



Arely Cortes-Gonzalez

(CERN) On behalf of the **ATLAS Collaboration**

Observational **Evidence** for DM







Rotation of stars around the center of the galaxies is not consistent with the amount of mass observed.





Collisions of cluster of galaxies.

 \leftarrow The bullet cluster.

Gravitational Lensing: 0

Large distortion of images of distant galaxies due to gravitational lensing (indication of DM in galaxy clusters).

Requirements: \bigcirc

Candidates?

- Interacts gravitationally. \bigcirc
- Cosmologically stable. Ο

Electrically Neutral.

from the observation of its gravitational interactions.

Massive & weakly interacting.

• SUSY particles? E.g. LSP (in R-parity conserving SUSY).

• WIMPs: Experimental evidence motivates a DM sector composed dominantly of weakly interacting massive particles. ຊ

Dark Matter Searches





At colliders like the LHC, WIMPs can be produced in pairs.

WIMPs escape detection, thus leaving large missing transverse momentum as their signature.



We can tag those events via the presence of an energetic jet, a photon or a boson from ISR. **MET+X topologies.**

Effective Field Theories

(EFTs) of SM interaction with WIMPs. Effective Lagrangian approach with parameters M^* and m_{χ} . Theory only applicable when M is much larger than energy scale present in reaction.





Natural solution to **EFT validity**: **simplified models** (with mediator).

 $_{\odot}$ Three regimes can be studied: off-shell, resonance, $_{\bar{q}}$ contact interaction.

LHC-Run II focus



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ATLAS Data

Excellent performance by the LHC and high data taking efficiency by detectors in the 13 TeV pp collisions period (2015, 2016).





ATLAS Data



These analyses rely in a good measurement of missing transverse momenta, and understanding of jet calibration up to multi-TeV scale.







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2-5% background uncertainty in SR. Theory uncertainty: 0.7-1% to account for extrapolation between W(lv) and Z(ll) CRs and Z(vv) in the SR. Experimental uncertainties mainly from

jet energy scale and electron/muon efficiency.





Relic density indicates the values for $m_{\rm Z}$ and m_{χ} leading to the proper abundance.

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Limits on a vector model are also given.} \\ \text{Bod 900 1000 1100 1200} \\ \text{E}_{T}^{\text{miss}} [\text{GeV}] \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Limits on a vector model are also given.} \\ \text{Solution compressed decay channels and LED.} \end{array} \\ \end{array}$

Z(vv)/Z(ll) ratio



Measure the ratio: $\sigma(E_T^{\text{miss}}+\text{jets})/\sigma(Z \rightarrow l^+l^-+\text{jets})$

versus various kinematic variables



Z(vv)+jets numerator: W-bkgs estimated in W(->ev, μv) CRs. MC used to extrapolate into SR: out-of-acceptance leptons and in-acceptance-leptons.

Z(ll)+jets denominator: other bkgs from MC.

Since SM E_T^{miss} +jets is Z(vv)+jets \rightarrow Many uncertainties cancelled out in the ratio.



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Z(vv)/Z(ll) ratio







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Eur. Phys. J. C77, 6(2017) 393

E_{T}^{miss} + photon







Sensitive to $\gamma\gamma\chi\chi$ EFT. Limits on the effective mass scale M* as a function of m_{χ} . Truncation applied to account for the validity of EFT. Assuming $M_{cut} = g*M*$, Events having $\sqrt{s} > M_{cut}$ are removed and the limit is recomputed.

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E_T^{miss} + **H(bb)**



Mono-Higgs signal provides direct probe of DM-SM coupling, **H→bb** dominant decay mode.

Selection & Strategy

Resolved and **Merged** analyses defined.

Resolved: $150 < E_T^{miss} < 500 \text{ GeV} (3 \text{ bins})$ **Merged**: $E_T^{miss} > 500 \text{ GeV} + h(bb)$ tagging. Multiple CR and SR defined by the leptons and N(b-jets) multiplicity, and in several E_T^{miss} regions. Simultaneous m_{jj}/m_J shape fit in all regions.





arXiv:1706.03948







Search for DM in events with $\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ and $\mathbf{H} \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$

Unbinned maximumlikelihood fit to the observed $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ spectrum used to estimate contributions from different sources.



Z'_B model, DM couples to the SM only via the Z' boson.



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MET + HF







Mediator Searches





Run: 305777 Event: 4144227629 2016-08-08 08:51:15 CEST 1 H HM

Resonance Searches



Discussed in more detail in Karol Krizka's talk.



Putting all the pieces together...



Combined Limits



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Combined Limits





Comparison with (In) Direct Detection



LHC limits also re-interpreted as limits on spin-dependent WIMP-proton (spin-independent WIMP-nucleon) scattering cross section.

Comparison with direct and indirect detection experiments in the context of the Z'-like simplified model shows nice complementarity, in particular al low m_{γ} .

Conclusions



• ATLAS has carried out a broad and very detailed program on DM searches with 13 TeV collisions data.

 $_{\odot}$ Both searches for invisible DM particles and DM mediators well covered.

• Searches for DM have an important role in the LHC program, with a large number of final state signatures and techniques being employed.

 $_{\rm O}$ High level of interest to compare to non-LHC experiments: complementarity at low m_{\rm DM} from LHC limits. Consider caveats for comparison: limits presented for a simplified model, EFT validity questions, ...



LHC is now successfully delivering more data.

New challenges for experiments: Ongoing discussion on new background estimations, theoretical uncertainties, trigger performance, etc

More results to come!

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Bonus Slides



ATLAS Detector







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Performance: Leptons



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LHC DMWG

All analyses follow the parameter values and limit interpretations as recommended by the LHC-DM WG (aka DM forum).

Simplified Models

Describe the model by a small numbers of free parameters:

- \circ m_{med} (mediator mass),
- \circ m_{DM} (WIMP mass),
- \circ g_{DM}, g_q (couplings).



Assuming DM is a Dirac fermion (stable). Consider different types of mediators (minimal decay width). Vector mediator: $g_{\text{DM}} = 1$ and $g_q = 0.25$.

Axial-vector mediator: $g_{\text{DM}} = 1$ and $g_q = 0.25$.

Scalar mediator: $g_q = 1$ and $g_{DM} = 1$.

Pseudo-scalar mediator: $g_q = 1$ and $g_{DM} = 1$.

 m_{DM} - σ_{SI} (DM-nucleon) plane All limits at 90% CL Axial-vector, Dirac, $g_q = 0.25$, $g_{DM} = 1$ 10^{-34} Incertainties $\sigma_{\rm SD}$ (DM–proton) [cm²] PICO-2L Run-2 PICO-60 10^{-36} ceCube t t Super–Kamiokande b b 10-38 10-40 10^{-42} 10^{-4} 10^{2} 10 10^{3} $m_{\rm DM}$ [GeV] 01.09.17







Signal Models



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Signal Models







Mono-W/Z



Dark Matter production via $ZZ_{\chi\chi}$ vertex in an EFT approach (dimension ?). The strength of the interaction is controlled by the coupling strengths, mass scale M* and m_{χ}.





Signal Models



Mono-H



Simplified models: Vector or Scalar mediators, $g_{\rm q}$ and $g_{\rm DM}$

Vector Z': Requires to introduce baryonic Higgs (additional $\mathbf{g}_{hZ'Z'}$, coupling). Scalar S: coupling \mathbf{g}_{hSS}

2HDM inspired models: Z'-2HDM

A Z' decays to a Higgs boson h and pseudoscalar A of a two-higgs-doublet model (A decays to a pair of DM χ). Assumes 2HDM for DM coupling. Two parameters: $g_{Z'}$ (gauge coupling) and the ratio of the up- and downtype vacuum expectation values, tan β .





EFT models: Consider a number of operators for both scalar and fermionic DM. Not discussed here.



Phys. Lett. B 763 (2016) 251

MET + V(had)







Limits on the signal strength μ for the vector-mediated simplified model generated with couplings $g_{SM} = 0.25$ and $g_{DM} = 1$.

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into constraints on the mass scale, M*.

ATLAS-CONF-2016-086

0.1 0.2 0.3 0.5

04

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MET + HF





2.5

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3.5

 ΔR_{min}

0.5

Imb(b,,b)

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ATLAS-CONF-2016-077 ATLAS-CONF-2016-050 ATLAS-CONF-2016-076

MET + HF





DM+t-tbar: Same (SUSY) bkg strategy, mostly similar discriminating variables. Define multiple CRs to constrain main backgrounds, and performed a global fit (CRs+SR).



ATLAS-CONF-2016-086

$\mathbf{MET} + \mathbf{HF}$





High mass di-jet







$$f(z) = p_1(1-z)^{p_2} z^{p_3} z^{p_4 \log z}$$

With increasing luminosity and corresponding m_{jj} range extension, a single global fit may not necessarily work. Events selected with lowest un-prescaled single jet trigger (p_T > 380 GeV).

	$p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{leading}}$	$p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{subleading}}$	<i>y</i> *	$ y_{\rm B} $	m_{jj}
Resonance	> 0.44 TeV	> 0.06 TeV	< 0.6	-	> 1.1 TeV
W^*	> 0.44 TeV	> 0.06 TeV	< 1.2	-	> 1.7 TeV
Angular	> 0.44 TeV	> 0.06 TeV	< 1.7	< 1.1	> 2.5 TeV

 $|\mathbf{y}^*| = |\mathbf{y}_1 \cdot \mathbf{y}_2|/2$ Rejects forward peaking t-channel QCD processes.

Sliding Window Fit



• Perform the f(z) fit in restricted (sliding) ranges (*more flexible*!).

- The limited range allows to use a
- 3-parameter function.

• Excellent linearity between injected and extracted signal.

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High mass di-jet

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Selection

Events selected with lowest un-prescaled single jet trigger $(p_T > 380 \text{ GeV}).$

 $|y^*| = |y_1 - y_2|/2$

Rejects forward peaking t-channel QCD processes.

Resonance Search

Sliding Window Fit

 Perform the f(z) fit in restricted (sliding) ranges (more flexible!).
 Excellent linearity between injected and extracted signal.

BumpHunter algorithm compares the binned m_{jj} of data to the fitted bkg estimate.

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Di-jet searches



Di-Jet searches covering the low and high mass regime!



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arxiv:1707.02424

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vs = 13 TeV. 36.1 fb⁻¹

200 300

√s = 13 TeV, 36.1 fb⁻¹

Dimuon Search Selection

ATLAS

Dielectron Search Selection

Data

Top Quarks

Ζ', (4 TeV)

Z'̂ (5 TeV)

2000

Data

Z/γ*

Dielectron Invariant Mass [GeV

Top Quarks

Diboson - Ζ'_γ (3 TeV)

– Z', (4 TeV)

Z'_γ (5 TeV)

1000

1000

2000 Dimuon Invariant Mass [GeV]

Multi-Jet & W+Jets Z'_γ (3 TeV)

Diboson

Ζ/γ*

Events

107

10⁶

10⁵

10

10³

10²

10

10

0.8 0.6E

100

10⁶

10⁵

10⁴

10³

10² 10

10 10-2

1.4 Data / Bkg

12

0.8

0.6

100

200 300

Data / Bkg (post-fit) 8'0 8'0 9'0

Data / Bkg 1.2

Events







Events selected with 2 same-flavor isolated leptons. Highest m_{f} pair (> 80 GeV). Main background from Drell-Yan production. DY events are simulated with NLO Powheg generator. Events yields are corrected with mass dependent rescaling from NLO to NNLO QCD, and NLO EW.



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Comparison with **Direct Detection**

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The ratio is corrected for detector effects ("unfolded"), so can be easily reinterpreted in terms of any BSM models.





arXiv: 1707.03263

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