### Searching for Dark Matter Production at the LHC



Ruth Pöttgen 26 April 2017

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## Why Dark Matter?



many **cosmological** observations

=> compelling **evidence** for

existence of "dark matter" (DM)

we can describe **merely ~5%** of the universe!

- particle physics:
  - what are the building blocks (=particles)?
  - current best knowledge: Standard Model (SM)



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no viable candidate within Standard Model

- need new particles!
- popular generic class: weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPs)
  - naturally explain present-day abundance
    - => broad search programme









- complementarity of searches
- LHC and ATLAS
- ► X+E<sup>Tmiss</sup> signatures
- Results and Interpretations
- future prospects

WIMP-Nucleon-Scattering Cross Section

WIMP mass



WIMP mass



WIMP mass























#### collider

experiments more sensitive at **low** masses















no astrophysical uncertainties!

# Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

- hadrons: particles built from (2 or 3) quarks
  - e.g. proton ("uud"), neutron ("ddu")
- 1232 superconducting dipole magnets
  - cooled by liquid He (1.9K)



- 392 quadrupole magnets
- collides protons, heavy ions or both
- collisions with intervals as short as 25ns
- centre-of-mass energies up to 14 TeV

27km, 100m underground





# The Background Challenge

- direct detection: "background free" searches
- collider searches: not exactly...

10<sup>9</sup> 10<sup>9</sup> 10<sup>8</sup> 10<sup>8</sup>  $\sigma_{tot}$ 10<sup>7</sup> 107 LHC Tevatron 10<sup>6</sup> 10<sup>6</sup> 10<sup>5</sup> 10<sup>5</sup>  $\sigma_{b}$ 10<sup>33</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> 10<sup>4</sup> 10<sup>4</sup> 10<sup>3</sup> 10<sup>3</sup>  $\sigma_{jet}(\mathsf{E}_{\tau}^{-jet}$ > √s/20) 10<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> σ (nb)  $\sigma_W$ 10<sup>1</sup> 10 sec for σ<sub>7</sub> 10<sup>°</sup> 10<sup>0</sup>  $\sigma_{iet}(E_T^{jet} > 100 \text{ GeV})$ events / 10<sup>-1</sup> 10<sup>-1</sup> 10<sup>-2</sup> 10<sup>-2</sup> 10<sup>-3</sup> 10<sup>-3</sup>  $\sigma_t$  $\sigma_{\rm jet}({\sf E}_{\rm T}^{\rm jet}>\sqrt{s/4})$ 10<sup>-4</sup> 10<sup>-4</sup> σ<sub>Higgs</sub>(M<sub>H</sub>=120 GeV) 10<sup>-5</sup> 10<sup>-5</sup> 200 GeV 10<sup>-6</sup> 10<sup>-6</sup> 500 GeV 10<sup>-7</sup> 10<sup>-7</sup> 0.1 10 1 √s (TeV)

proton - (anti)proton cross sections

W.J. Stirling, private communication

# The Background Challenge

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proton - (anti)proton cross sections
#### Datasets and Future Milestones

- important figure of merit: integrated luminosity L —> amount of data
  - measured in 1/fb



• more to come:

~100/fb by end of run-2 (2018) shutdown until 2021

~300/fb by end of run-3 (2023)

#### Inside the proton

- protons are not fundamental particles!
  - made up of 3 valence quarks + "sea quarks" & gluons
    - collectively: partons
- special feature of strong interaction:





- gets stronger at larger distance!
  like a rubber band pulled apart
- at some point, energy large enough to form new quarks (E=mc<sup>2</sup>)
- hadrons are formed => "jets"
- confinement of quarks in hadrons, i.e. there are no free quarks

#### Proton-Proton Collisions

proton-proton collisions are actually parton-parton collisions



### ATLAS



- reconstruct physics objects (electrons, photons, jets...)
- non-interacting particles "carry away" energy (part of many new physics signals)
  - missing transverse energy (E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup>) calculated from all measured momenta

#### Particle Detection





 vector sum of transverse momenta after collision has to sum up to 0!













## Collider WIMP Signature

- WIMPs:
  - massive —> can account for relic density
  - interacting = interacting non-gravitationally
  - weakly interacting
    - ---> escape collider experiment **undetected** 
      - additional (high pT) object to trigger on
        - missing transverse energy from recoiling WIMPs
          - => "X+E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup>" searches





#### The Workhorse: jet+E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup> ("Mono-jet")

large cross sections for jet production at hadron collider



# Real Life Event Display

#### ATLAS-CONF-2012-147





=> search for excess over SM prediction at high  $E_T^{miss}$ 

## Background Estimation

main challenge: estimation of irreducible/dominant backgrounds



- simulation constrained using data in control regions (CR)
  - non-overlapping with signal region (SR)
    - ▶ e.g. jet+E<sup>miss</sup>
      - **CRs**: select  $Z(\ell \ell)/W(\ell v)$  events (i.e. explicitly **select leptons**)
      - SR: veto leptons
- typically "global fit" to all CRs simultaneously
  - constrain normalisation/shapes



### Example: jet+E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup>

- SRs: muon and electron veto
  - ▶ inclusive and exclusive in E<sup>miss</sup>



- Iargest uncertainties:
  - W/Z transfer: 2-4%
  - data statistics in CRs: up to 10%
  - theory uncertainties on top: 3%

### More X+E<sup>miss</sup> Searches

X can also be...

a photon 



#### a Higgs boson



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#### Interpretation

- Run-1: effective field theories (EFT) = low energy approximation
  - questionable validity at LHC energies!
- for Run-2: benchmark simplified models (where possible)
  - provide basis for re-interpretations (distinct kinematics)
  - collected by ATLAS/CMS DM forum (now LHC DM working group)
  - Dirac-fermionic WIMPs
  - mostly 4 parameters:
    - mediator mass (M<sub>Med</sub>)
    - WIMP mass (m<sub>x</sub>)
    - ▶ 2 couplings (g<sub>DM</sub>,g<sub>q</sub>), typically (1, 0.25)
    - different types of mediators, minimal width
  - UV complete, but less generic than EFT



SM \mathcal

DM













# Higgs+E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup>: Models

- new after Higgs discovery
- no ISR! (small coupling)
- widely used simplified model: s-channel vector mediator radiating Higgs
- other models considered in some analyses:
  - s-channel scalar mediator radiating Higgs
  - Z'-2HD simplified model
  - scalar 2HD simplified model







• additional parameters, e.g. gz'z'h, mixing angle...

### Higgs+E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup>: Results







#### The Future

- more data (full run-2 and beyond)
- new window: Higgs+ET<sup>miss</sup> searches (more channels)
- more models
- consistent set of models/parameters with CMS
- combination
- comparisons with direct detection

#### Higgs Boson Decays



- largest branching ratios: bb and WW
  - ▶ BR(bb)~ 3 \* BR(WW)

# $H(b\overline{b})+E_{T}^{miss}$ - Background Estimation

- alternative method to estimate one of the main backgrounds: Z(vv)+jets
  - explore use of photon(γ)+jets events
    - very similar topology at high boson  $p_T$ 
      - Z(vv)+jets: boson  $p_T = E_T^{miss}$
      - $\gamma p_T$  as proxy for  $E_T^{miss}$



- γ well measurable!
- can select sample of γ+jets events with high purity

# $H(b\overline{b})+E_T^{miss}$ - Background Estimation

- γ: electromagnetic interaction, Z: weak interaction
  - different coupling to quarks
  - theoretically well known
- use simulation to determine ratio  $Z(vv)/\gamma$ 
  - (partial) cancellation of uncertainties
  - transfer factor  $f_{\rm T} = \frac{N_{\rm Z(\nu\nu)+jets}^{\rm sim}}{N_{\gamma+jets}^{\rm sim}}$
- select pure γ+jets sample in data
  - **prediction** for Z(vv)+jets  $N_{Z(vv)+jets}^{pred} = f_T \cdot N_{\gamma+jets}^{data}$ 
    - possible reduction of uncertainties
    - independent cross check of estimation

# $H(b\overline{b}) + E_T^{miss}$ - Finding b-Quarks

- analysis relies on identifying jets from b-quarks (b-tagging)
  - in the evolution of a collision event, quark combinations (hadrons) are formed
  - B-hadrons (containing b-quarks) have "visible" lifetimes
    - their "late" decay leads to secondary vertex



- resolved with excellent tracking resolution
- multi variate techniques used to build a discriminator against light jets

## $H(b\overline{b}) + E_T^{miss}$ - Finding b-Quarks

at high E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup>: H is "boosted" —> b-jets merge into one



- use of variable radius (VR) jets can significantly improve b-tagging efficiency
  - ▶ jets become more narrow with higher pT
    - adapt radius parameter used


#### Reminder



## H(WW)+E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup>

- not done yet
- most promising: decay of W bosons into pair of quarks
  - larger branching ratio
  - In W—>ℓv additional E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup> from neutrinos
    - complicates reconstruction of Higgs mass
- boosted regime: <u>one large jet</u>





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# Interdisciplinary Interpretation

H+ET<sup>miss</sup>: no comparisons to results of other searches so far



need to develop ways to do that

## Summary



 Dark Matter one of the hottest topics of present day (astro)particle physics



#### complementarity of colliders and direct detection



ole suite of **X+E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup>** searches king for DM at colliders



 Higgs+E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup> searches hold great potential for upcoming data

### Additional Material

## WIMPs, a thermal relic



- the larger the annihilation cross section, the later the freeze-out and the smaller the relic density
  - 'survival of the weak'
  - present day abundance determined by annihilation cross section at time of freeze out

### Accelerator Chain

- beams not continuous, but 2808 packets ("bunches") with 10<sup>11</sup> protons each
- accelerated in several stages



LH

- circulating in opposite directions in LHC
- brought to collision at the 4 interaction points

- LHC Run-1: "traditional" effective field theory (EFT) approach
  - assume mediator too heavy to be produced
  - 2 parameters: WIMP mass  $(\mathbf{m}_{\chi})$  & suppression scale  $(\mathbf{M}^*)$
  - comparison with direct detection

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 $M_* = \frac{M_{Med}}{\sqrt{g_{\chi}g_{\rm SM}}}$ 

- comparison with direct detection
- truncation
- for s-channel vector mediator
- minimal validity requirement:  $Q_{tr} < M_{Med}$

 $M_* > \frac{Q_{tr}}{\sqrt{g_{\chi}g_{\rm SM}}}$ iteratively remove events that fail this



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 $M_* > \frac{Q_{tr}}{\sqrt{g_{\chi}g_{\rm SM}}}$  • iteratively remove events that fail this





 some comparisons to "simplified model"



### Example: photon+E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup>



to address question of EFT validity: truncation, i.e. remove events with  $\sqrt{s} > gM^*$  for various values of g