Dark Matter Collider Searches

Daniel Whiteson, UC Irvine

iSTEP 2016, Beijing


THE
BIG
QUESTIONS

WHAT IS IT LIKE TO BE A BAT?

CONSCIOUSNESS is what makes the mind-body problem really intractable. Perhaps that is why current discussions of the problem give it little attention or get it obviously wrong. The recent wave of reductionist euphoria has produced several analyses of mental phenomena and mental concepts designed to explain the possibility of some variety of materialism, psychophysical identification, or reduction.[1] But the problems dealt with are those common to this type of reduction and other types, and what makes the mind-body problem unique, and unlike the water-H_2O problem or the Turing machine-IBM machine problem or the lightning-electrical discharge problem or the gene-DNA problem or the oak tree-hydrocarbon problem, is ignored.

Thomas Nagel

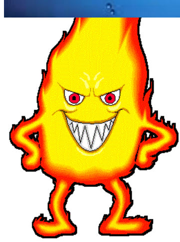
The Philosophical Review, Vol. 83, No. 4. (Oct., 1974), pp. 435-450.

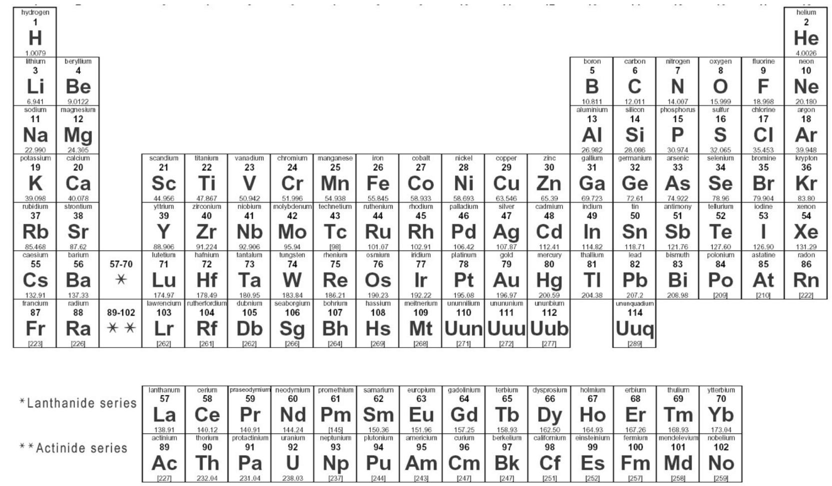

What is the
Universe
made of?

Understanding Matter

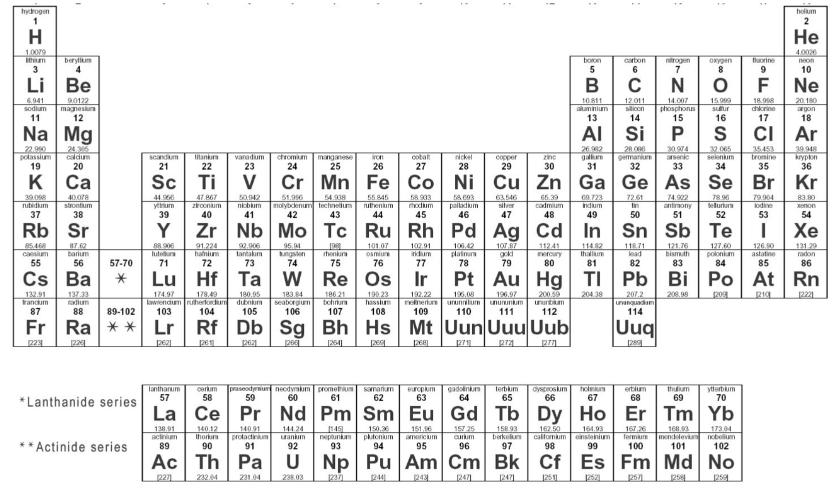
EARLY PHYSICISTS

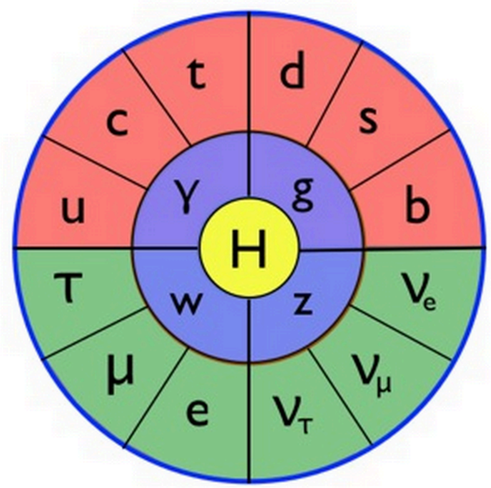
Understanding Matter



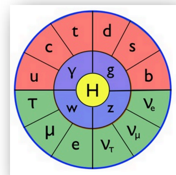


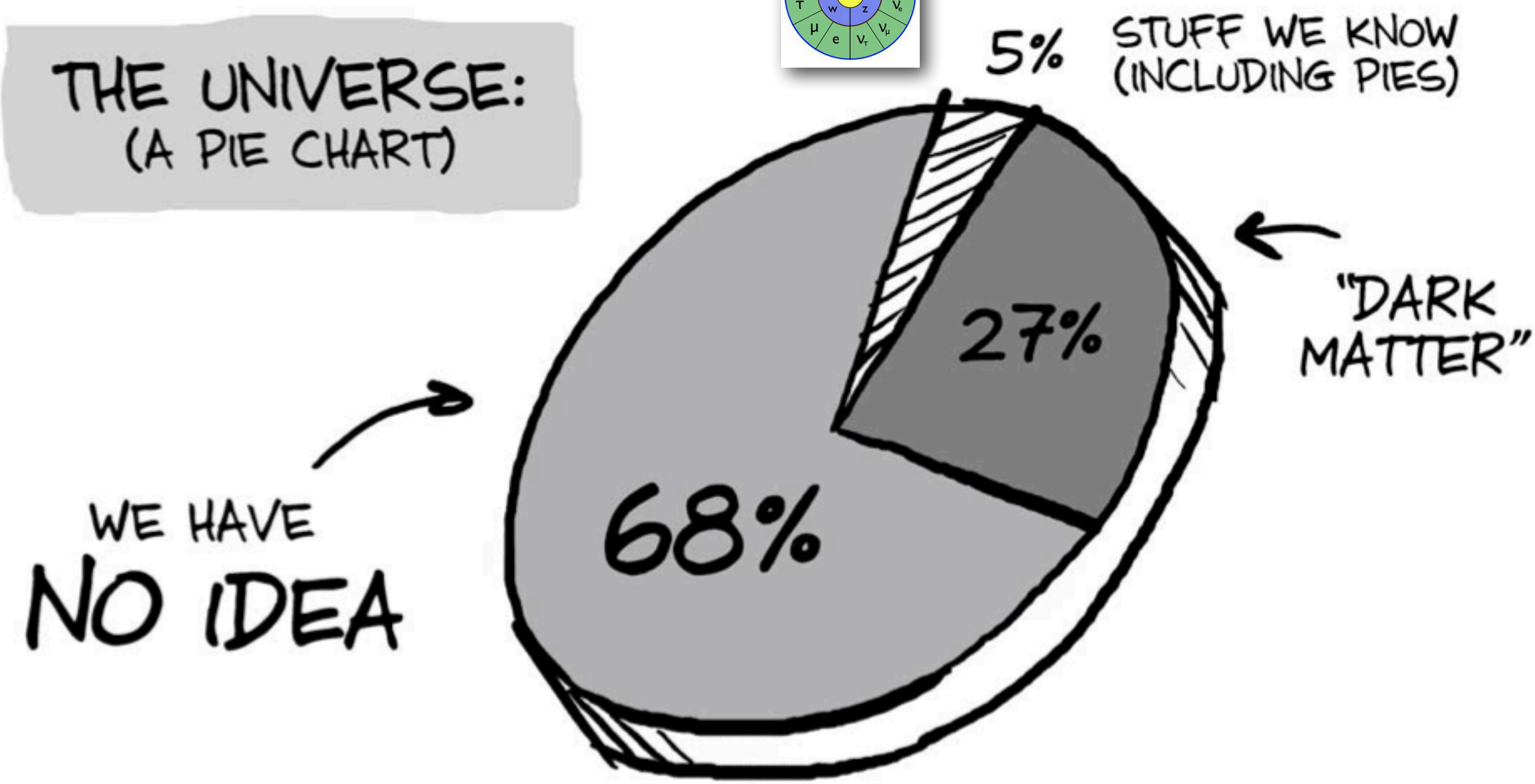
Understanding Matter





Motivation



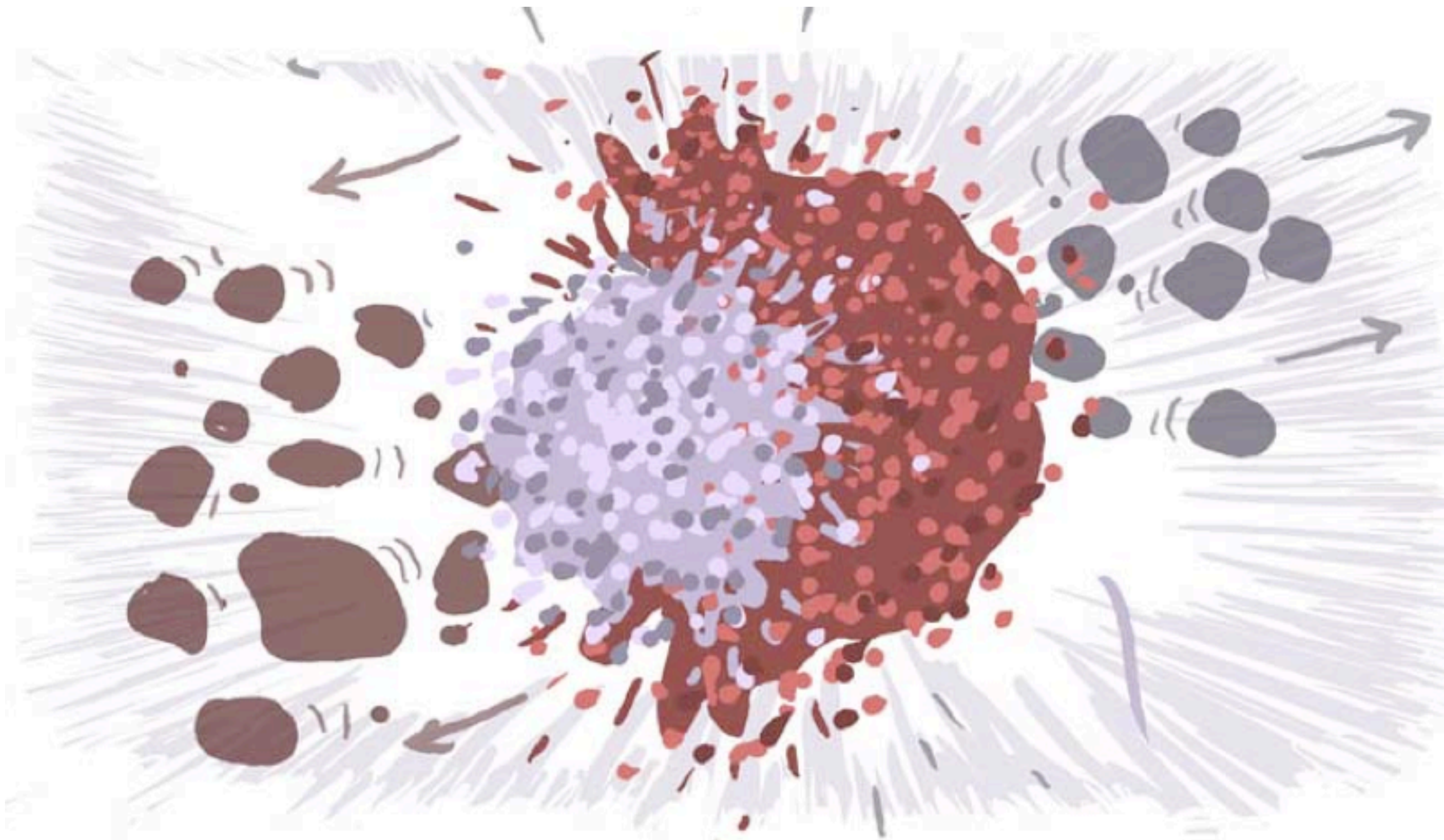

THE UNIVERSE:
(A PIE CHART)
5%
STUFF WE KNOW
(INCLUDING PIES)
27%
"DARK
MATTER"
68%
WE HAVE
NO IDEA

Dark Matter

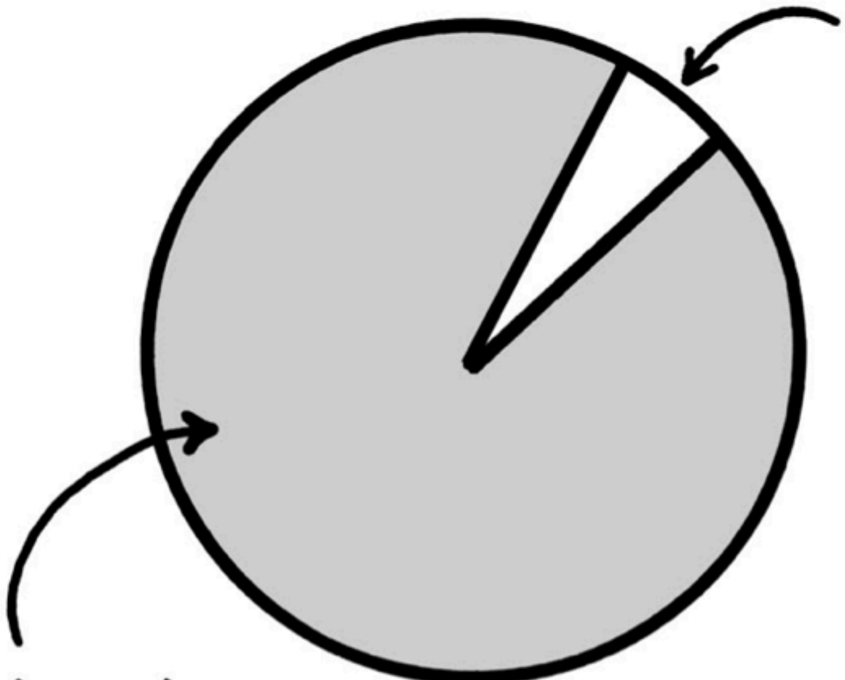
aieee!
SOME GALAXIES ARE SPINNING SO FAST, THEIR STARS SHOULD FLY OFF THE OUTER EDGES.
BUT THEY DON'T, SO SOMETHING HEAVY MUST BE HOLDING THEM IN WITH GRAVITY.

Bullet cluster

Bullet cluster



THE UNIVERSE AS WE KNOW IT:




IS ONLY ON A TINY FRACTION OF WHAT THE UNIVERSE IS MADE OUT OF!
!
IT'S LIKE YOU'VE BEEN STUDYING AN ELEPHANT'S TAIL FOR TWO HUNDRED YEARS AND YOU DISCOVER...
IT'S ONLY THE TAIL!

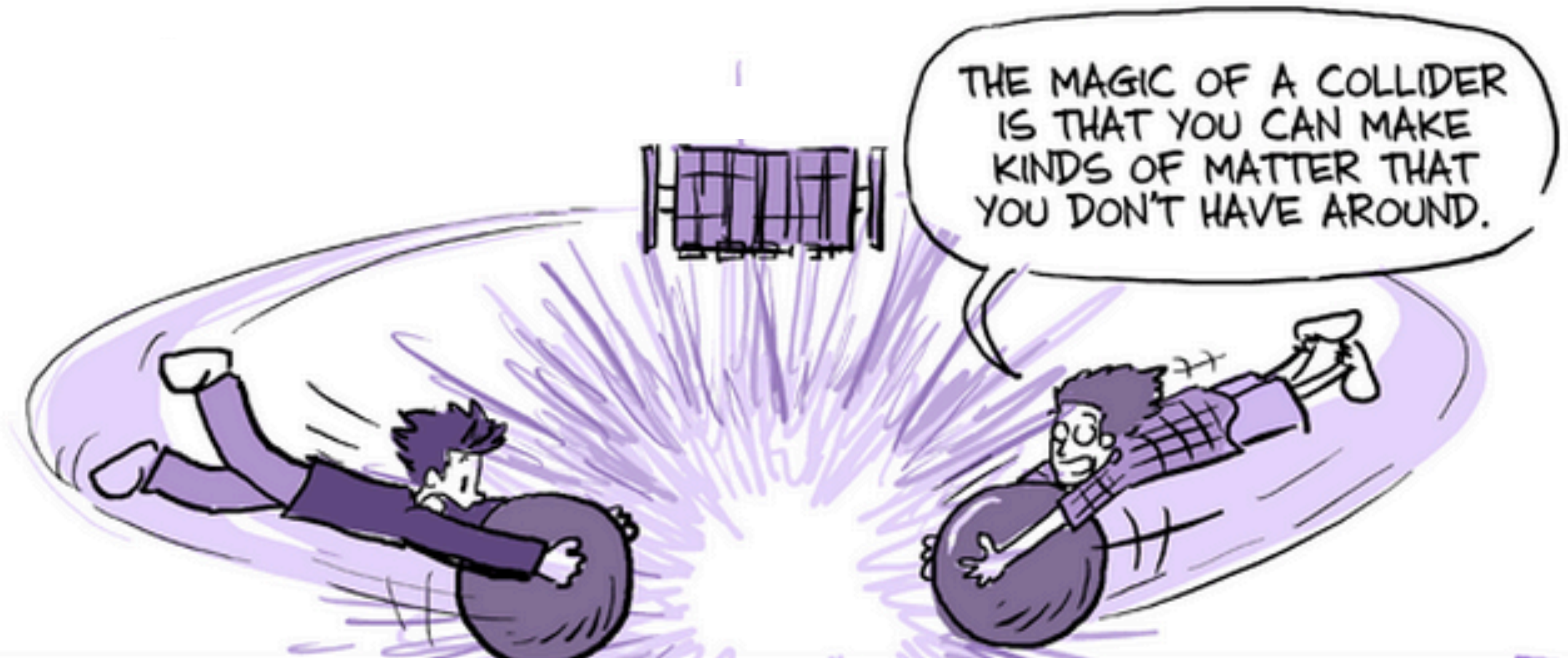
What do we know?

unknown unknown

known unknown

known known

What are colliders good for?



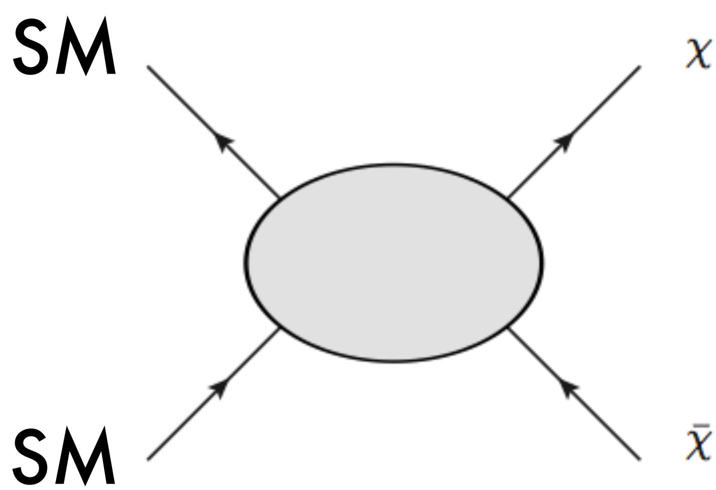
Exploration machine

We can create new forms of matter, **even if we have** *little or no idea* **of what we are looking for!**

Interactions

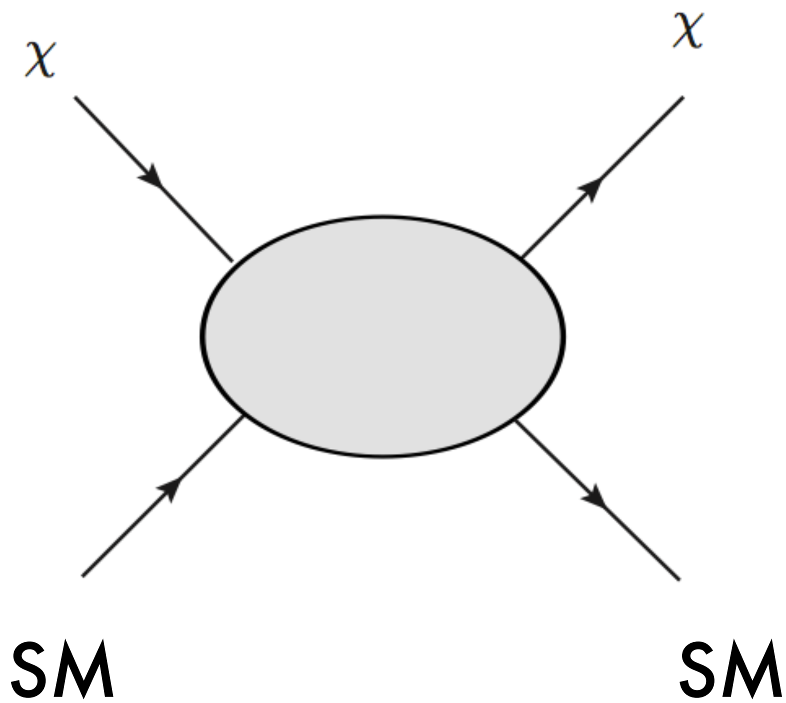
Important caveat:

Requires **some** interaction with SM

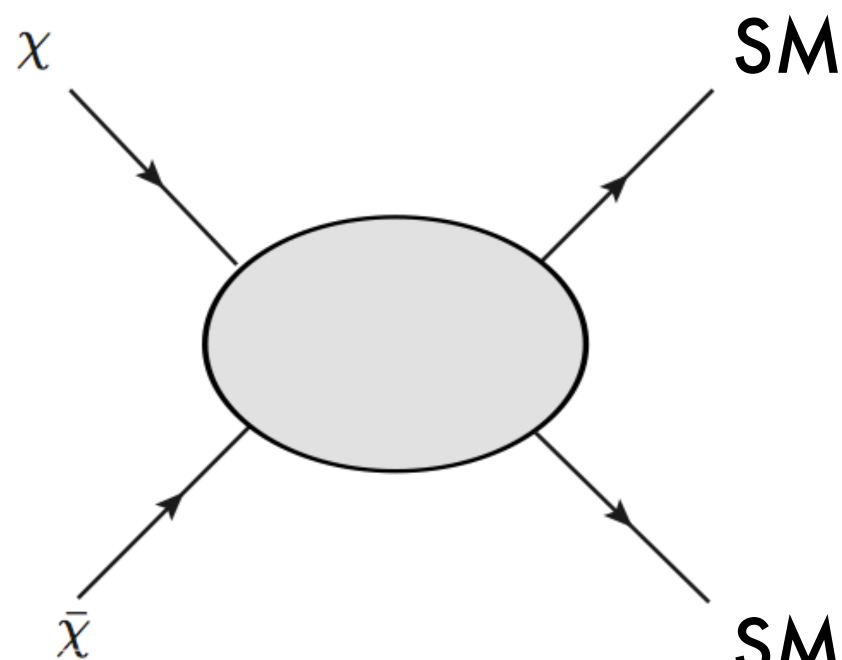


Other experiments

Direct
(Xenon etc)

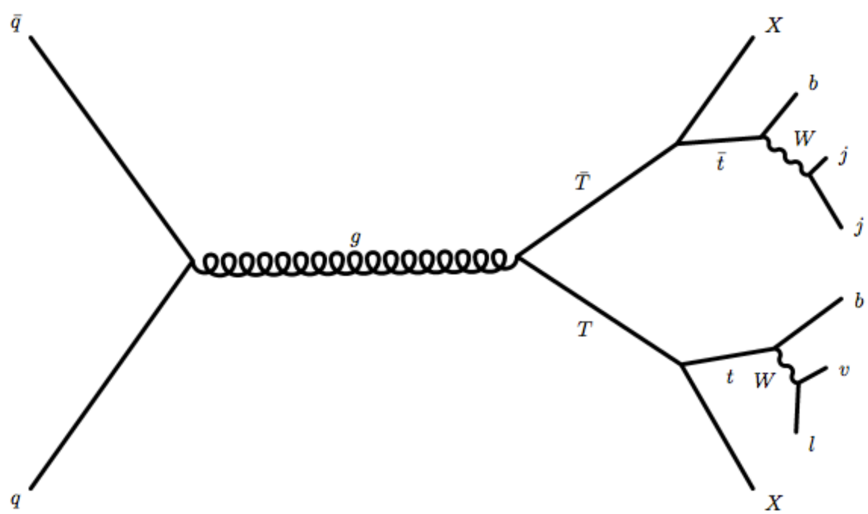


Indirect
(FermiLAT)



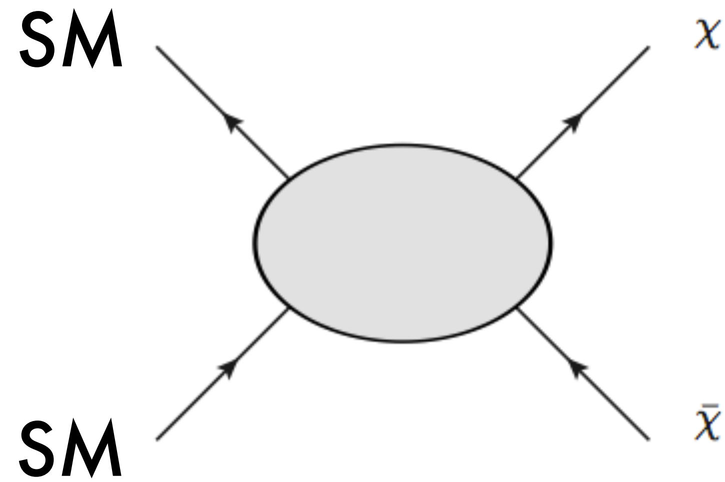
Production

Heavier colored production...



...followed by cascade to WIMPs

Direct weak production...



..via intermediate heavy particle

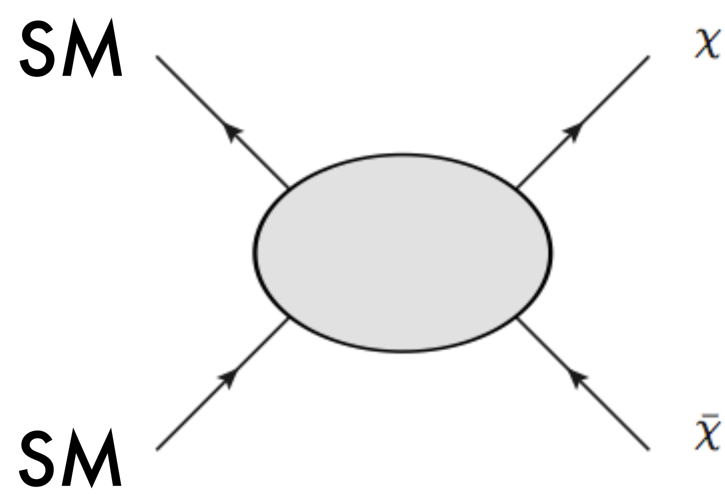
Production

Heavier colored production...

Not discussed today

...followed by cascade to WIMPs

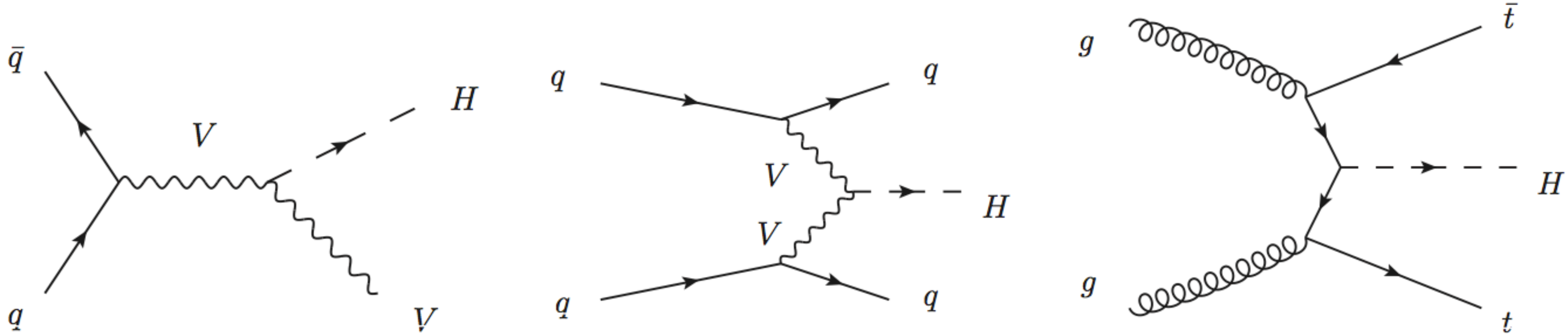
Direct weak production...



..via intermediate heavy particle

Invisible Higgs

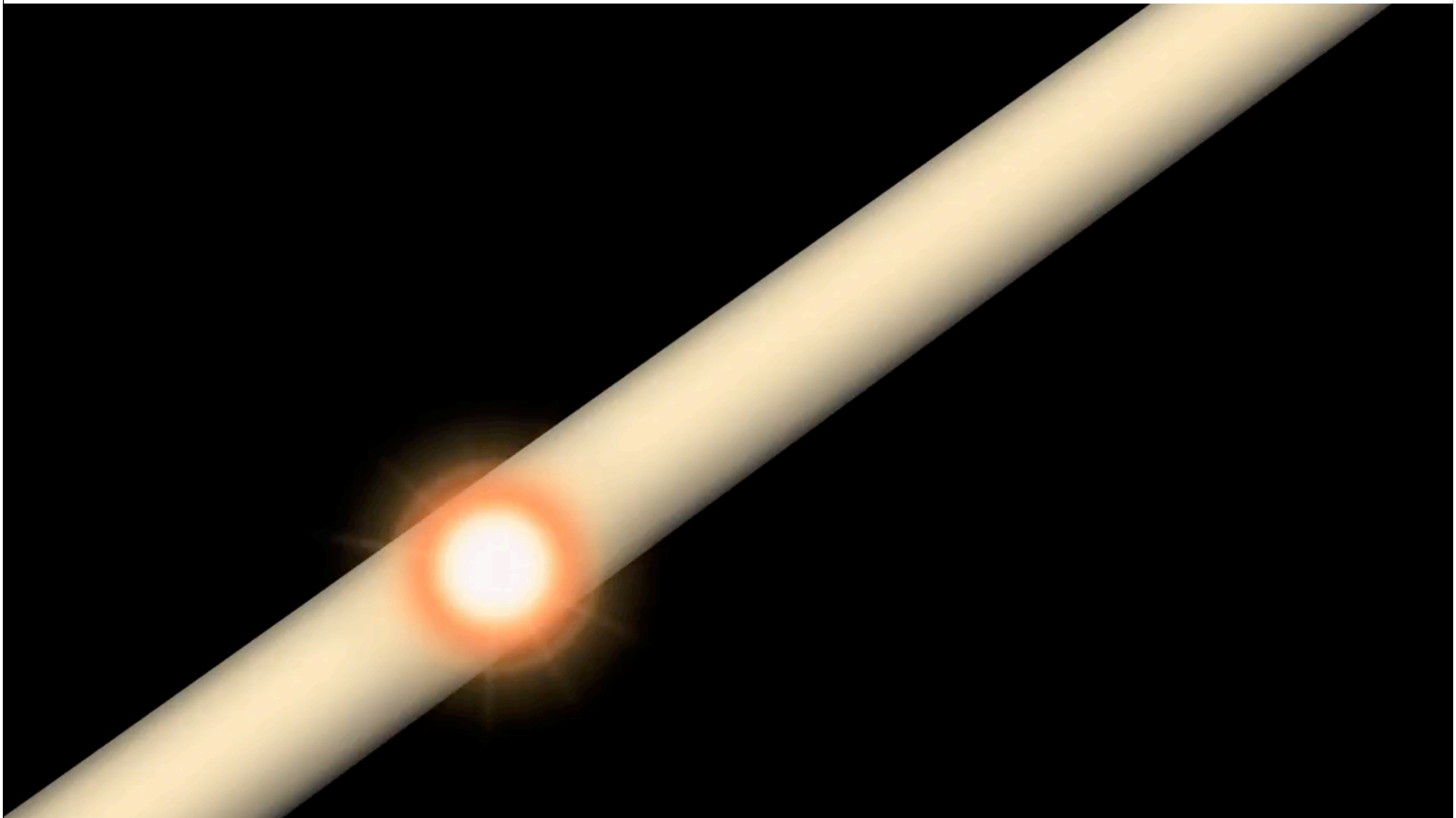
If the Higgs boson decays to DM



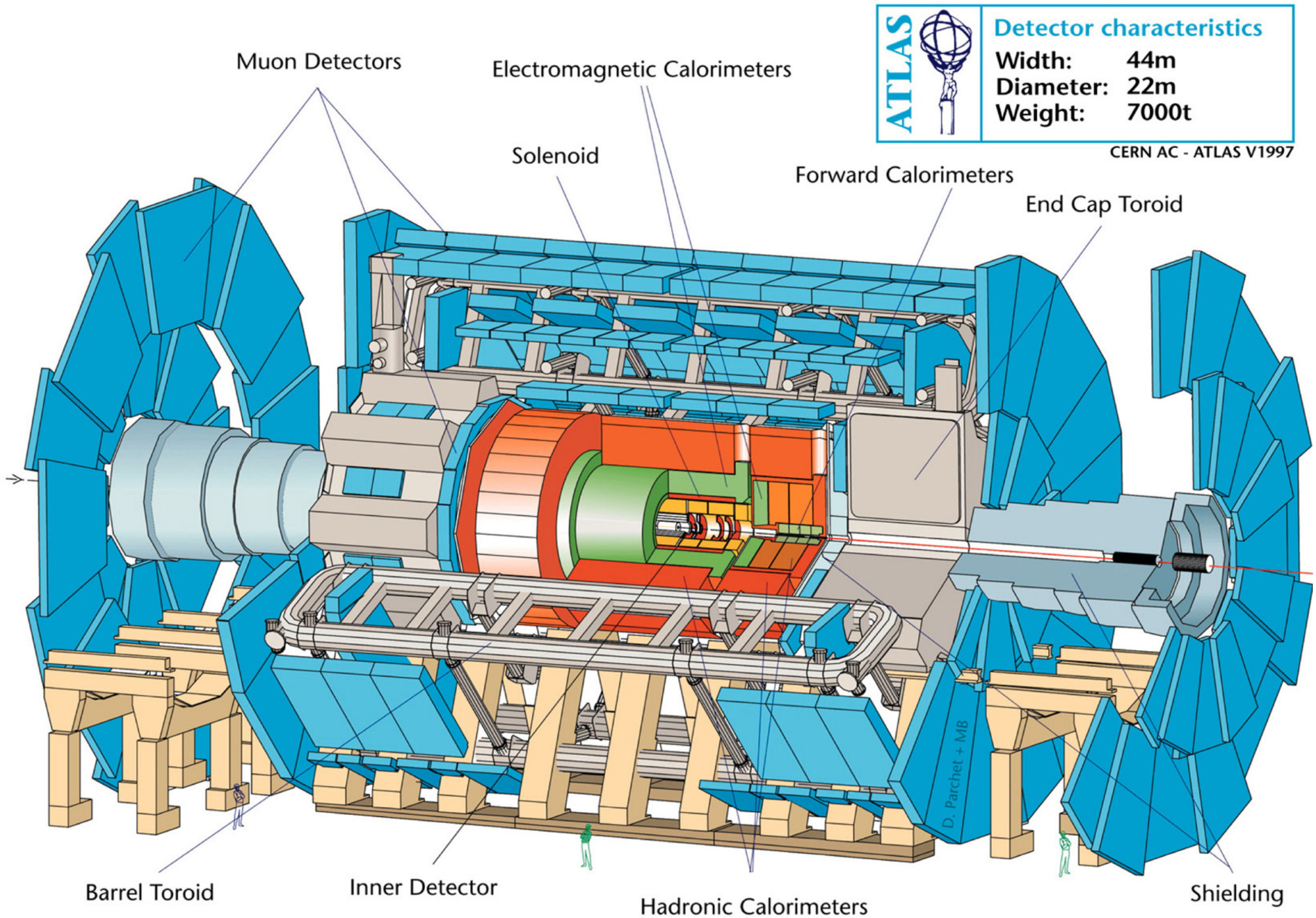
Then these signatures can also probe DM at colliders

Outline

I. Detector basics
II. Mono-X
III. Invisible Higgs decays
IV. Prospects at future colliders

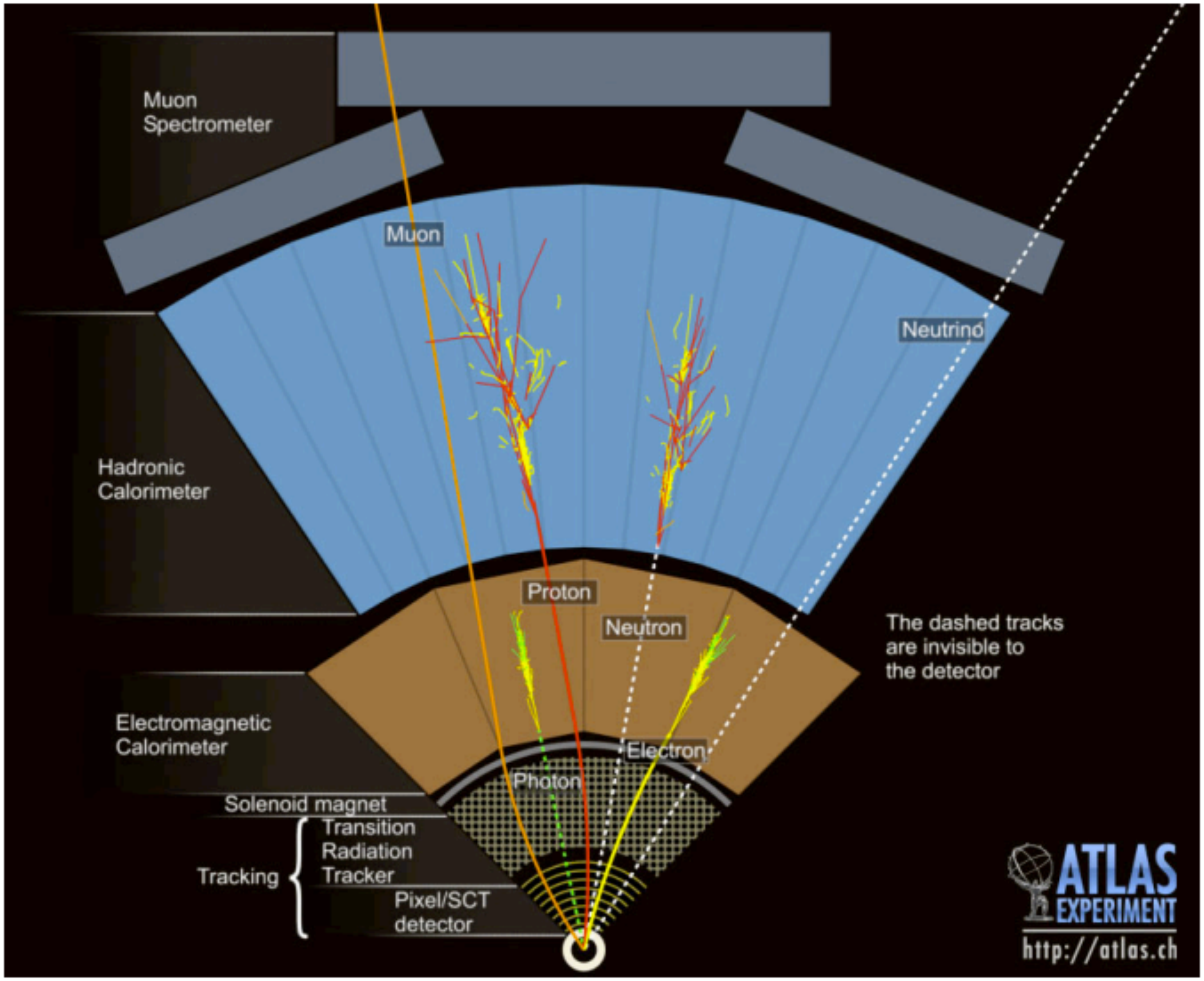


ATLAS



Muon Detectors
Electromagnetic Calorimeters
Solenoid
Forward Calorimeters
End Cap Toroid
Detector characteristics
Width: 44m
Diameter: 22m
Weight: 7000t
ATLAS
CERN AC - ATLAS V1997
D. Parchet + MB
Barrel Toroid
Inner Detector
Hadronic Calorimeters
Shielding

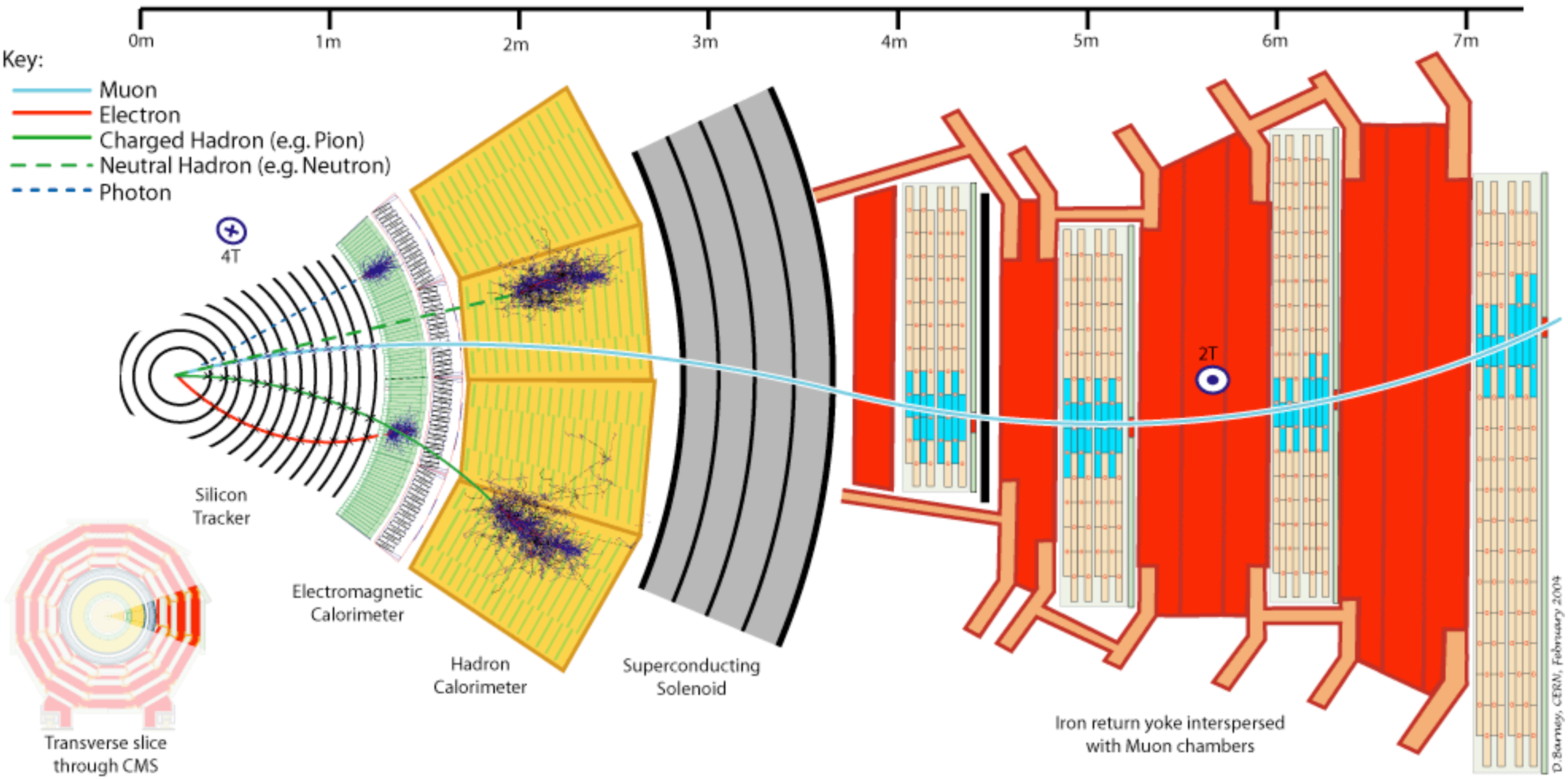
ATLAS



Muon Spectrometer
Hadronic Calorimeter
Electromagnetic Calorimeter
Solenoid magnet
Tracking
Transition Radiation Tracker
Pixel/SCT detector
Muon
Neutrino
Proton
Neutron
Electron
Photon
The dashed tracks are invisible to the detector
ATLAS EXPERIMENT
http://atlas.ch

Data

Each event has data from >100M sensors



Event reconstruction

Tool kit of objects:

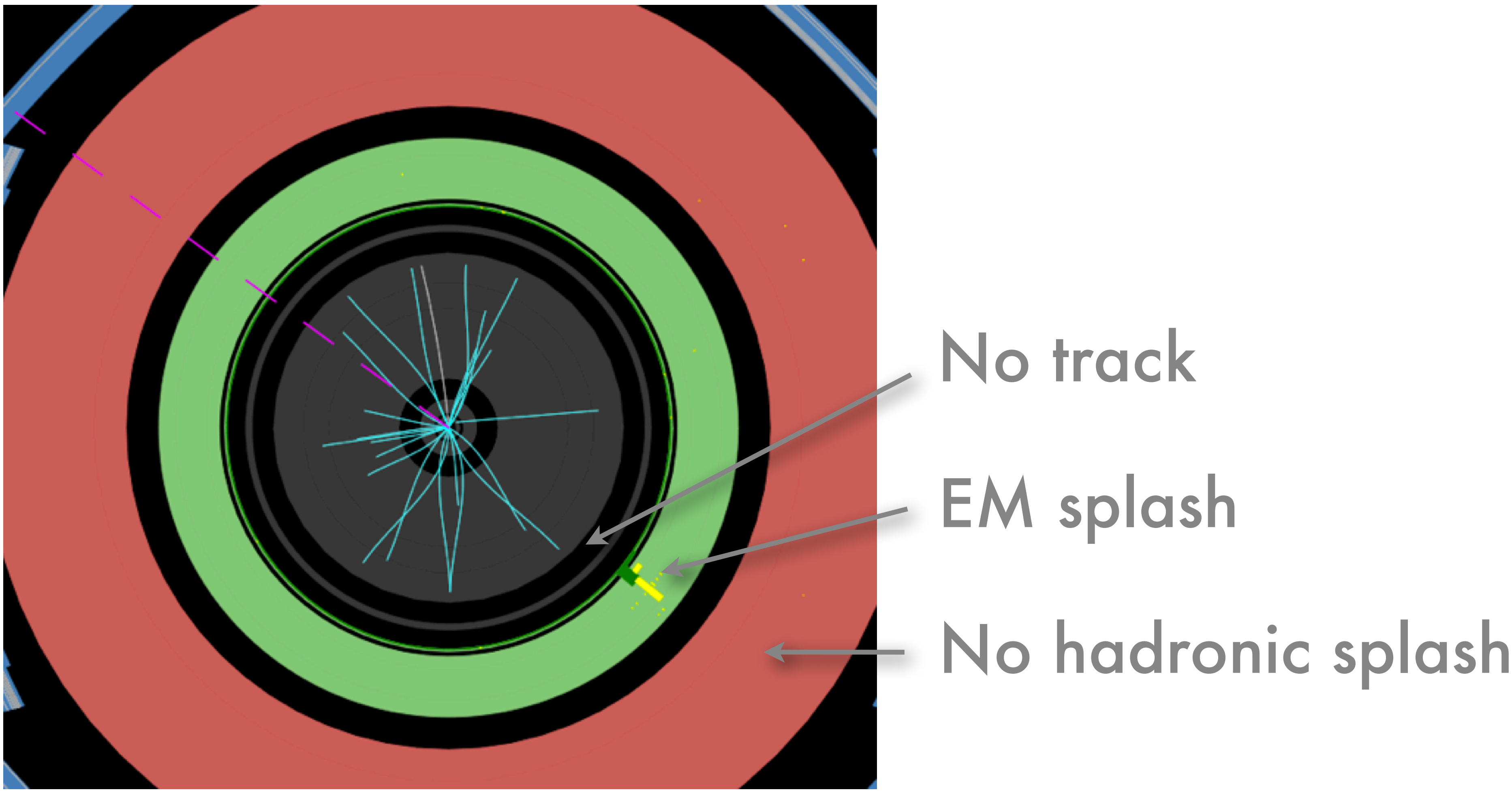
Photons

Charged leptons: e, μ, τ

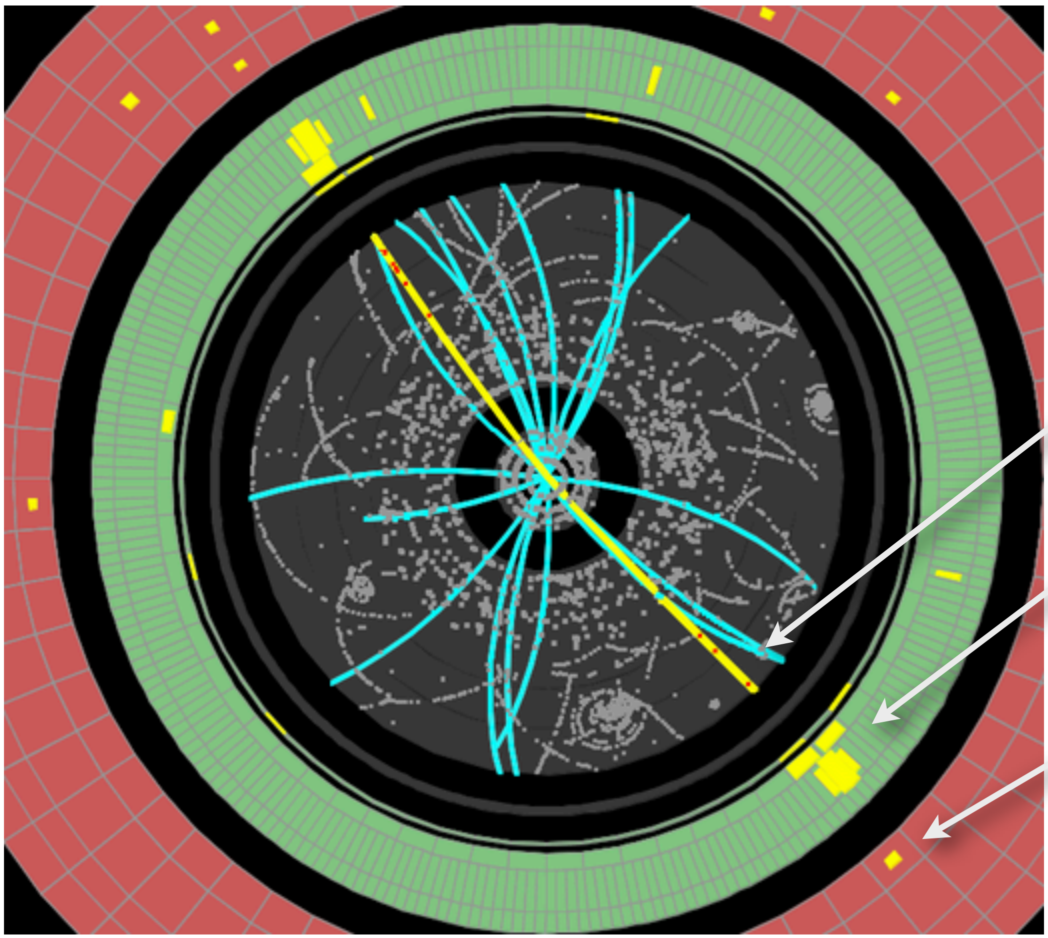
Jets: with or without *b*-tag
with or without sub-structure

Invisible: missing transverse energy

Photon



Electron

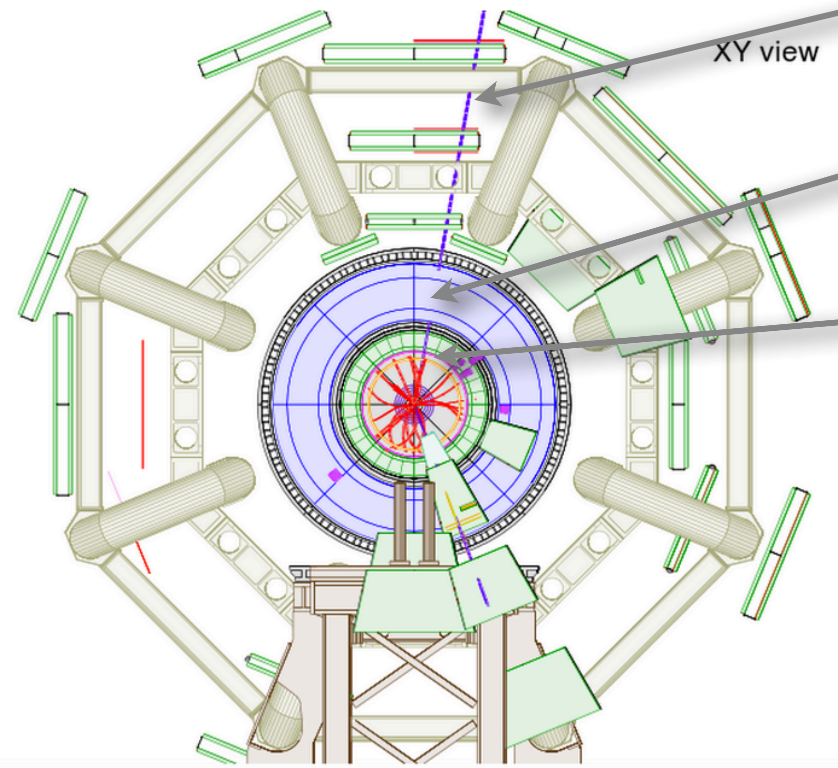


Track

EM splash

No hadronic splash

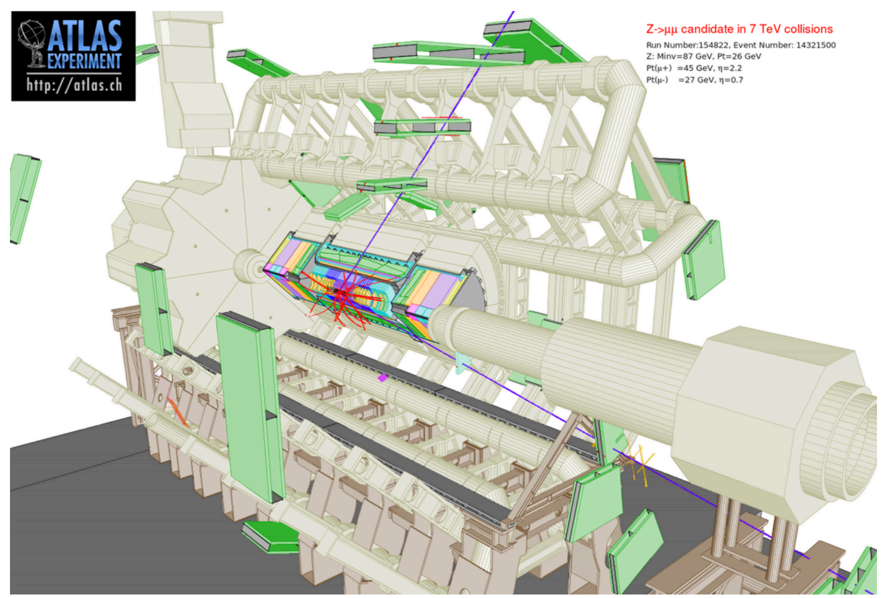
Muon



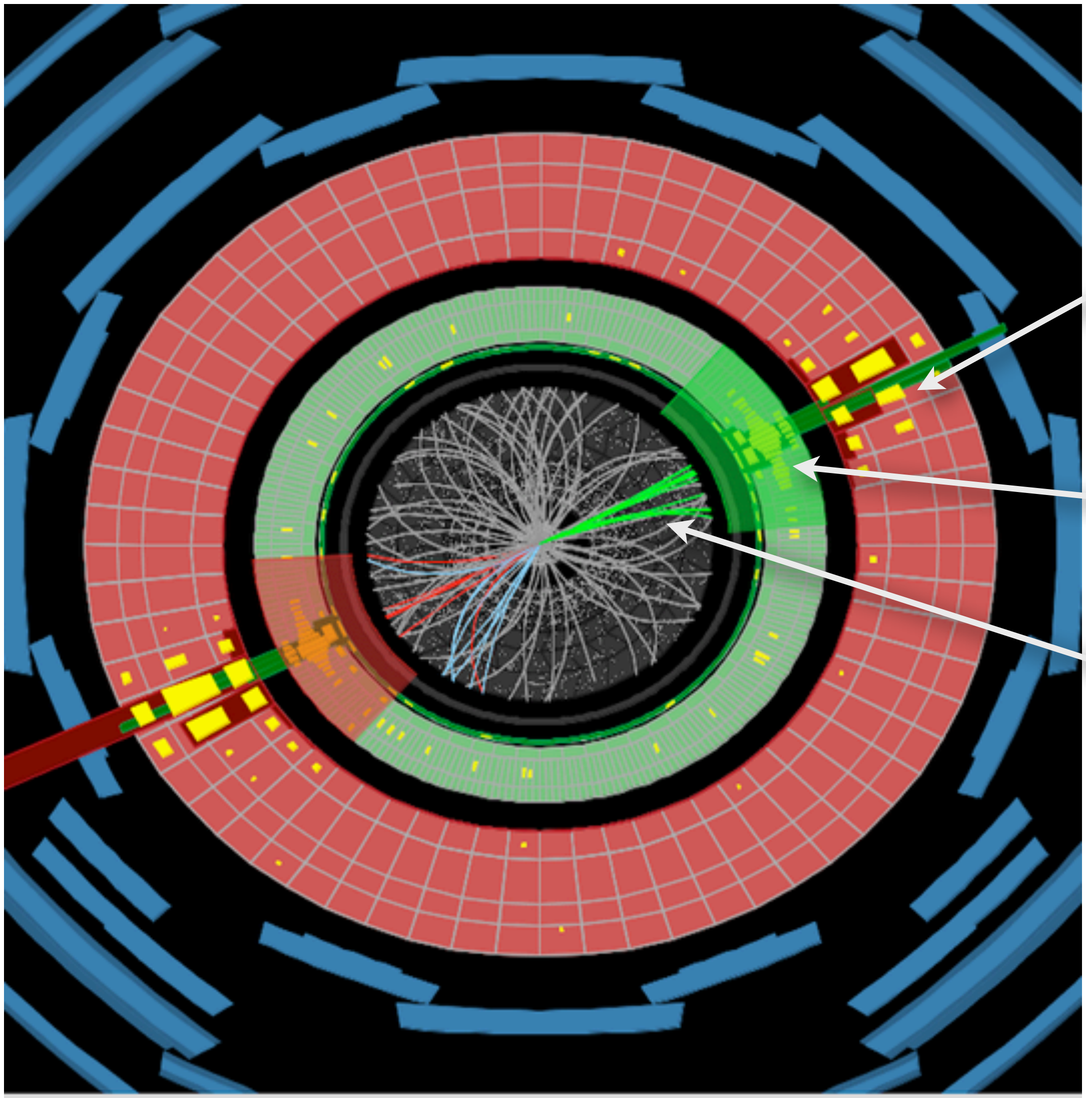
Muon chamber hits

Little calorimeter activity

Track



Jets



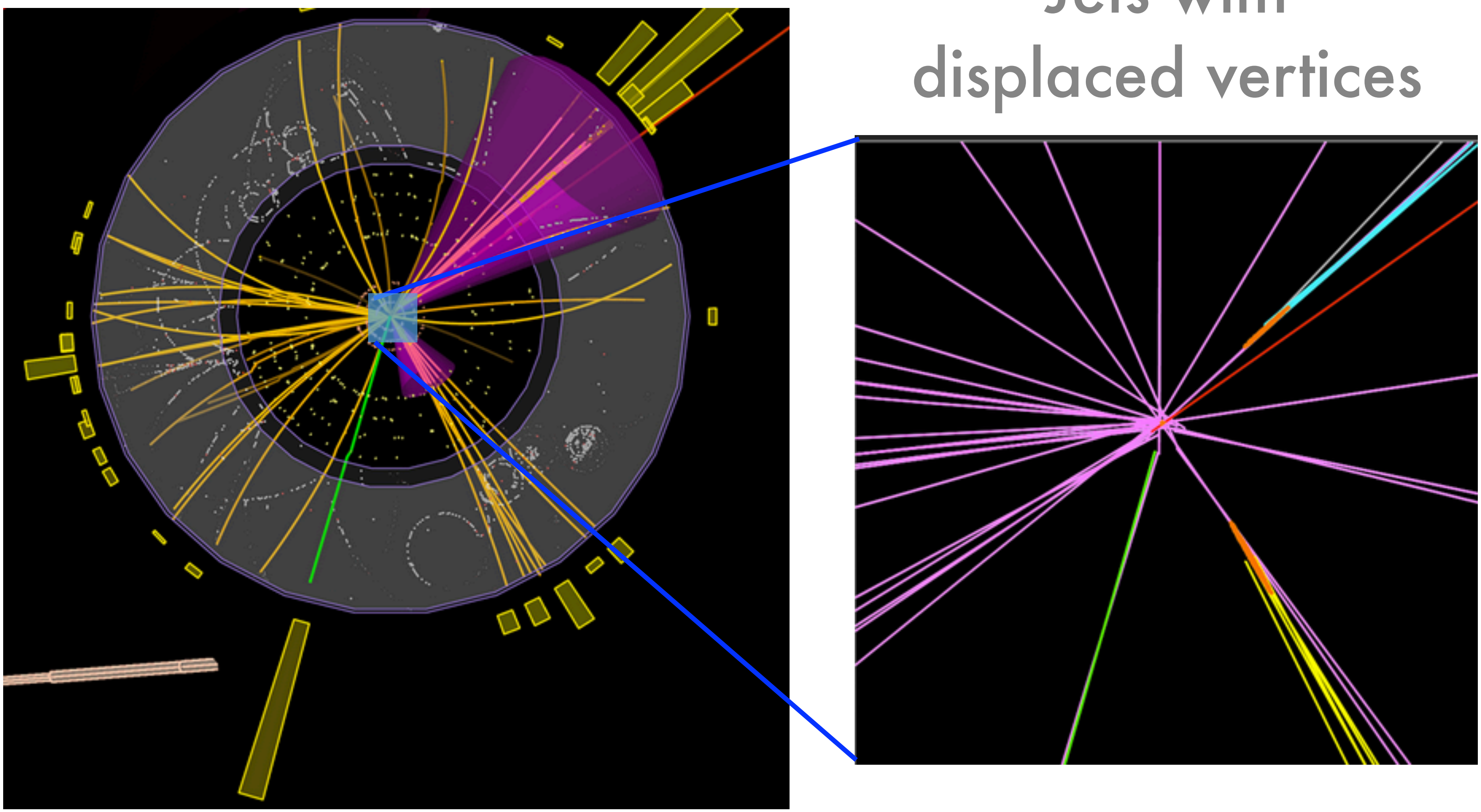
Hadronic splash

EM splash

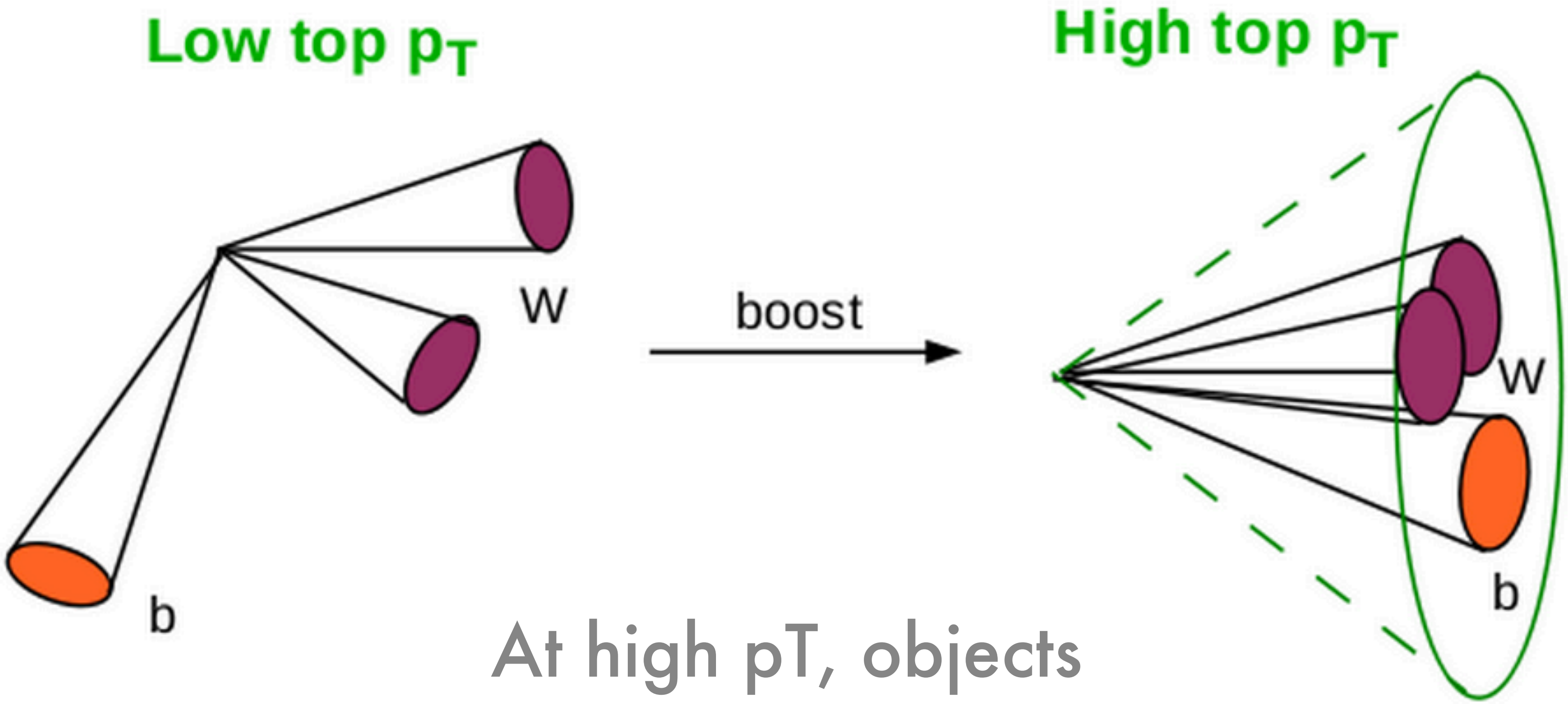
Many tracks

b-jets

Jets with displaced vertices

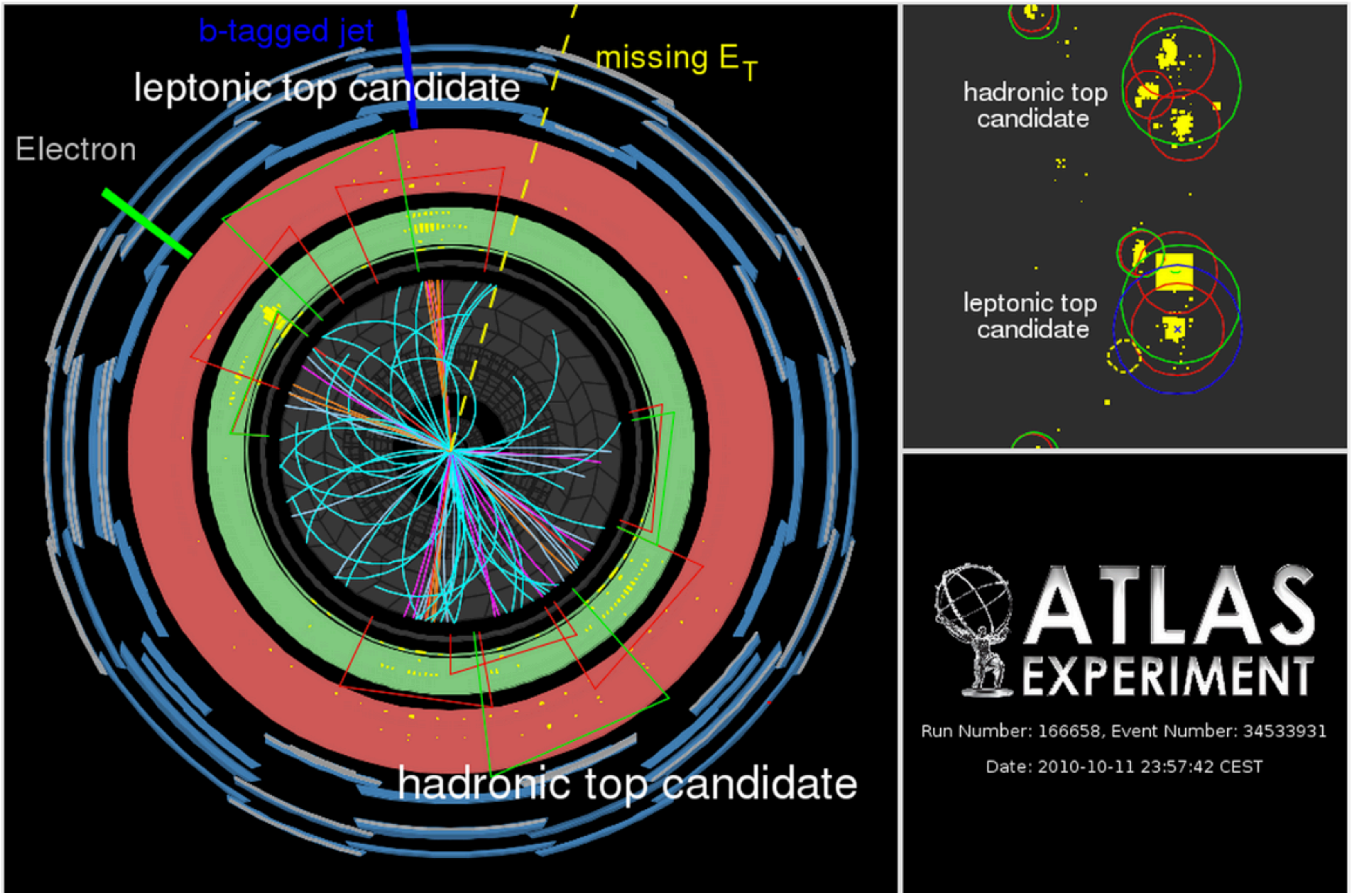


Why jet substructure?

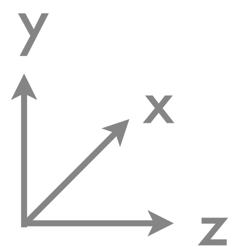


At high pT, objects get boosted and become closer together

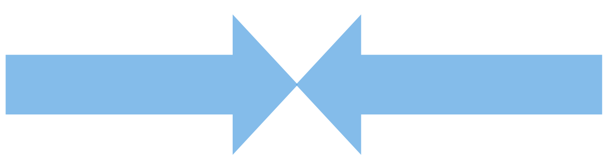
Jet substructure



Missing Transverse Mom.



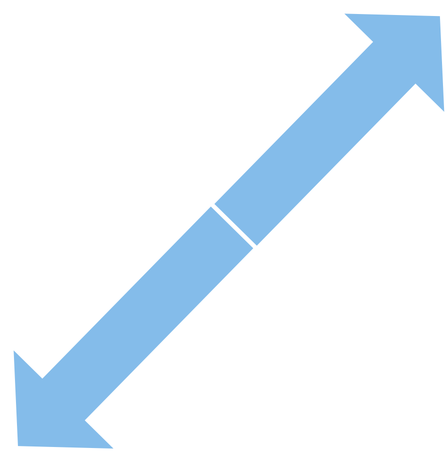
Initial state: pT=0



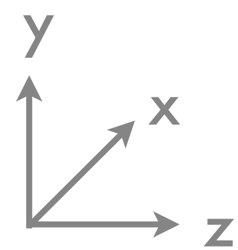
Final state:

visible pT=(0,0)

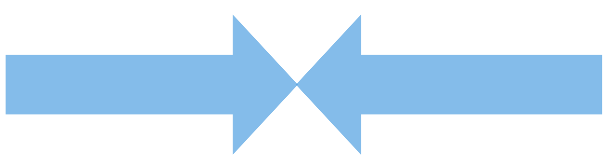
MET=(0,0)



Missing Transverse Mom.



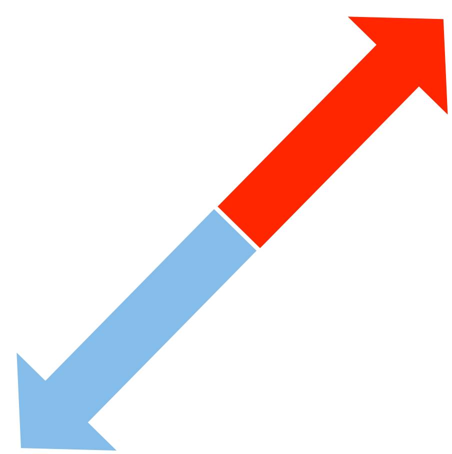
Initial state: pT=0



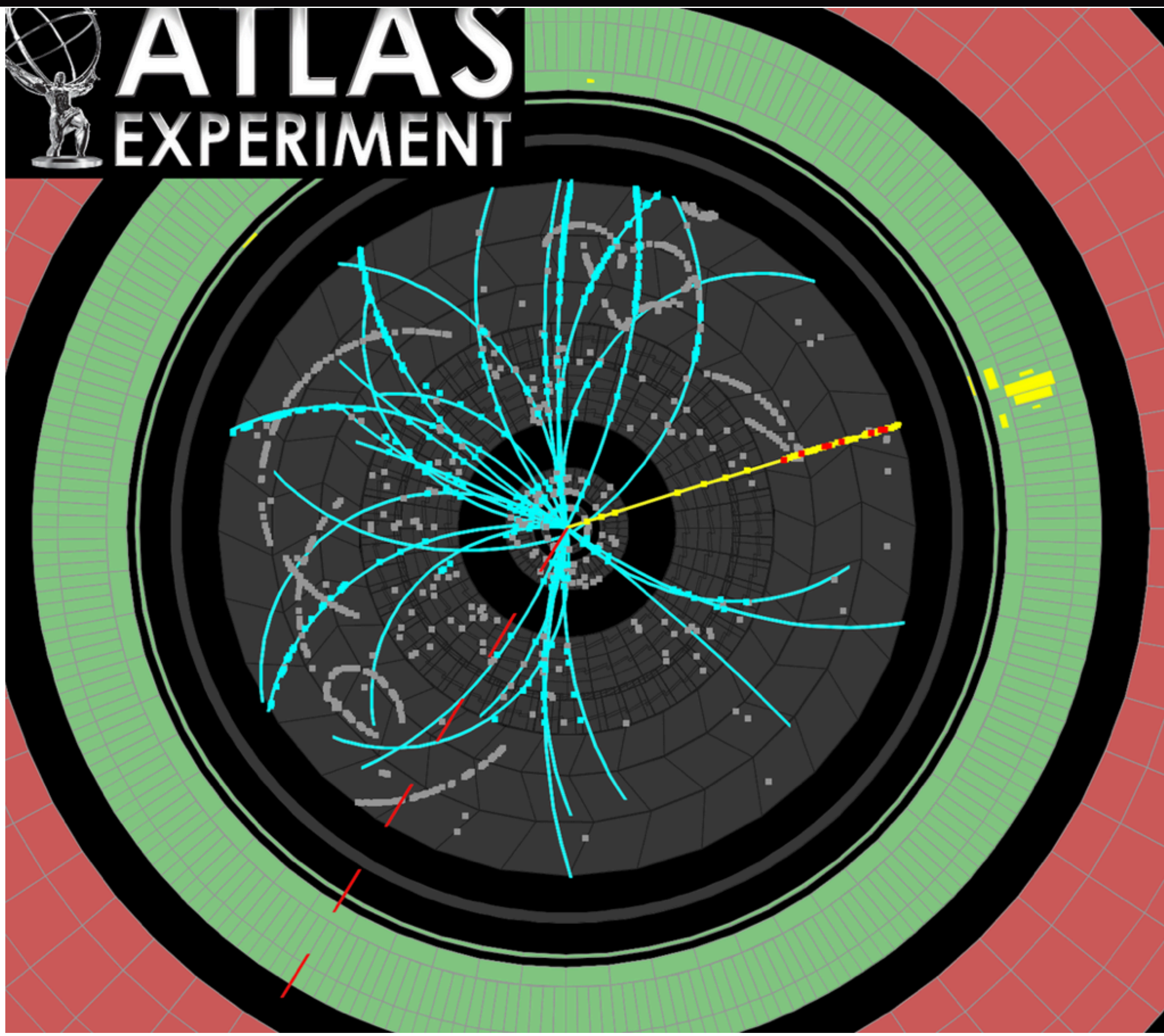
Final state:

visible pT=(-50,-50)

MET=(50,50)



Missing Transverse Mom.



W → e+ν

e: visible

ν: invisible

except for MET

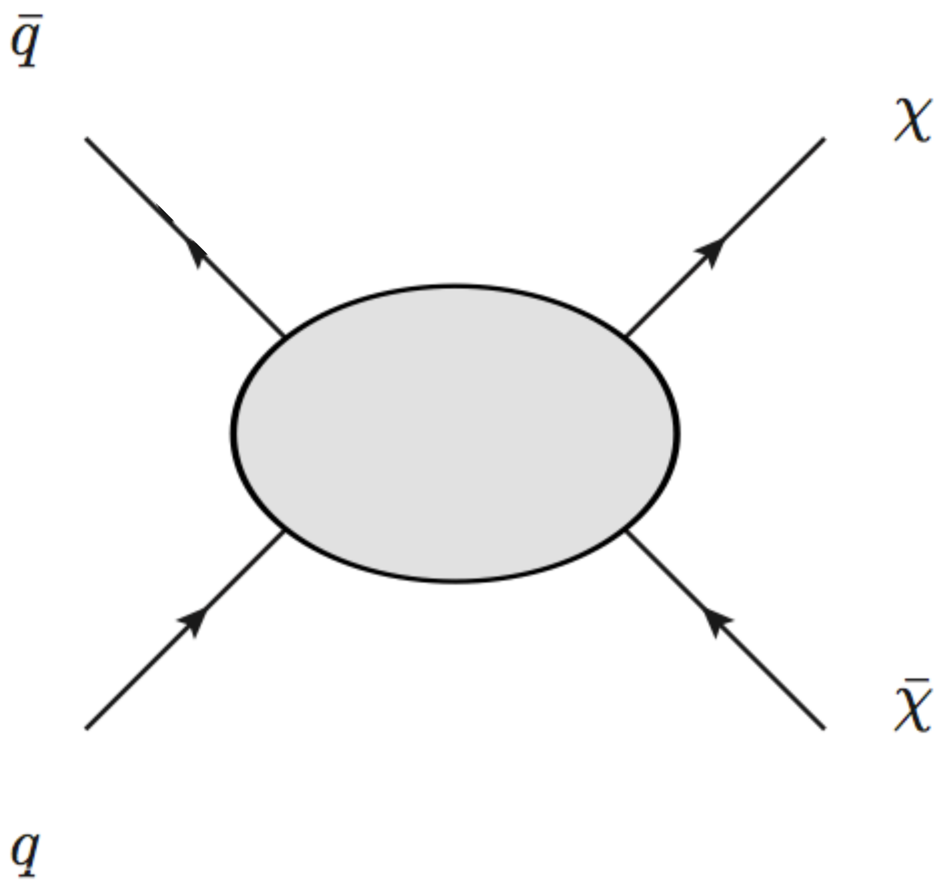
Outline

I. Detector basics
II. Mono-X
III. Invisible Higgs decays
IV. Prospects at future colliders

mono-X searches

A. Mono-jet
B. Mono-photon
C. Mono-Z
D. Mono-W
E. Mono-H
F. Mono-everything

The basic idea



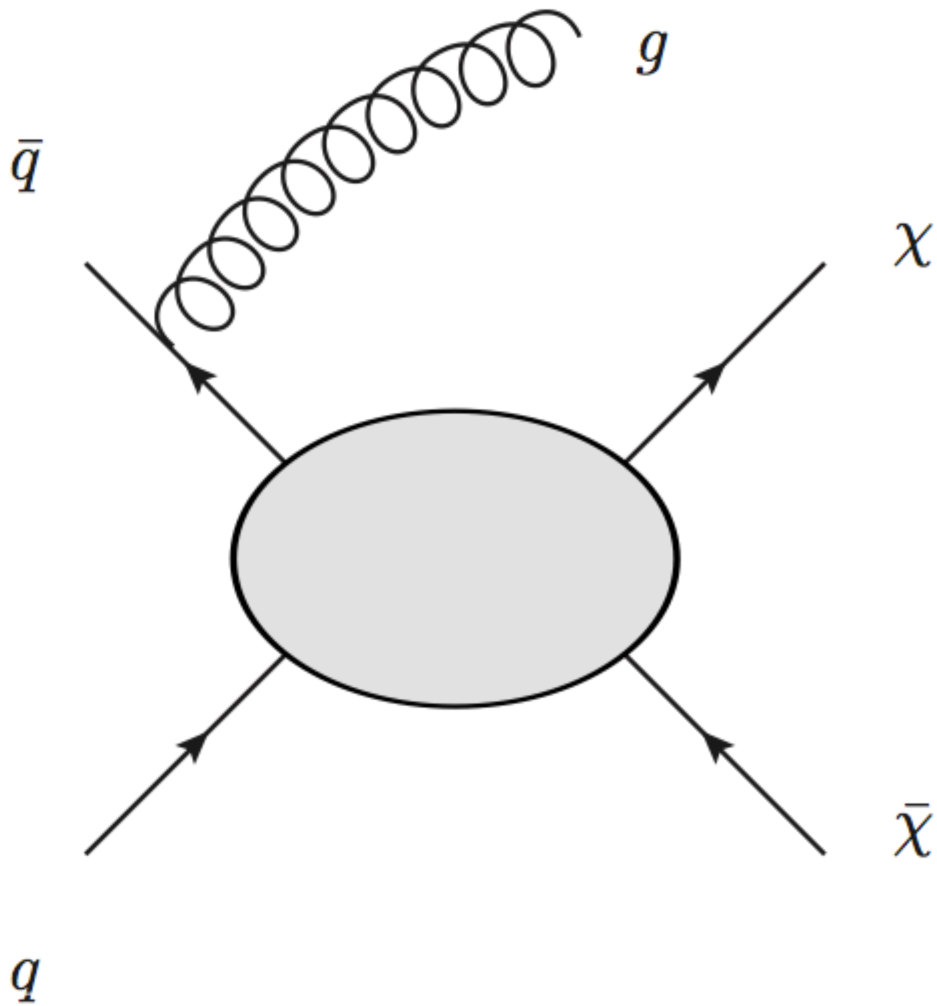
Final state:

Two WIMPs

Detector signature

Nothing

The basic idea



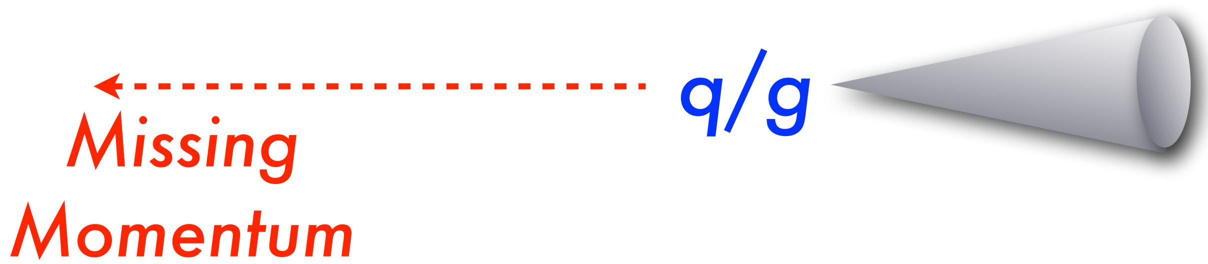
Final state:

Two WIMPs+jet

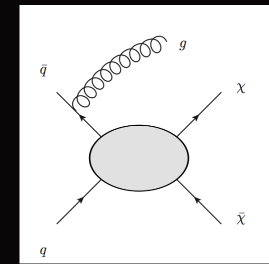
Detector signature

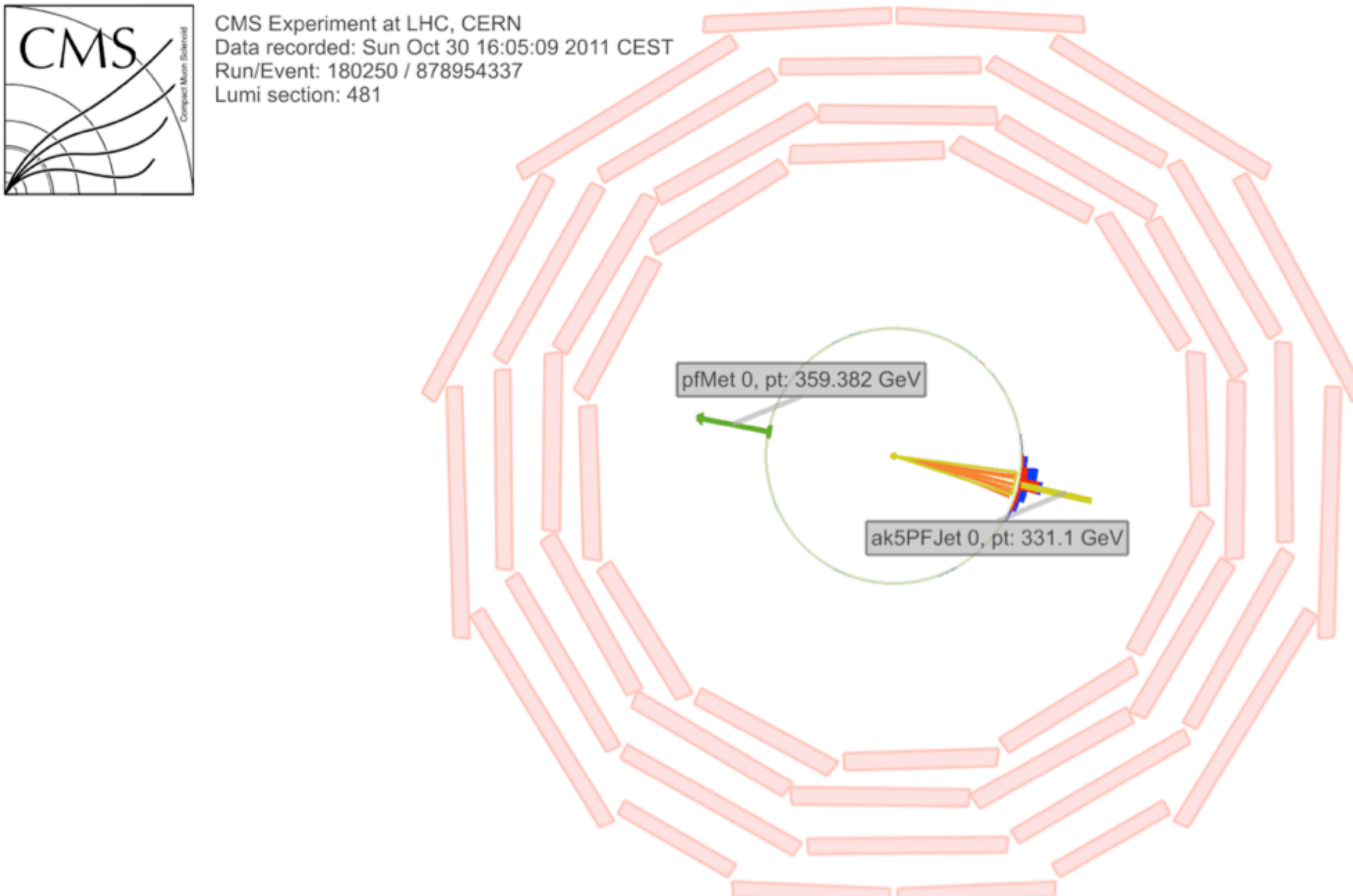
Jet + MET

Mono-jet

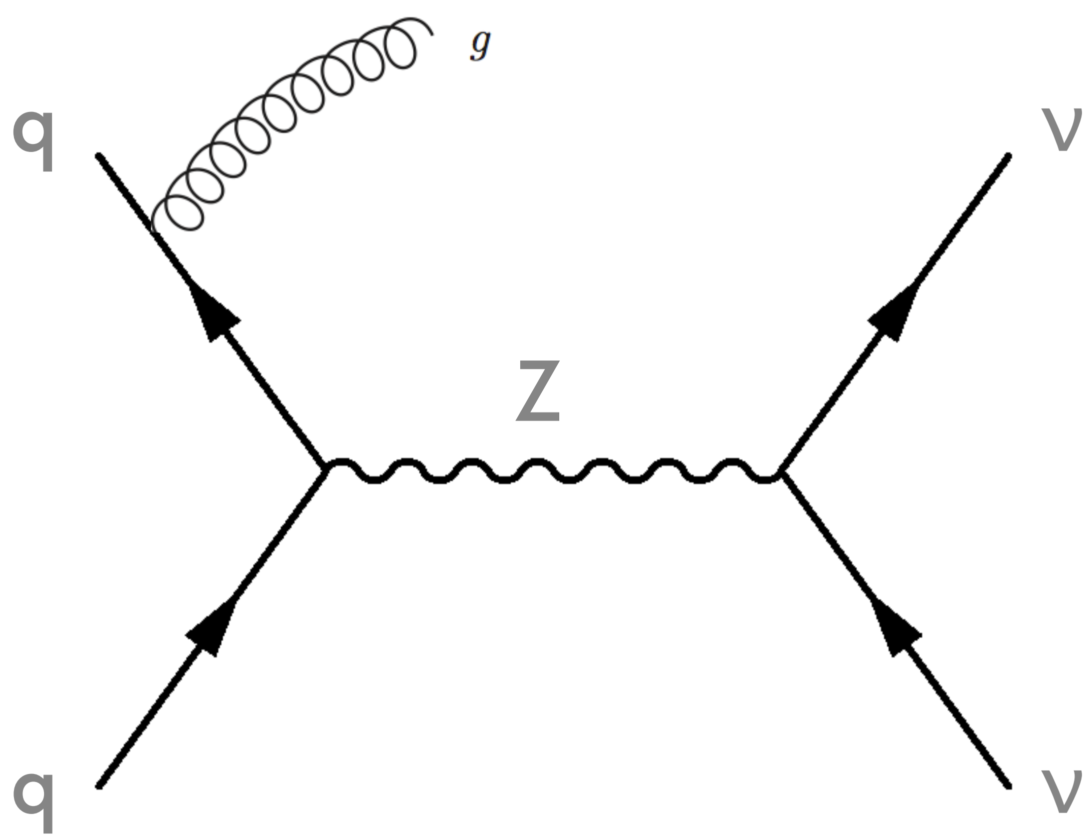


Event display





Backgrounds



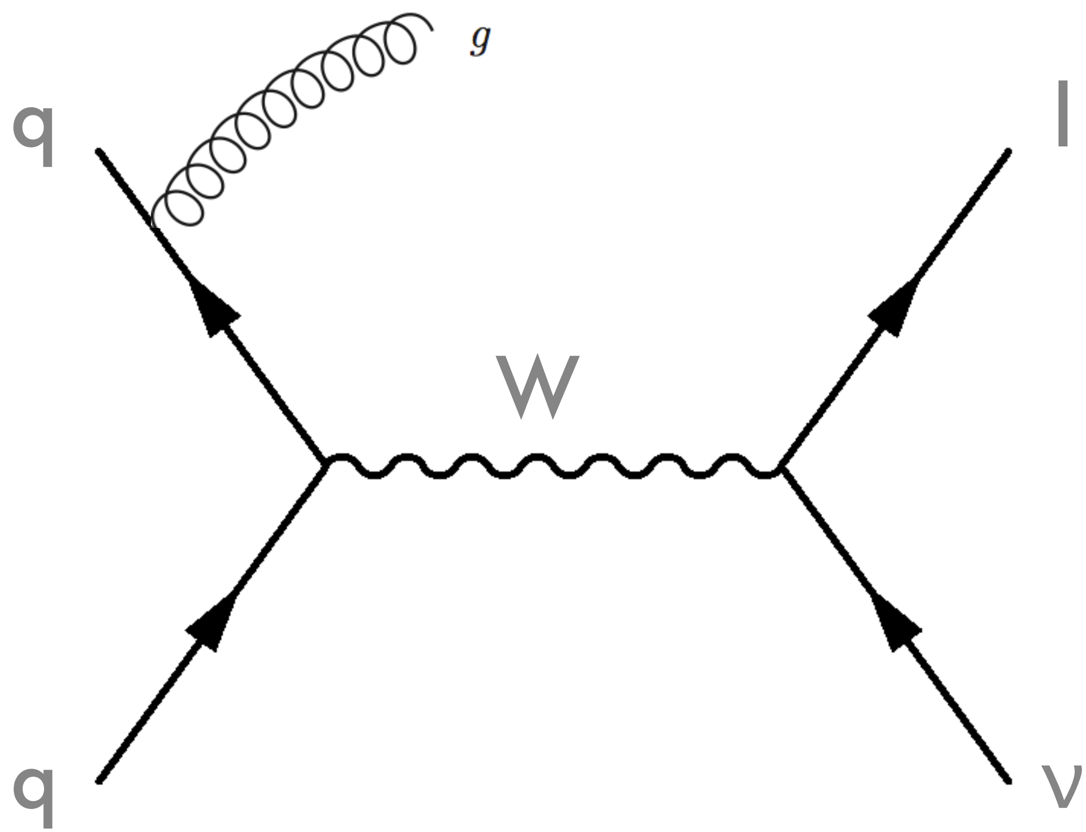
Final state:

jet + MET

Process:

Z → ν ν, with jet

Backgrounds



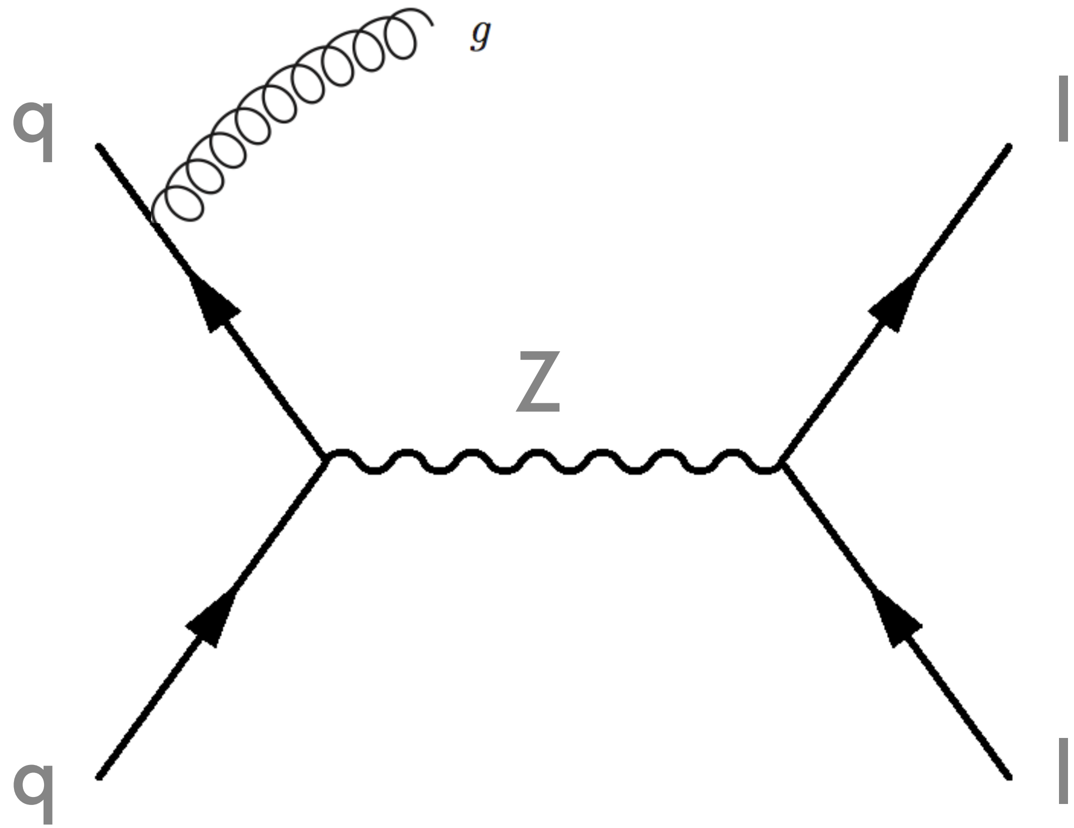
Final state:

jet + MET

Process:

W → l ν, with jet
lost lepton

Backgrounds



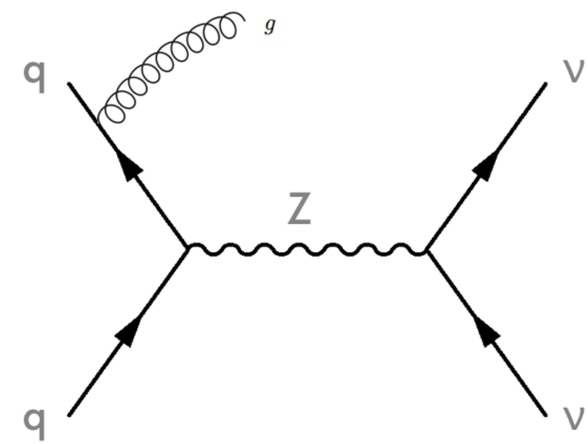
Final state:

jet + MET

Process:

Z → ll, with jet
two lost leptons

Backgrounds



How to estimate?

Idea: theory cross-section σ

efficiency ε from MC

$N = L \times \sigma \times \varepsilon$

Problem: large theory uncertainties

Backgrounds

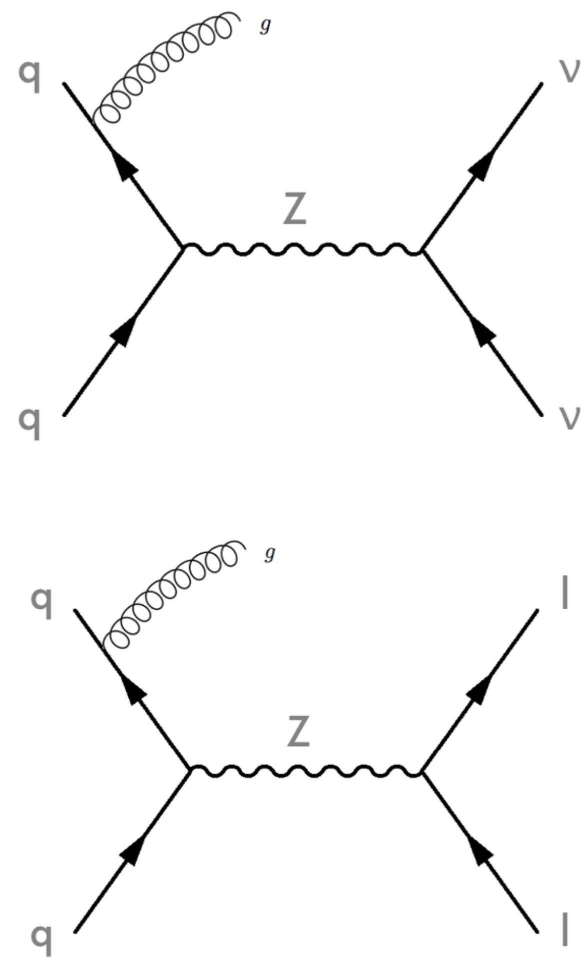
How to estimate?

Idea: Z → ν ν from Z → ll

Approach:

(1) measure Z to ll + jet

(2) scale by known branching ratios



Details

N[Z(vv)] = N[Z(ll)] x BF[Z(vv)] / BF[Z (ll)]

Details

$$N[Z(vv)] = N[Z(ll)] \times BF[Z(vv)] / BF[Z(ll)]$$

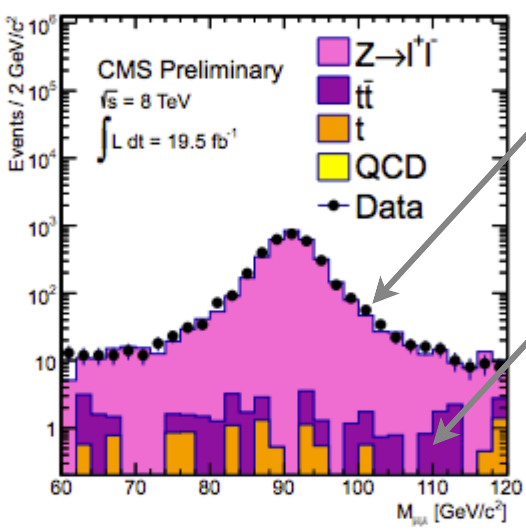
$$N[Z(ll)] = N(ll) - N(bg) / \varepsilon$$

Details

N[Z(νν)] = N[Z(ll)] x BF[Z(νν)] / BF[Z (ll)]

N[Z(ll)] = N(ll) - N(bg) / ε

From simulation

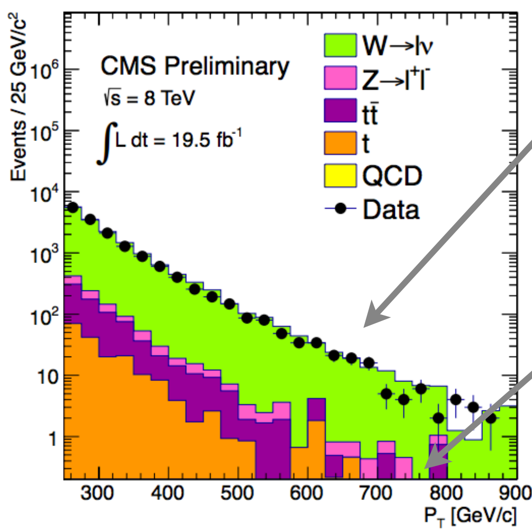


CMS PAS EXO-12-048

Details

$$N[W(\text{lost } l)] = N[W(l\nu)] \times (1 - \varepsilon)$$

$$N[W(l\nu)] = [N(l\text{+MET}) - N(bg)] / \varepsilon$$



From simulation

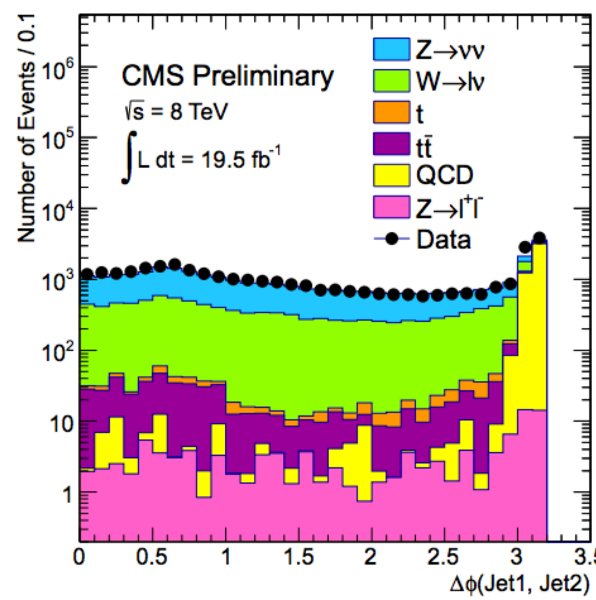
CMS PAS EXO-12-048

Final Selection

Trigger: MET > 120
or jet pT>80, MET>105

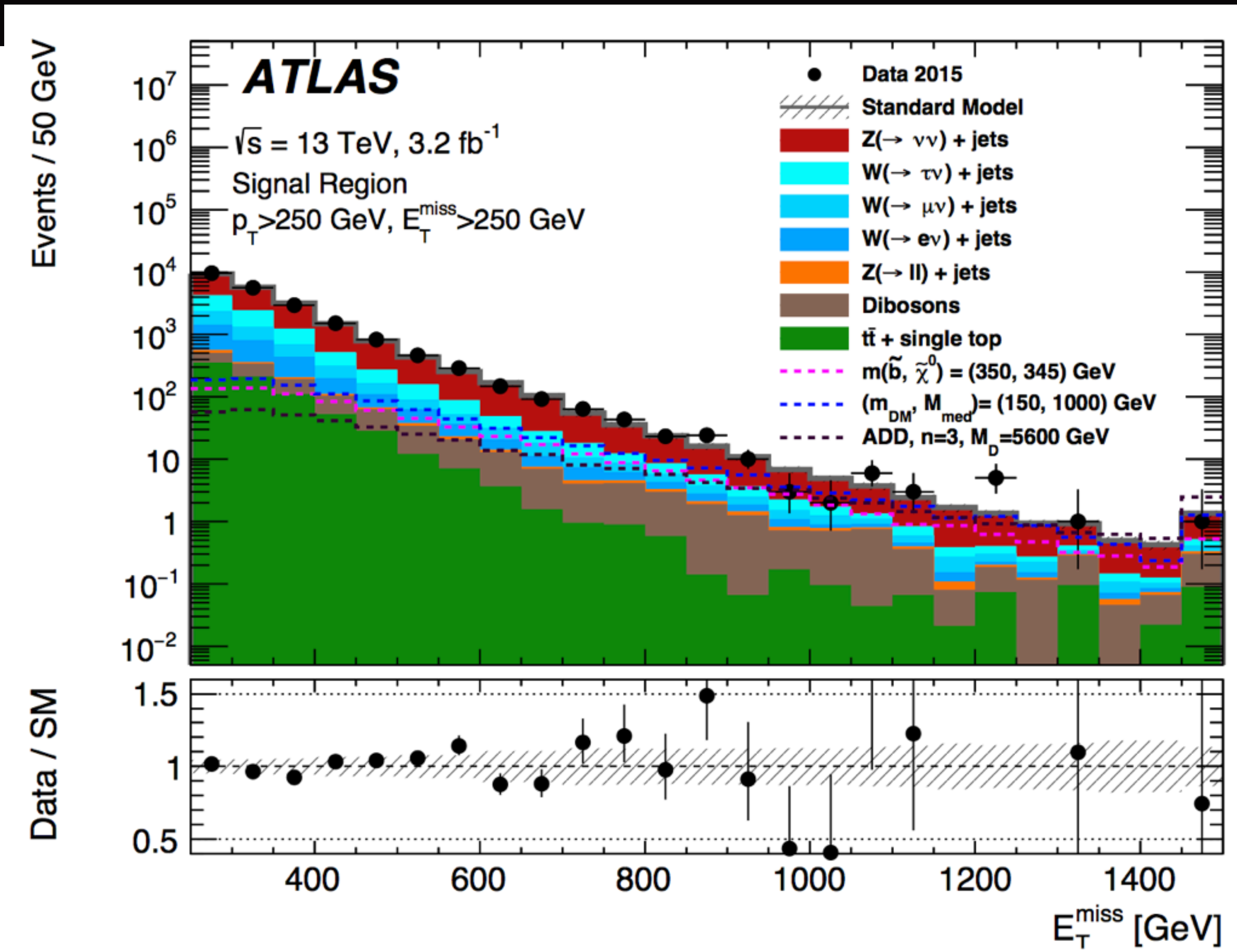
Jet pT > 110
MET> 250,300,350,400,450,500,550

Second jet allowed if dPhi(j1,j2)<2.5
veto if 3+ jets
veto if any leptons with pt>10



Data

1604.07773



Analysis

Several nested counting experiments

E_T^{miss} (GeV) $\rightarrow$	> 250	> 300	> 350	> 400	> 450	> 500	> 550
$Z(\nu\nu)$+jets	30600 ± 1493	12119 ± 640	5286 ± 323	2569 ± 188	1394 ± 127	671 ± 81	370 ± 58
W+jets	17625 ± 681	6042 ± 236	2457 ± 102	1044 ± 51	516 ± 31	269 ± 20	128 ± 13
$t\bar{t}$	470 ± 235	175 ± 87.5	72 ± 36	32 ± 16	13 ± 6.5	6 ± 3.0	3 ± 1.5
$Z(\ell\ell)$+jets	127 ± 63.5	43 ± 21.5	18 ± 9.0	8 ± 4.0	4 ± 2.0	2 ± 1.0	1 ± 0.5
Single t	156 ± 78.0	52 ± 26.0	20 ± 10.0	7 ± 3.5	2 ± 1.0	1 ± 0.5	0 ± 0
QCD Multijets	177 ± 88.5	76 ± 38.0	23 ± 11.5	3 ± 1.5	2 ± 1.0	1 ± 0.5	0 ± 0
Total SM	49154 ± 1663	18506 ± 690	7875 ± 341	3663 ± 196	1931 ± 131	949 ± 83	501 ± 59
Data	50419	19108	8056	3677	1772	894	508
Exp. upper limit	3580	1500	773	424	229	165	125
Obs. upper limit	4695	2035	882	434	157	135	131

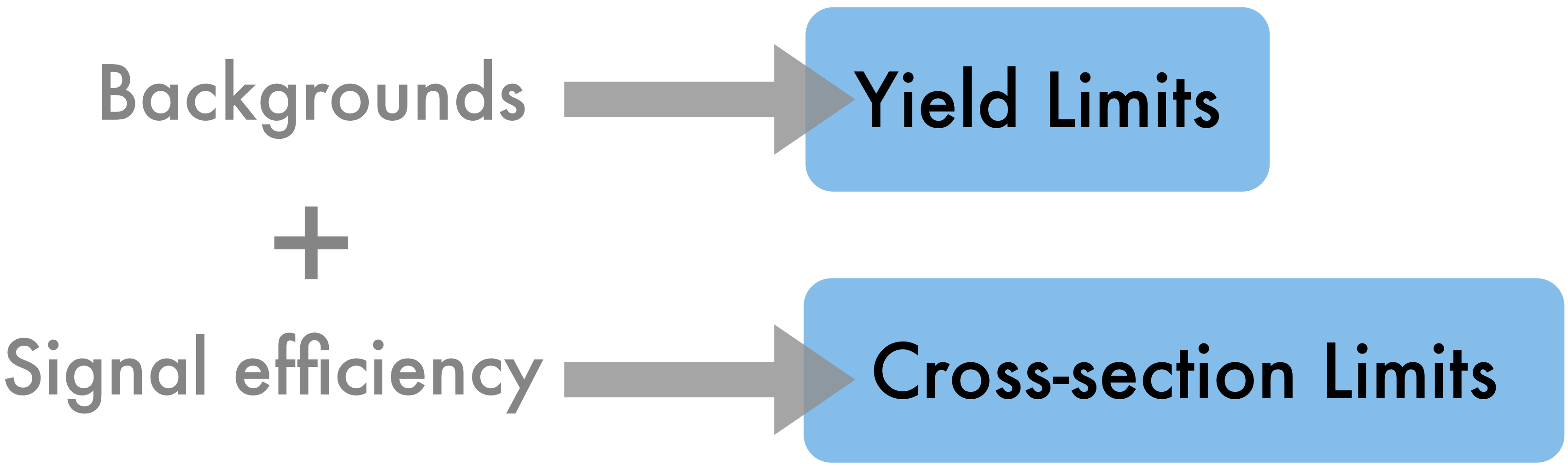
CMS PAS EXO-12-048

Limits

Total SM	501 ± 59

Backgrounds → Yield Limits

Limits


Backgrounds
+
Signal efficiency
Yield Limits
Cross-section Limits

Limits

Backgrounds → Yield Limits

+

Signal efficiency → Cross-section Limits

+

Theory prediction → Parameter (mass) limits

Statistics

If $N_{bg} = X \pm Y$ then $N_{sig} < Z$ @ 95% CL

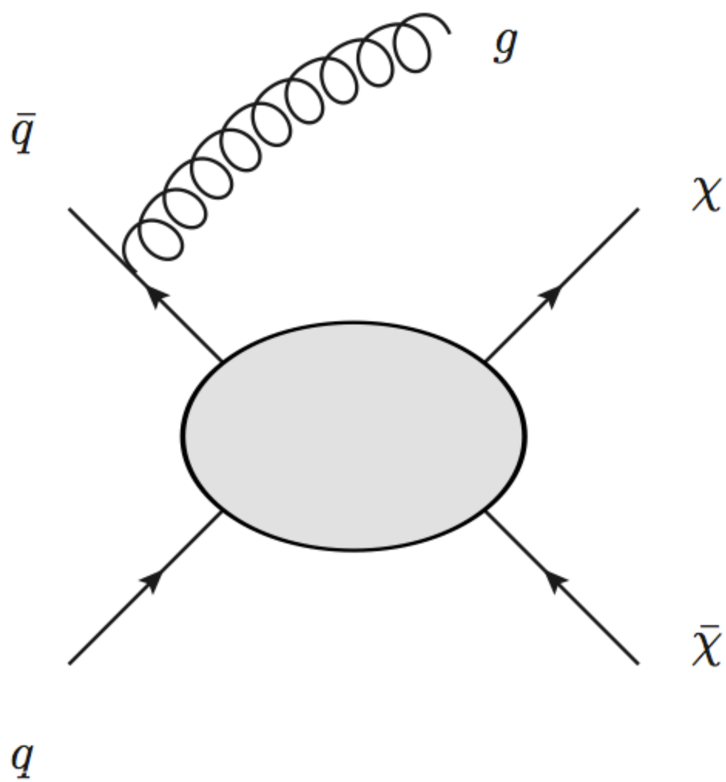
(N_{sig} is model-*independent*)

$N = L \times \sigma_{th} \times \varepsilon_{th}$

$\sigma_{th} = N / L \times \varepsilon_{th}$

(σ_{th} is model-*dependent*)

Where do we get ε_{th}?

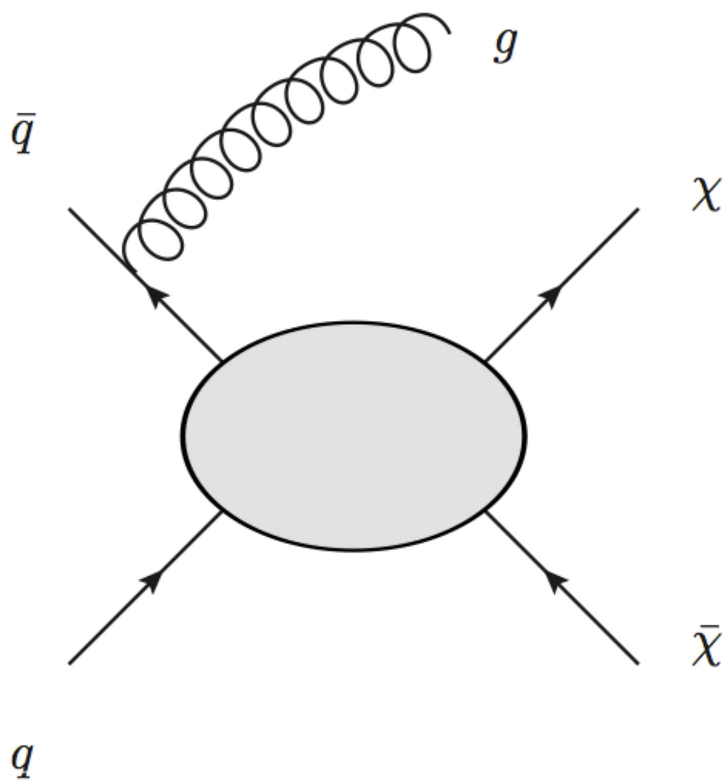


Need a concrete model

Generate simulated events

Measure fraction which survive selection = ε_{th}

Models



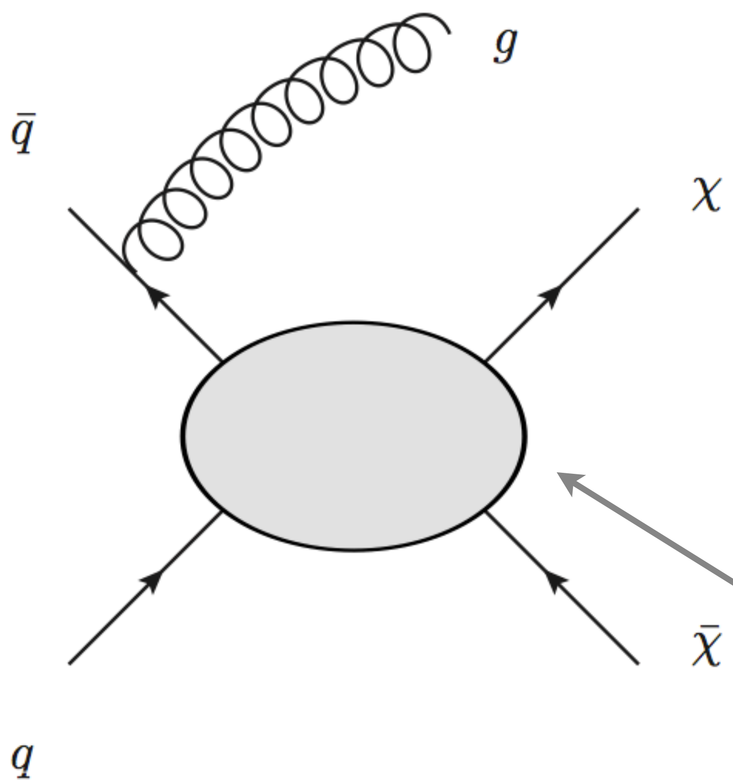
What interaction does DM have with SM particles?

Since our collider uses q/g, we postulate an interaction

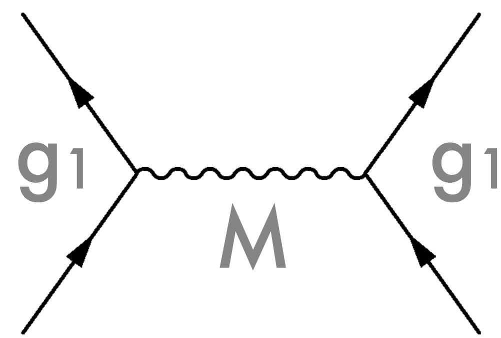
qqXX or ggXX

And try to be agnostic about what goes inside.

Effective Field Theory



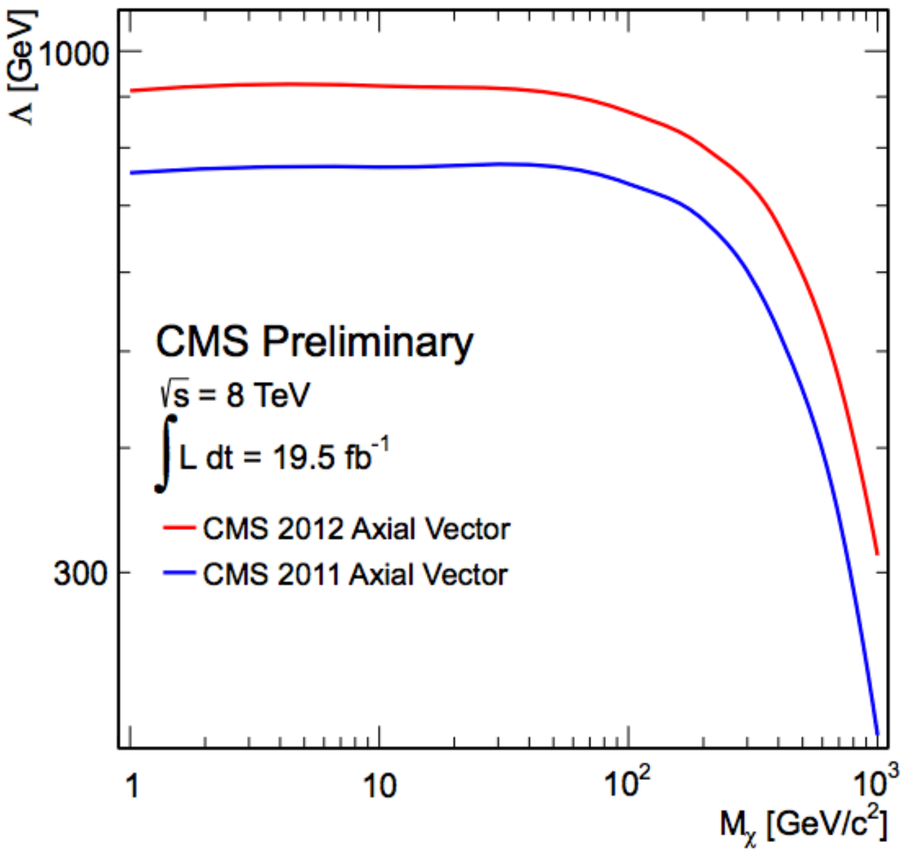
If the interaction is mediated by something heavy, we don't need to know the details.

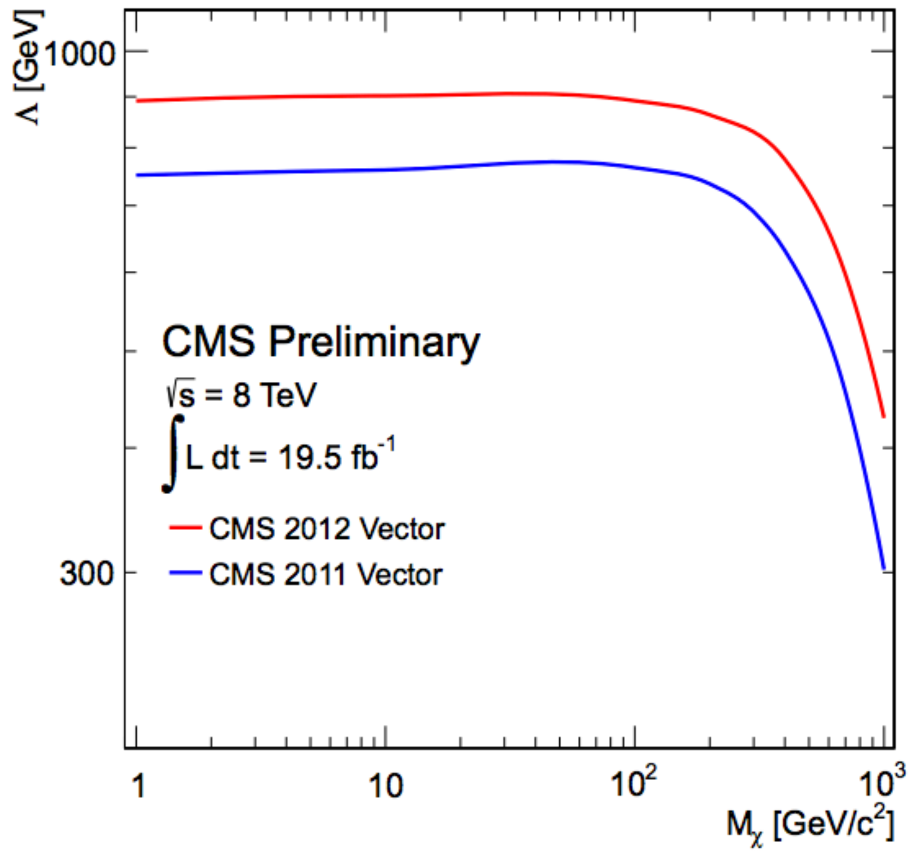


Cut-off mass scale:

$\Lambda = M/\sqrt{g_1 g_2}$

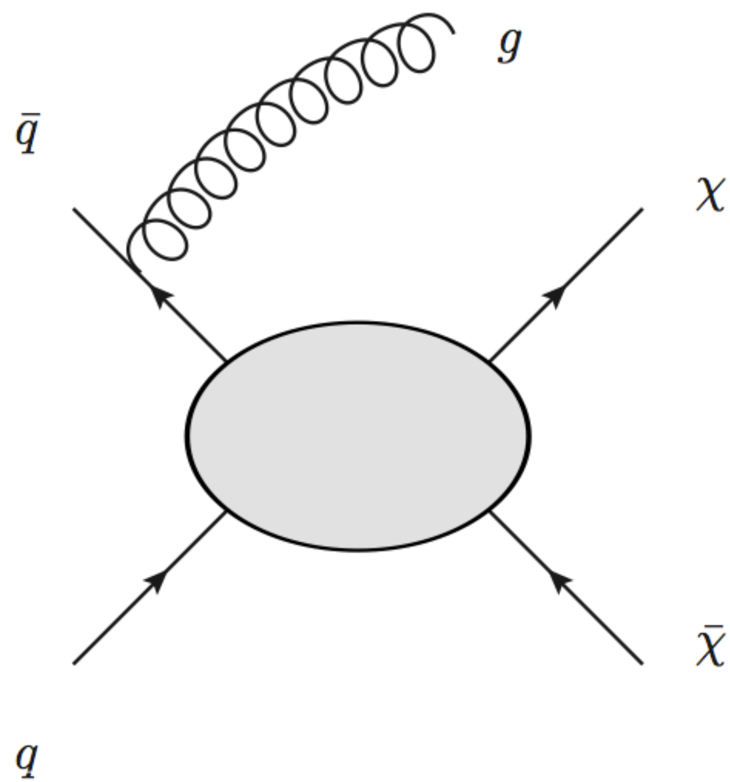
Limits on Λ



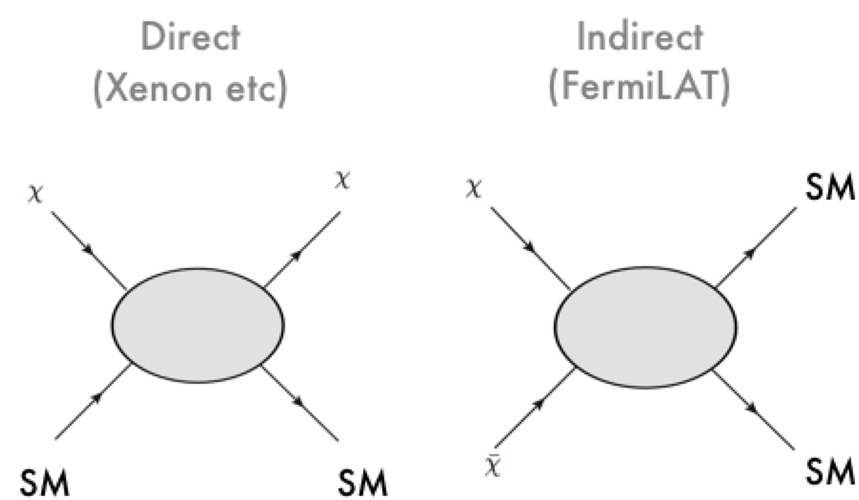


CMS PAS EXO-12-048

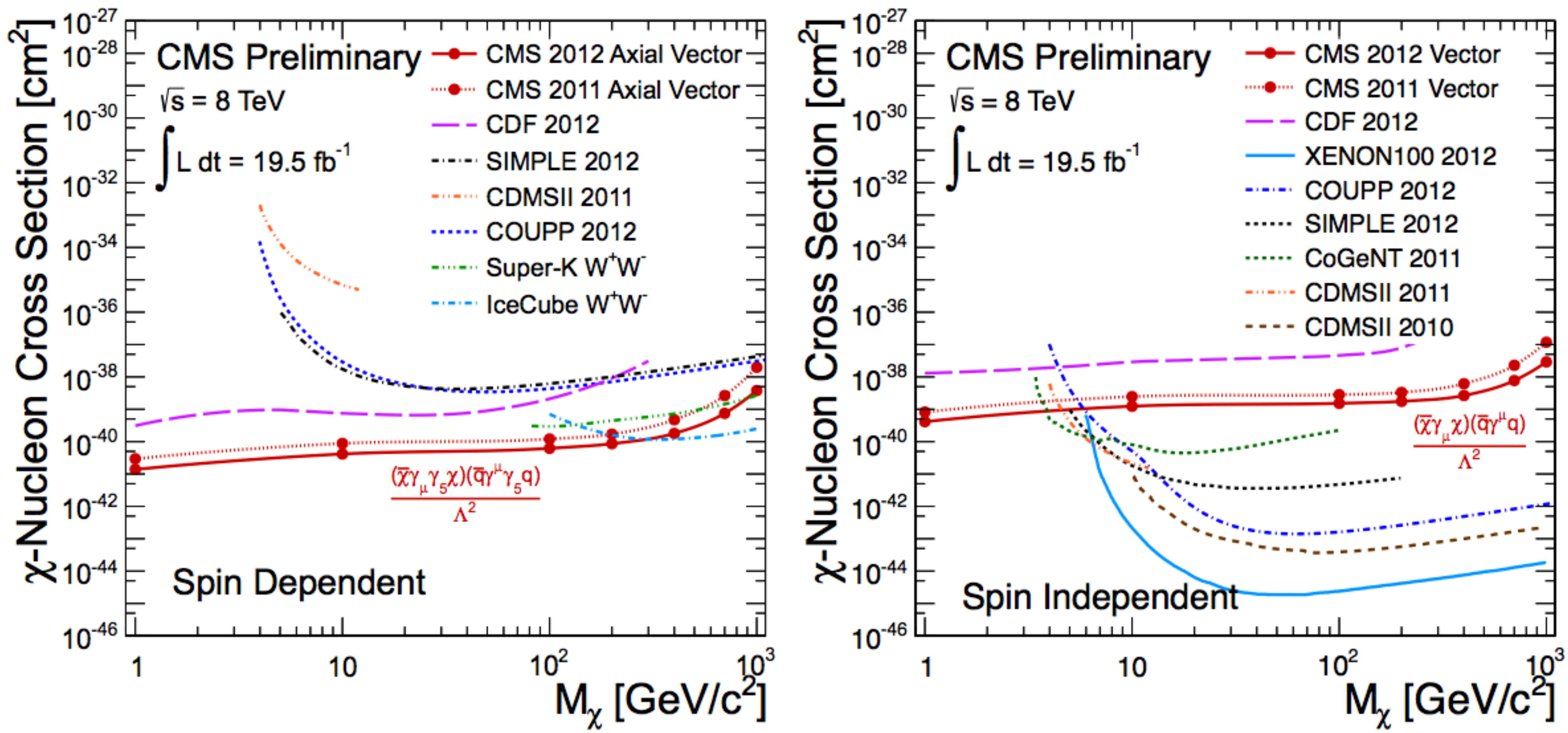
Effective Field Theory



The same model and parameter Λ can be used to predict rates at different experiments



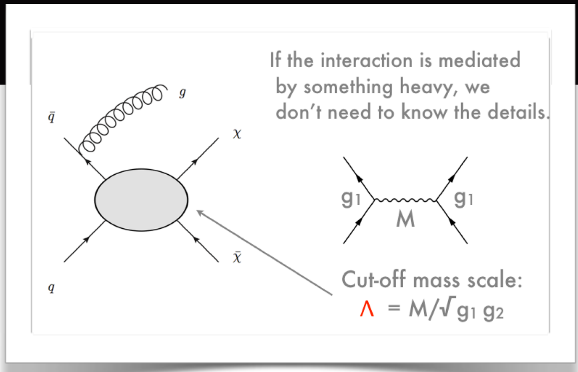
DM limits

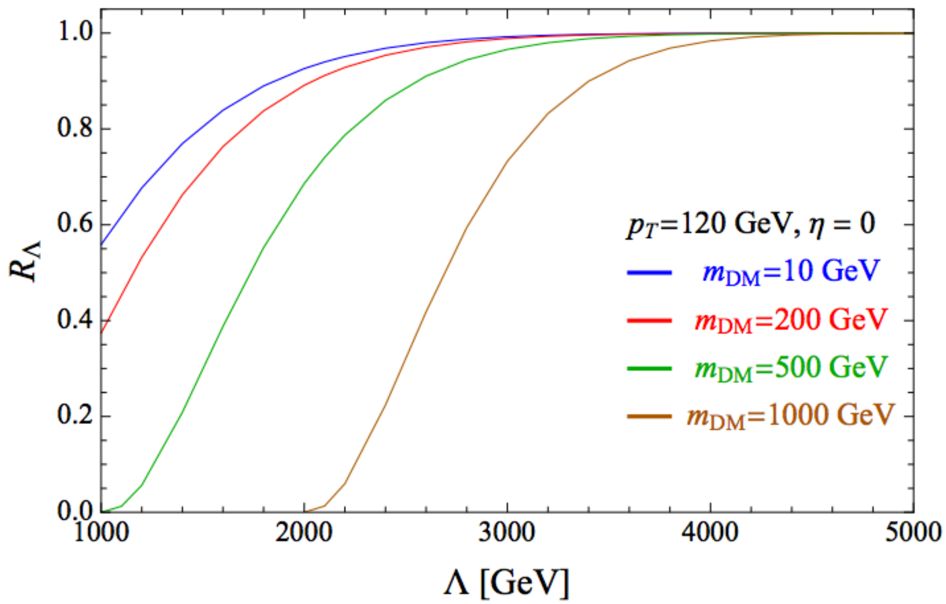


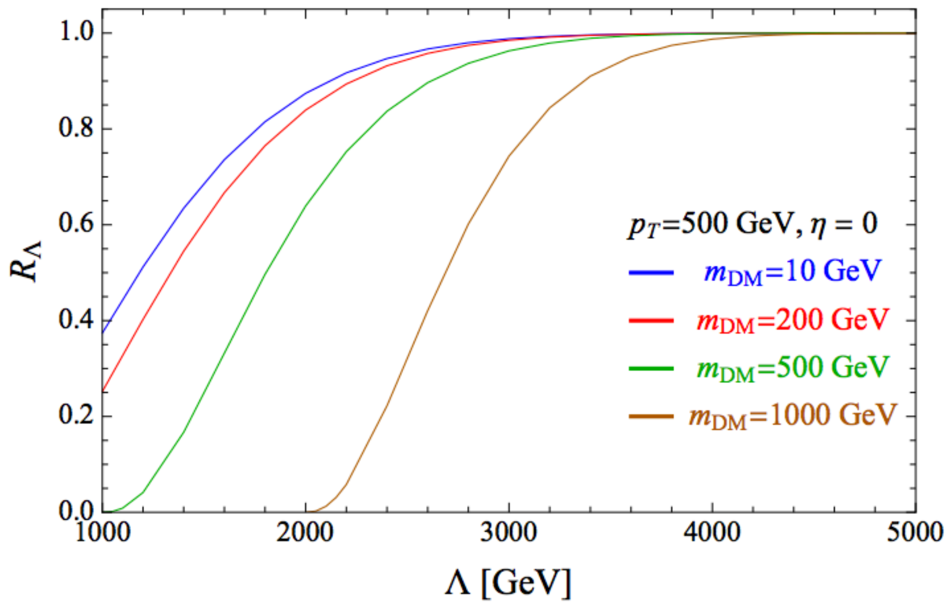
CMS PAS EXO-12-048

Problems with EFTs

Only valid if momentum transfer
Q is less than mass cut-off scale



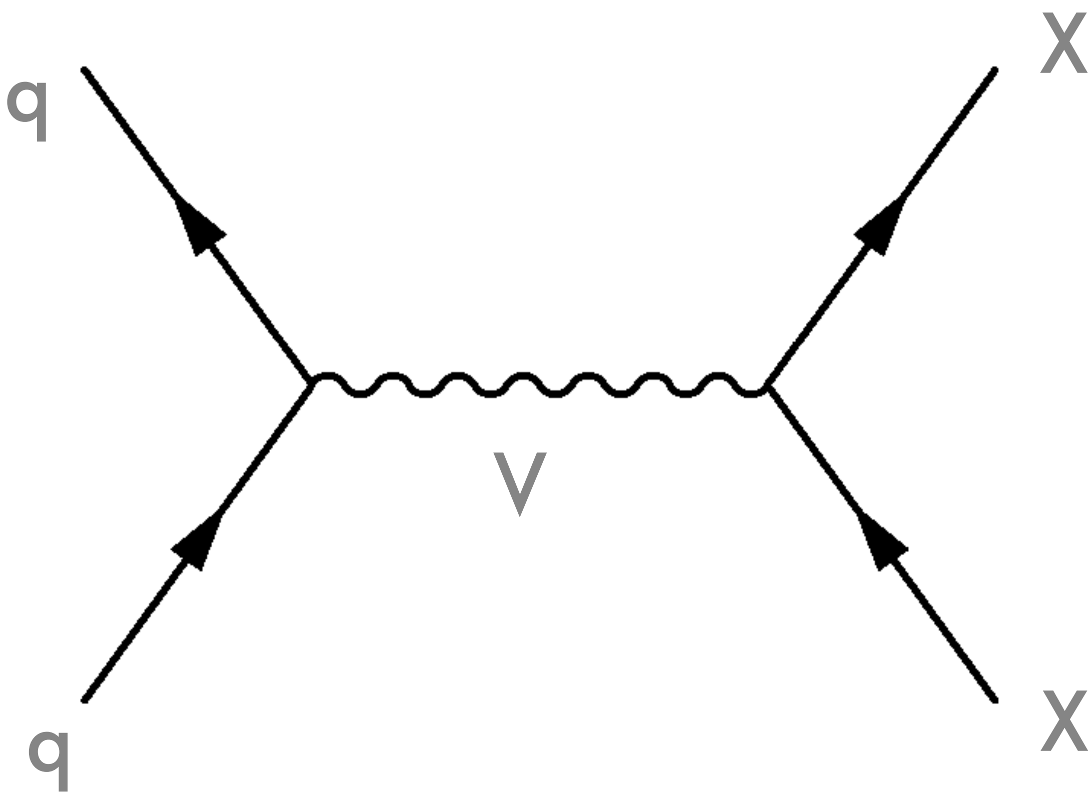




R = fraction of events where Q< Λ

1307.2253

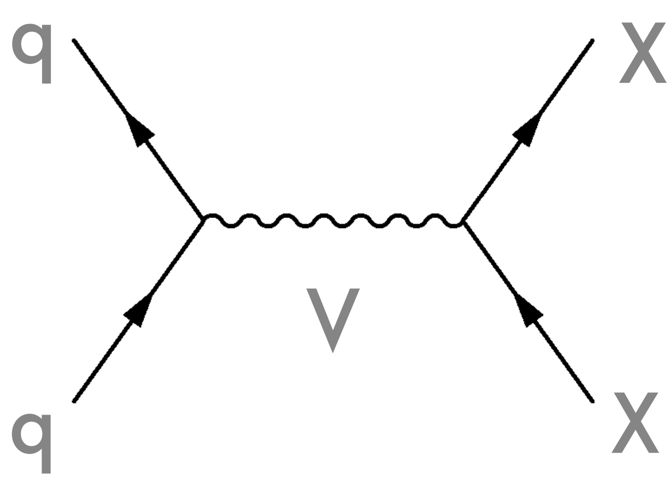
Simplified Models



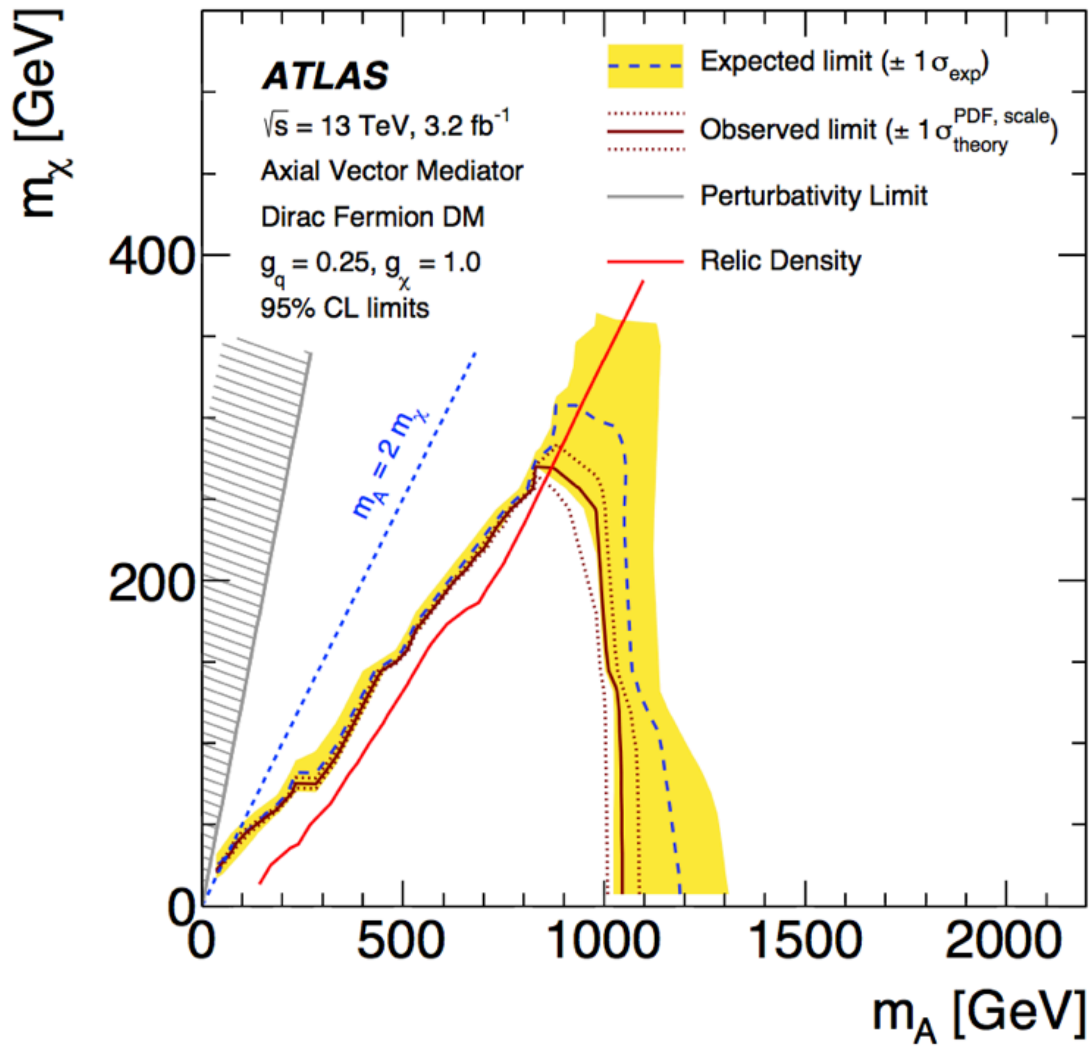
Explicit model: specify particles and masses.

Express results as limits on σ so no dependence on coupling predictions.

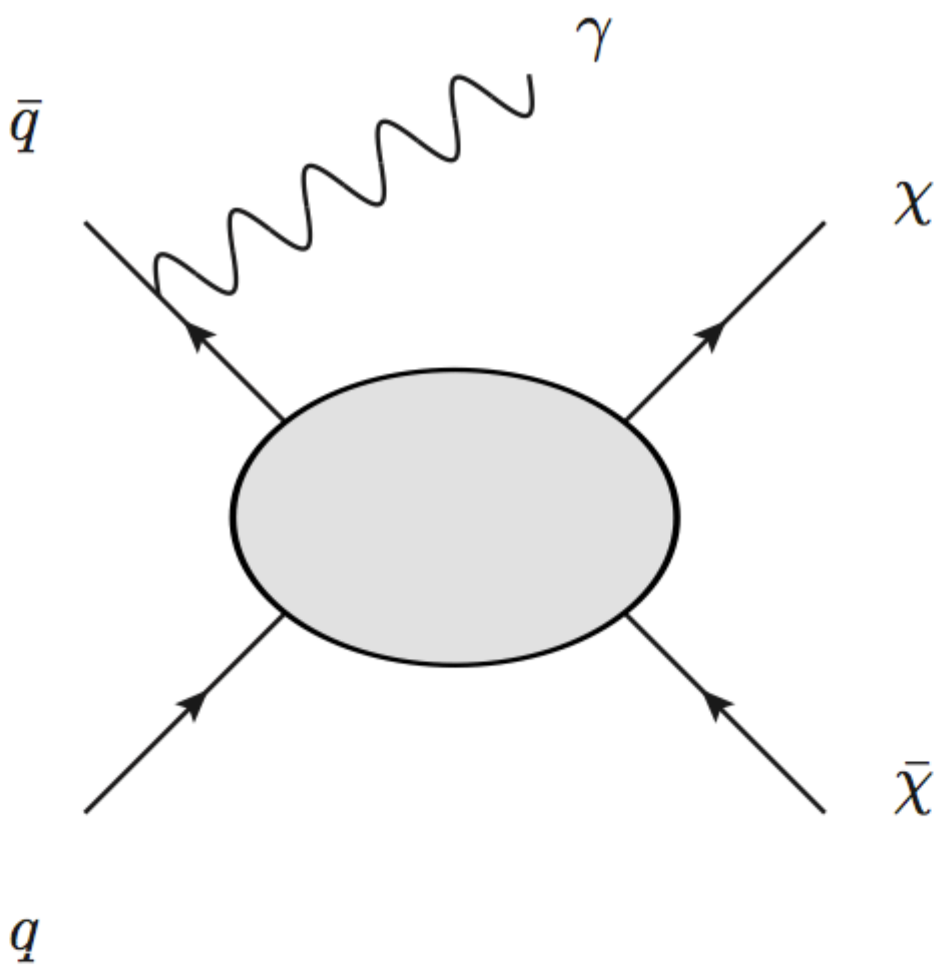
Simplified Models



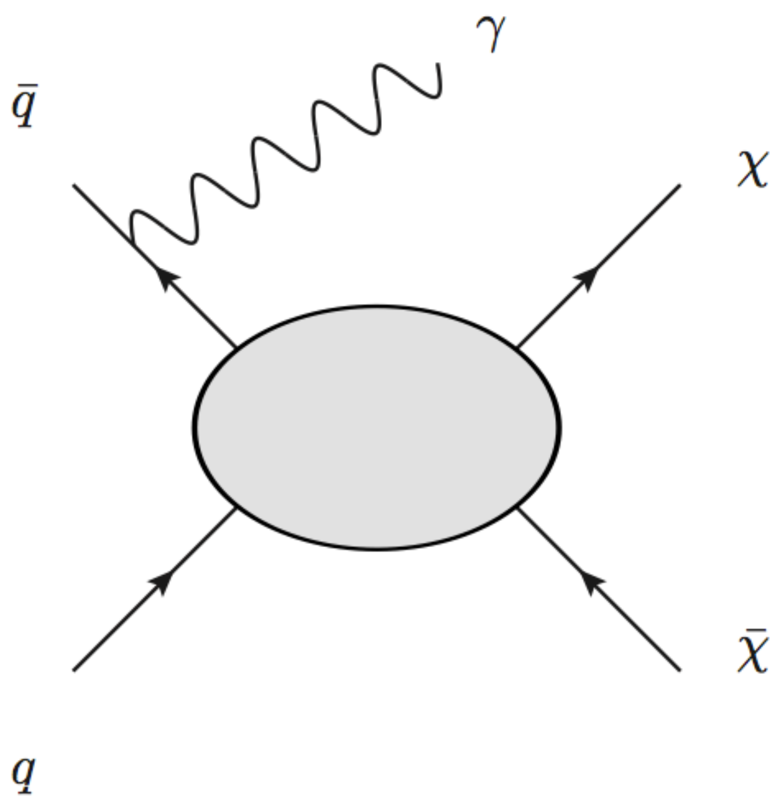
1604.07773



Mono-photon



The basic idea



Final state:

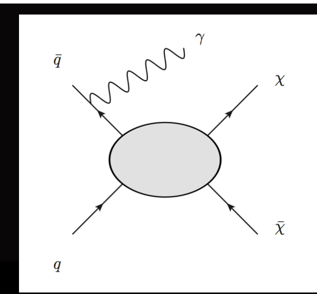
Two WIMPs+photon

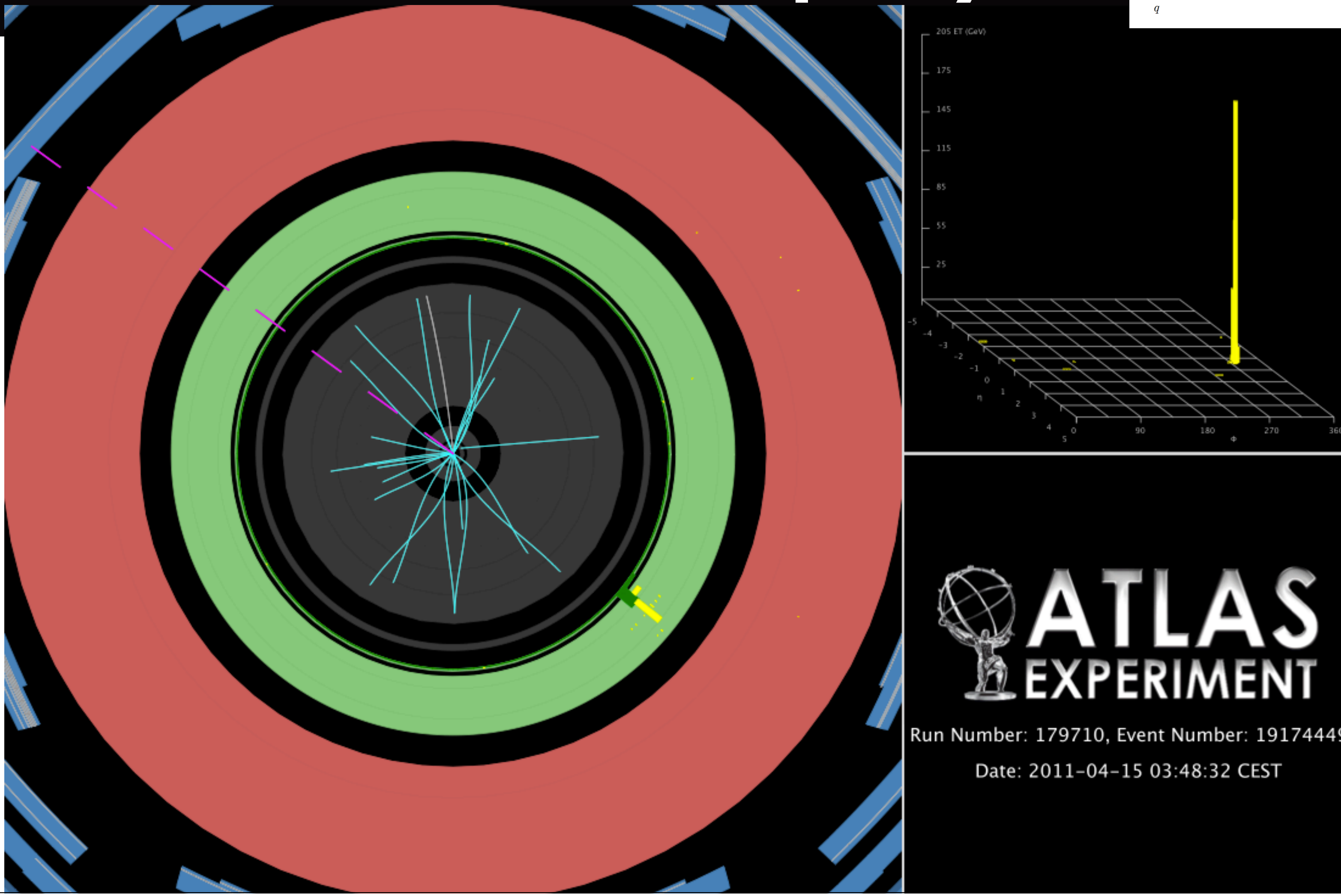
Detector signature

photon + MET

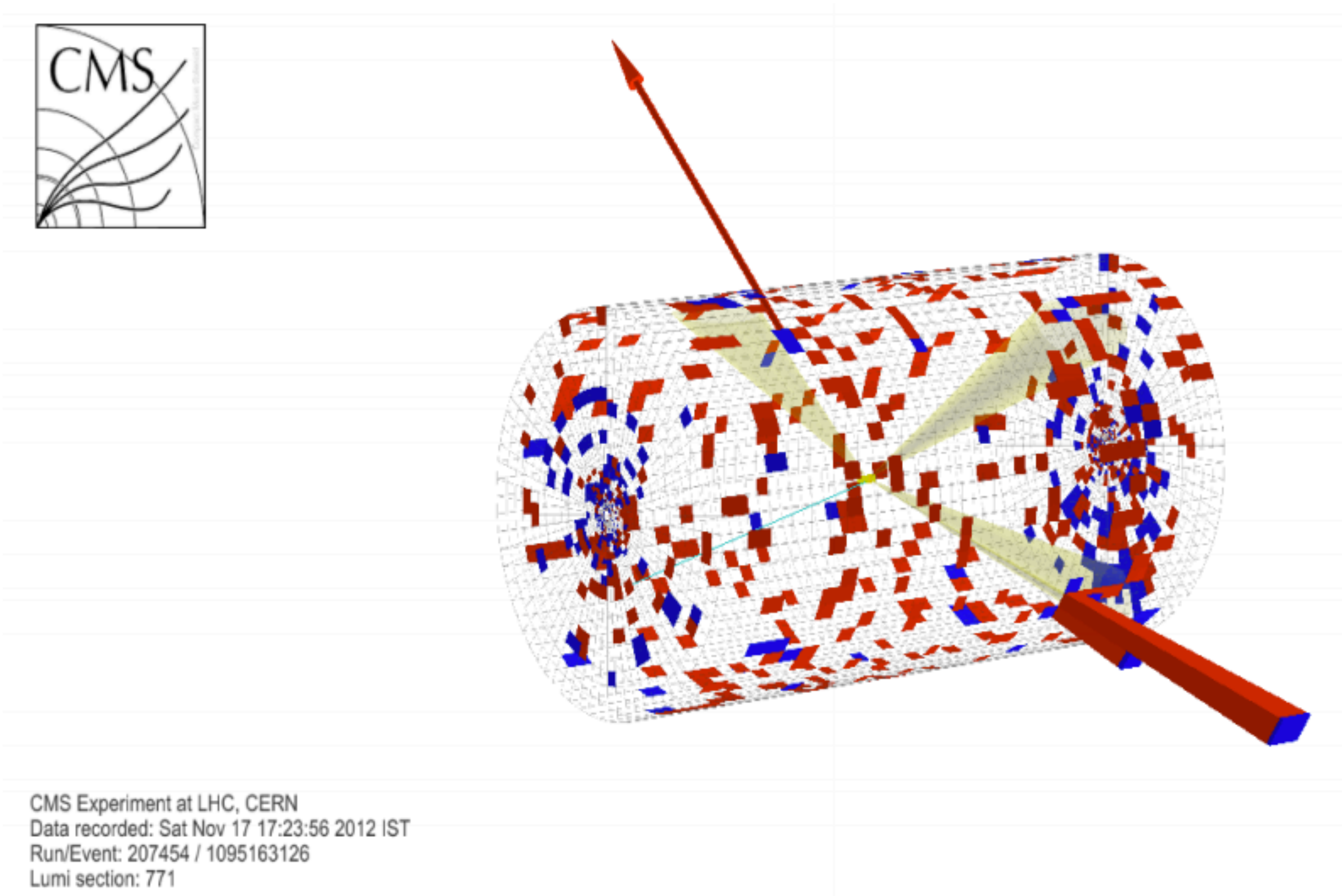
Mono-photon

Event display

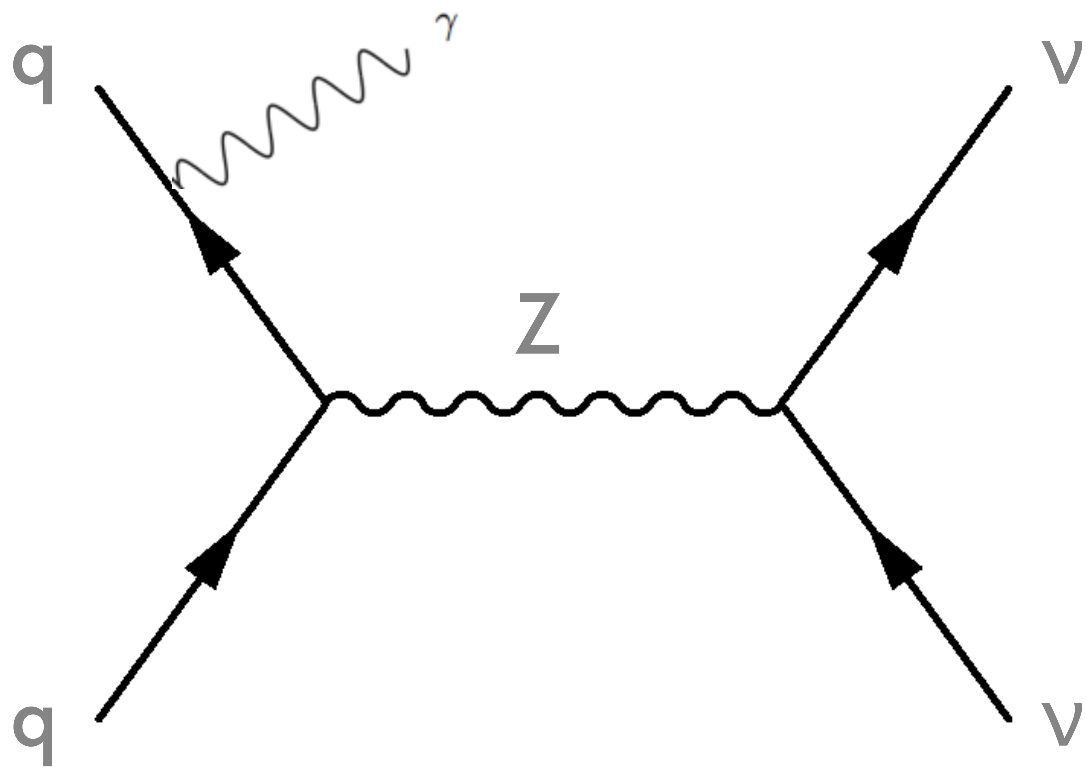




CMS event


CMS
CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN
Data recorded: Sat Nov 17 17:23:56 2012 IST
Run/Event: 207454 / 1095163126
Lumi section: 771

Backgrounds



Final state:

photon + MET

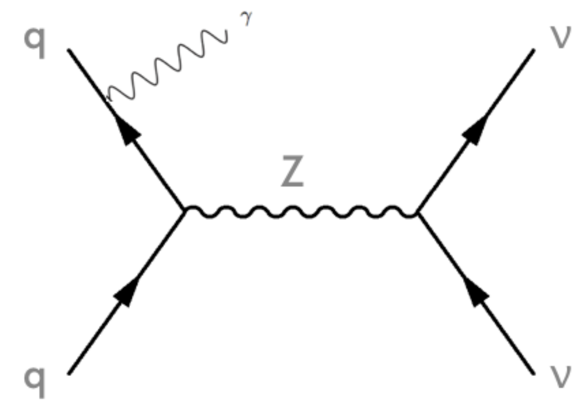
Process:

Z → ν ν, with phot.

Backgrounds

How to estimate?

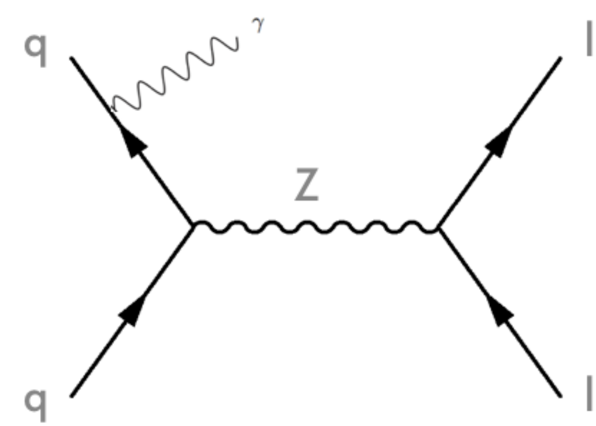
<u>Idea</u>: Z → ν ν from Z → ll



<u>Approach</u>:

(1) measure Z → ll + photon

(2) scale by known branching ratios



Backgrounds

How to estimate?

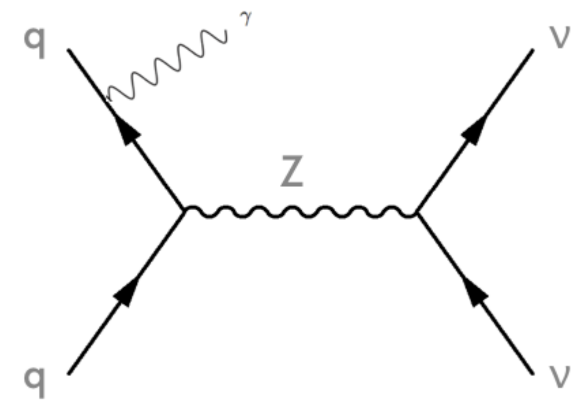
<u>Idea</u>: Z to

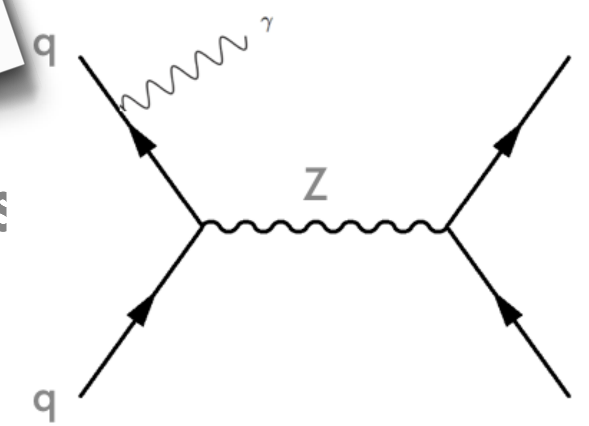
<u>Approach</u>:

(1) measure

(2) scale by k ching ratios

Not enough events in ll+photon!





Background estimate

Signal	Control	Validation
0 leptons photon MET	1 lepton photon MET	2 leptons photon MET
W→lν Z→νν	W→lν Z→ll	Z→ll

Backgrounds

How to estimate?

Idea: l+MET+gamma has more events contributions from $Z \rightarrow ll$, $W \rightarrow l\nu$

Approach:

(1) Use MC to predict MET shape

(2) ATLAS: Normalize in l+MET+gamma sample to reduce uncertainties from theory predictions.

Selection

ATLAS

$p_{T\gamma} > 150$
MET > 150
<=1 jet with pt>30
lepton veto
Angular separation

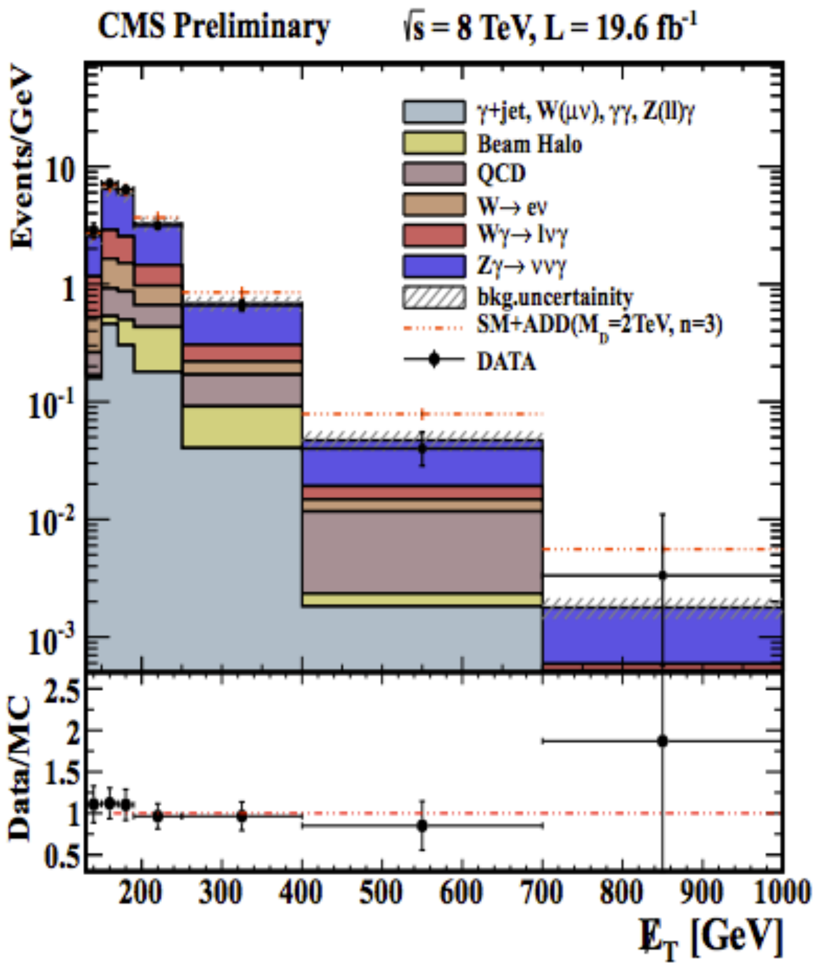
1209.4625

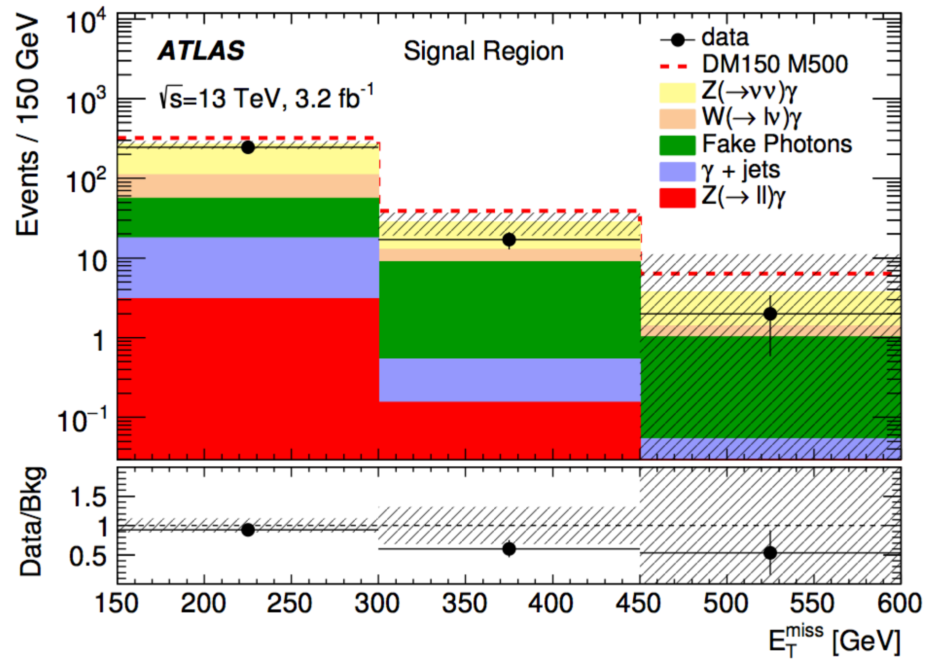
CMS

$p_{T\gamma} > 145$
MET > 130
0 jets with pt>40
lepton veto
Angular separation

CMS PAS EXO-12-047

Data

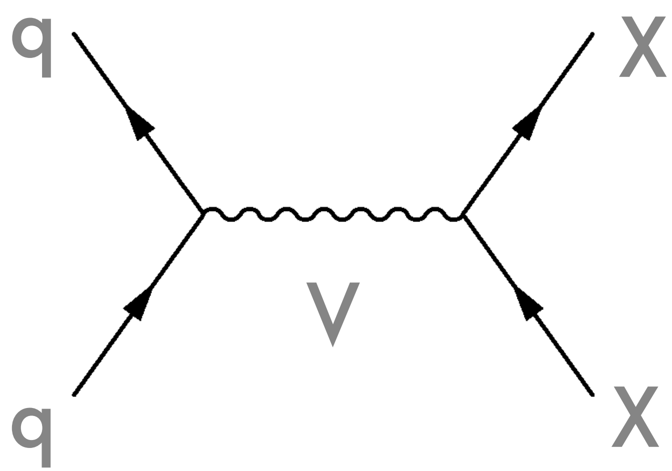


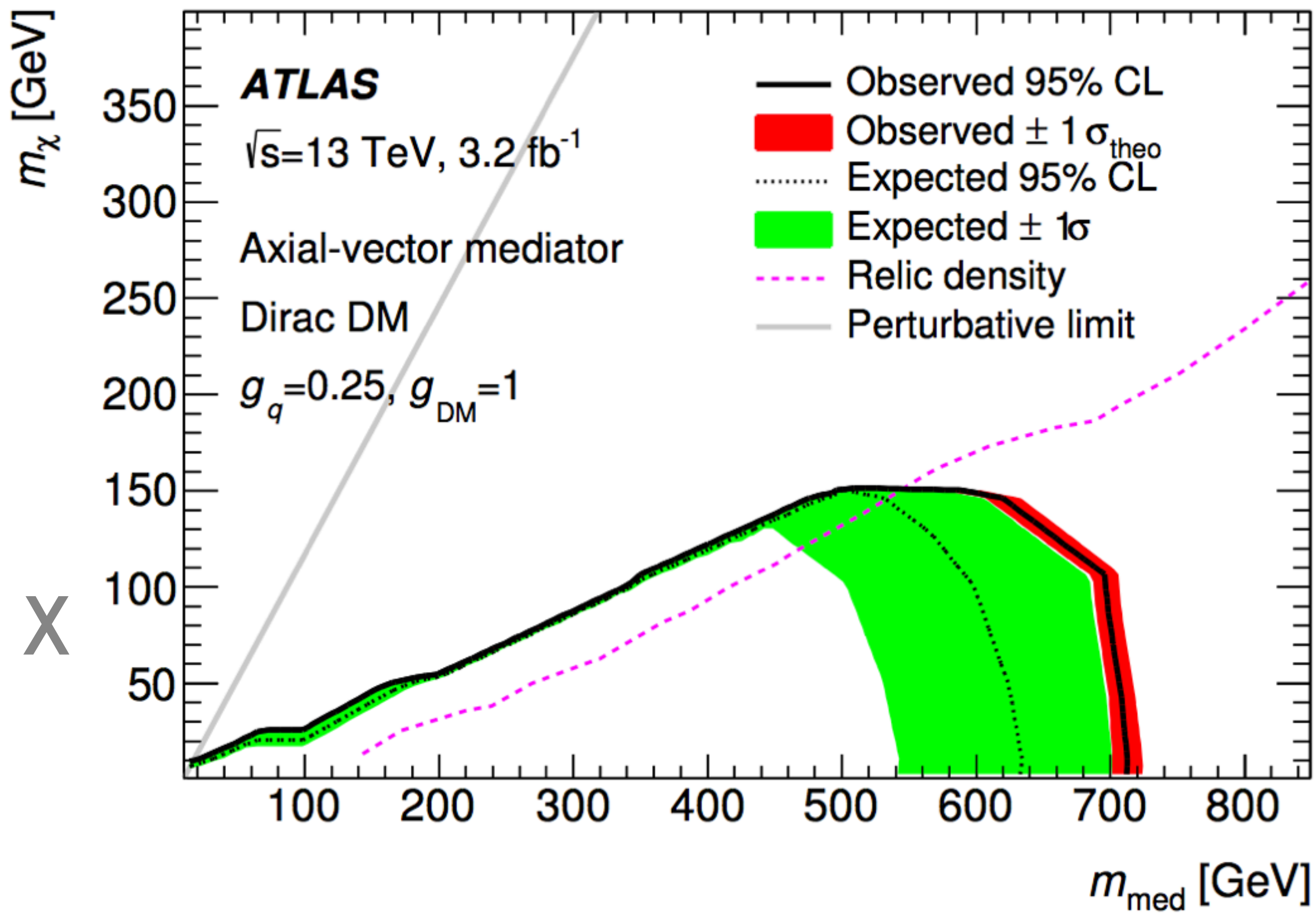


1604.01306

CMS PAS EXO-12-047

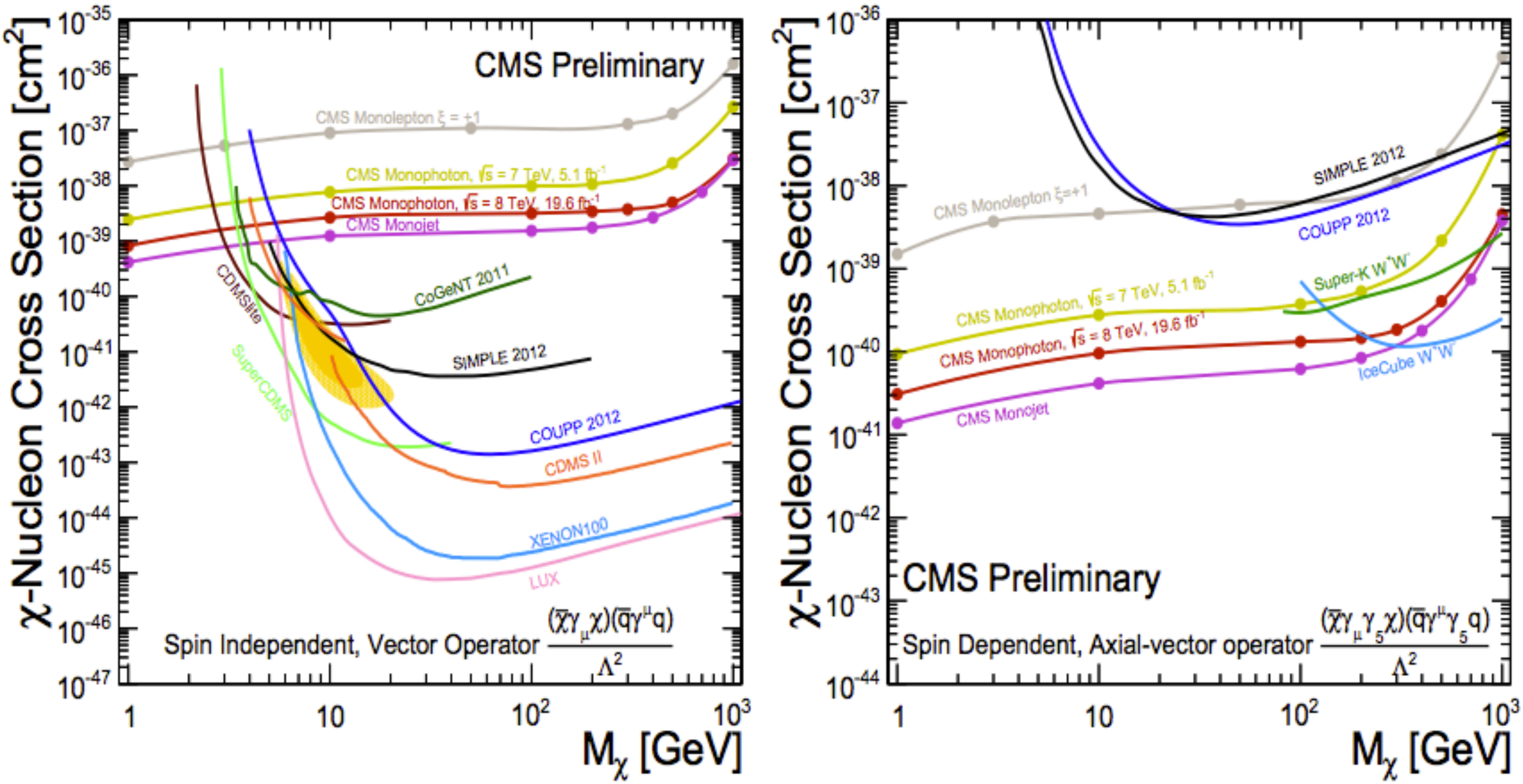
ATLAS Limits





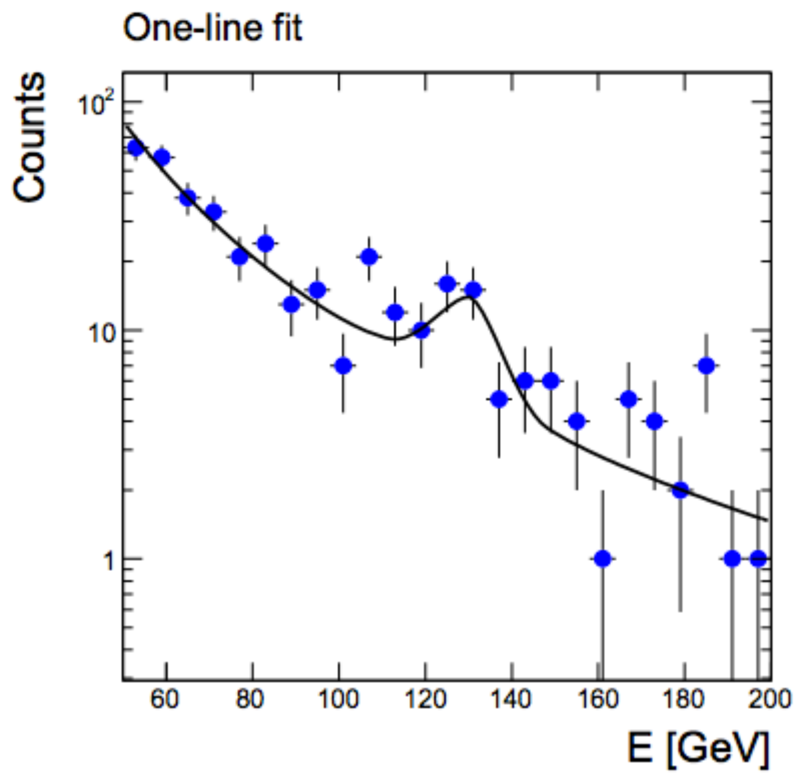
1604.01306

CMS Limits

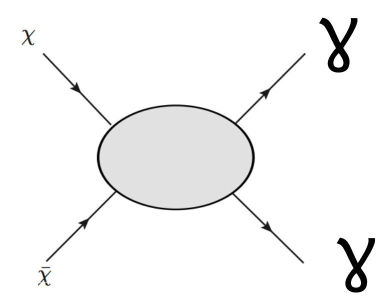


CMS PAS EXO-12-047

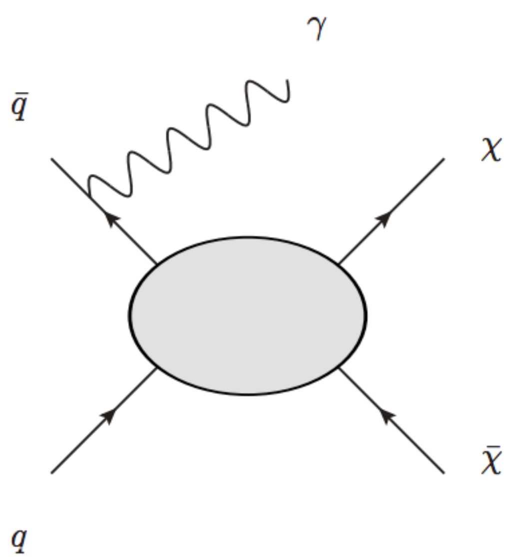
Photons and DM



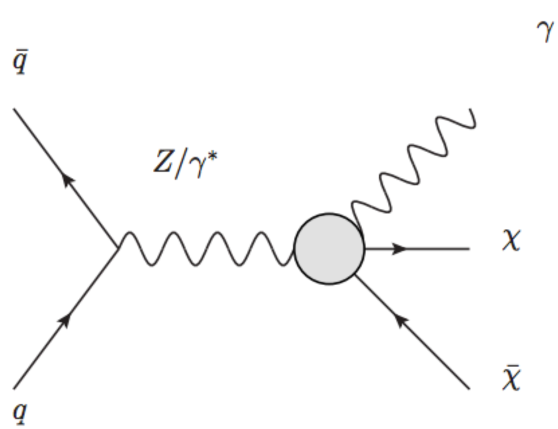
Famous peak in FermiLAT spectrum at E=130 GeV



Can we see that?

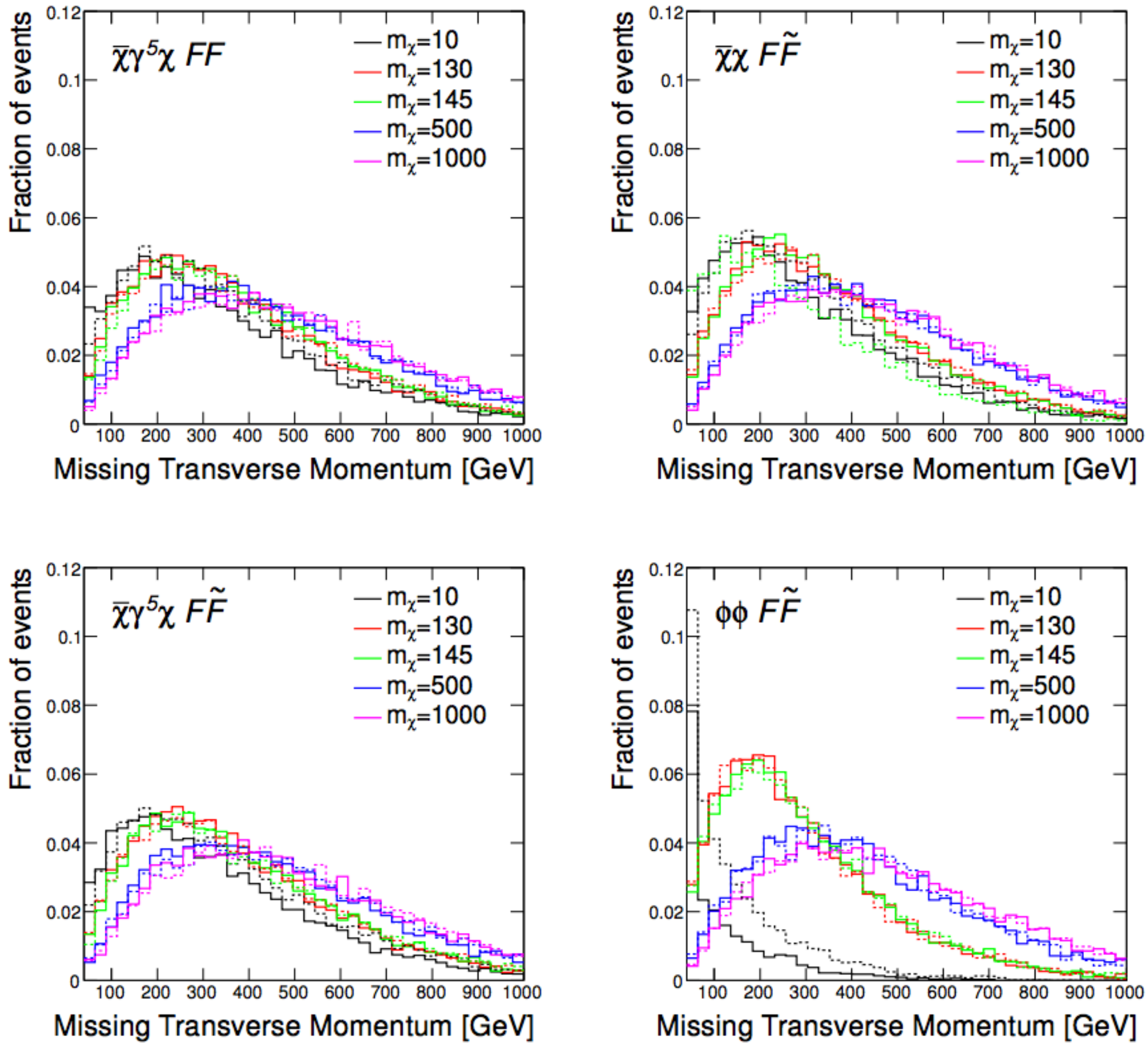


Mostly LHC looks for this



But the same data can tell us about this

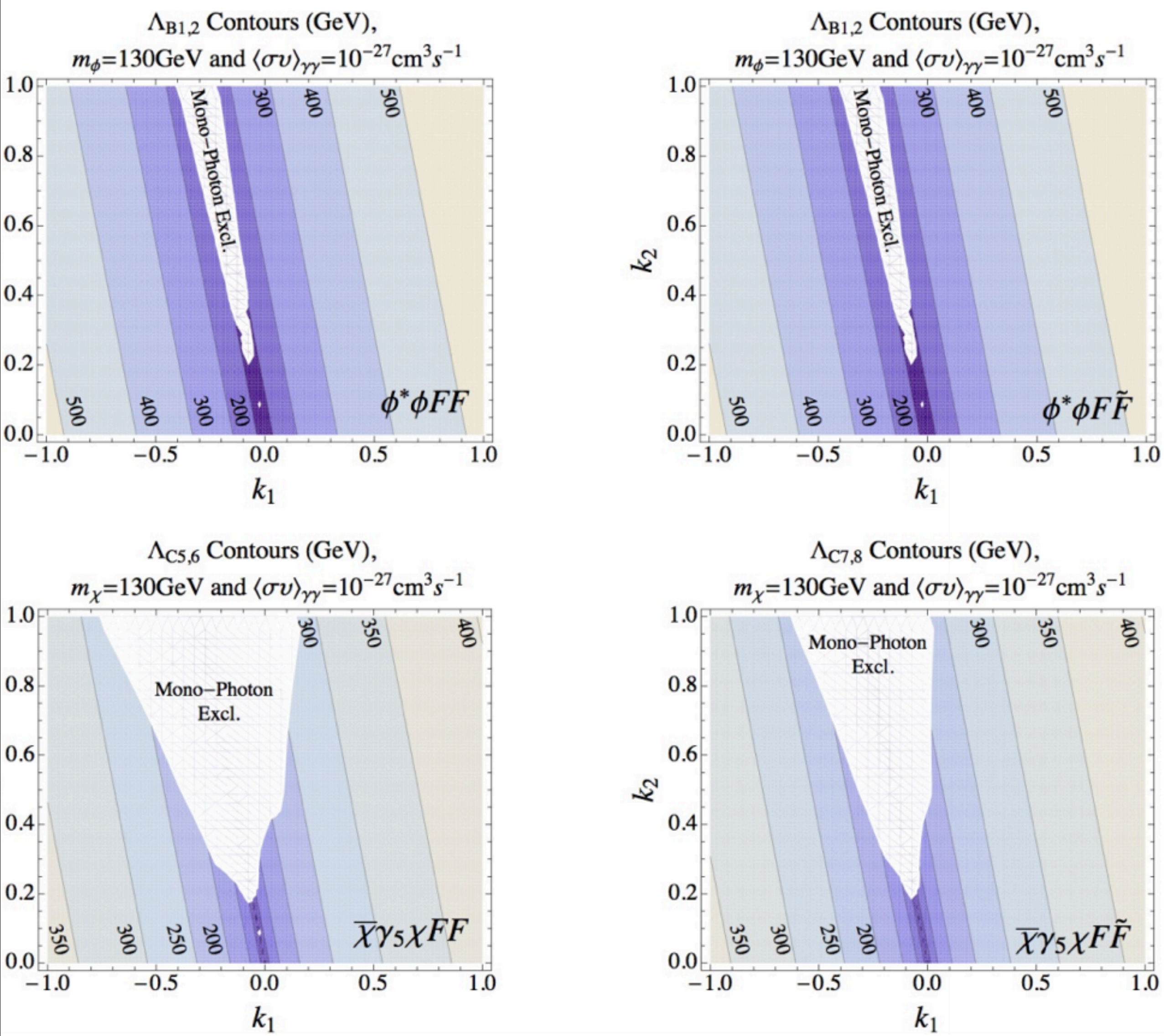
MET



Critical item is spectrum of MET

1307.5064

Results

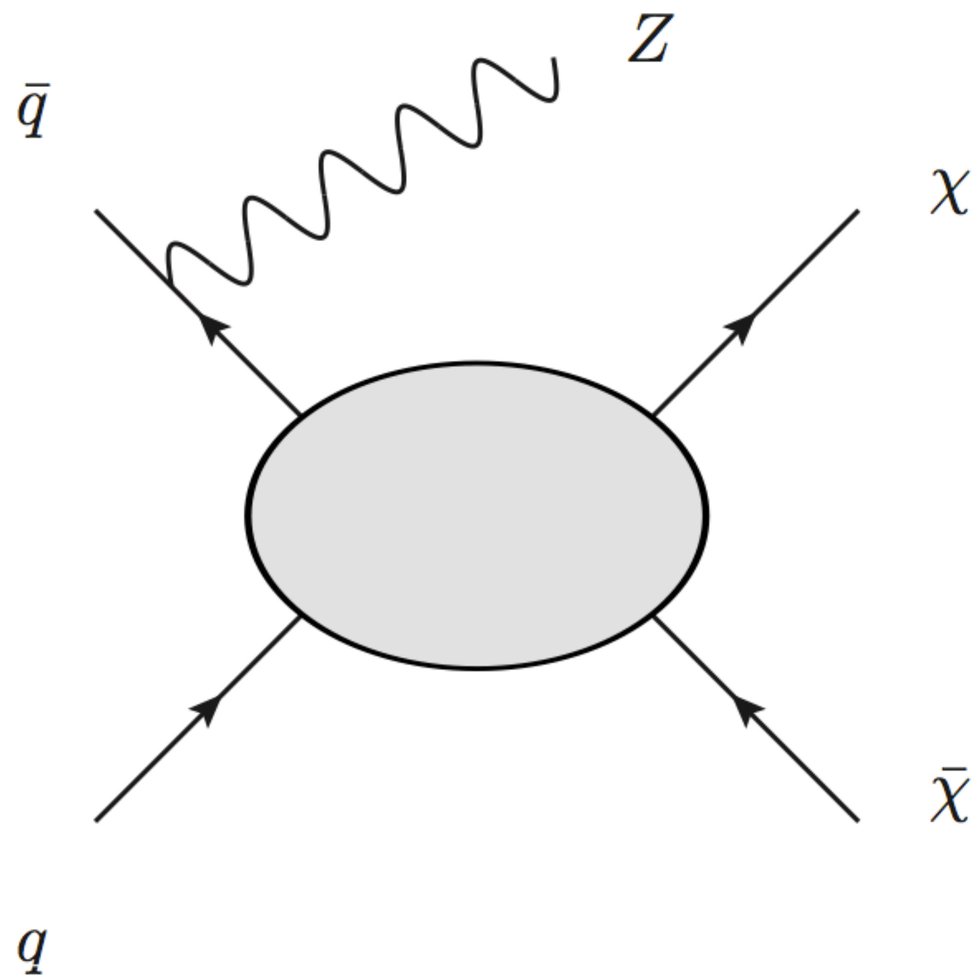


k1 and k2 control relative couplings to EW bosons

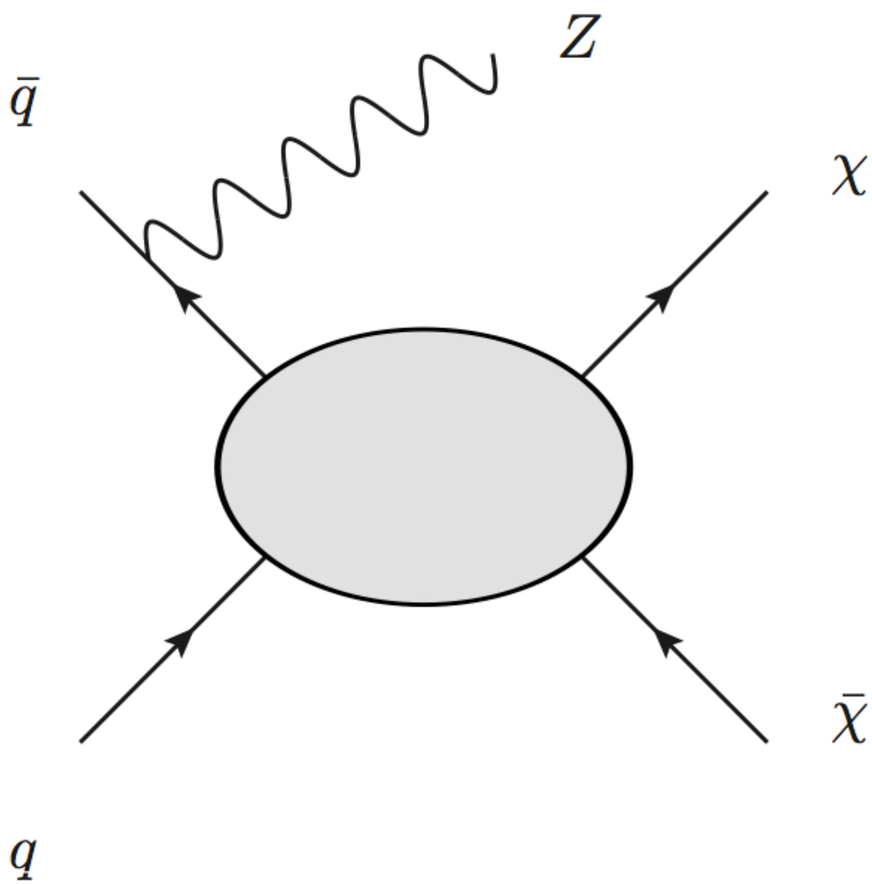
$$
\begin{aligned}
g_{WW} &= \frac{2k_2}{s_w^2\Lambda^{2-3}} \\
g_{ZZ} &= \frac{1}{4s_w^2\Lambda^{2-3}}\left(\frac{k_1 s_w^2}{c_w^2}+\frac{k_2 c_w^2}{s_w^2}\right) \\
g_{\gamma\gamma} &= \frac{1}{4c_w^2}\frac{k_1+k_2}{\Lambda^{2-3}} \\
g_{Z\gamma} &= \frac{1}{2s_w c_w\Lambda^{2-3}}\left(\frac{k_2}{s_w^2}-\frac{k_1}{c_w^2}\right),
\end{aligned}
$$

1307.5064

Mono-Z



The basic idea



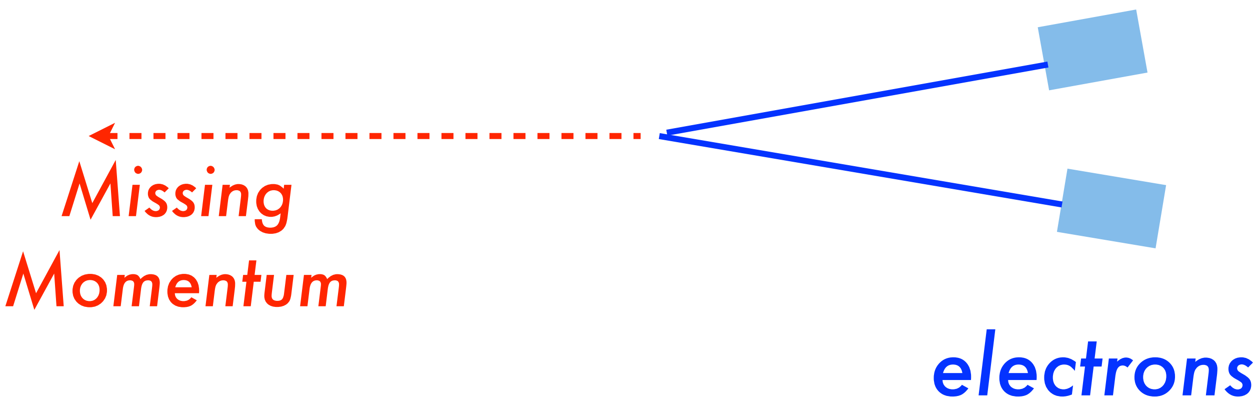
Final state:

Two WIMPs+Z

Detector signature

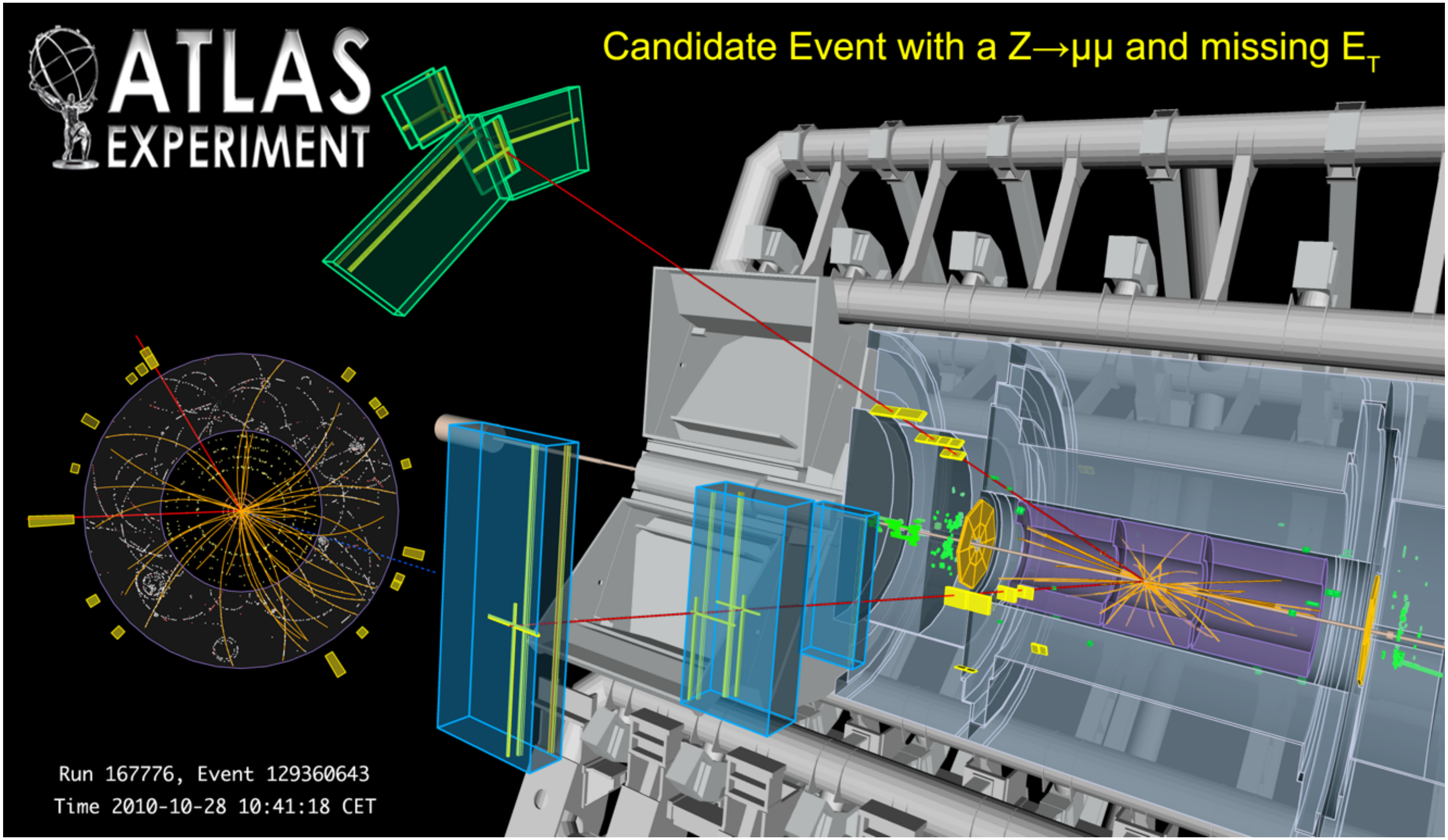
Z(→ll) + MET

Mono-Z leptonic

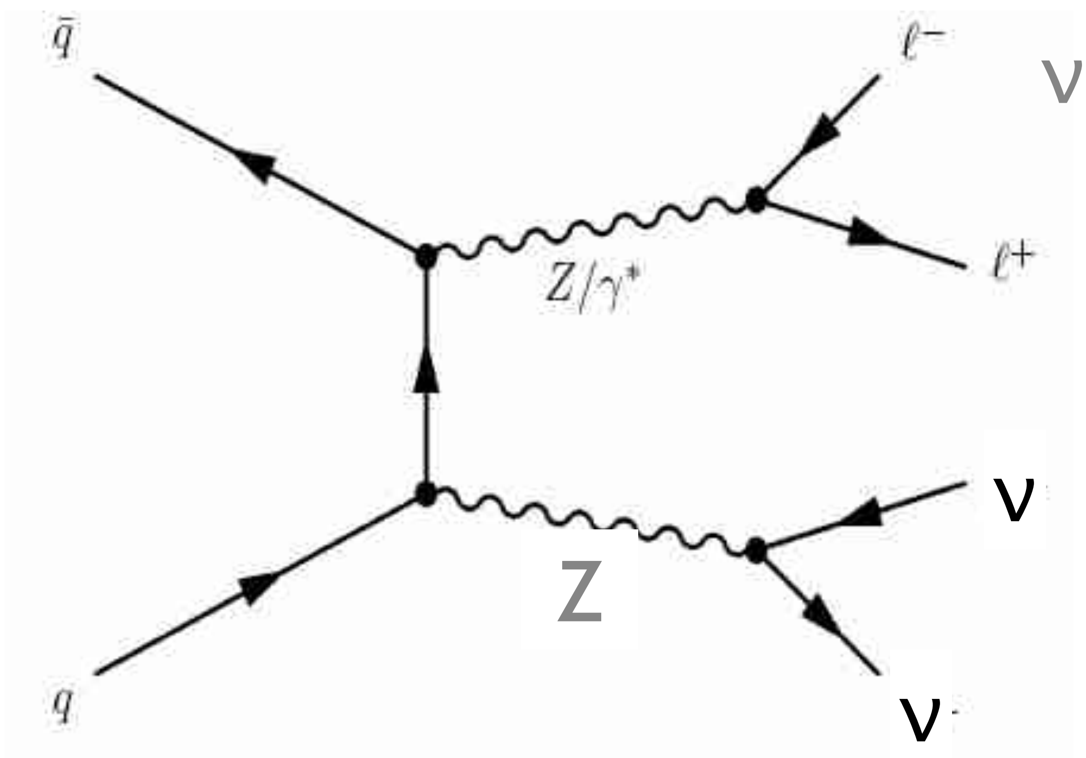


(muons too)

Mono-Z event


ATLAS
EXPERIMENT
Candidate Event with a Z→μμ and missing E_T
Run 167776, Event 129360643
Time 2010-10-28 10:41:18 CET

Backgrounds



Final state:

Z + MET

Process:

ZZ → llνν

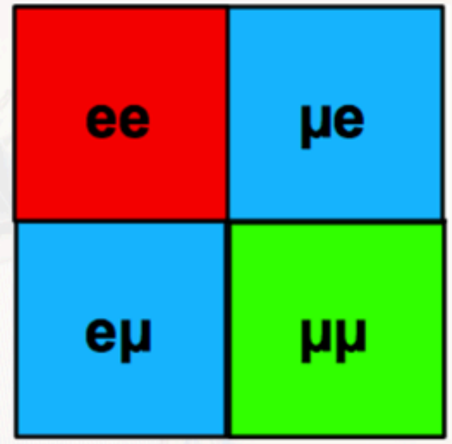
Others:

WZ,WW,tt

Wt,Z tt,WZ+jets

WW, tt, and Z→ττ backgrounds

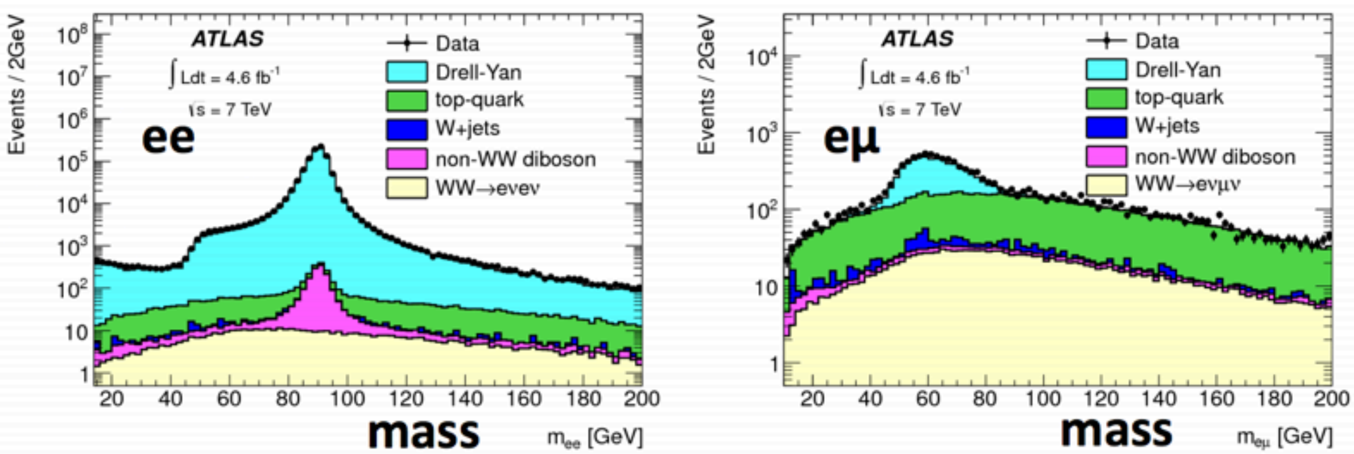
- *Data-driven* background estimate
  - Lower systematic uncertainty
- WW, tt, Wt, and Z→ττ backgrounds contribute to the ee and μμ signal regions **and** eμ region
  - ee:μμ:eμ as 1:1:2
- Correct for different lepton reconstruction efficiencies



from WW cross section paper "Phys. Rev. D 87, 112001 (2013)"

$$N_{ee}^{\text{bkg}} = \frac{1}{2} \times N_{e\mu}^{\text{data,sub}} \times k$$

- k=ratio of avg. elec and muon reconstruction efficiency

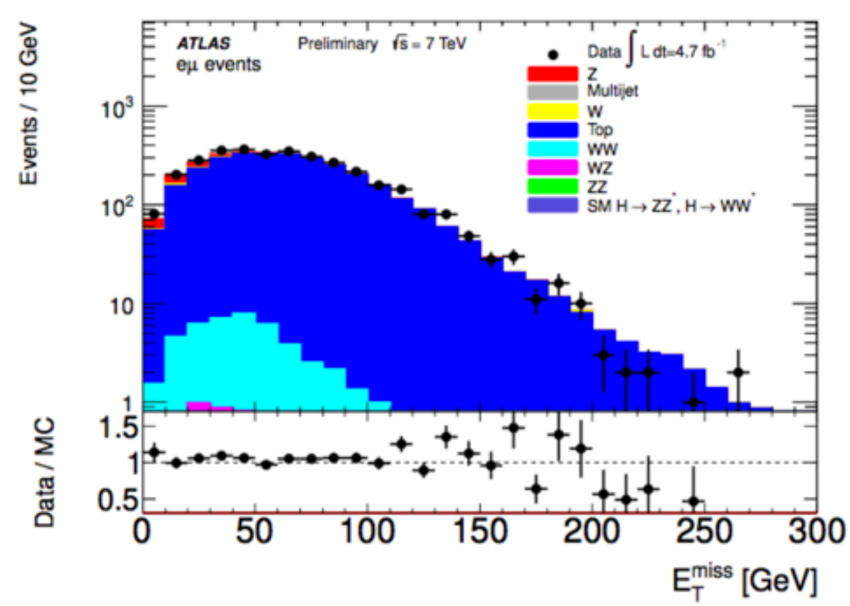


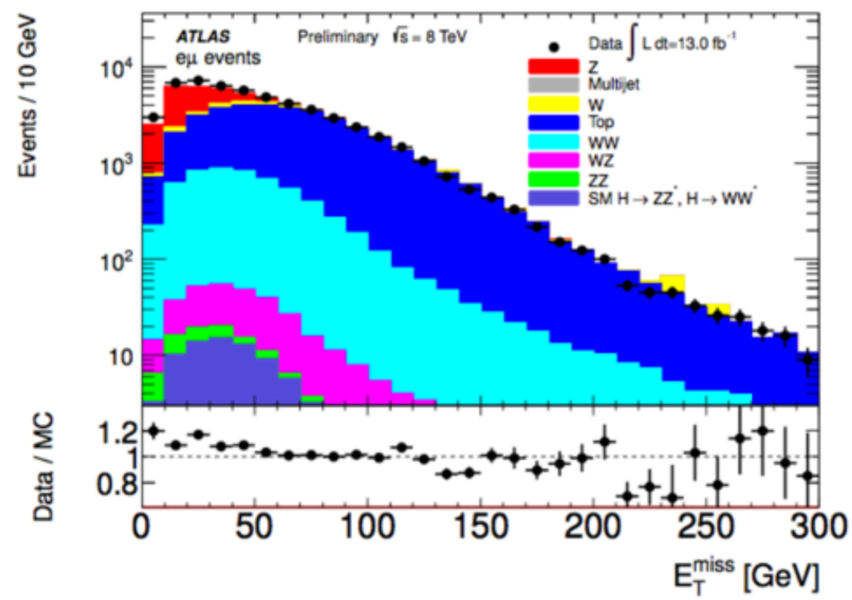
From A. Nelson

1404.0051

WW, tt, and Z→ττ backgrounds

- Find eμ events satisfying analysis cuts
- Subtract non-WW, tt, Wt, and Z→ττ backgrounds to get $N_{e\mu}$
  - other diboson, W+jets
- Systematic uncertainties
  - Includes:
    - Statistical uncertainty, $N_{e\mu}$
    - Efficiency correction factor, k
    - Systematics on MC subtraction
  - ~75% for mono-Z





From A. Nelson

1404.0051

Selection

two OSSF leptons, pt>20

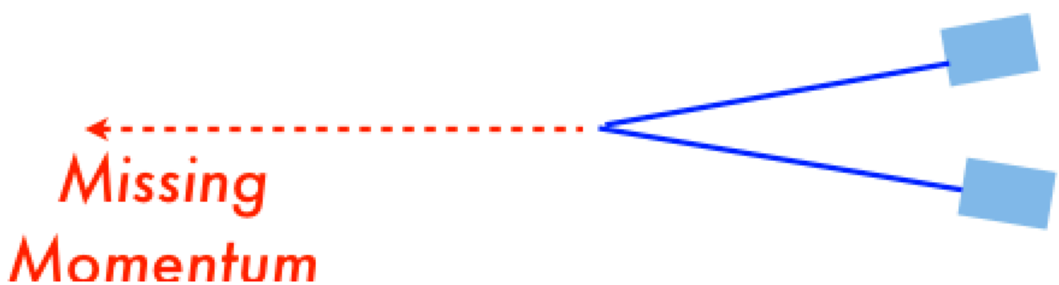
m_{LL} in 76-106 (near m_Z)

dphi(MET, pT_{LL}) > 2.5

$|p_T(\ell\ell) - \not{E}_T|/p_T(\ell\ell) < 0.5$

veto jet, 3rd lepton

MET > 150,250,350,400



1404.0051

Data

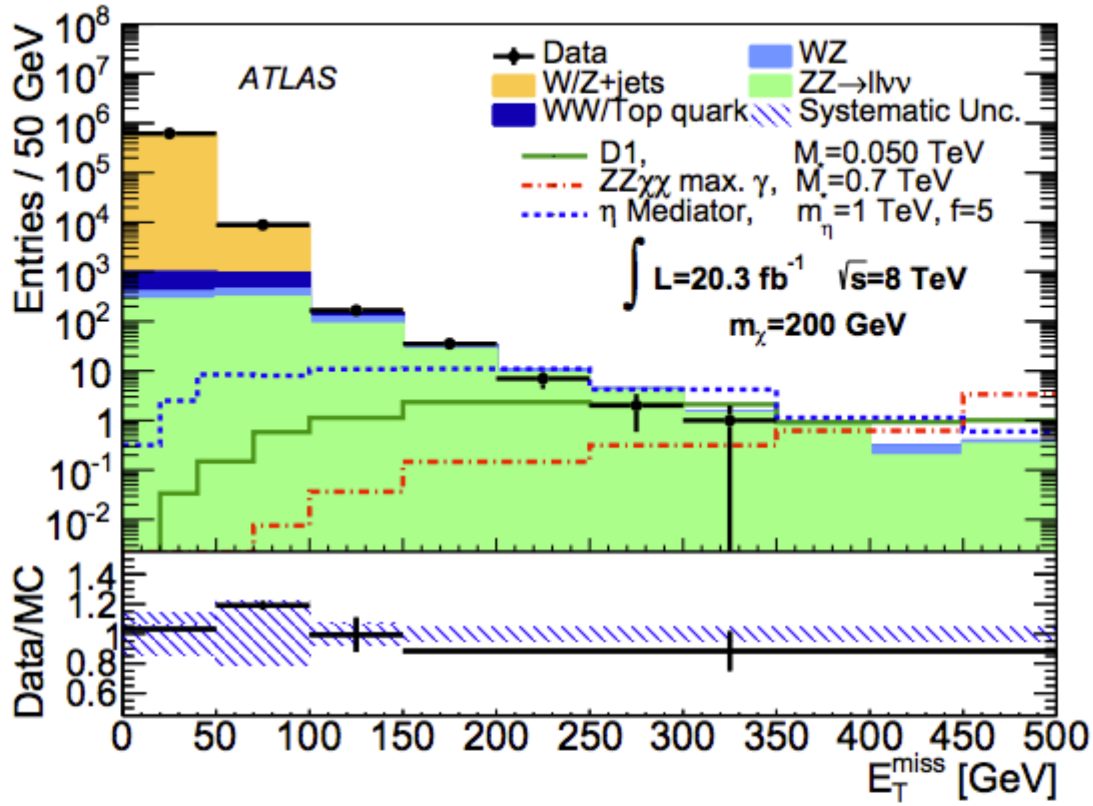
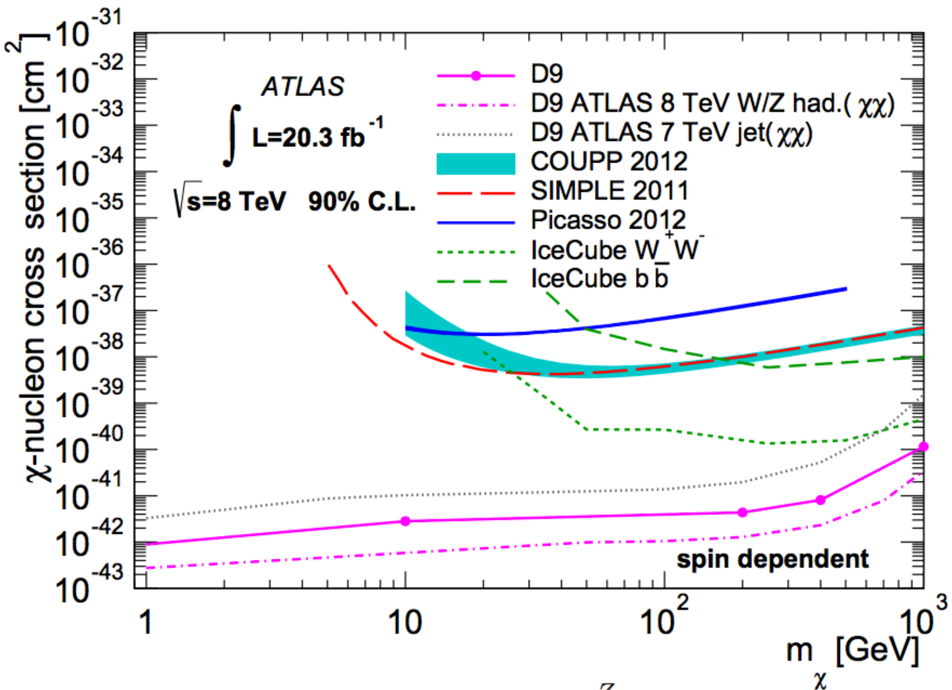


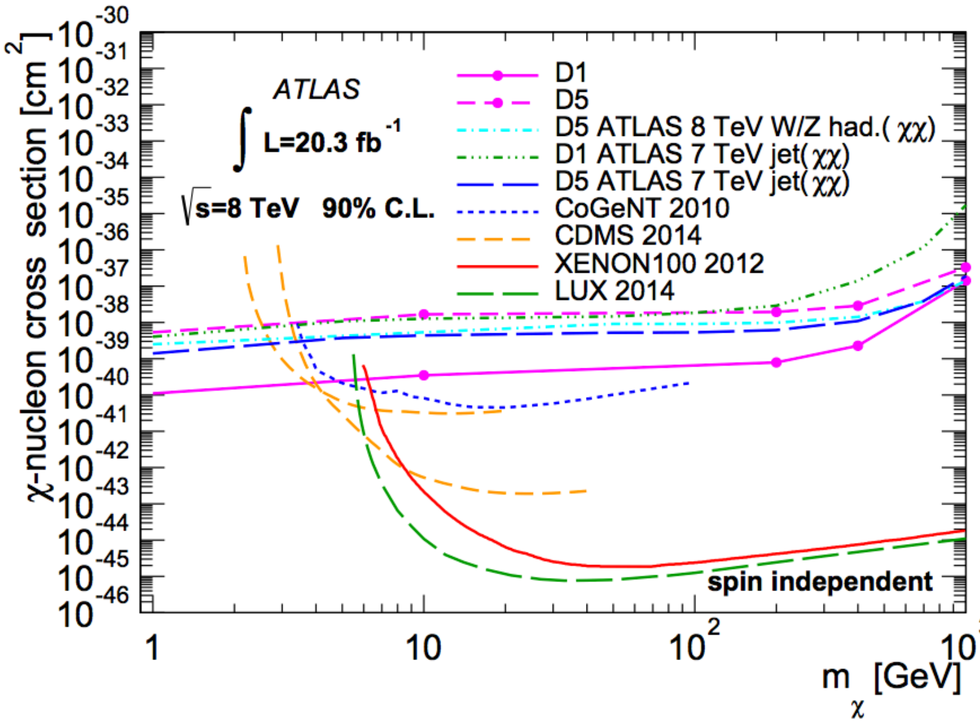
FIG. 11: $\not{E}_T$ distribution of the ATLAS mono-Z with $Z \to \ell\ell$ search [76].

1404.0051

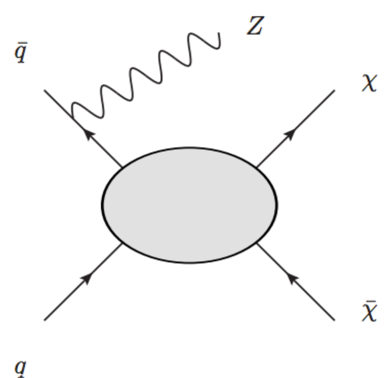
Limits



ATLAS
∫ L=20.3 fb^-1
√s=8 TeV 90% C.L.
D9
D9 ATLAS 8 TeV W/Z had.(χχ)
D9 ATLAS 7 TeV jet(χχ)
COUPP 2012
SIMPLE 2011
Picasso 2012
IceCube W+W-
IceCube b b̄
spin dependent
χ-nucleon cross section [cm²]
m_χ [GeV]

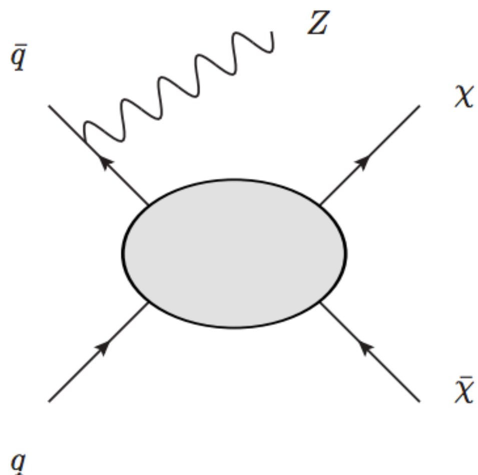


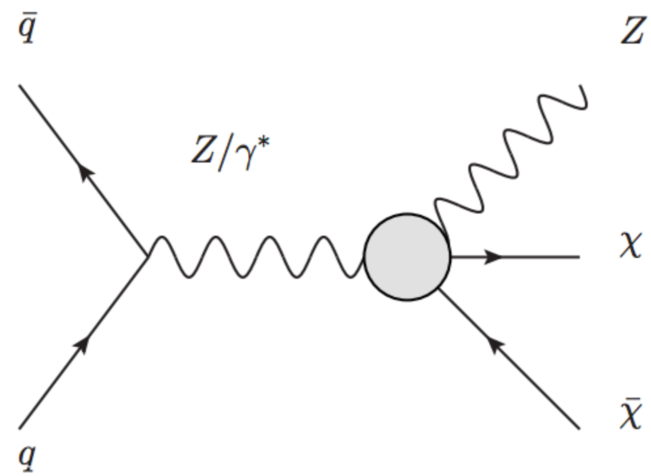
ATLAS
∫ L=20.3 fb^-1
√s=8 TeV 90% C.L.
D1
D5
D5 ATLAS 8 TeV W/Z had.(χχ)
D1 ATLAS 7 TeV jet(χχ)
D5 ATLAS 7 TeV jet(χχ)
CoGeNT 2010
CDMS 2014
XENON100 2012
LUX 2014
spin independent
χ-nucleon cross section [cm²]
m_χ [GeV]

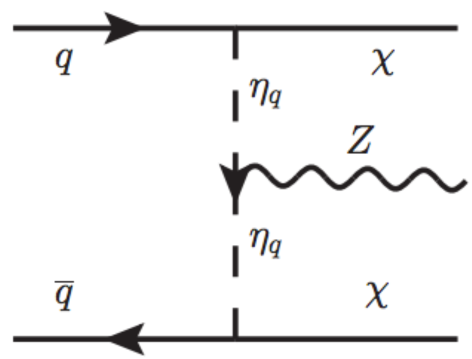


q̄
Z
χ
χ̄
q

Models

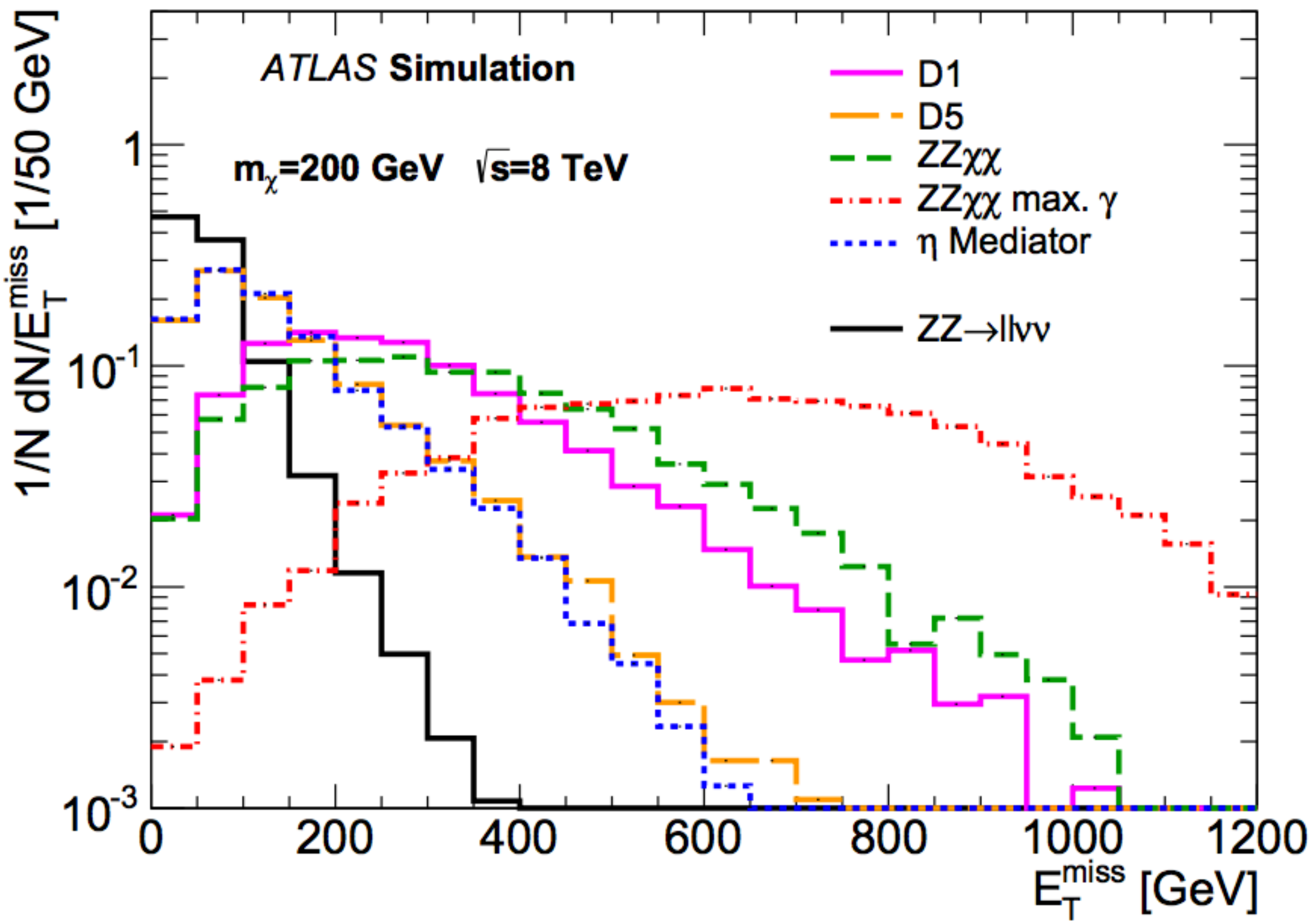






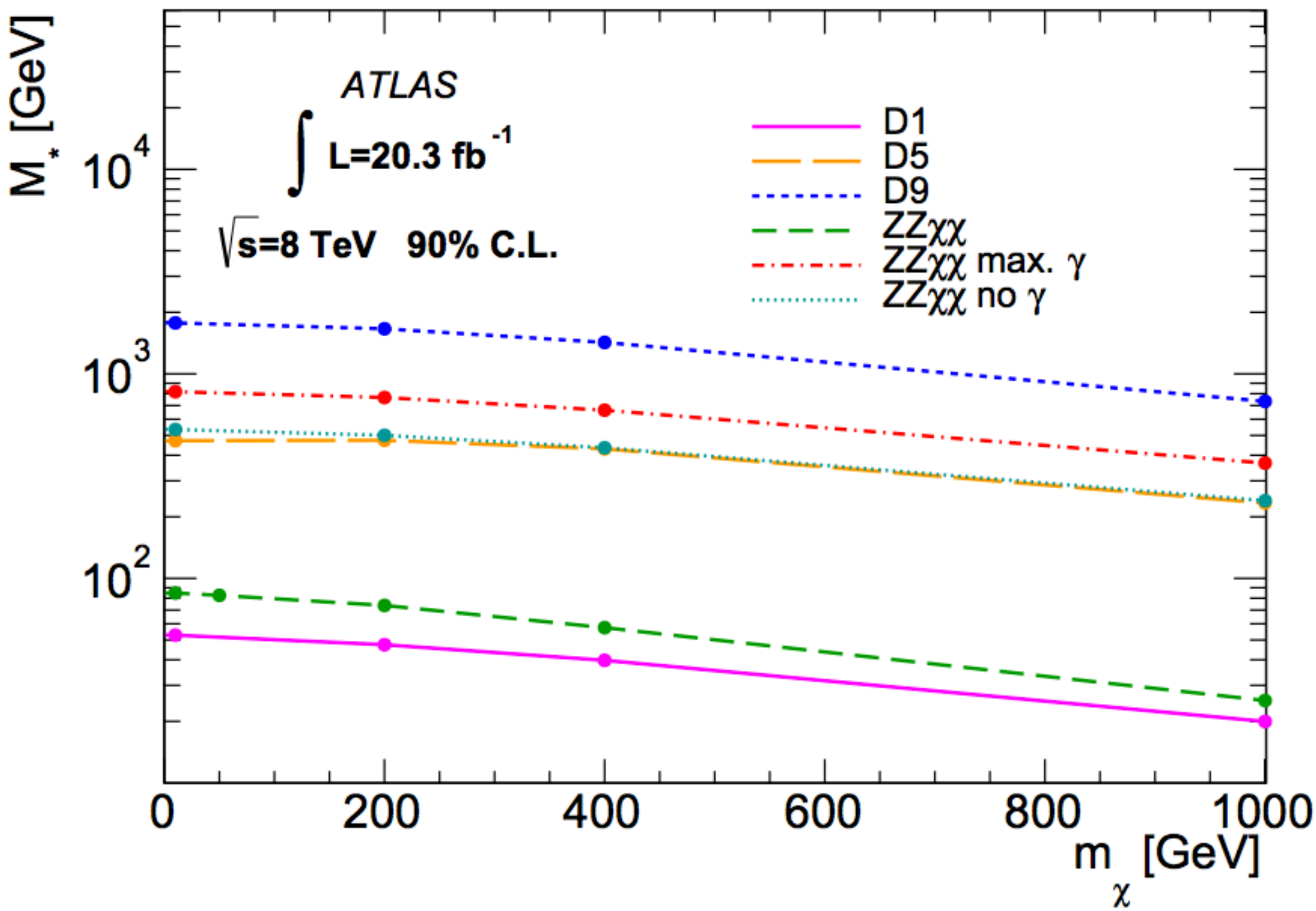
1209.0231

MET shapes

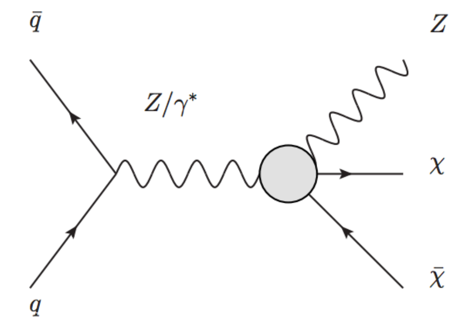


ATLAS Simulation
m_χ=200 GeV $\sqrt{s}$=8 TeV
D1
D5
ZZχχ
ZZχχ max. γ
η Mediator
ZZ→llνν
1/N dN/E_T^{miss} [1/50 GeV]
1
10^{-1}
10^{-2}
10^{-3}
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
E_T^{miss} [GeV]

ZZxx limits

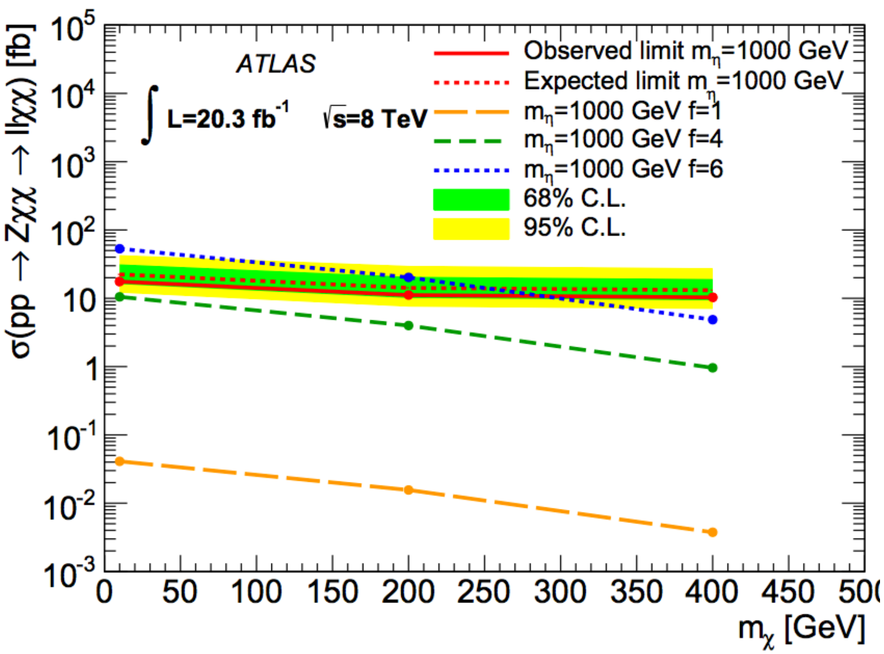


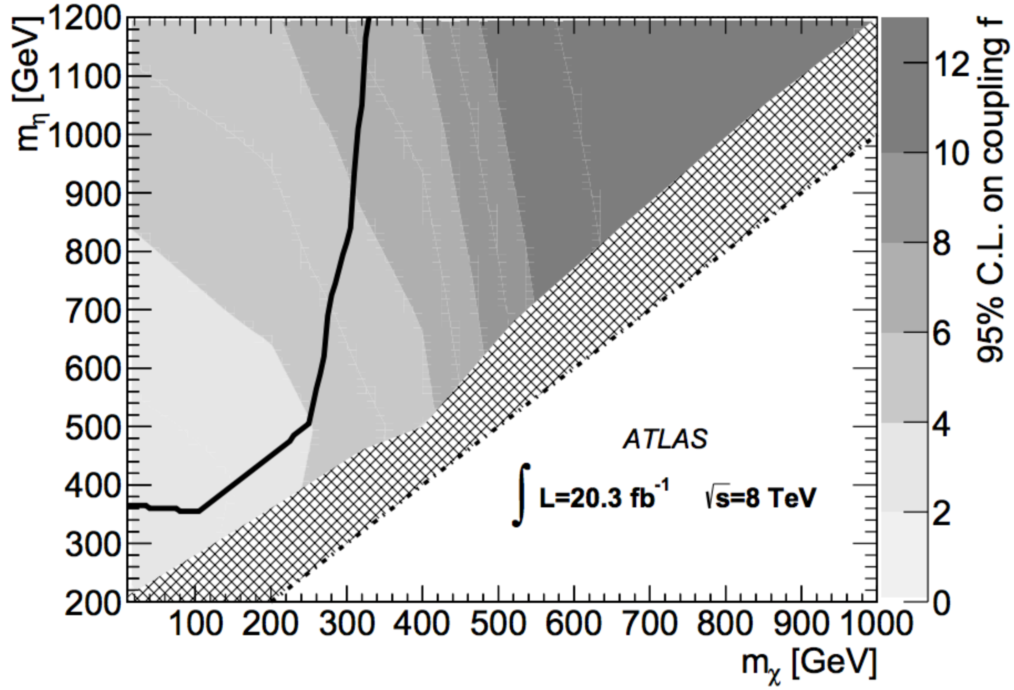
ATLAS
∫ L=20.3 fb⁻¹
√s=8 TeV 90% C.L.
D1
D5
D9
ZZχχ
ZZχχ max. γ
ZZχχ no γ
M* [GeV]
m χ [GeV]
0
200
400
600
800
1000

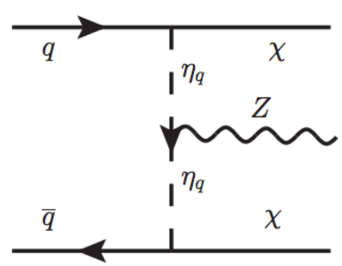


q̄
q
Z/γ*
Z
χ
χ̄

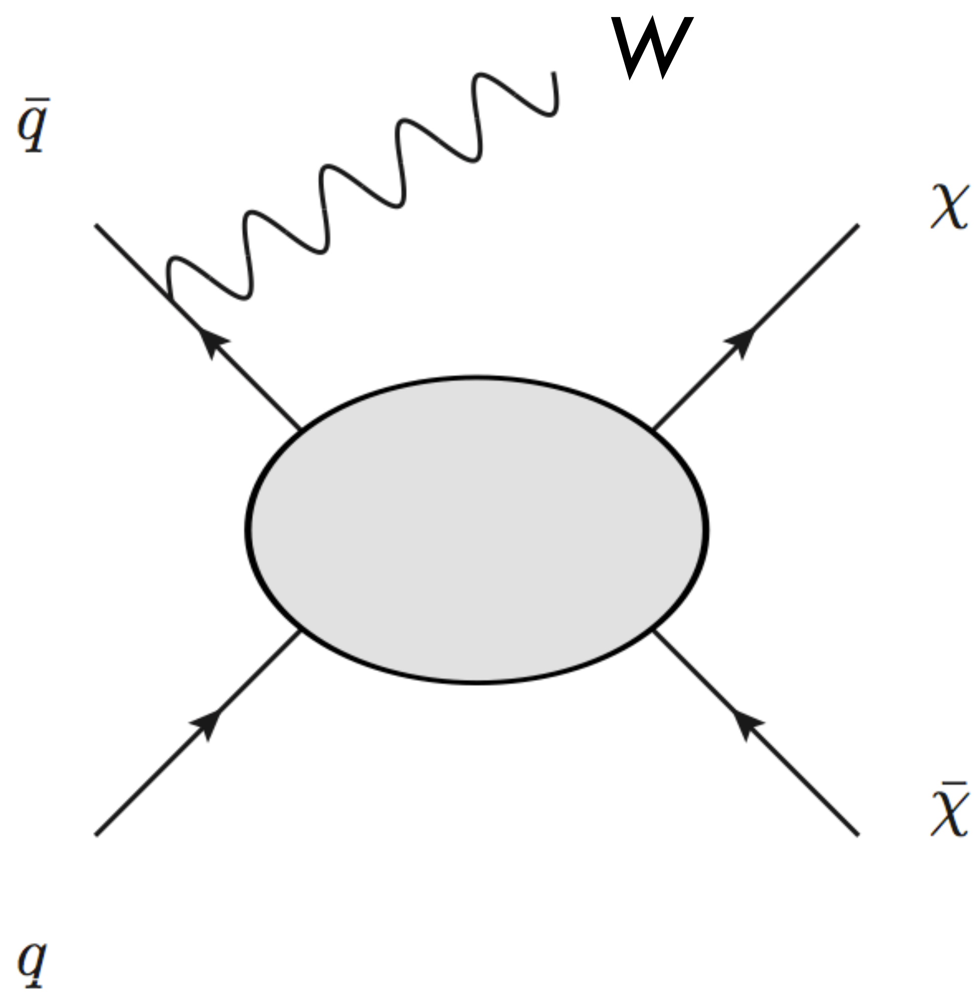
Simplified Model limits



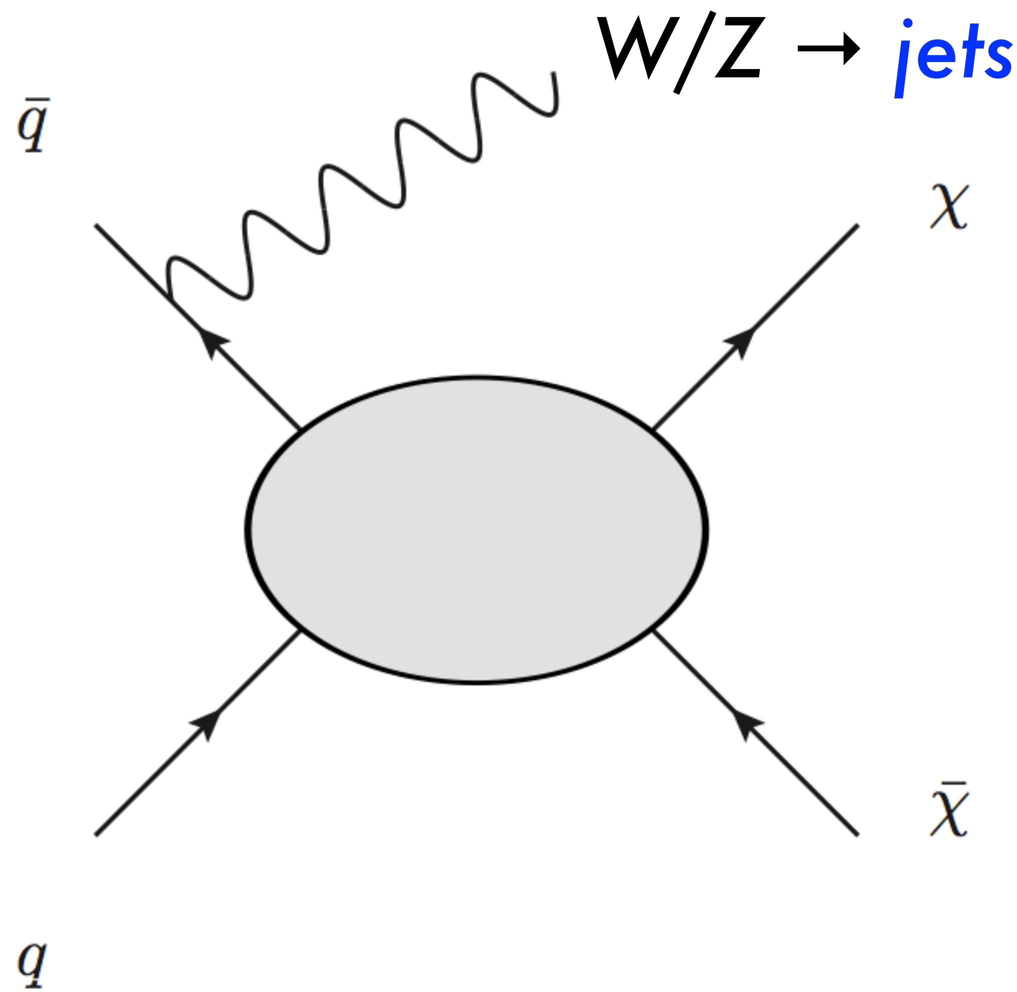




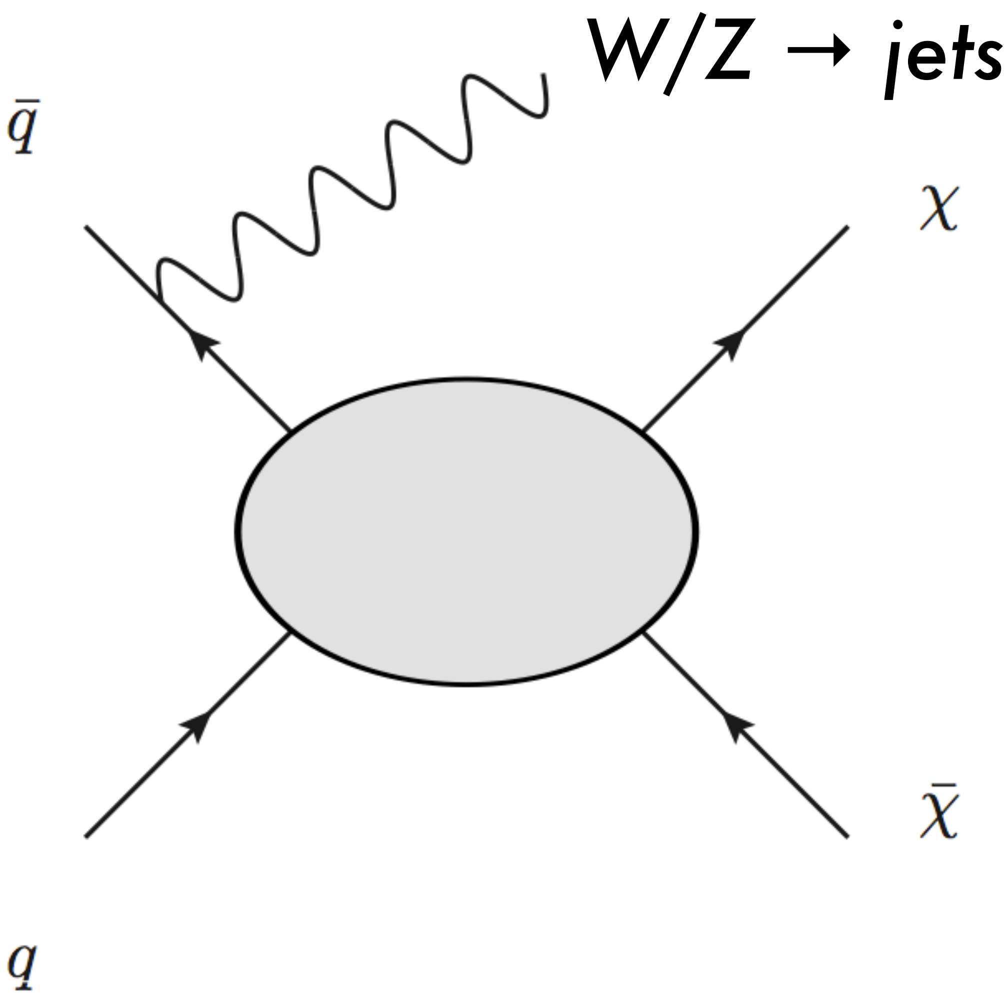
Mono-W



Mono-W



The basic idea



Final state:

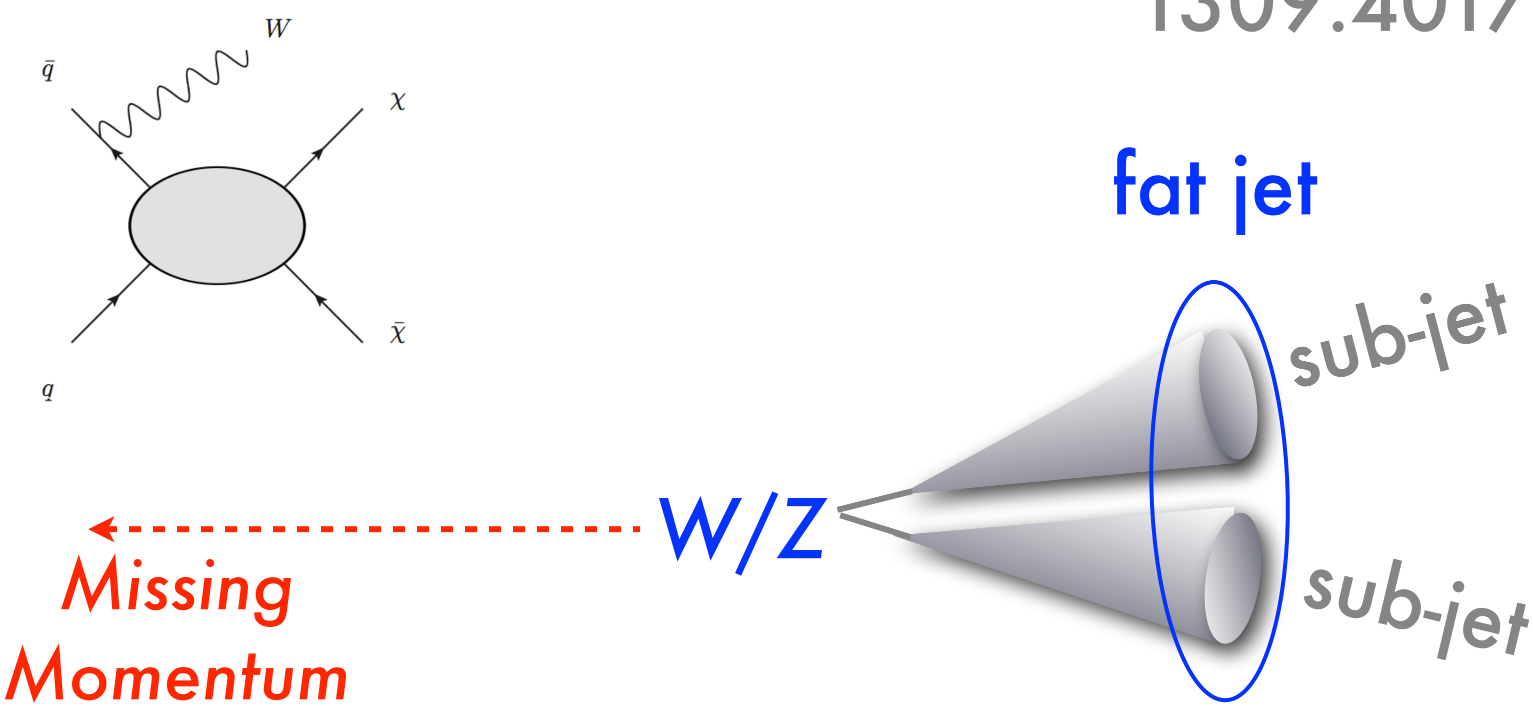
Two WIMPs+two jets

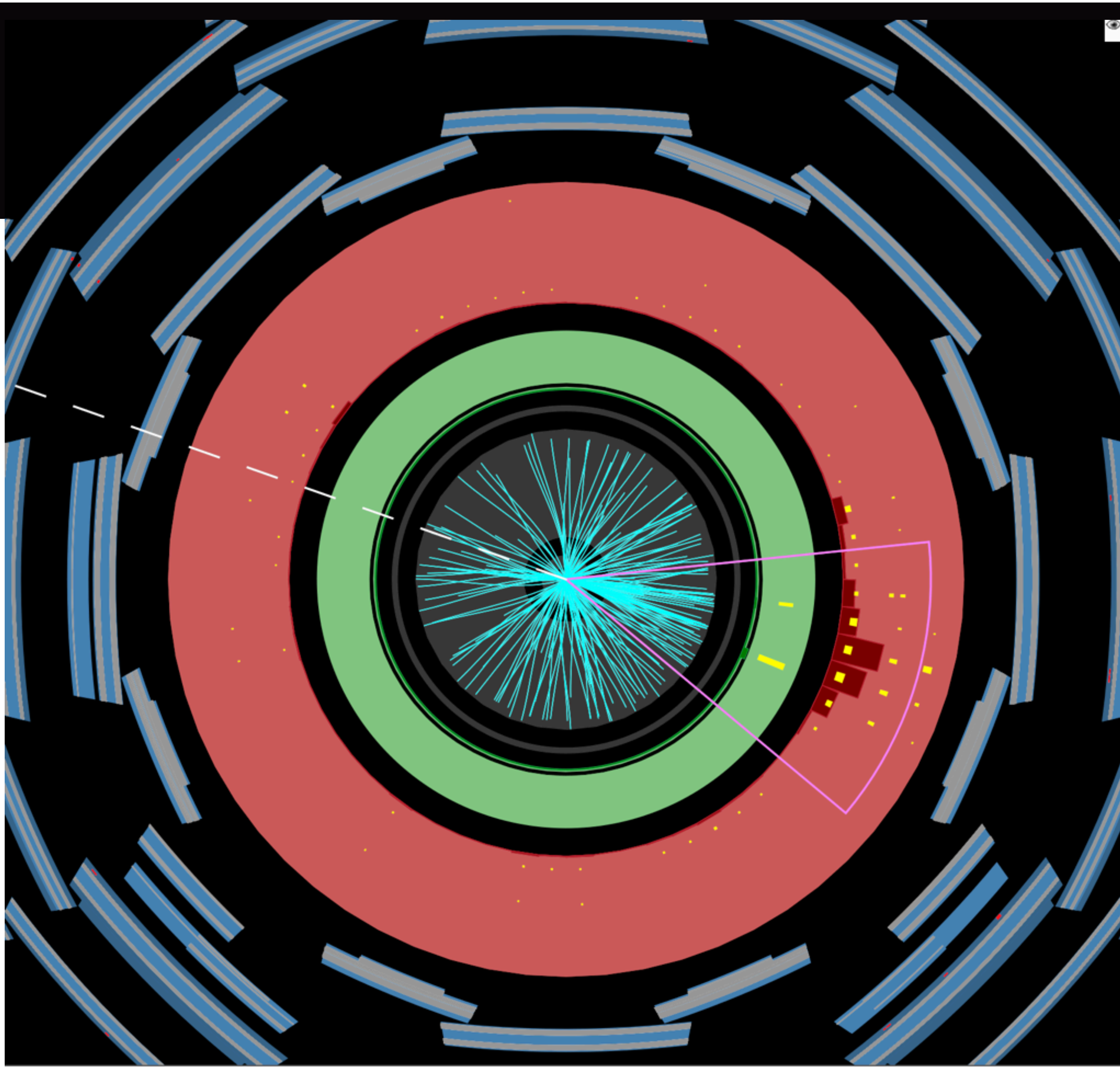
Detector signature

jj + MET

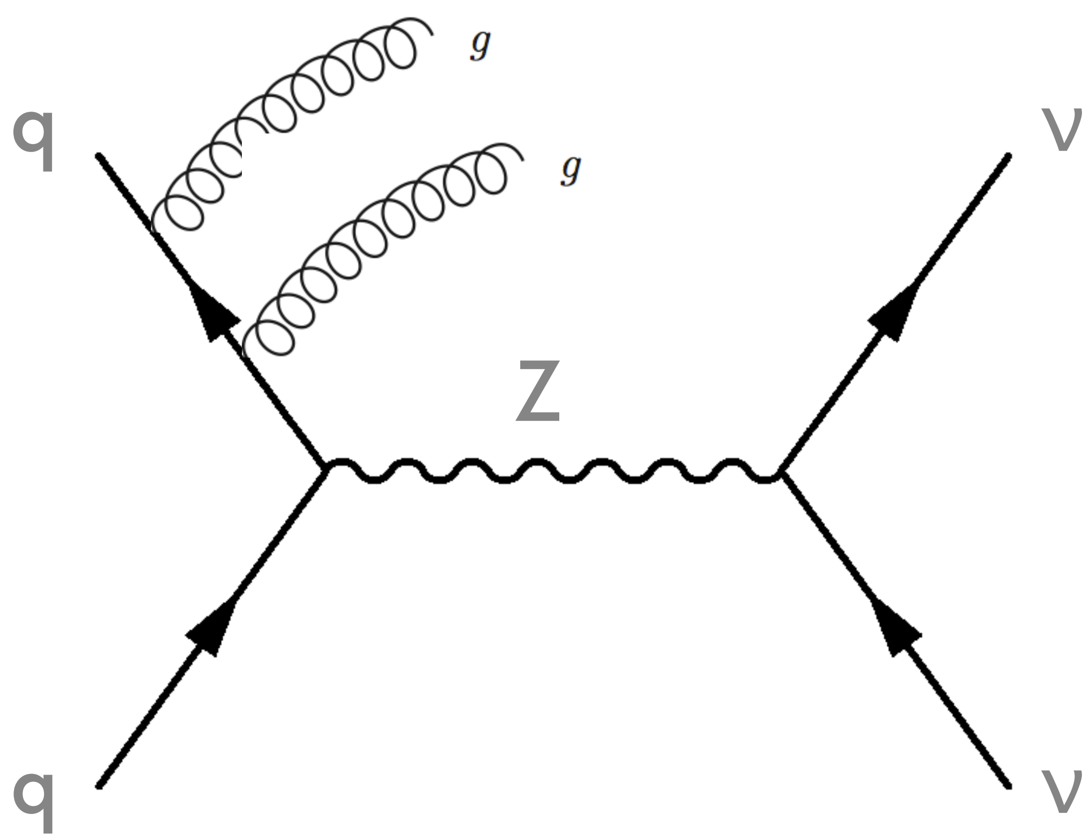
Mono-heavy jet

1309.4017 (PRL)





Backgrounds



Final state:

jets + MET

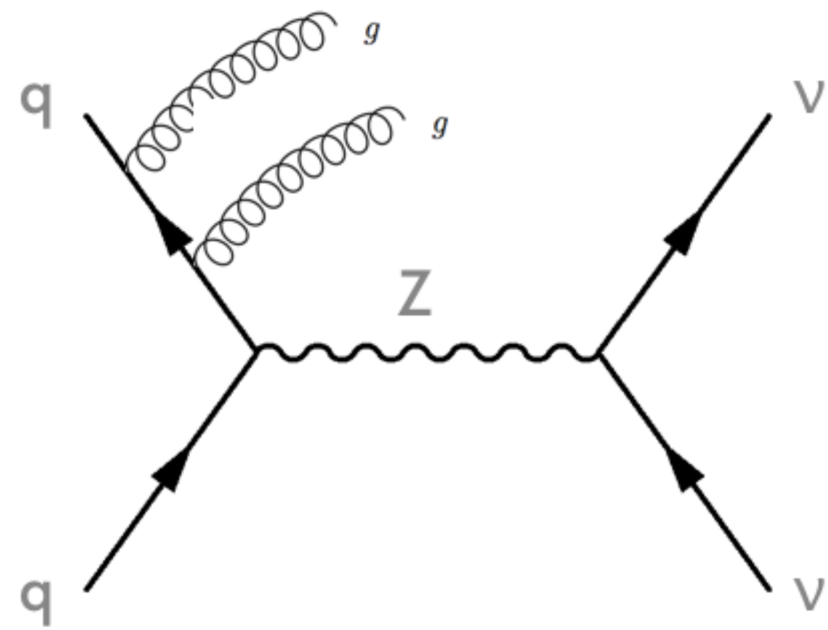
Process:

Z → ν ν, with jets

Backgrounds

How to estimate?

Idea: theory cross-section σ
efficiency ε from MC
$N = L \times \sigma \times \varepsilon$



Problem: very large theory uncertainties

Background estimate

Signal	Control	Validation
0 leptons 2 jets MET	1 lepton 2 jets MET	2 leptons 2 jets MET
$W \to l\nu$ $Z \to \nu\nu$	$W \to l\nu$ $Z \to ll$	$Z \to ll$

Selection

1 fat jet with p_T>250

M_{jj} in 50-120

$\sqrt{y}$>0.4

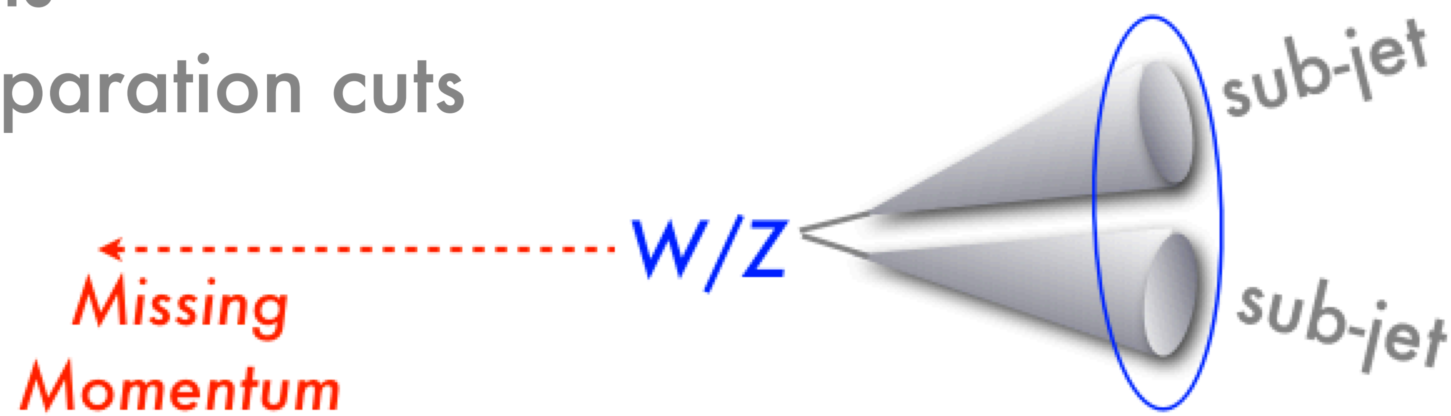
MET > 350,500

<= 1 narrow jet pt>40

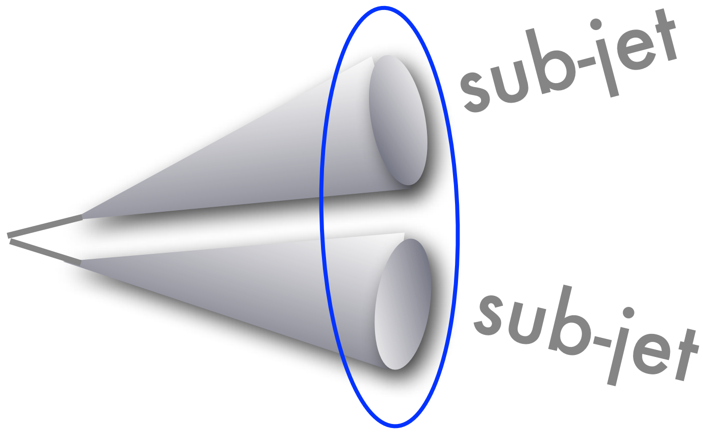
veto leptons

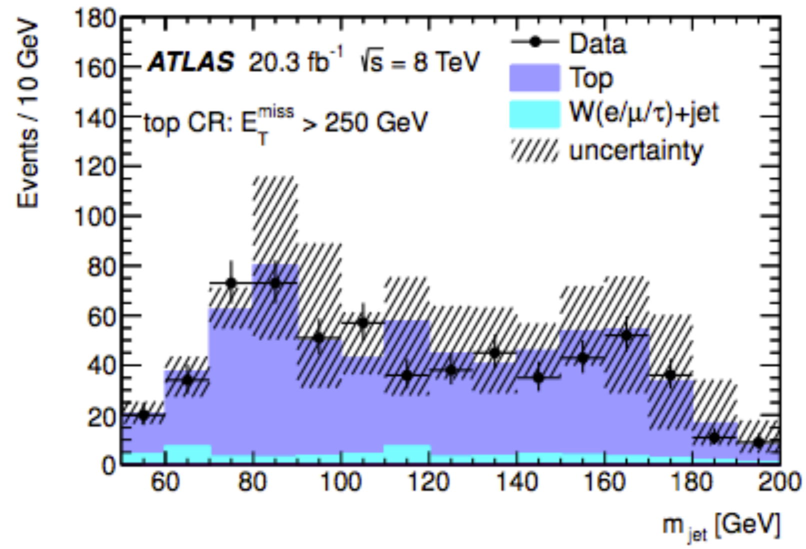
angular separation cuts

$$\sqrt{y} = \min(p_{\mathrm{T1}}, p_{\mathrm{T2}})\Delta R / m_{\mathrm{jet}}$$



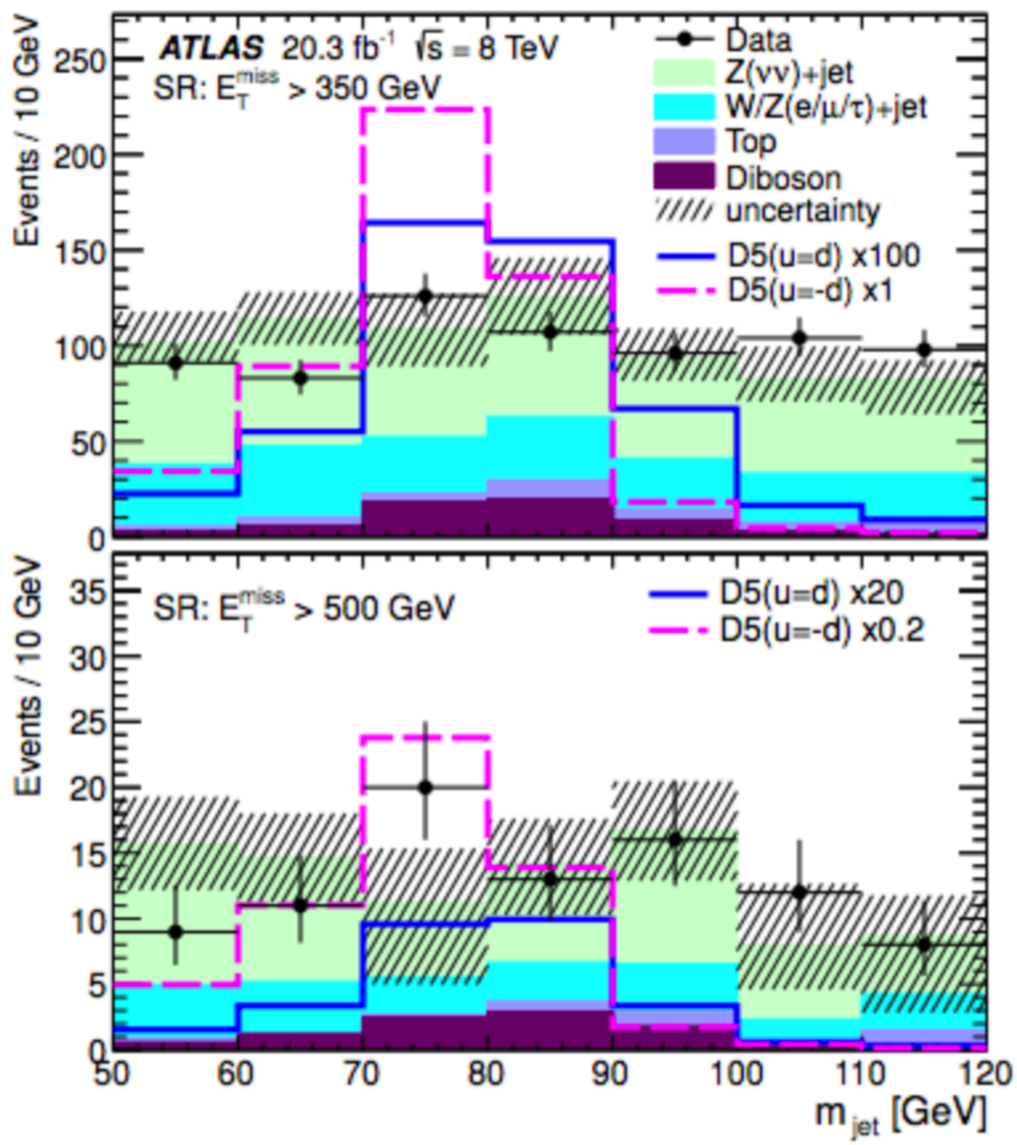
Jet mass





Verify we can see W→jj when we know it is there!

Data



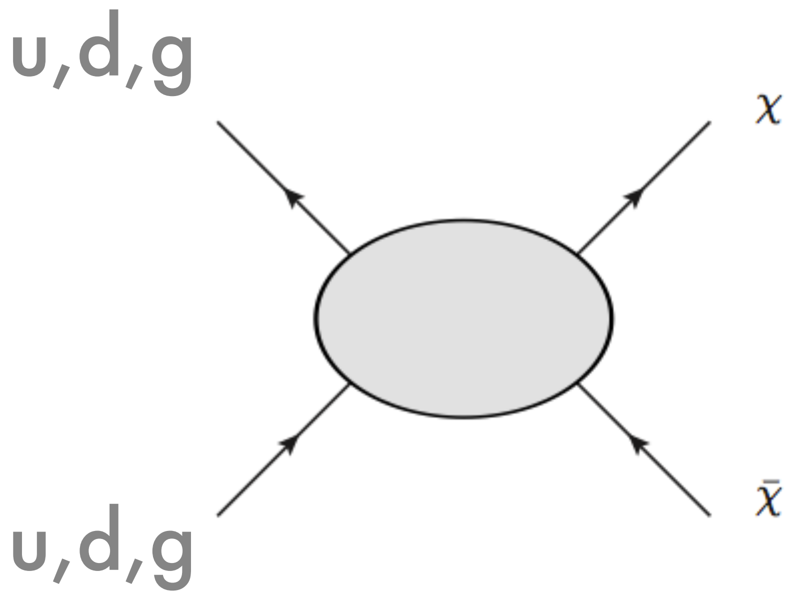
ATLAS 20.3 fb-1 √s = 8 TeV
SR: E_T^miss > 350 GeV
Data
Z(νν)+jet
W/Z(e/μ/τ)+jet
Top
Diboson
uncertainty
D5(u=d) x100
D5(u=-d) x1
SR: E_T^miss > 500 GeV
D5(u=d) x20
D5(u=-d) x0.2
Events / 10 GeV
m_jet [GeV]

Data

Process	$E_T^{miss} > 350$ GeV	$E_T^{miss} > 500$ GeV
$Z \to \nu\bar{\nu}$	402^{+39}_{-34}	54^{+8}_{-10}
$W \to \ell^{\pm}\nu,\ Z \to \ell^{\pm}\ell^{\mp}$	210^{+20}_{-18}	22^{+4}_{-5}
WW, WZ, ZZ	57^{+11}_{-8}	$9.1^{+1.3}_{-1.1}$
$t\bar{t}$, single t	39^{+10}_{-4}	$3.7^{+1.7}_{-1.3}$
Total	707^{+48}_{-38}	89^{+9}_{-12}
Data	705	89

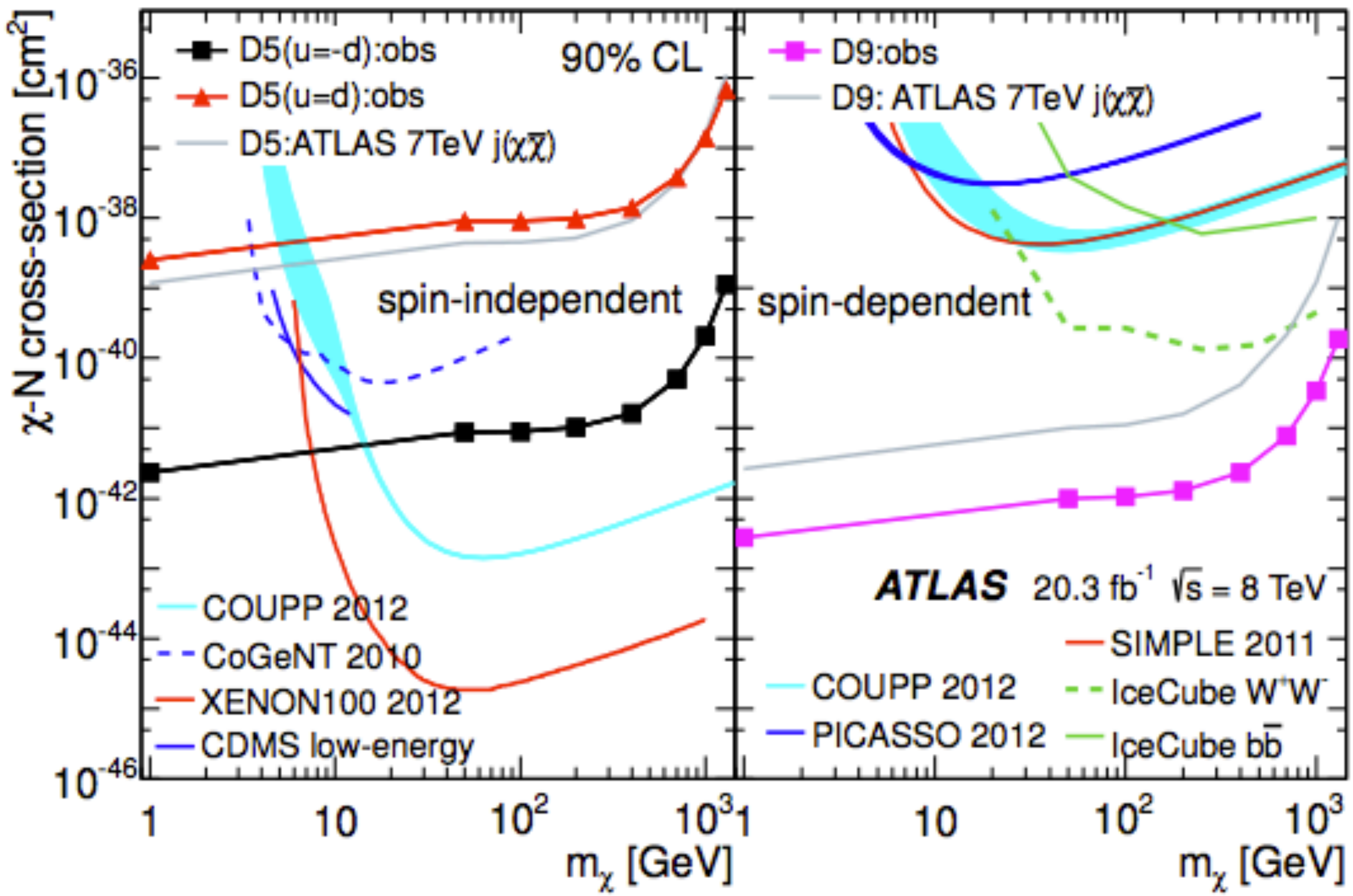
Collider power

Unique possibility



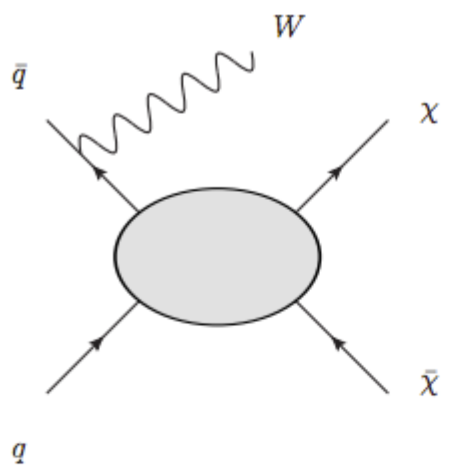
to probe **up-type, down-type** and **gluon** couplings

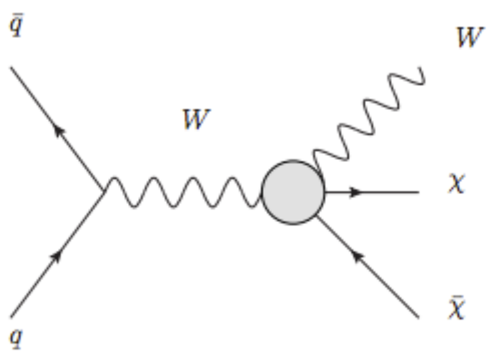
DM limits

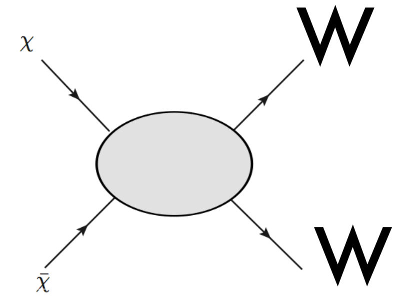


D5(u=-d):obs
D5(u=d):obs
D5:ATLAS 7TeV j(χχ̄)
90% CL
spin-independent
COUPP 2012
CoGeNT 2010
XENON100 2012
CDMS low-energy
D9:obs
D9: ATLAS 7TeV j(χχ̄)
spin-dependent
ATLAS 20.3 fb^{-1} $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV
SIMPLE 2011
COUPP 2012
IceCube W^+W^-
PICASSO 2012
IceCube $b\bar{b}$
χ-N cross-section [cm^2]
10^{-36}
10^{-38}
10^{-40}
10^{-42}
10^{-44}
10^{-46}
1
10
10^2
10^3
m_χ [GeV]

Reinterpret







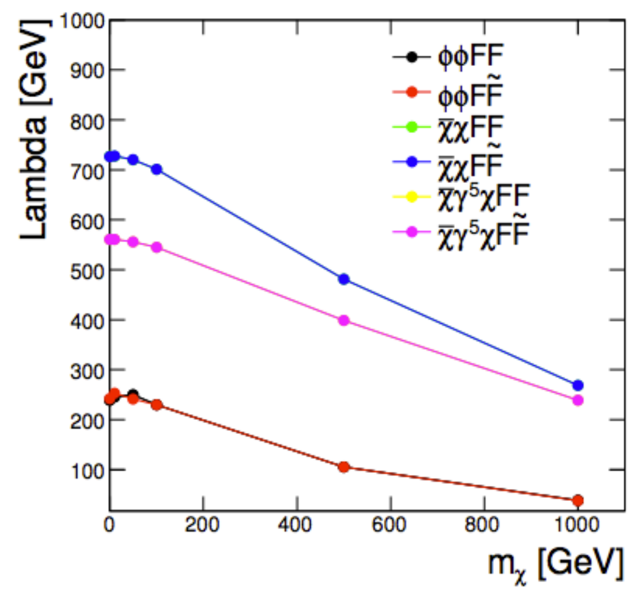
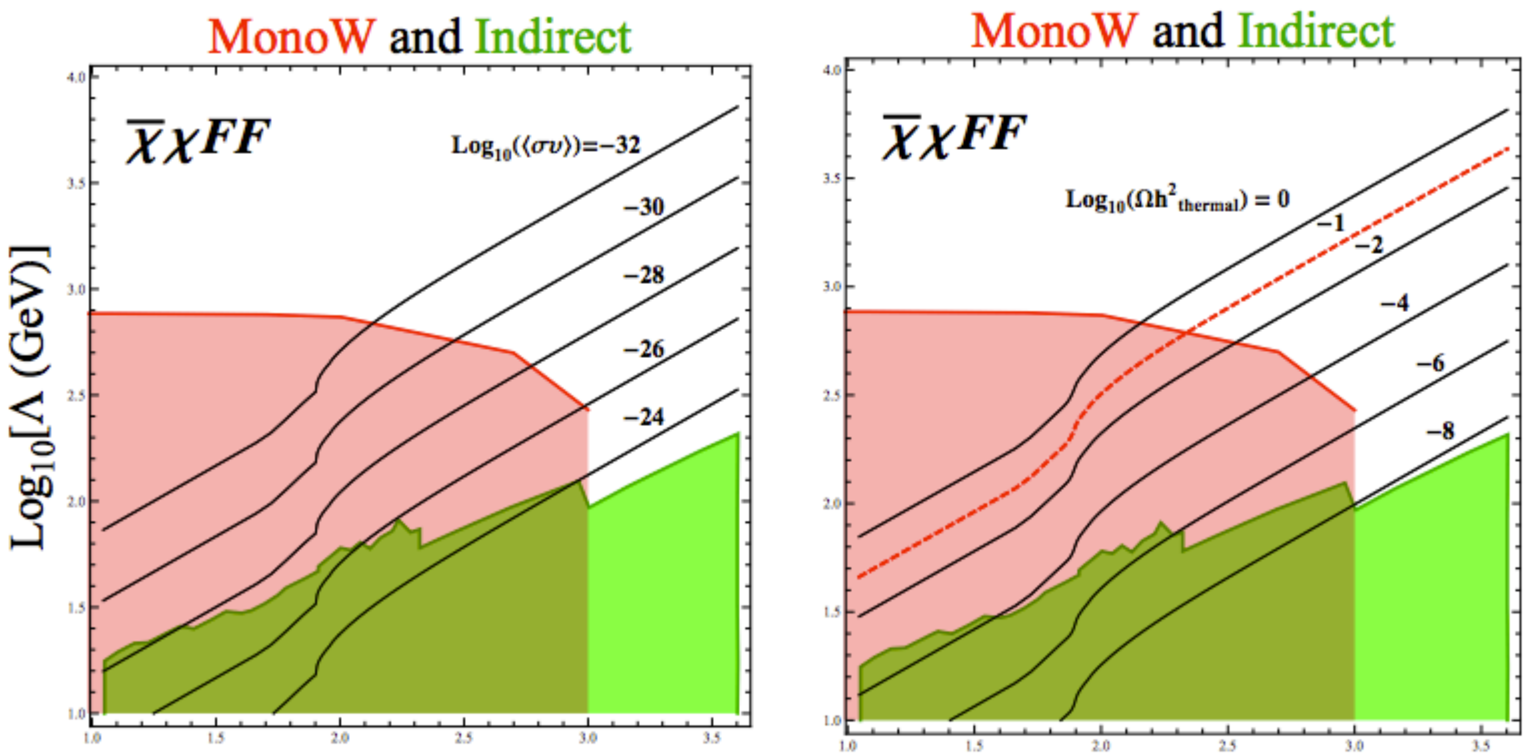


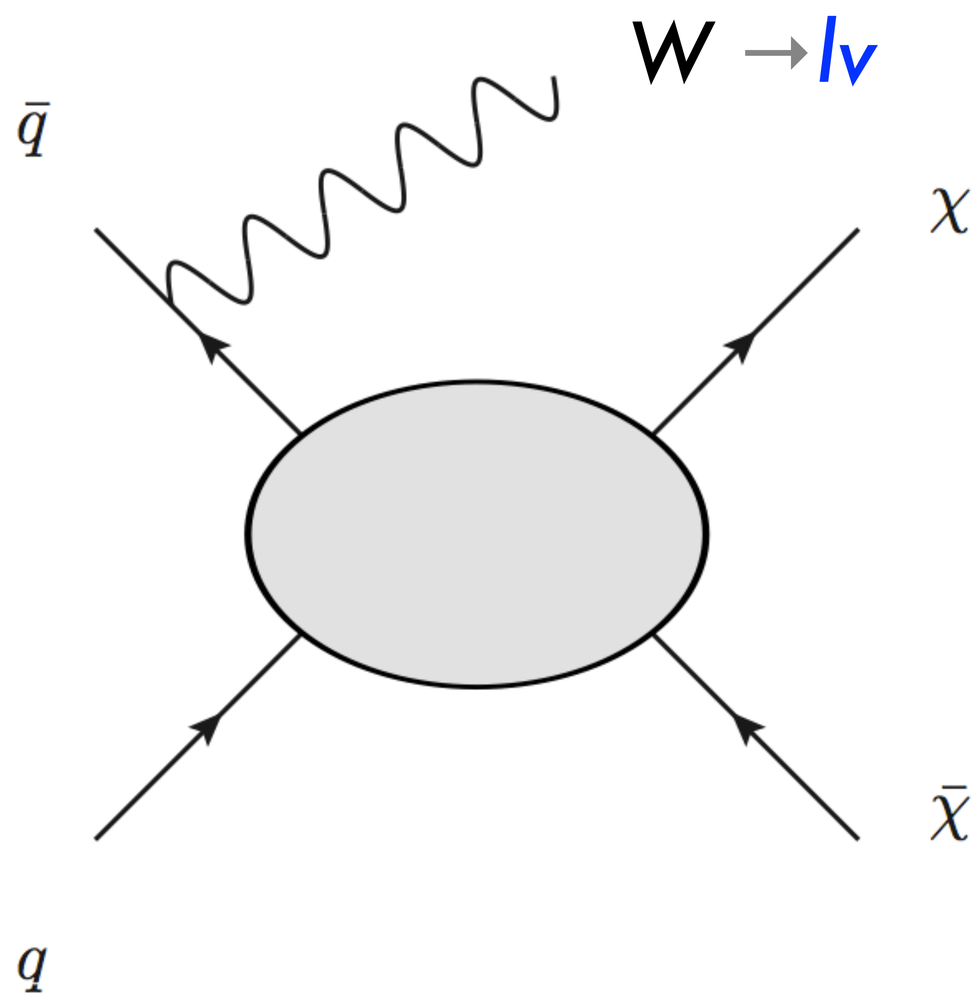
FIG. 4: Limits on Λ as a function of m_χ.

1403.6734

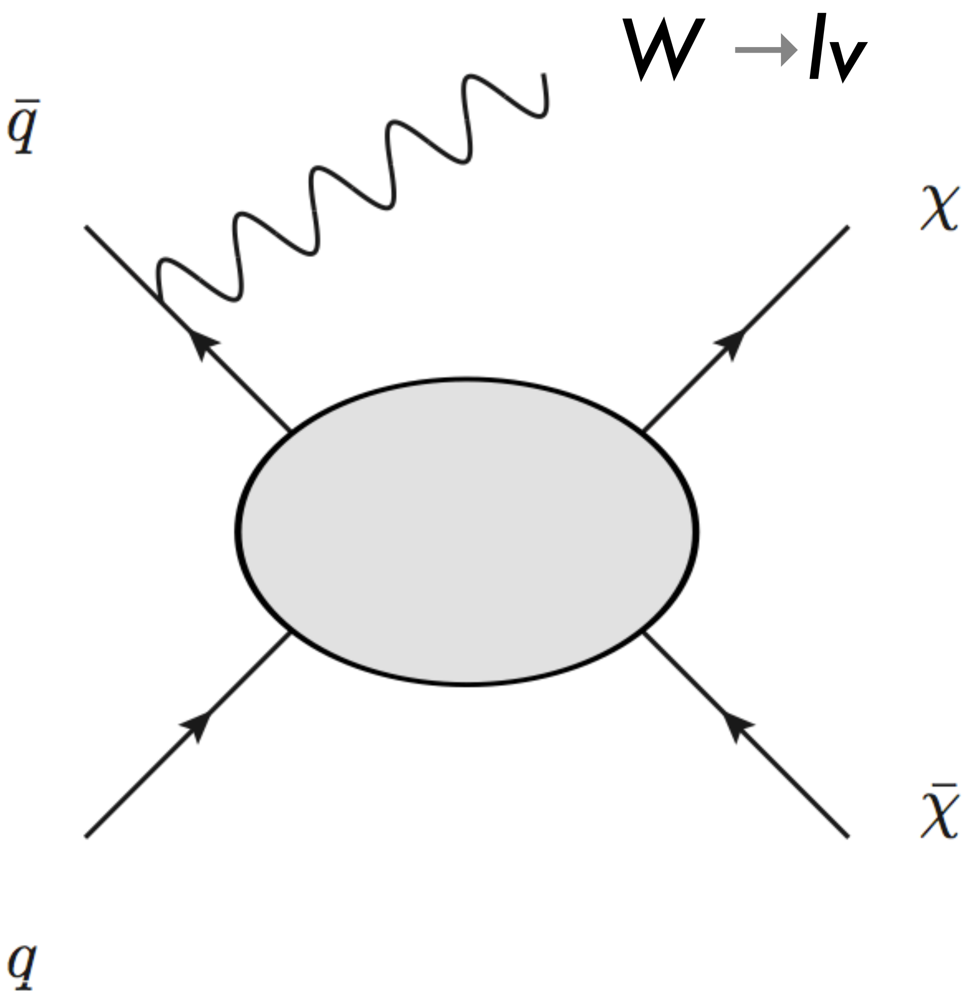
Collider->Indirect



Mono-W



The basic idea



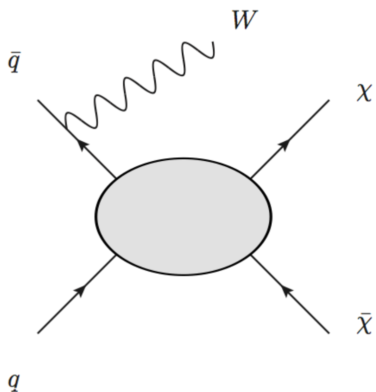
Final state:

Two WIMPs+lepton

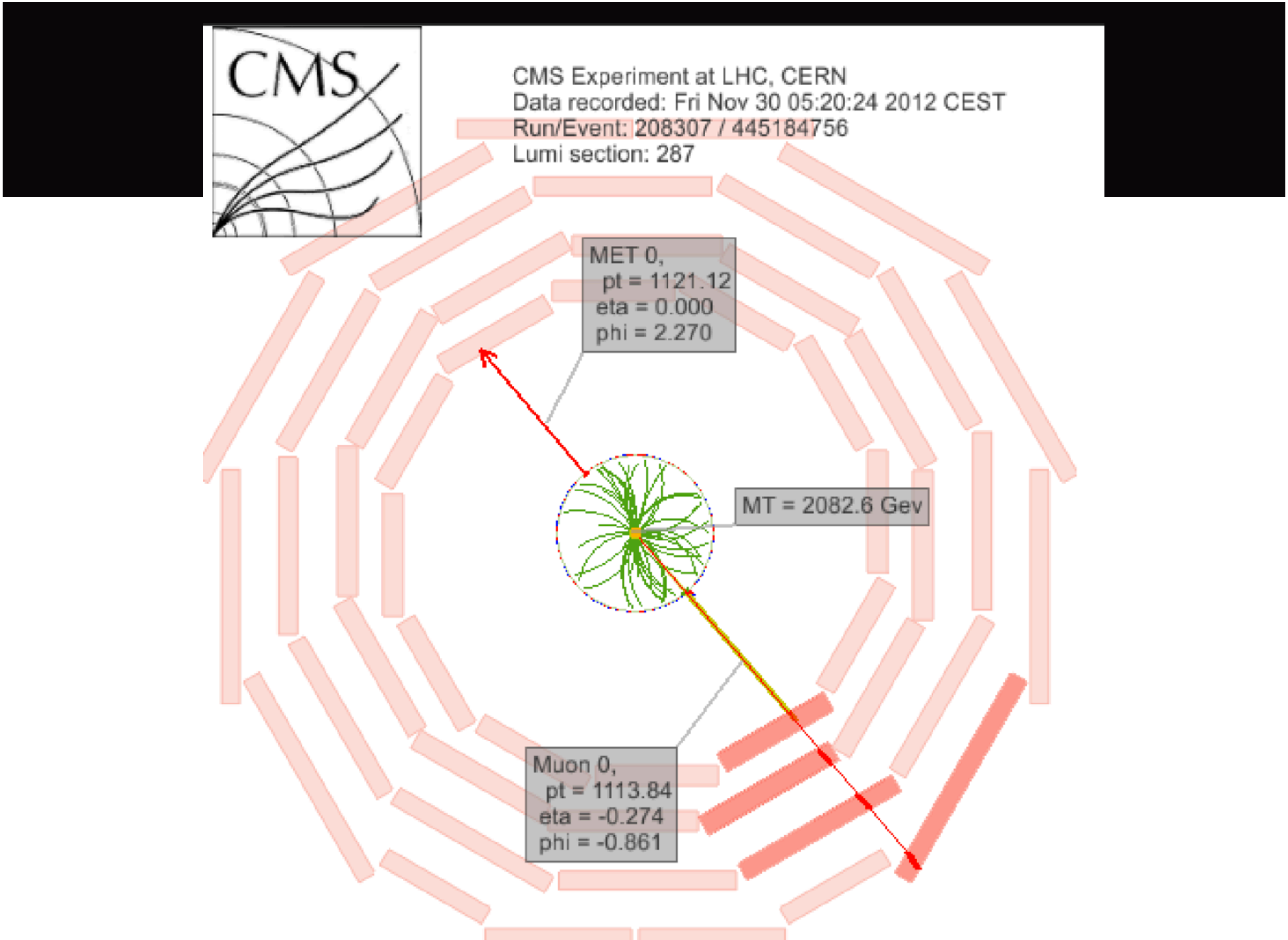
Detector signature

lepton + MET

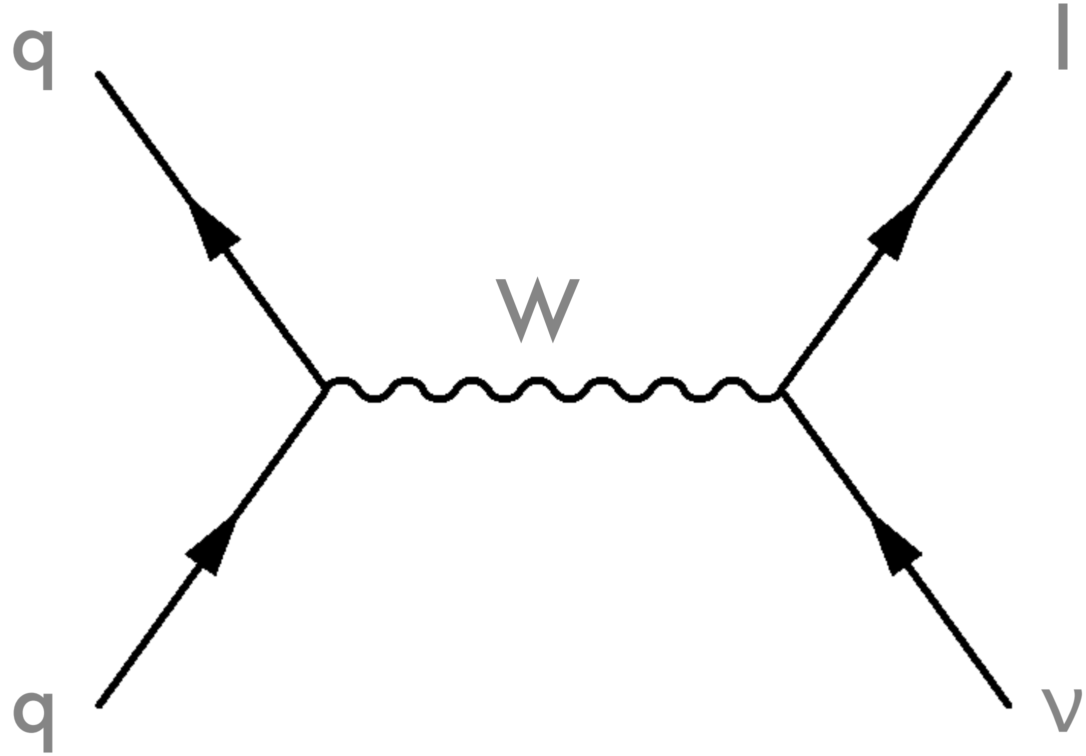
Mono-lepton



(muons too)


CMS
CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN
Data recorded: Fri Nov 30 05:20:24 2012 CEST
Run/Event: 208307 / 445184756
Lumi section: 287
MET 0,
pt = 1121.12
eta = 0.000
phi = 2.270
MT = 2082.6 Gev
Muon 0,
pt = 1113.84
eta = -0.274
phi = -0.861

Backgrounds



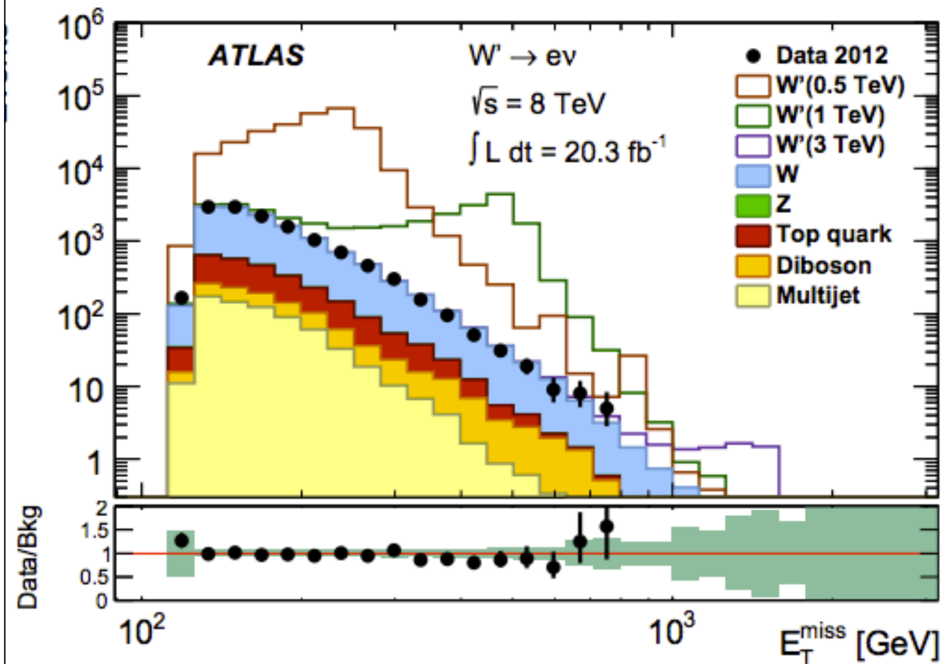
Final state:

lepton + MET

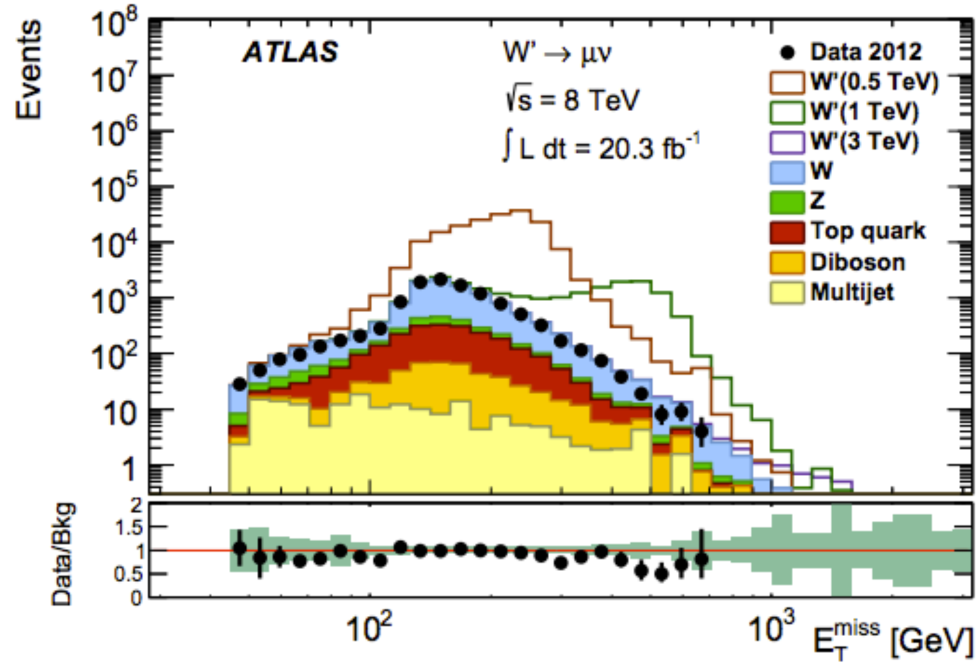
Process:

$W \rightarrow l\,\nu$

Data

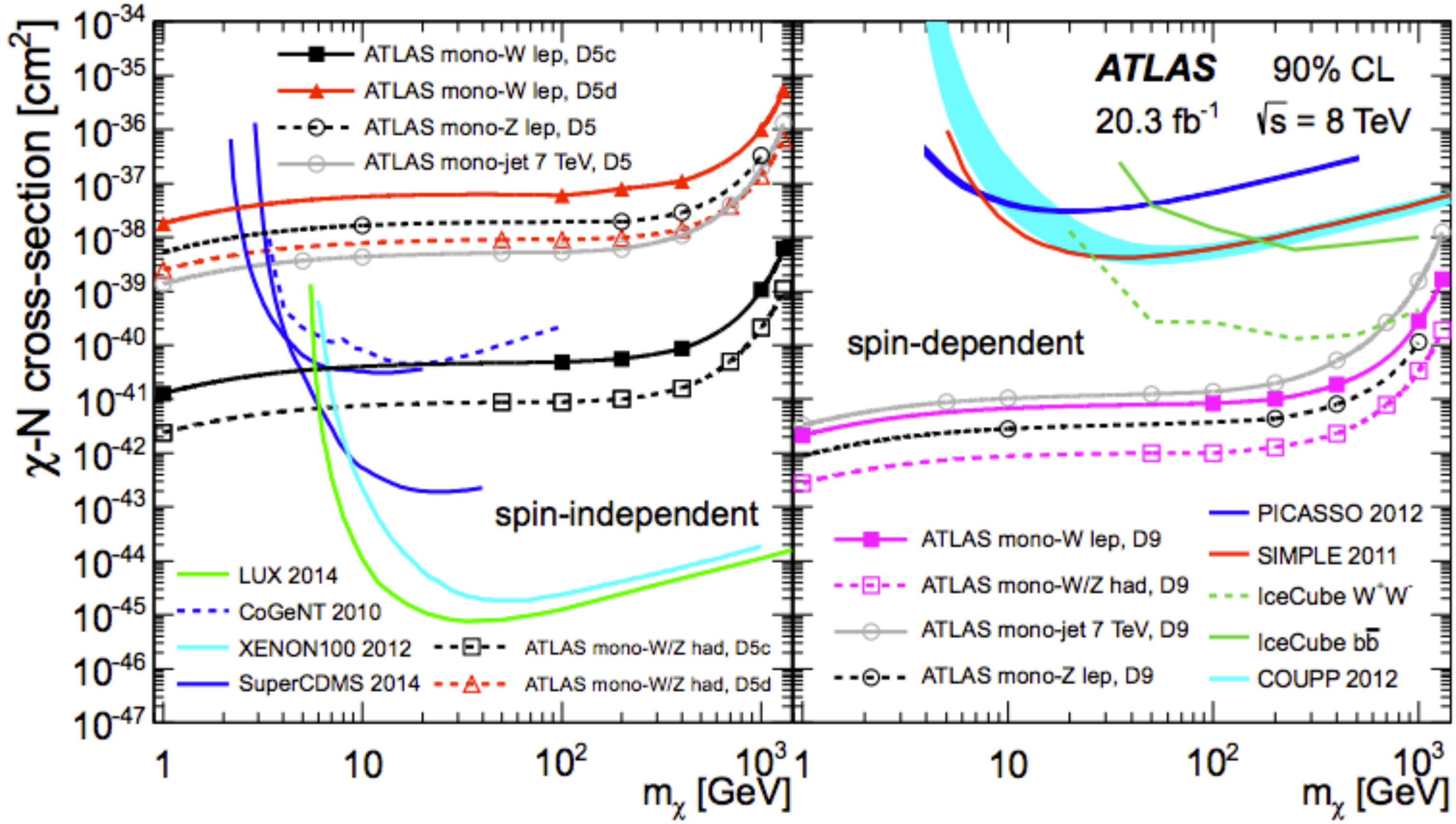


ATLAS
W' → eν
√s = 8 TeV
∫L dt = 20.3 fb⁻¹
Data 2012
W'(0.5 TeV)
W'(1 TeV)
W'(3 TeV)
W
Z
Top quark
Diboson
Multijet
Data/Bkg
E_T^miss [GeV]



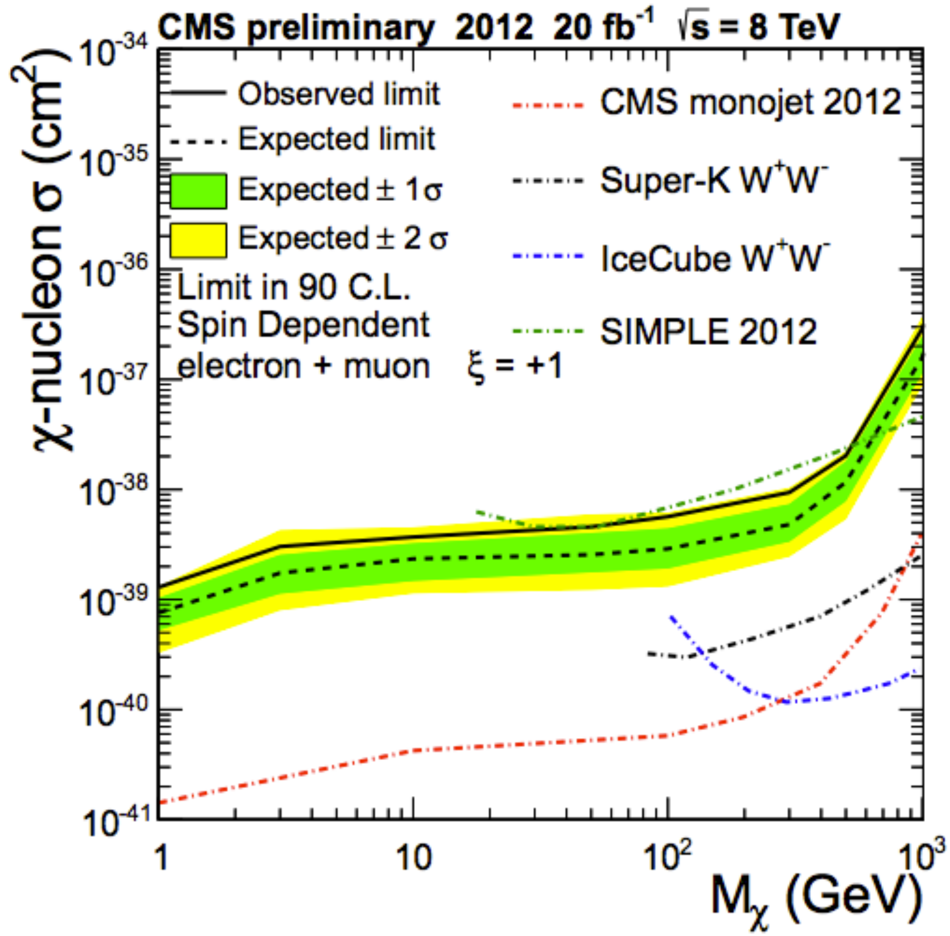
Events
ATLAS
W' → μν
√s = 8 TeV
∫L dt = 20.3 fb⁻¹
Data 2012
W'(0.5 TeV)
W'(1 TeV)
W'(3 TeV)
W
Z
Top quark
Diboson
Multijet
Data/Bkg
E_T^miss [GeV]

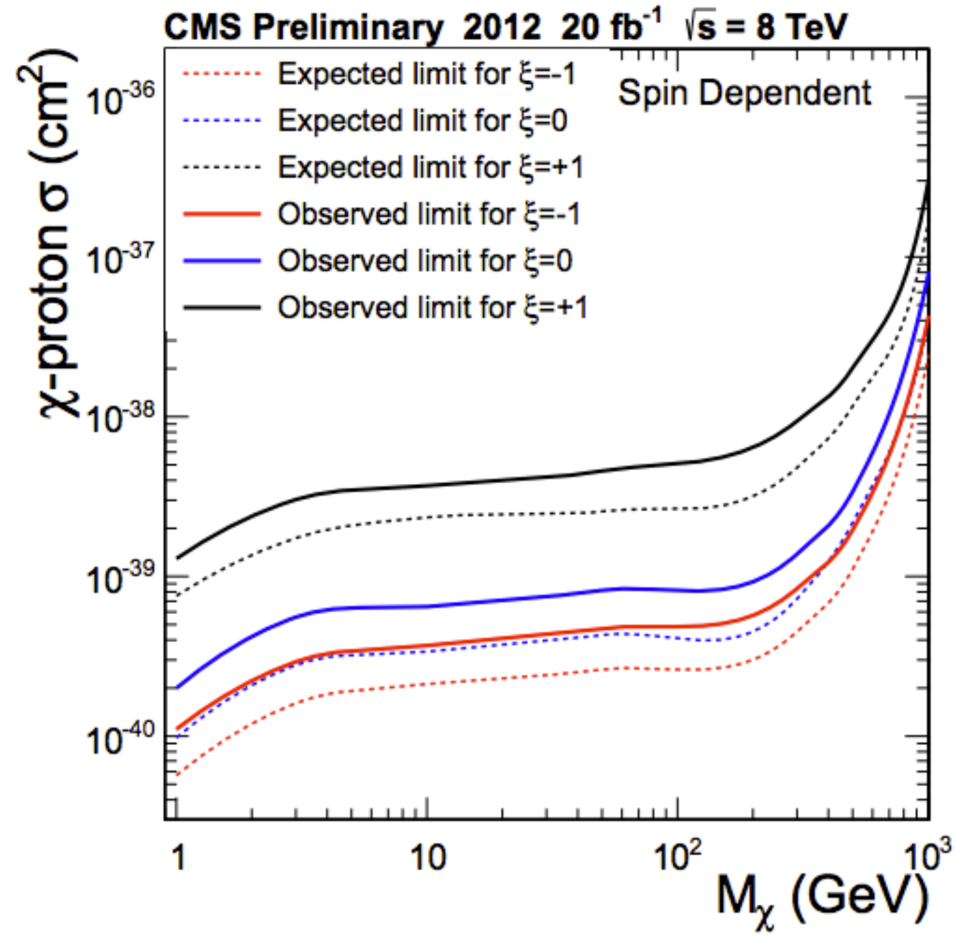
ATLAS Limits



1407.7494

CMS Limits





CMS PAS EXO-13-004

Mono-Higgs

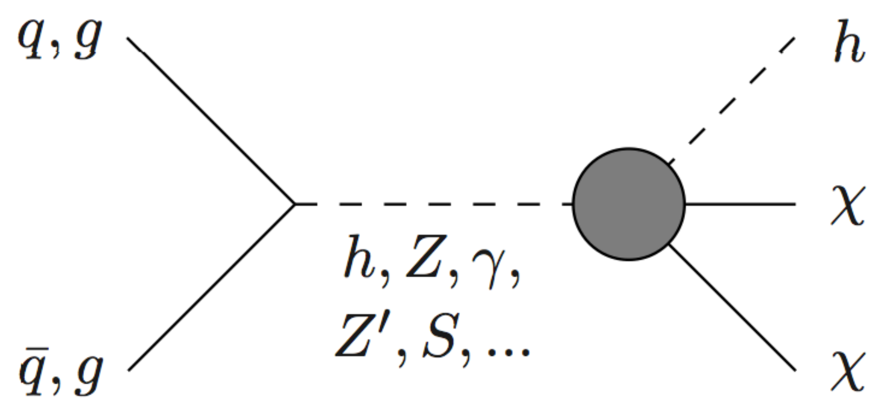


FIG. 1: Schematic diagram for mono-Higgs production in pp collisions mediated by electroweak bosons (h, Z, γ) or new mediator particles such as a Z' or scalar singlet S. The gray circle denotes an effective interaction between DM, the Higgs boson, and other states.

Models: EFT

$\lambda |H|^2 |\chi|^2$ Scalar wimp

$\frac{1}{\Lambda} |H|^2 \bar{\chi}\chi \,, \quad \frac{1}{\Lambda} |H|^2 \bar{\chi} i\gamma_5 \chi$ Fermion wimp

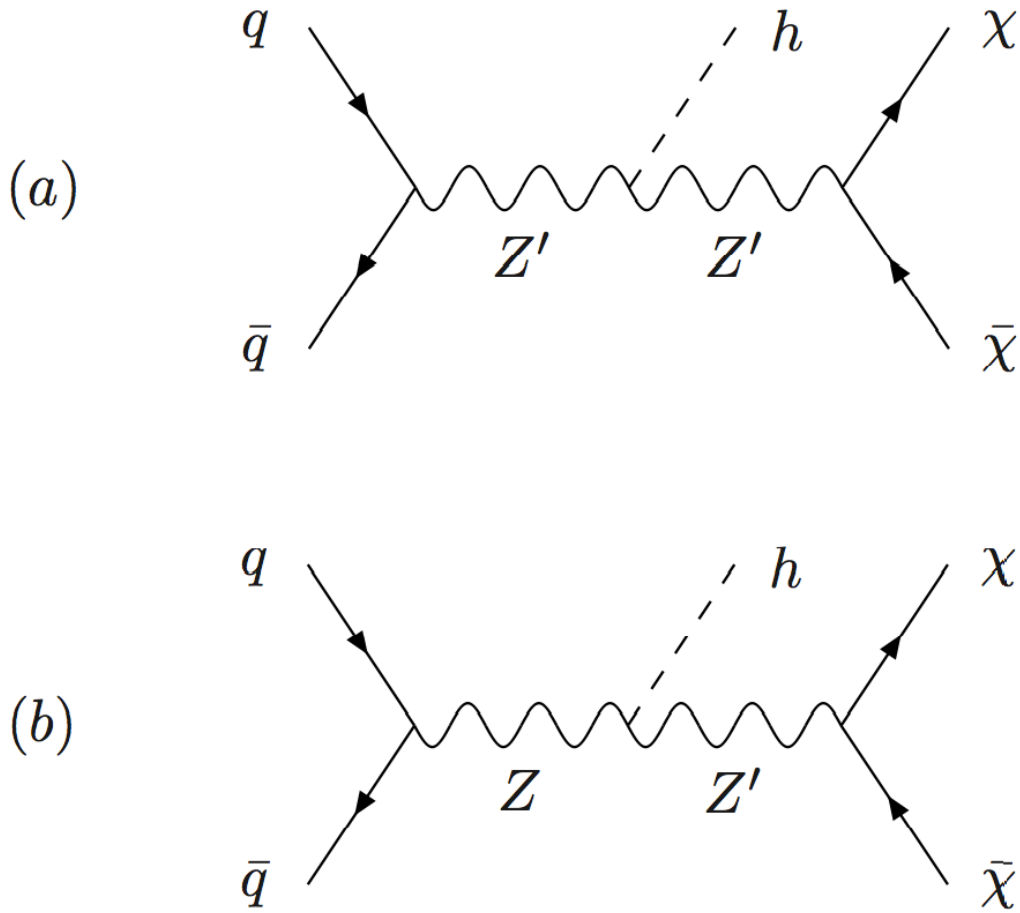
Other EFTs

Allow ZhXX-like vertices

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda^2}\chi^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{\partial^\mu}\chi H^\dagger iD_\mu H$$ Scalar wimp

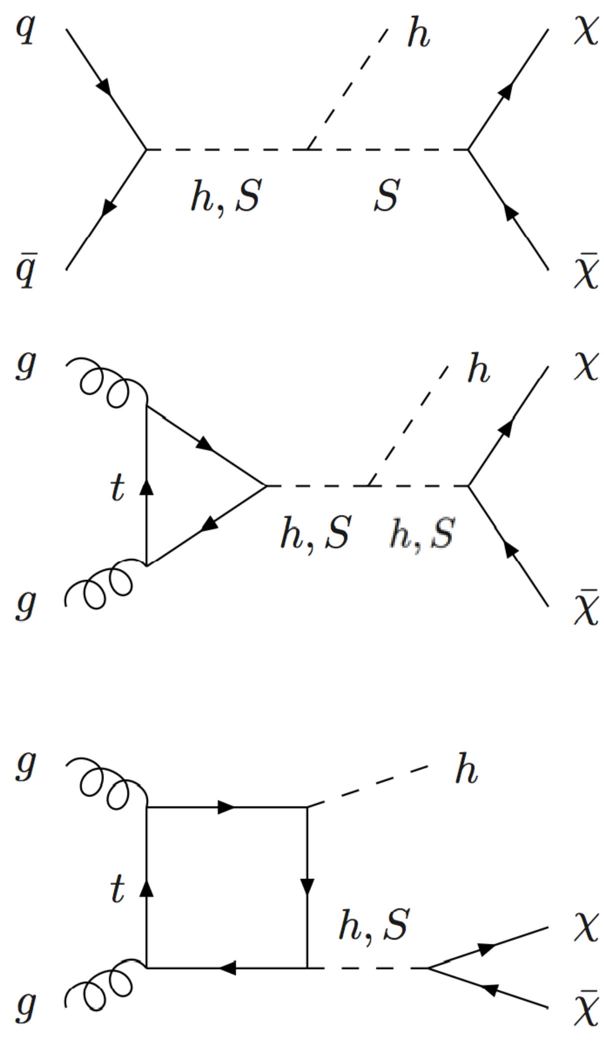
$$\frac{1}{\Lambda^4}\bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\chi B_{\mu\nu}H^\dagger D^\nu H\,.$$ Fermion wimp

Simplified models: vector



with and without Z-Z′ mixing

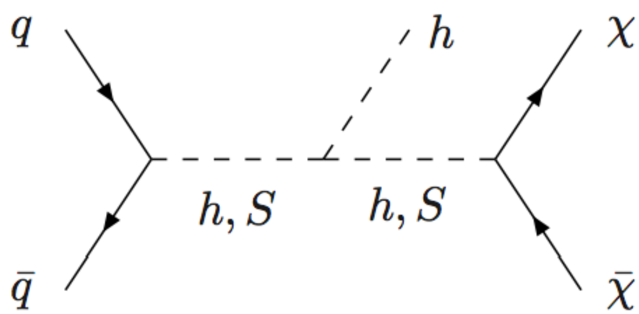
Simplified models: scalar

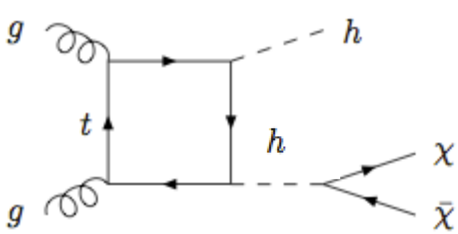


Box implemented as effective vertex in madgraph

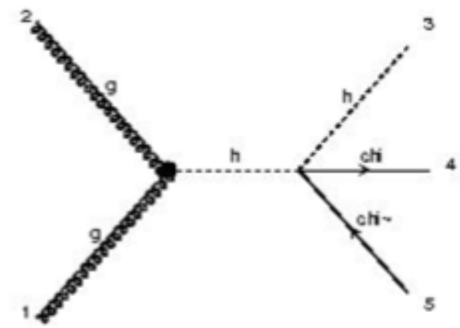
Vertices

di-Higgs

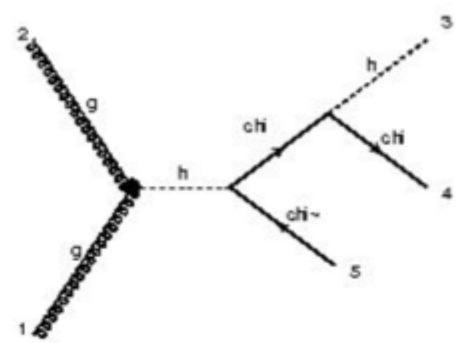




4-point vertex



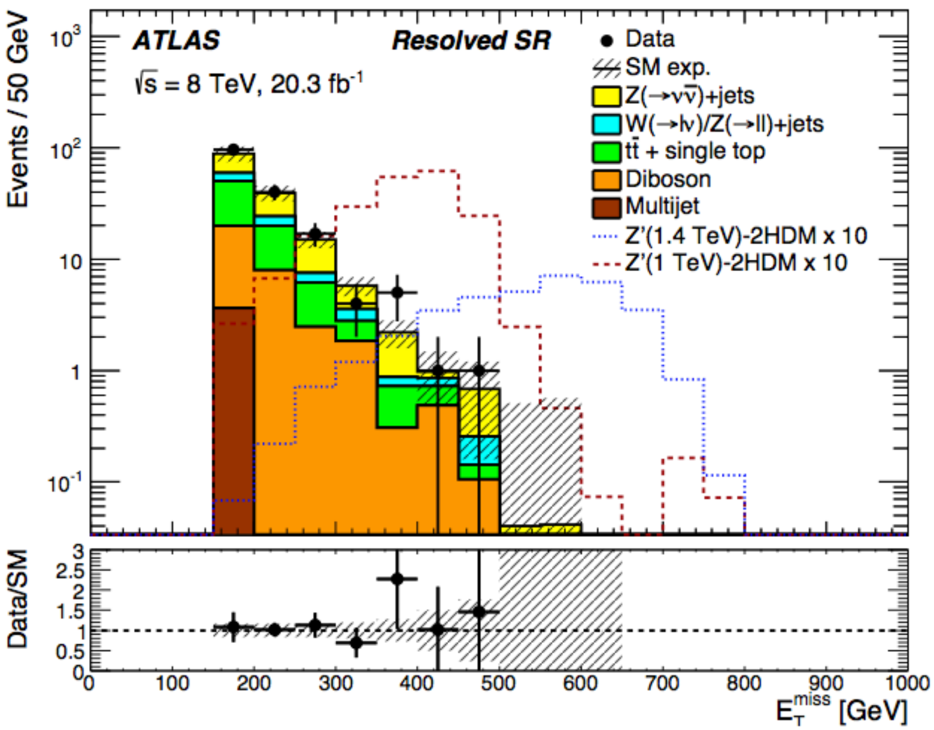
Off-shell s-channel Higgs



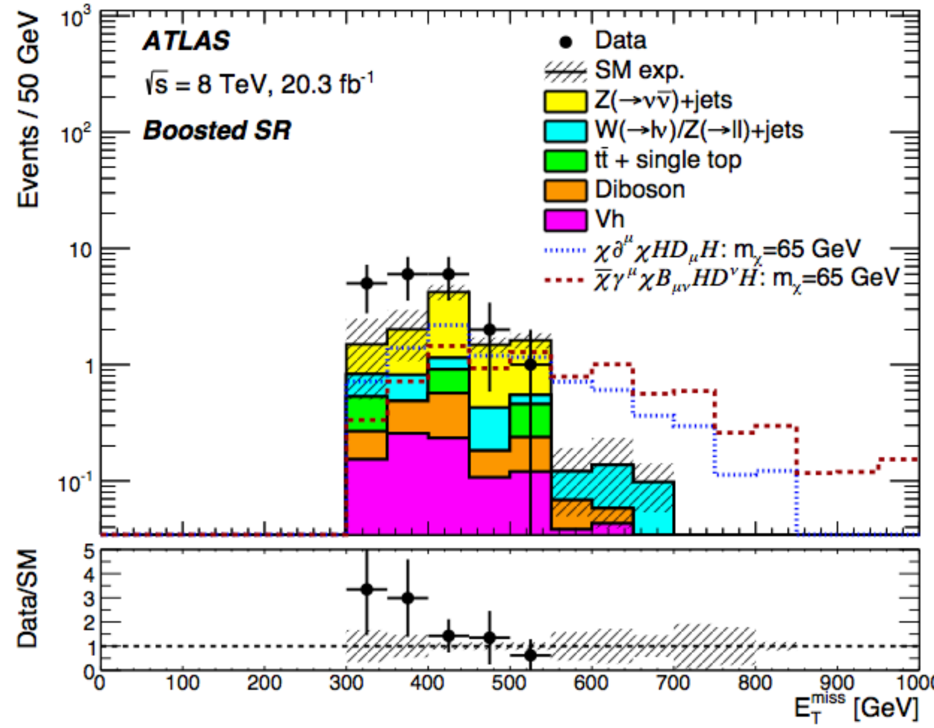
(1) h->XX limited by invisible Higgs for mx<mh/2

(2)For large coupling, h->XX grows, suppresses SM H decays!

H->bb



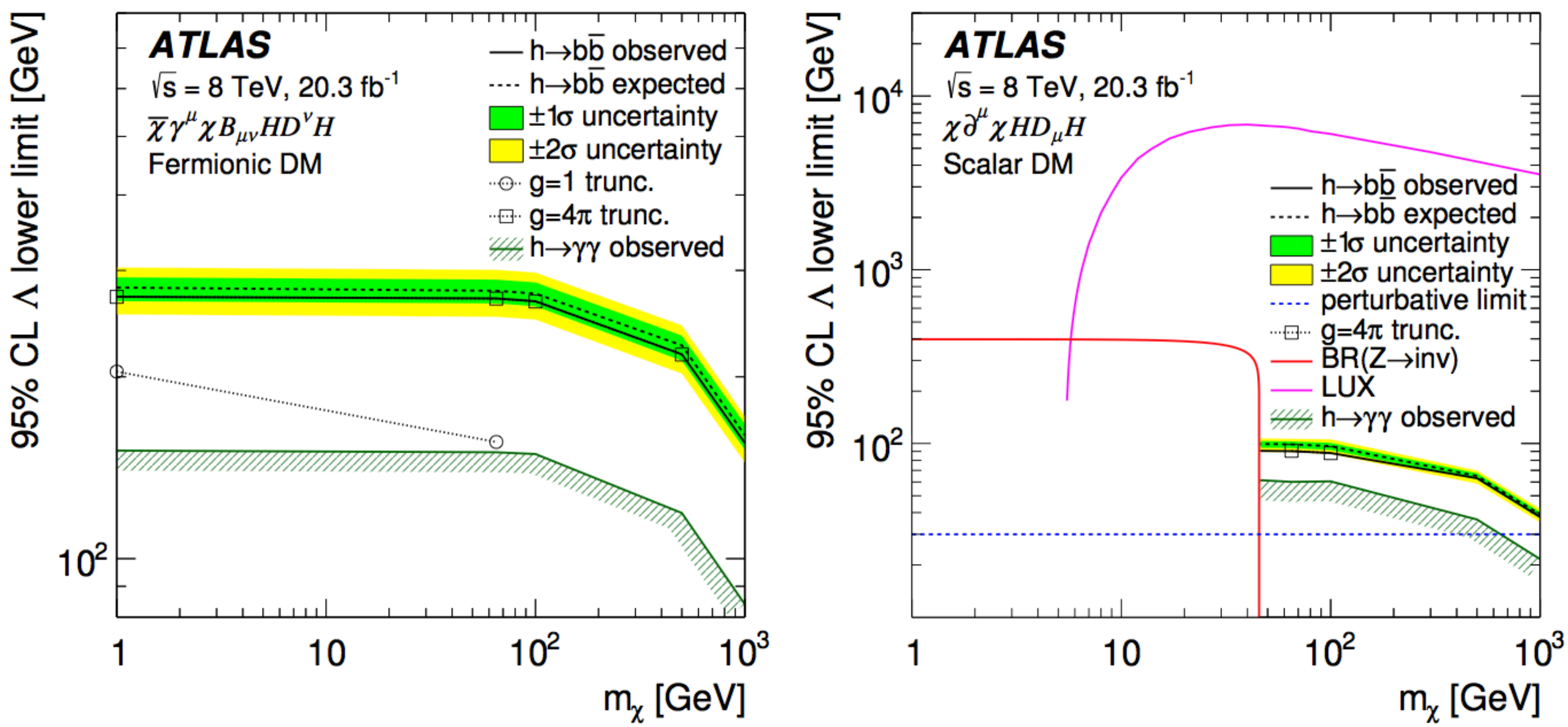
(a) Resolved channel



(b) Boosted channel

1510.06218

Limits

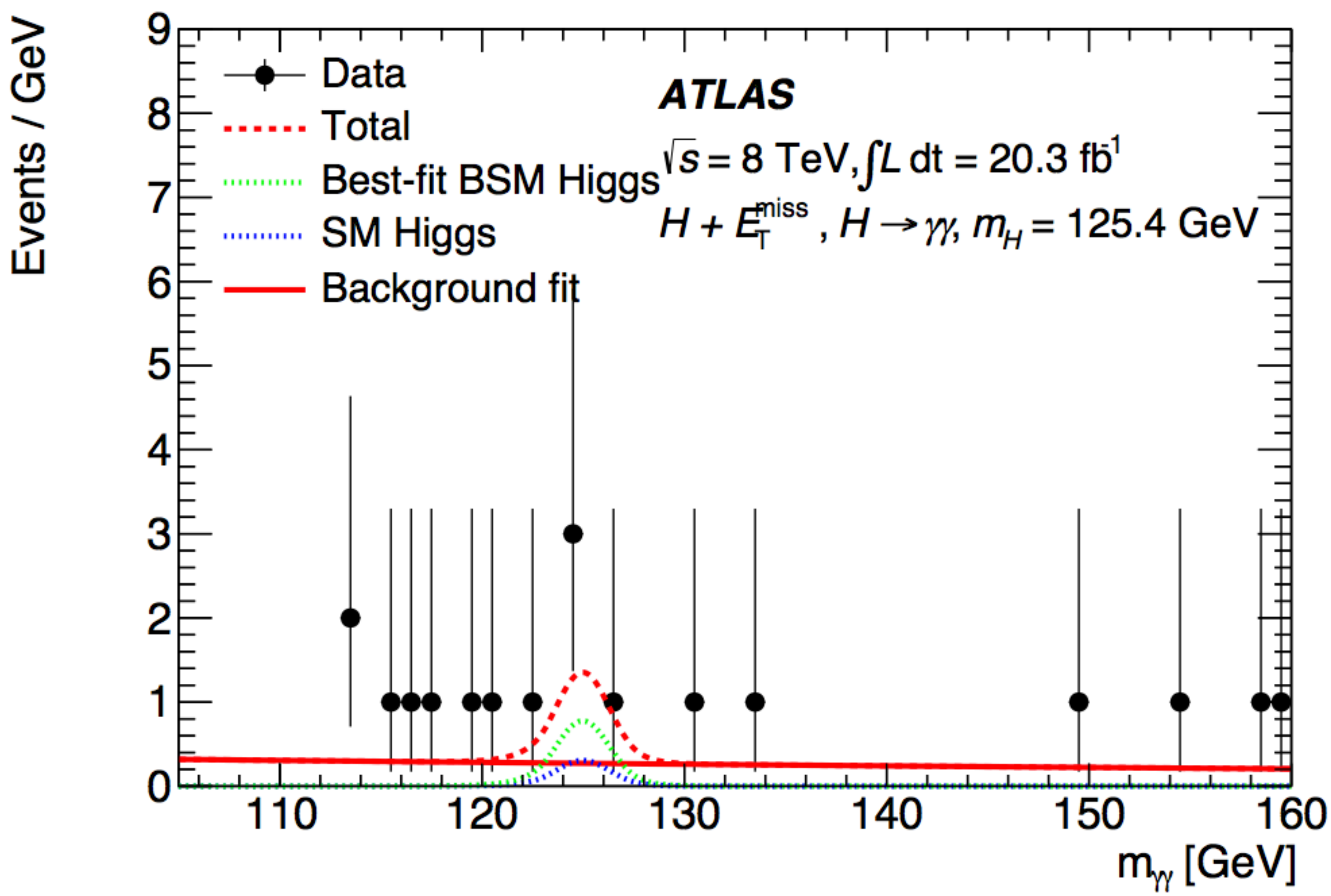


(a) $\bar{\chi}\gamma^{\mu}\chi B_{\mu\nu}H^{\dagger}D^{\nu}H$

(b) $\chi^{\dagger}\partial^{\mu}\chi H^{\dagger}D_{\mu}H$

1510.06218

H->gamma gamma



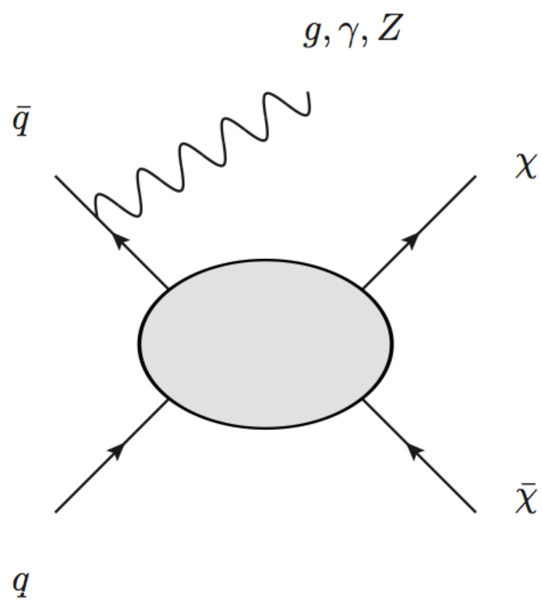
1506.01081

Also

Mono-ttbar:
https://cds.cern.ch/record/1697173?ln=en

Mono-top
https://cds.cern.ch/record/1668115?ln=en

Combination

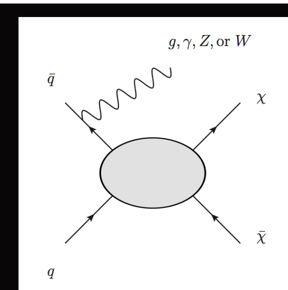


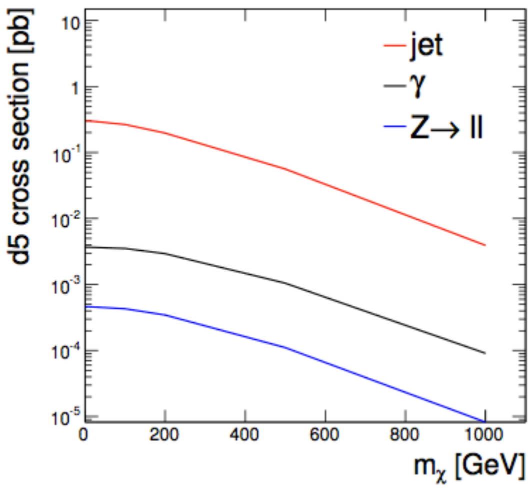
Channel	Bg.	Obs	Limit (N)	Eff	Limit (σ) (fb)
ATLAS jet+$\not{E}_T$	750 ± 60	785	126.5	3.0%	897
CMS jet+$\not{E}_T$	1224 ± 101	1142	125.9	3.2%	837
ATLAS $\gamma + \not{E}_T$	137 ± 20	116	27.6	18%	32.6
CMS $\gamma + \not{E}_T$	71.9 ± 9.1	73	21.4	11%	41.4
ATLAS $Z + \not{E}_T$	92.4 ± 5.3	84	14.3	8.7%	35.0

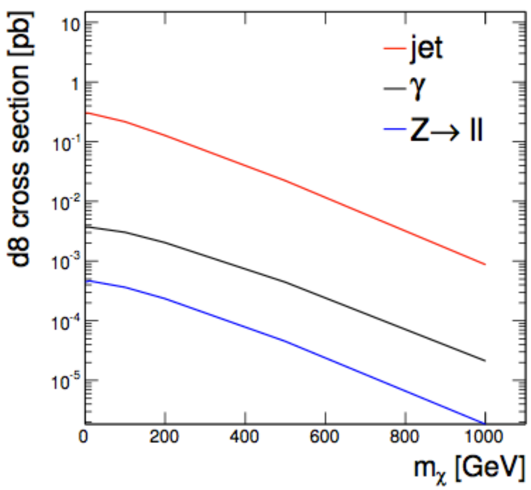
TABLE I: 90% CL limits on N_{events}, efficiencies for $m_\chi = 10$ GeV, and limits on $\sigma(pp \to \chi\chi + X)$ using the D5 operator.

1302.3619

Combination







D5, WIMP mass of 10 GeV

Channel	Limit σ (fb)	Prediction ($M_\star = 1$ TeV)	Limit $M_\star$ (TeV)		
ATLAS jet+$\not{E}_T$	897	370	0.800	} 0.894	} 0.900
CMS jet+$\not{E}_T$	837	370	0.821		
ATLAS $\gamma + \not{E}_T$	32.6	3.7	0.589	} 0.637	
CMS $\gamma + \not{E}_T$	41.4	3.7	0.546		
ATLAS $Z + \not{E}_T$	35.0	0.5	0.340		

TABLE II: 90% CL limits on $\sigma(pp \to \chi\chi + X)$ for $m_\chi = 10$ GeV, theory prediction for $M_\star = 1$ TeV, and limits on $M_\star$ using the D5 operator.

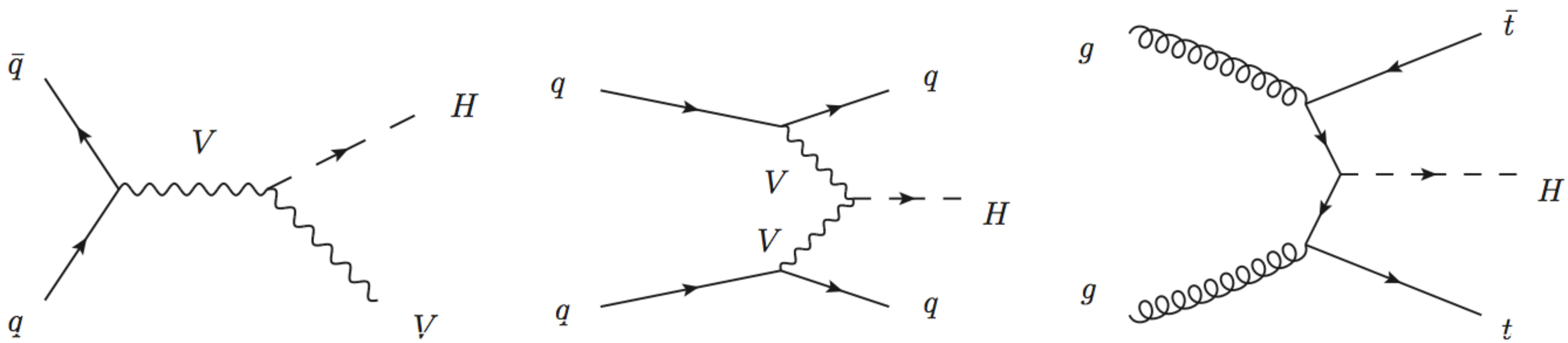
1302.3619

Outline

I. Detector basics
II. Mono-X
III. Invisible Higgs decays
IV. Prospects at future colliders

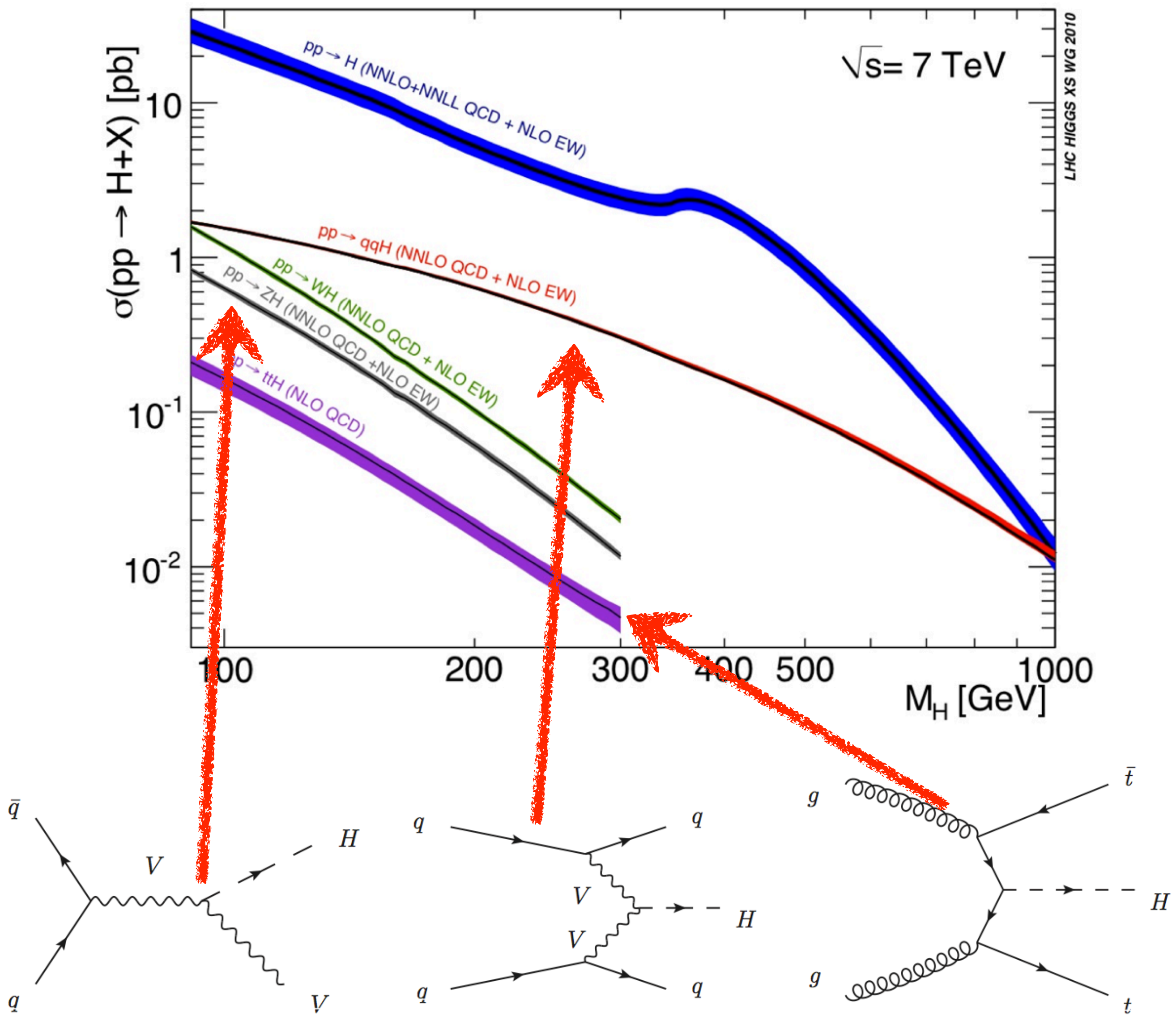
Invisible Higgs

If the Higgs boson decays to DM



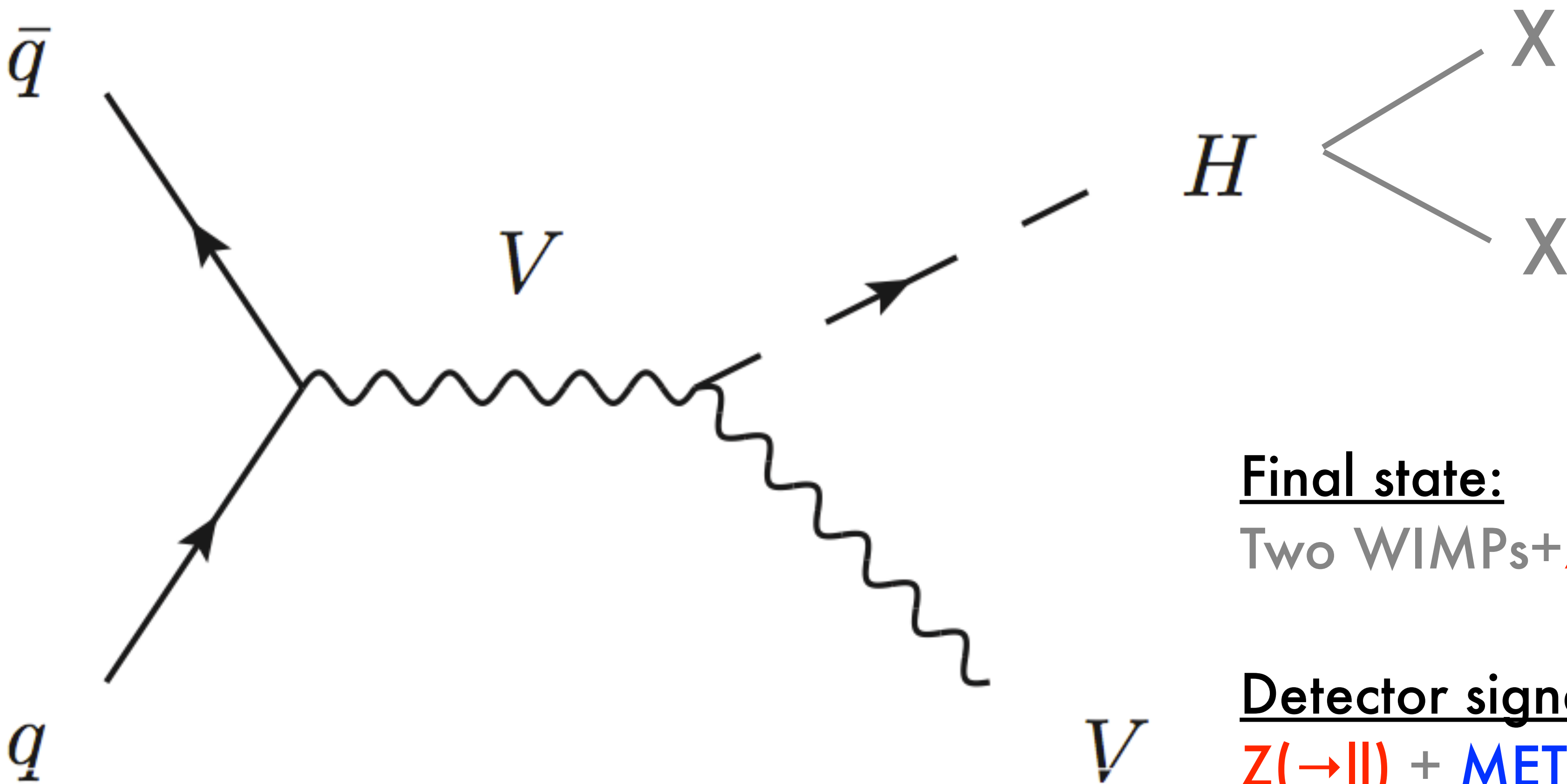
Look for V+MET, qq+MET, tt+MET

Rates



$\sqrt{s}$= 7 TeV
LHC HIGGS XS WG 2010
pp → H (NNLO+NNLL QCD + NLO EW)
pp → qqH (NNLO QCD + NLO EW)
pp → WH (NNLO QCD + NLO EW)
pp → ZH (NNLO QCD +NLO EW)
pp → ttH (NLO QCD)
σ(pp → H+X) [pb]
10
1
10^{-1}
10^{-2}
100
200
300
400
500
1000
M_H [GeV]
$\bar{q}$
q
V
H
V
q
q
V
V
H
q
q
g
g
$\bar{t}$
H
t

Z+MET



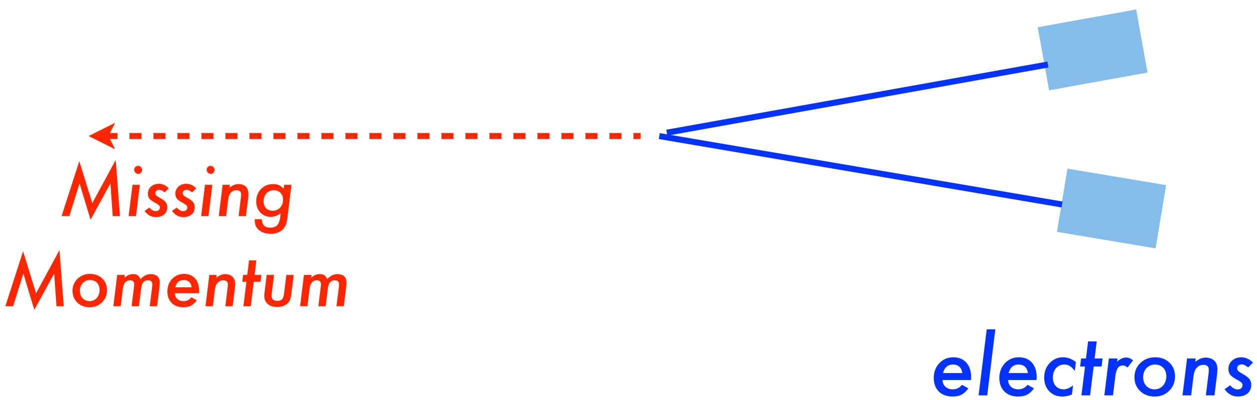
Final state:

Two WIMPs+Z

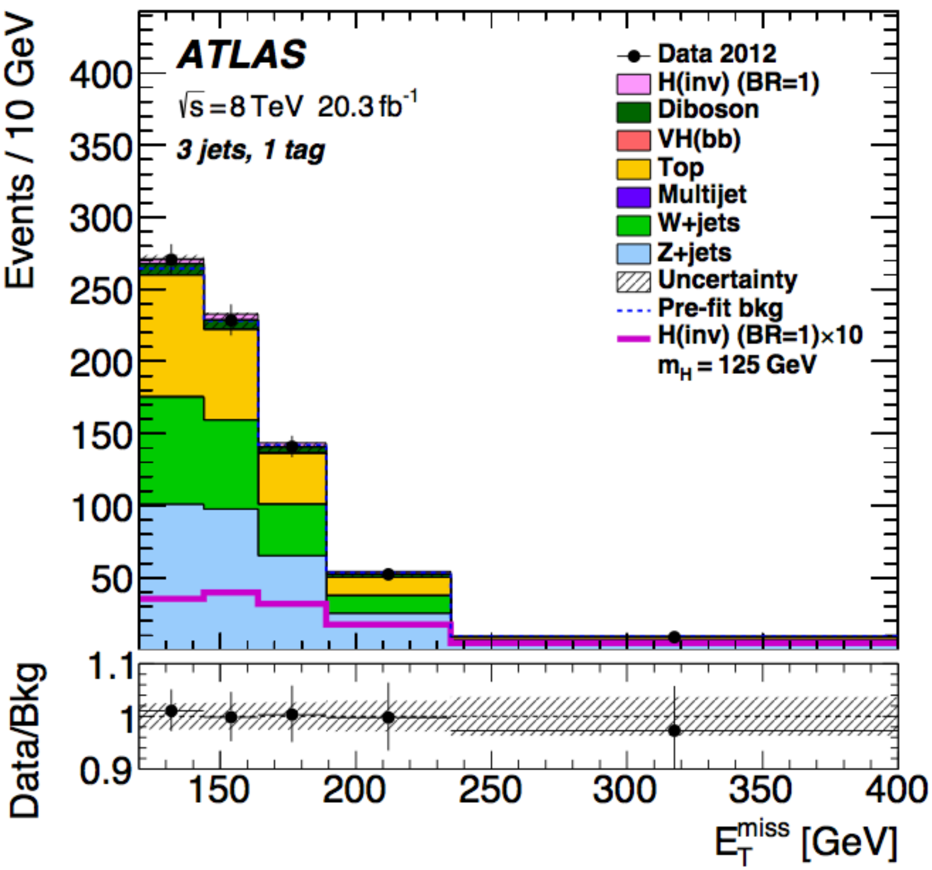
Detector signature

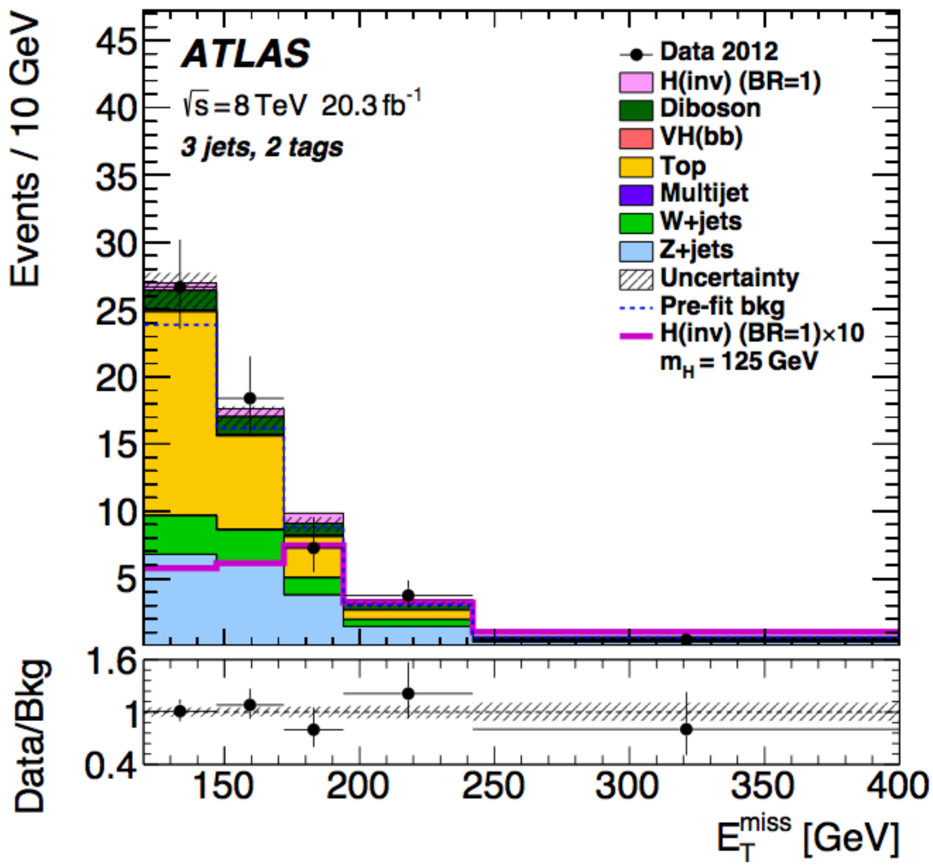
Z(→ll) + MET

Zh, h invisible



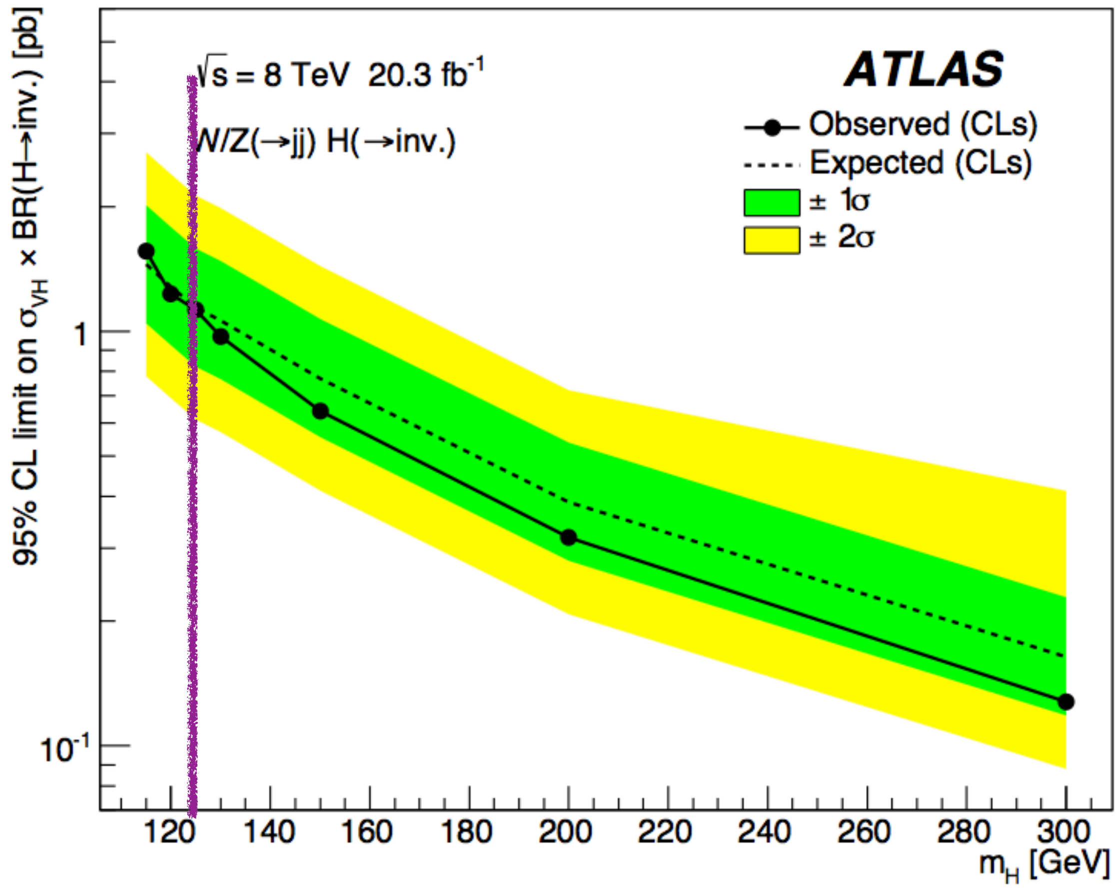
Data





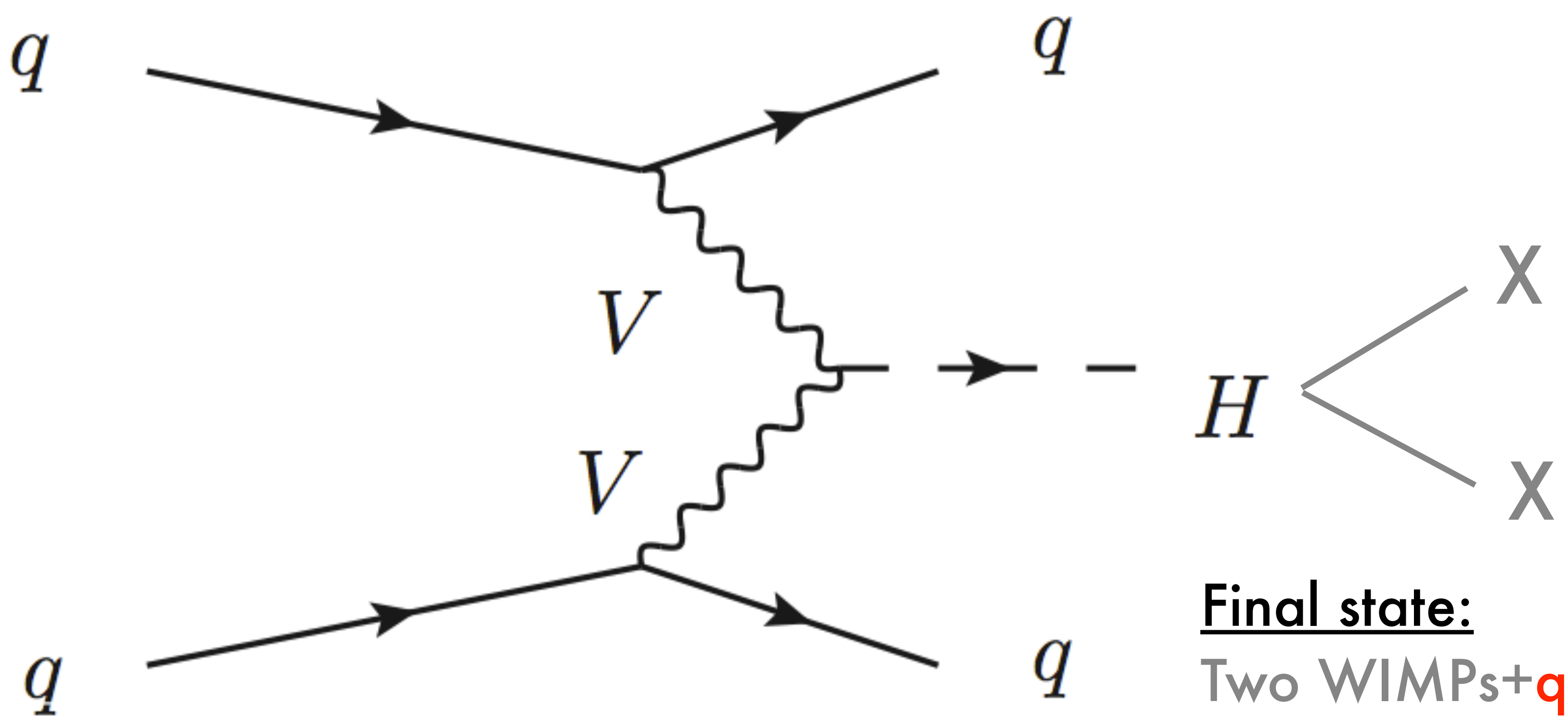
1504.04324

Limits



1504.04324

Vector Boson Fusion



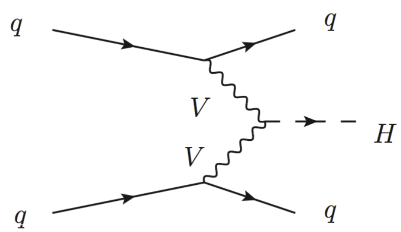
Final state:

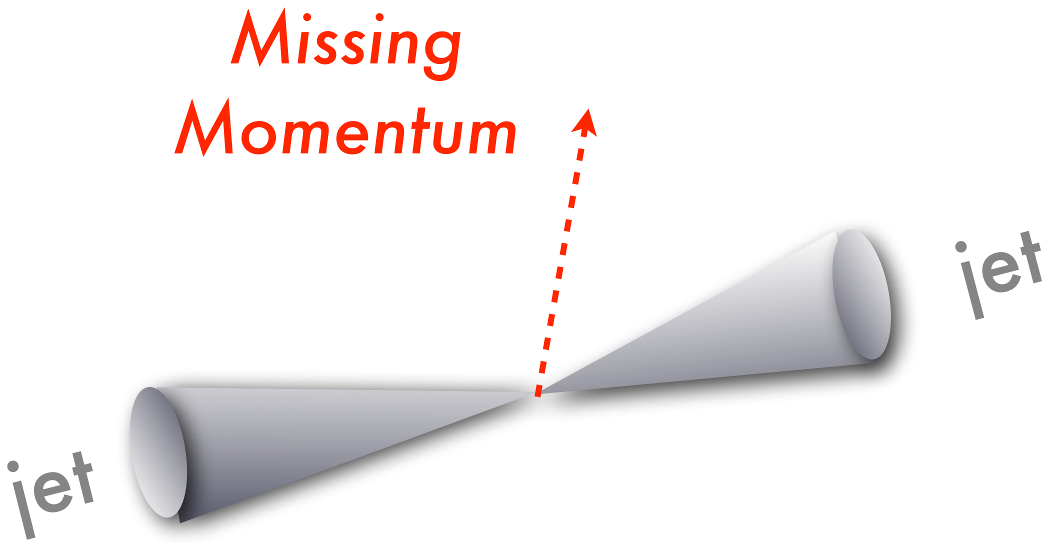
Two WIMPs+qq

Detector signature

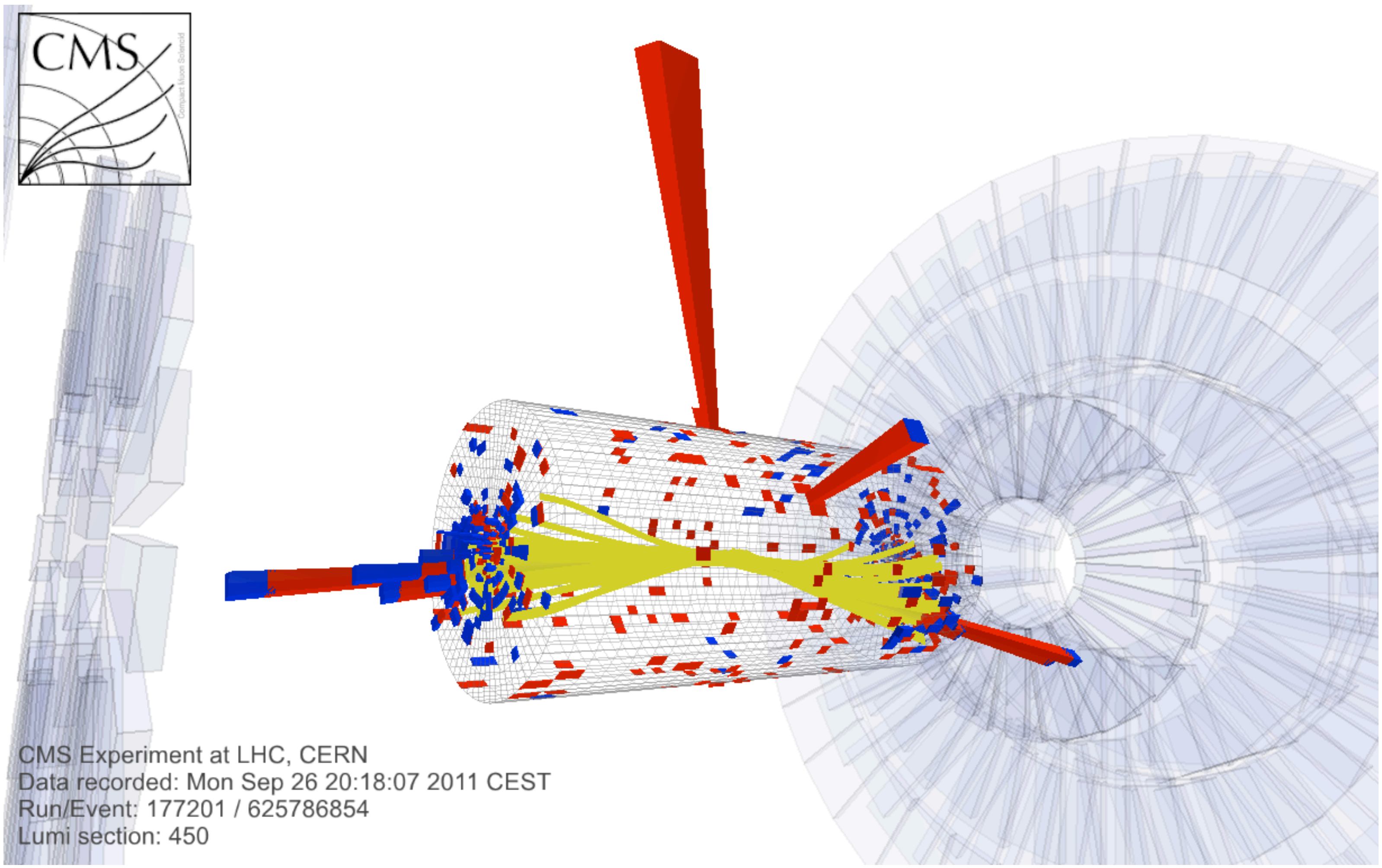
Forward jets + MET

VBF Higgs invisible

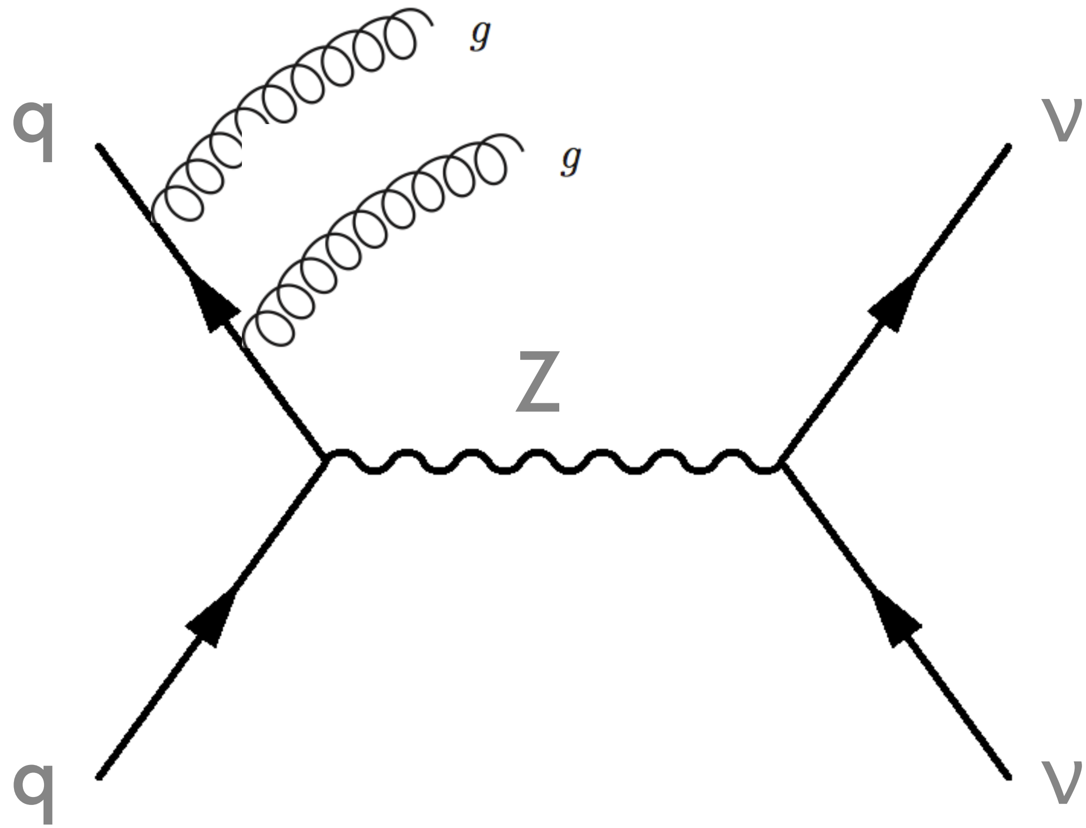




VBF Higgs event (h->gg)



Backgrounds



Final state:

jets + MET

Process:

Z → ν ν, with jets

Background estimate

Signal

0 leptons
2 jets
MET

$Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$

Control

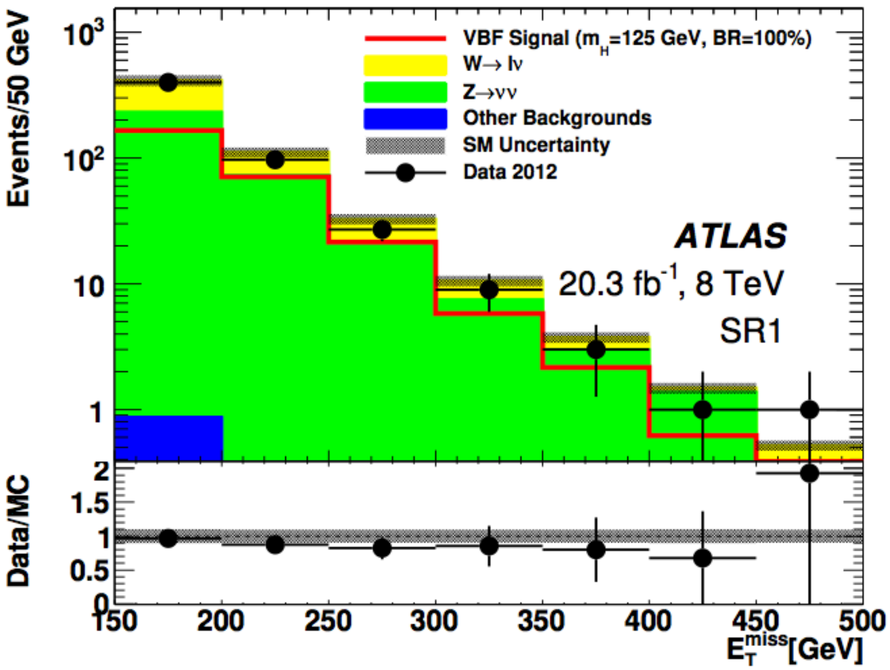
2 lepton
2 jets
MET

$Z \rightarrow ll$

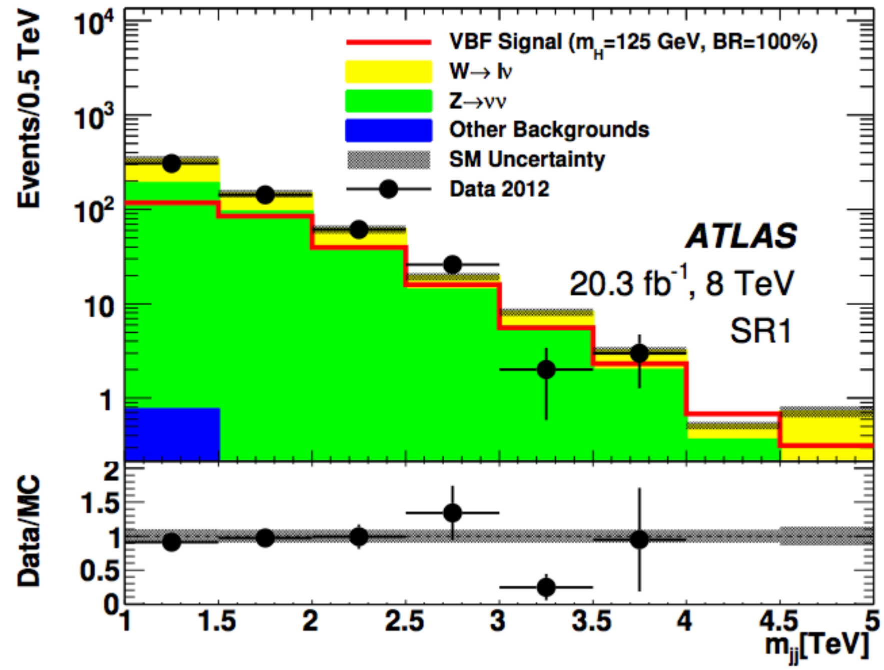
Yields

Signal region Process	SR1
ggF signal	20± 15
VBF signal	286± 57
$Z(\rightarrow \nu\nu)$+jets	339± 37
$W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)$+jets	235± 42
Multijet	2± 2
Other backgrounds	1±0.4
Total background	577± 62
Data	539

Data



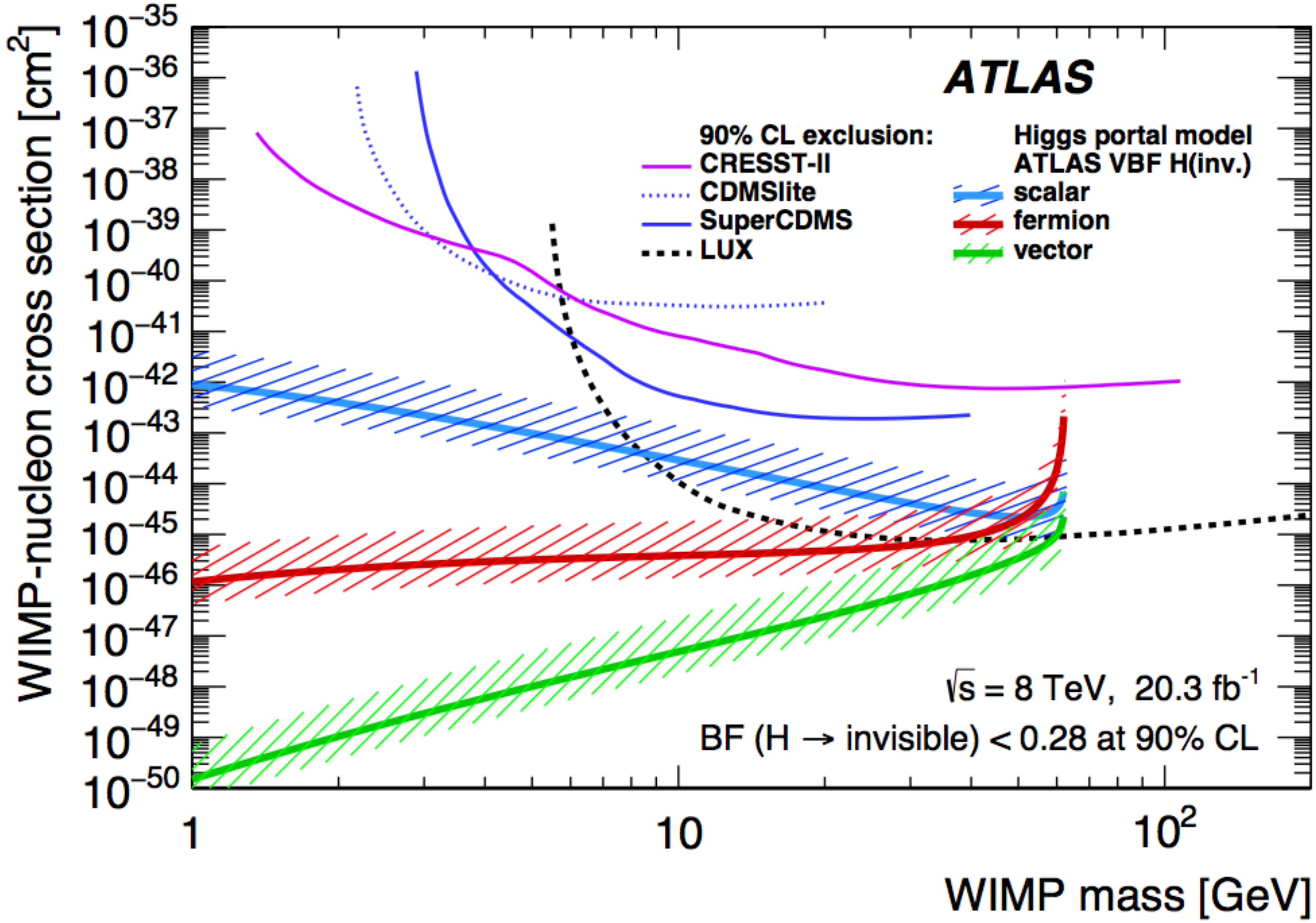
(a) $E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}$ distribution



(b) m_{jj} distribution

1508.07869

Limits



1508.07869

Outline

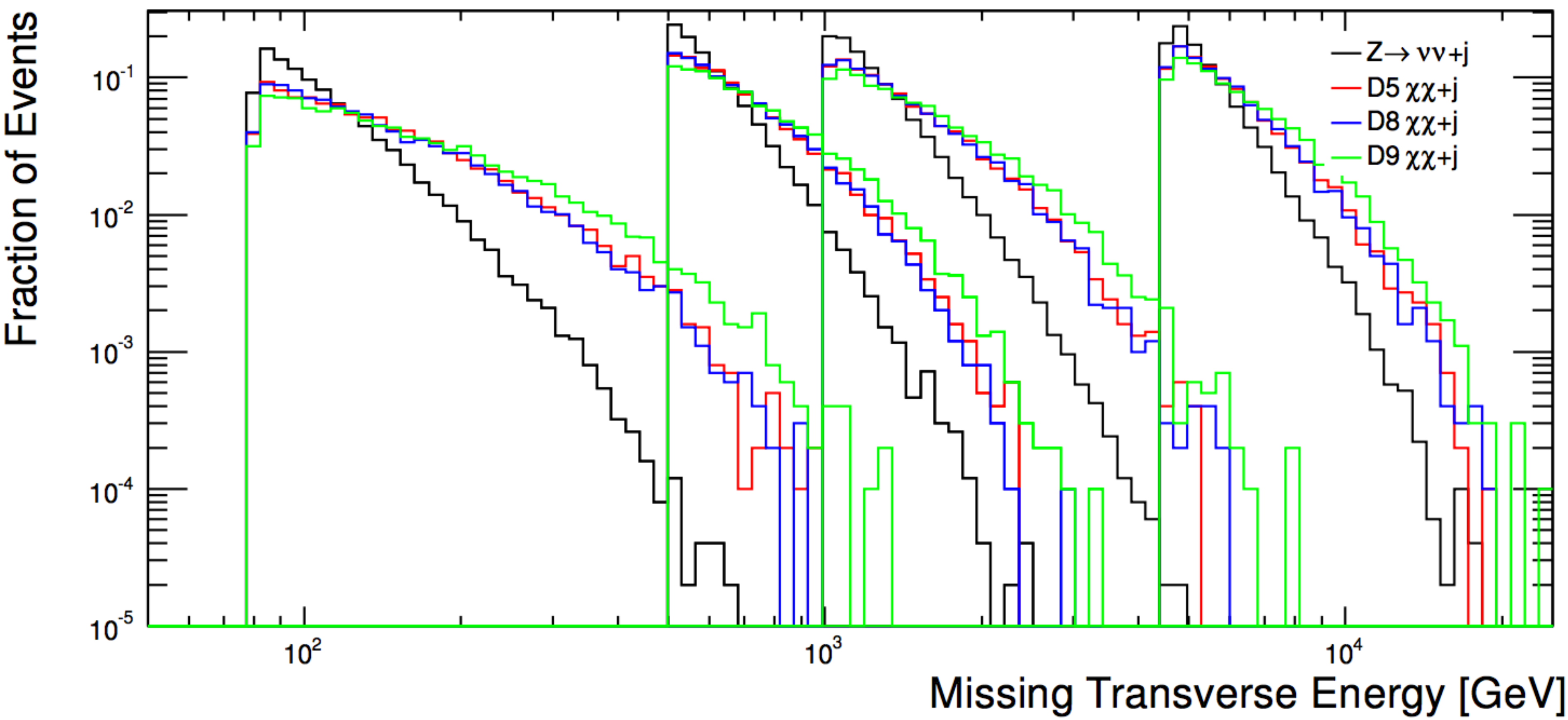
I. Detector basics
II. Mono-X
III. Invisible Higgs decays
IV. Prospects at future colliders

Facilities

$\sqrt{s}$ [TeV]	$\not{E}_T$ [GeV]	$\mathcal{L}$ [fb^{-1}]	N_{D5}	N_{bg}
7	350	4.9	73.3	1970 ± 160
14	550	300	2500	2200 ± 180
14	1100	3000	3200	1760 ± 143
33	2750	3000	$8.2 \cdot 10^4$	1870 ± 150
100	5500	3000	$3.4 \cdot 10^6$	2310 ± 190

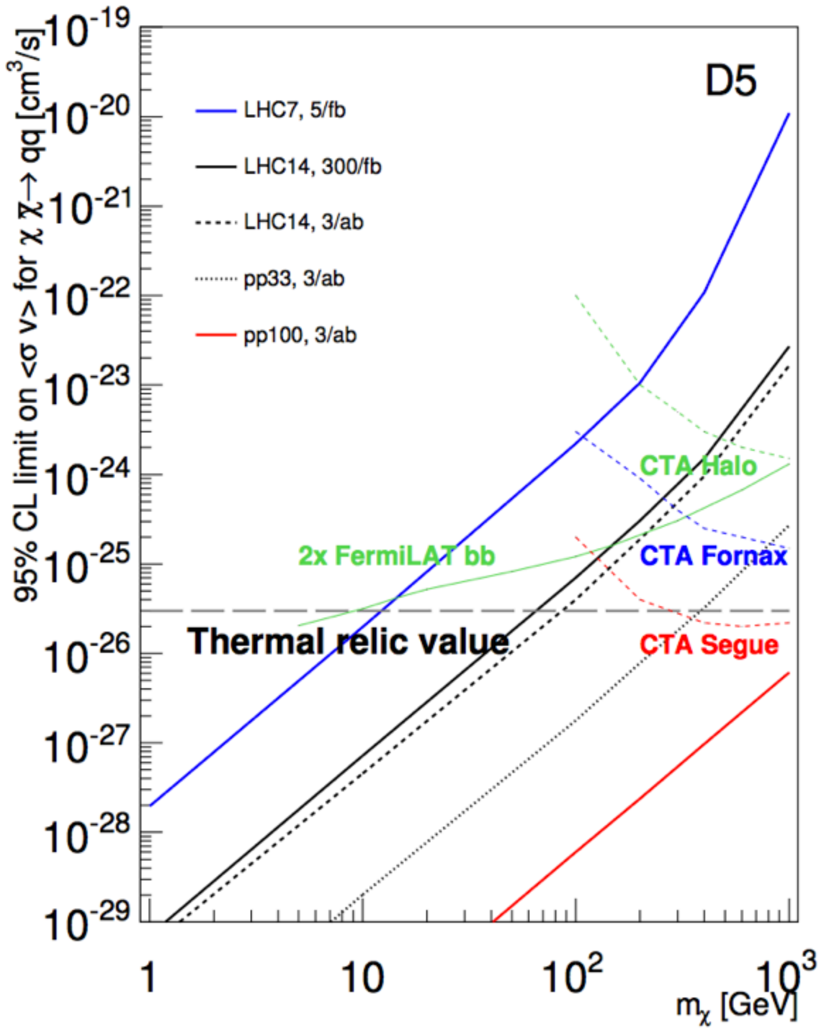
1307.5327

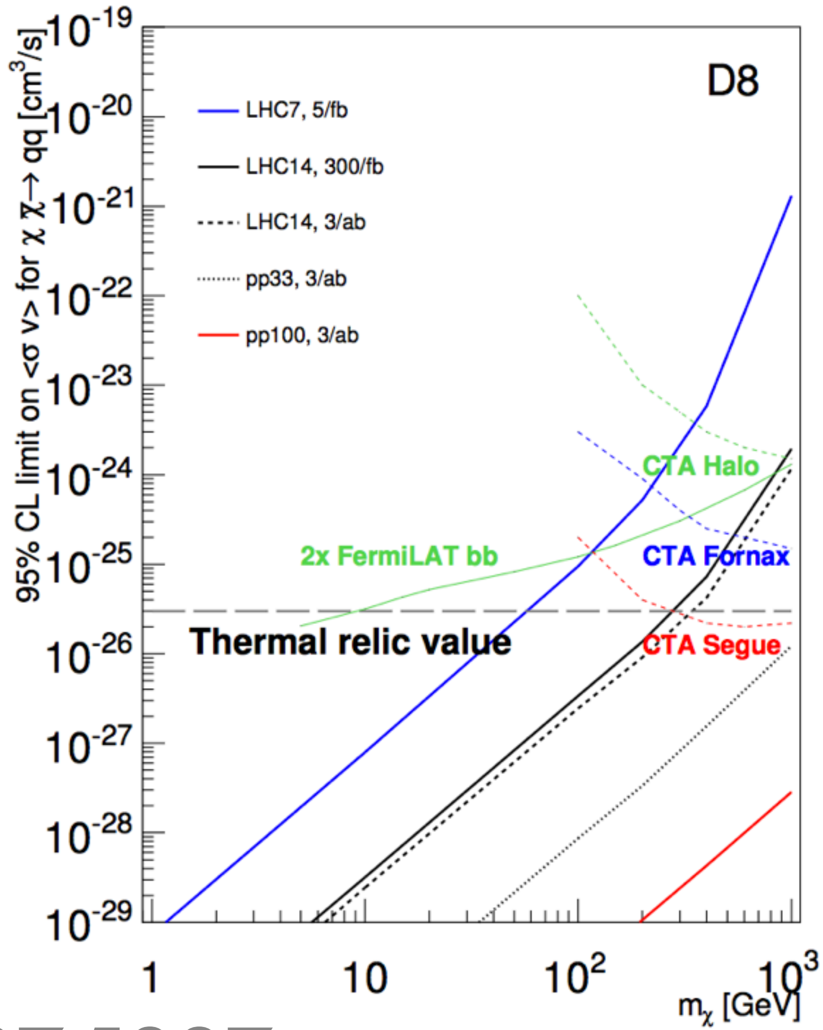
MET cuts



1307.5327

Limits





1307.5327

Invisible Higgs

$\int \mathcal{L} dt$ (fb^{-1})	BR_{inv}	
300	$< 23 - 32\%$	ATLAS
3000	$< 8 - 16\%$	
300	$< 17 - 28\%$	CMS
3000	$< 6 - 17\%$	

1310.8361

Invisible Higgs

Facility	ILC			ILC(LumiUp)	TLEP (4 IP)		CLIC		
$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)	250	500	1000	250/500/1000	240	350	350	1400	3000
$\int \mathcal{L}dt$ (fb^{-1})	250	+500	+1000	1150+1600+2500‡	10000	+2600	500	+1500	+2000
$P(e^-, e^+)$	$(-0.8, +0.3)$	$(-0.8, +0.3)$	$(-0.8, +0.2)$	(same)	$(0, 0)$	$(0, 0)$	$(0, 0)$	$(-0.8, 0)$	$(-0.8, 0)$
BR_{inv}	0.9%	$< 0.9\%$	$< 0.9\%$	0.4%	0.19%	$< 0.19\%$			

1310.8361

Fin