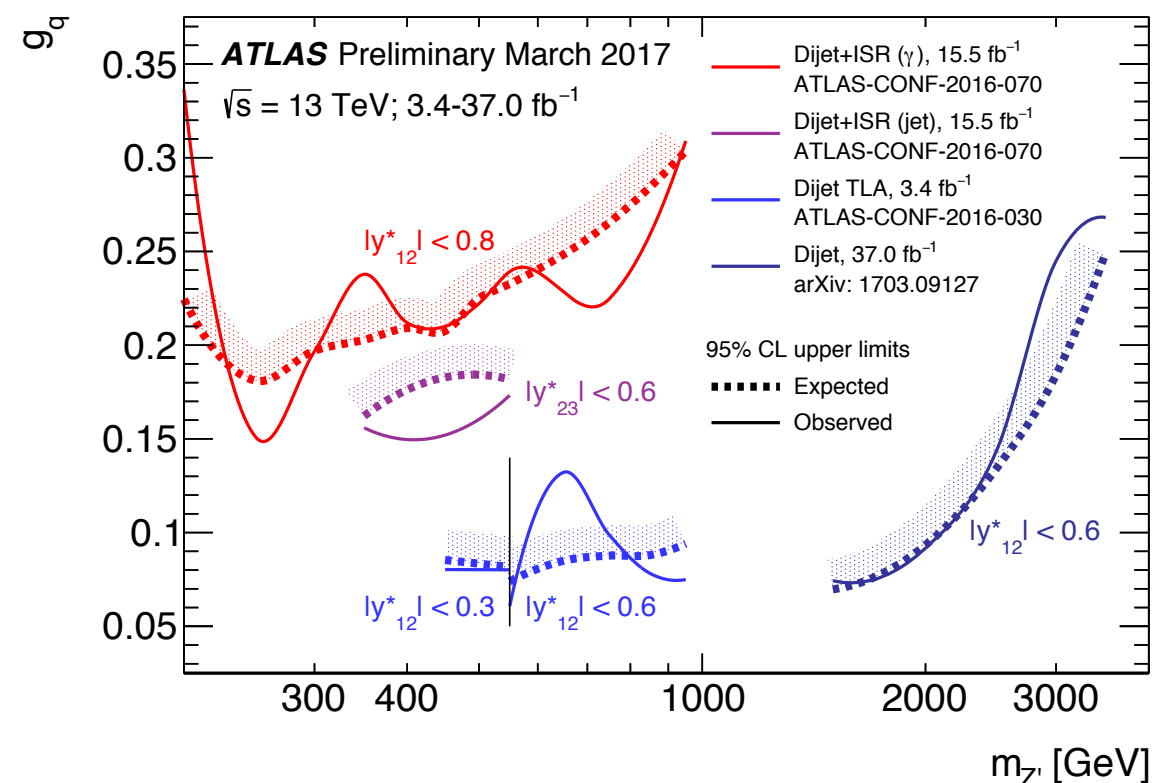
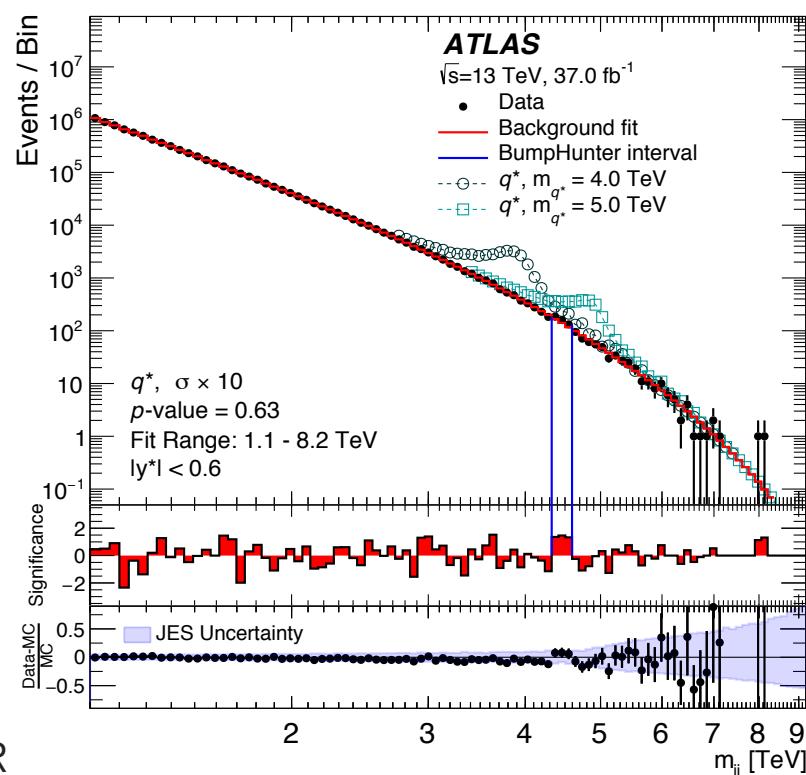
Sensitive to masses
200GeV-1TeV

Di-jet at Trigger Level

[ATLAS-CONF-2016-030](#)

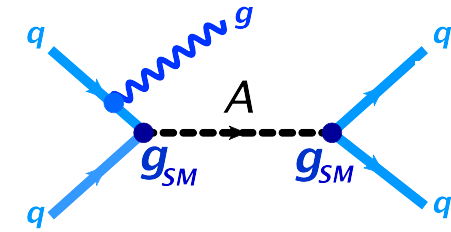
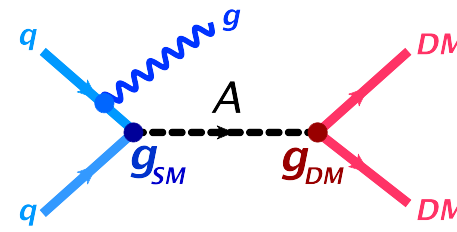
Overcome single jet trigger
prescale limitations by reducing
amount of stored information

Sensitive to masses 450GeV-1TeV



MONO-X vs DI-X

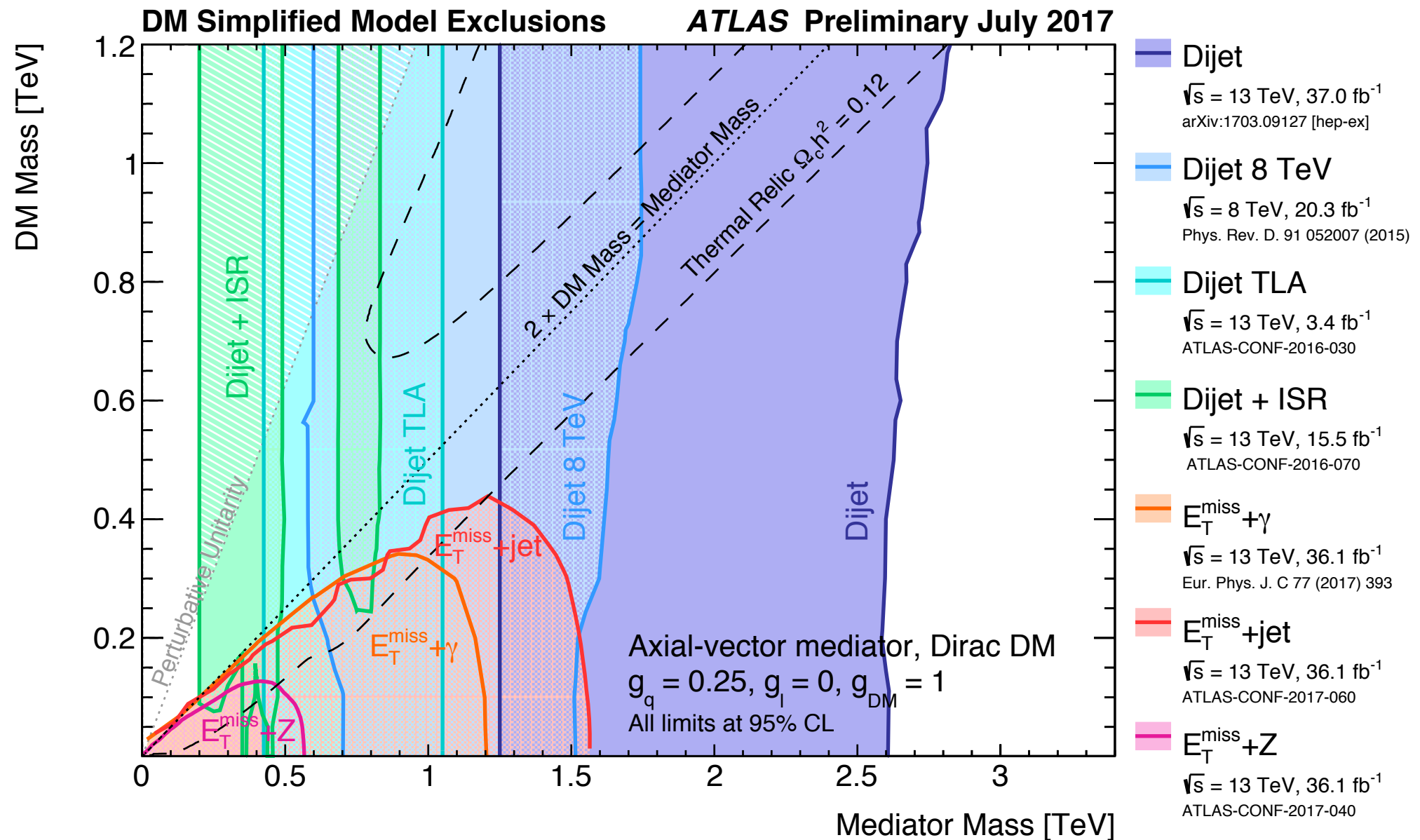
Mono-X



Di-X

14

⇒ [Summary-Plots](#)

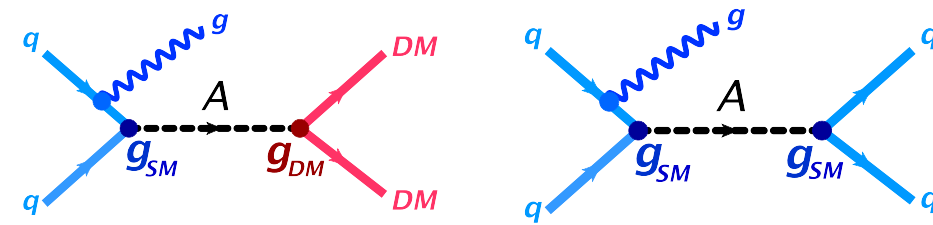


$$g_{DM} = 1.0, g_{SM} = 0.25$$

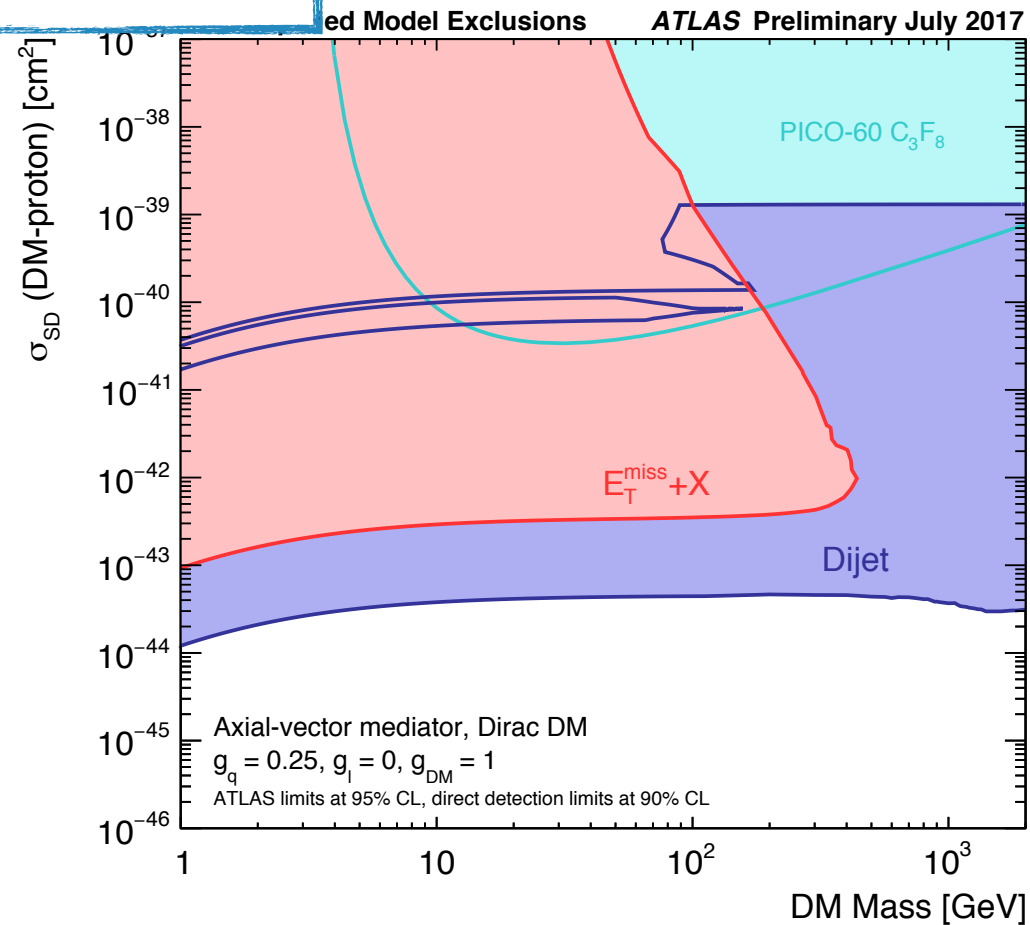
Different coupling choices determine different interplay between Mono-X and Di-X

ATLAS vs DIRECT DETECTION

15



Axial-vector



Dijet

Dijet 8 TeV $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$, 20.3 fb $^{-1}$
 Phys. Rev. D. 91 052007 (2015)
 Dijet $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, 37.0 fb $^{-1}$
 arXiv:1703.09127 [hep-ex]
 Dijet TLA $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, 3.4 fb $^{-1}$
 ATLAS-CONF-2016-030
 Dijet + ISR $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, 15.5 fb $^{-1}$
 ATLAS-CONF-2016-070

$E_T^{\text{miss}} + X$

$E_T^{\text{miss}} + \gamma$ $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, 36.1 fb $^{-1}$
 Eur. Phys. J. C 77 (2017) 393
 $E_T^{\text{miss}} + \text{jet}$ $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, 36.1 fb $^{-1}$
 ATLAS-CONF-2017-060
 $E_T^{\text{miss}} + Z$ $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, 36.1 fb $^{-1}$
 ATLAS-CONF-2017-040

PICO-60 C_3F_8

arXiv:1702.07666v1 [astro-ph.CO]

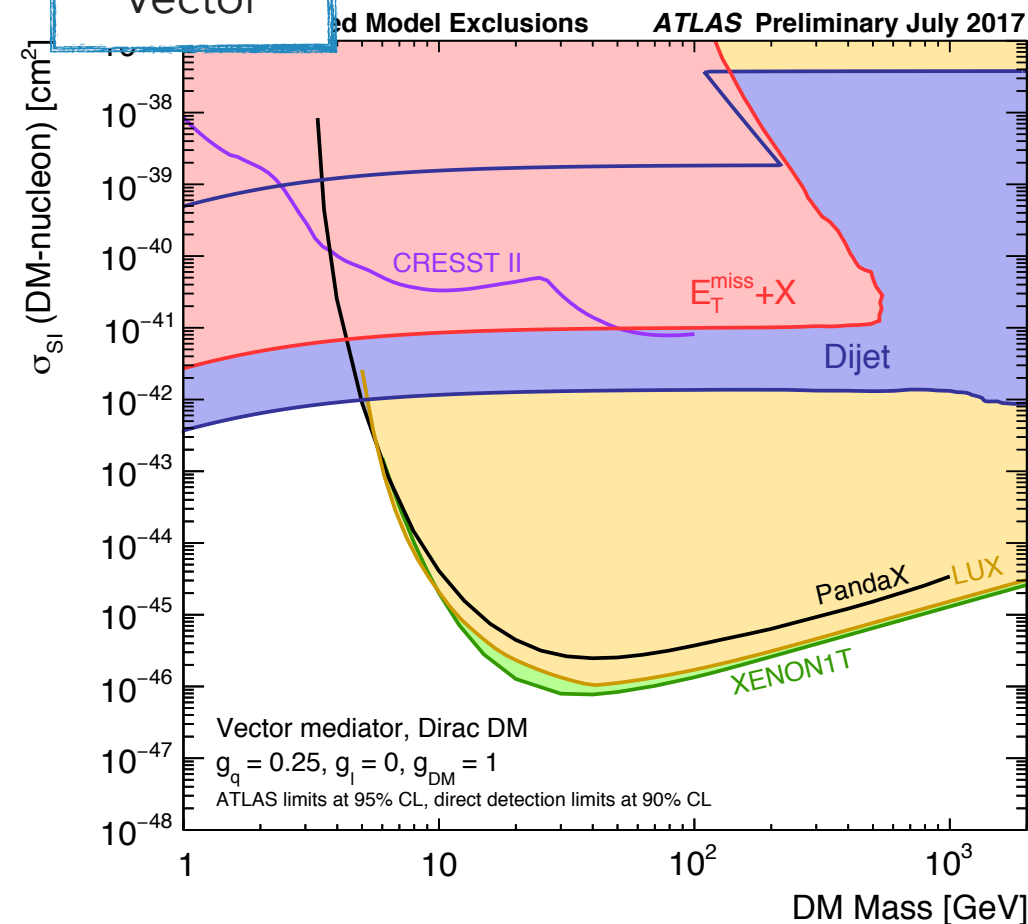
ATLAS results translated to direct detection plane ([arXiv:1603.04156](https://arxiv.org/abs/1603.04156))

Nice complementarity between ATLAS and direct detection experiments

ATLAS results limited to model and coupling assumptions

Can exploit complementarity between channels (MET+X, di-jet) to cover coupling parameter space

Vector



Dijet

Dijet 8 TeV $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$, 20.3 fb $^{-1}$
 Phys. Rev. D. 91 052007 (2015)
 Dijet $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, 37.0 fb $^{-1}$
 arXiv:1703.09127 [hep-ex]
 Dijet TLA $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, 3.4 fb $^{-1}$
 ATLAS-CONF-2016-030
 Dijet + ISR $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, 15.5 fb $^{-1}$
 ATLAS-CONF-2016-070

$E_T^{\text{miss}} + X$

$E_T^{\text{miss}} + \gamma$ $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, 36.1 fb $^{-1}$
 Eur. Phys. J. C 77 (2017) 393
 $E_T^{\text{miss}} + \text{jet}$ $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, 36.1 fb $^{-1}$
 ATLAS-CONF-2017-060
 $E_T^{\text{miss}} + Z$ $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, 36.1 fb $^{-1}$
 ATLAS-CONF-2017-040

CRESST II

arXiv:1509.01515v1

XENON1T

arXiv:1705.06655v2

PandaX

arXiv:1607.07400

LUX

arXiv:1608.07648; arXiv:1602.03489

- ◆ Extensive program of DM searches at the LHC
 - ▶ Many searches and a variety of DM models
 - ▶ A summary paper of ATLAS DM searches to come soon...
- ◆ New developments in view of full Run-2 dataset and beyond
 - ▶ interpretation with multi-signature models, such as 2HDM+Pseudo-Scalar
 - ▶ optimization of search techniques

Is



the



to

discovery



?

BACK-UP

