

Search for Dark Matter in the mono-X* final states with ATLAS

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Rencontres de Moriond (EW) 2018

*: X = jet, Z, W, H





Probing Dark Matter (DM)

Underlying assumption: DM has also non-gravitational interactions with the Standard Model particles (SM)

- Direct detection: scattering of DM particles on nuclei
- *Indirect detection*: annihilation products out of WIMP collisions
- Collider search: produce WIMPs through collision of SM particles

DM is assumed to be a *weakly interacting massive particle* (WIMP)



The theoretical framework

A large number of DM models are out there, each with its own assumptions/observables/DM candidates

	Effective Field Theory:	just assume a massive mediator (M _{MED} >> momentum transfer), i.e. contact interaction only valid at low Q ²
Completeness	Simplified Models:	 M_{MED} ~ M_{DM} more assumptions on the mediator (e.g. different spin hypotheses) DM is a Dirac fermion 4 parameters: M_{DM}, M_{MED}, mediator couplings to DM and SM
	Complete Models:	SUSY, extra-Dimensions, etc.

Mono-X strategy



Mono-X: require a large amount of missing transverse momentum (due to DM) and a known object (X = jet, photon, W, Z, Higgs, ...) recoiling against it

Also other strategies are used (e.g. resonance search), but they are not covered in this talk

Interesting reading:

arxiv:1712.01391 4

B. Penning, "The pursuit of DM at Collider - an overview"

Summary of ATLAS results in mono-X

mono-jet 36.1/fb √s = 13 TeV <u>JHEP 01 (2018) 126</u> <u>arxiv:1711.03301</u>

mono-γ 36.1/fb √s = 13 TeV <u>Eur. Phys. J. C 77 (2017) 393</u> <u>arxiv:1704.03848</u>

mono-V(had) 3.2/fb √s = 13 TeV <u>Phys. Lett. B 763 (2016) 251</u> <u>arxiv:1608.02372</u> *mono-Z(lep)* 36.1/fb √s = 13 TeV <u>Phys. Lett. B 776 (2017) 318</u> <u>arxiv:1708.09624</u>

mono-H(bb) 36.1/fb √s = 13 TeV <u>PRL 119, 181804 (2017)</u> *mono-H(γγ)* 36.1/fb √s = 13 TeV <u>Phys. Rev. D 96, 112004 (2017)</u>

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 monoin

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 Phys. Lett. B

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 arxiv:1





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Mono-jet: analysis summary





Dominant backgrounds are $Z(\rightarrow vv)$ +jets and W(→Iv)+jets

constrained using dedicated control regions in which leptons are treated as invisible (e.g. $Z \rightarrow vv$ estimated from $Z \rightarrow \mu \mu$)

Simultaneous fit of the signal region (SR) and control regions (CR) using E^{Tmiss} shape information

Main systematic uncertainties comes from E_T^{miss} and affect both signal (2-9%) and background (1-5%). Signal is also affected by ISR modelling (O(10%)).

Signal is expected to arise as an excess of events in the ET^{miss} distribution, ET^{miss} spectrum is binned to enhance the sensitivity to several models

> No significant excess is observed, limits are set on the relevant parameters of the model $_7$

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Mono-jet: results

Axial-vector mediator





If *strong* assumptions are made, collider searches can play a role in the field of direct searches (here results from PICO-60 are shown)

Assume AV mediator and couplings (and DM composition) points in (xsec, m_X) correspond to points in (M_{MED}, m_X)

C. Amole et al., "DM search results from the PICO-60 C_3F_8 Bubble Chamber" arxiv:1702.07666

Mono-H(bb)

Higgs radiation from the initial state is Yukawasuppressed, mono-H signatures are sensitive to different (more complex) DM models



2 b-jets for high-ETmiss a "fat" jet with two bs inside

Background contamination varies as a function of the kinematic range: top quark production at low p_T , Z+jets at high p_T

backgrounds are constrained in CRs defined using leptons

Several signal regions defined depending on the E_T^{miss} and the number of b-tagged jets

other soft jets allowed

Main systematic uncertainties come from the modelling of background processes

Trniss - 150 (500) Gev

Since no SM Higgs is expected in the final state, here we look for the presence of the Higgs boson itself, which would appear in this topology thanks to DM signatures



Mono-H(bb): results

In this search, limits are set on the parameters of this specific Z'-2HDM model: scan ($m_{Z'}$, m_A) for fixed values of the other parameters





Not to be confused with the (m_{MED}, m_{DM}) plane from other mono-X searches

Z'-2HDM: a Two Higgs Doublet Model (which foresees h, H, H± and A) with an additional Z'



 $H \rightarrow \chi \chi$ direct coupling

Η Z

SM Higgs has an invisible BR of ~ 10^{-3} (via H \rightarrow ZZ* \rightarrow vvvv) a direct coupling to DM would enhance this BR

> Main systematic uncertainties come from signal theory and jet/ETmiss scale and resolution

> > Fitting the E_T^{miss} spectrum allows to set upper limits on the BR($H \rightarrow inv$.)

	Obs. $B_{H \to inv}$ Limit	Exp. $B_{H \to inv}$ Limit $\pm 1\sigma \pm 2\sigma$
ee	59%	$(51 {}^{+21}_{-15} {}^{+49}_{-24}) \%$
μμ	97%	$(48 {}^{+20}_{-14} {}^{+46}_{-22}) \%$
$ee + \mu\mu$	67%	$(39 {}^{+17}_{-11} {}^{+38}_{-18}) \%$

Where do mono-X analyses contribute?



Varying the couplings (even with the same hypotheses on the mediator) the reach and the importance of the different signatures varies wildly

Summary

- Search for DM is an highly interdisciplinary challenge, and each field has its own strengths and weaknesses
- Collider searches are particularly powerful at low WIMP masses and can play a relevant role also compared to direct and indirect DM searches
- Mono-X signatures are a powerful tool
 - offer a clear signature to select and identify events
 - depending on the nature of X, allow direct probe of a number of different models

Backup

The ATLAS detector



Relevant performances



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16

Mono-jet: other interpretations



Other models for mono-H search



Pure Z' model which couples both to Higgs and DM



results from

mono-H($\gamma\gamma$)

DM searches





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