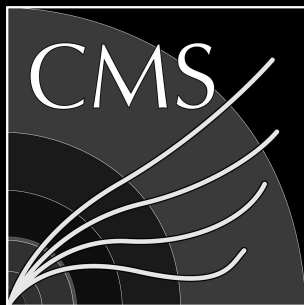


iihe
BRUXELLES BRUSSEL



BSM Higgs & Dark Matter Results from ATLAS and CMS

ULB



Santiago Paredes Saenz

On behalf of the ATLAS and CMS collaborations

santiago.paredes@cern.ch

International Conference on the Physics of the Two Infinities

March 2023



Overview

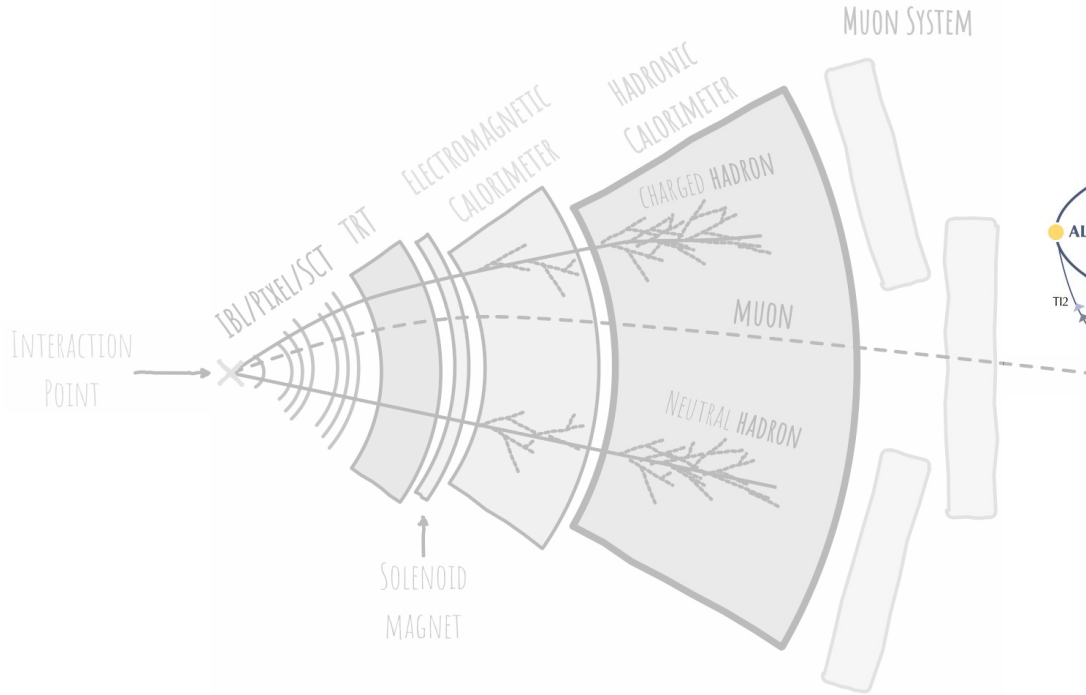
- »»→ **New physics** searches @ **LHC**
- »»→ **Dark Matter** and **Beyond Standard Model Higgs @ LHC**
- »»→ Recent results from **ATLAS** and **CMS**
- »»→ **Summary**

DM and BSM Higgs @ LHC

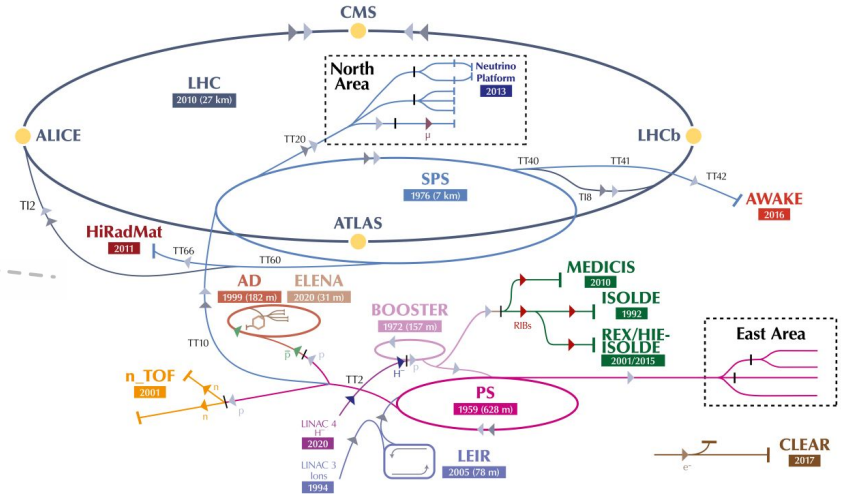
how? why?



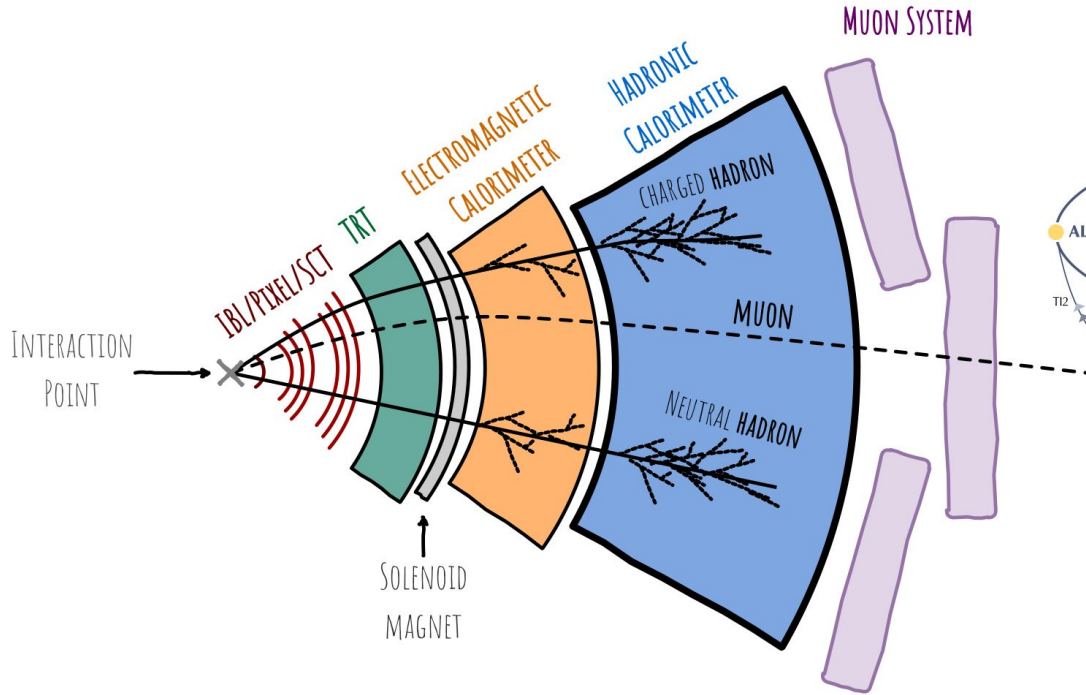
The LHC & collider detectors



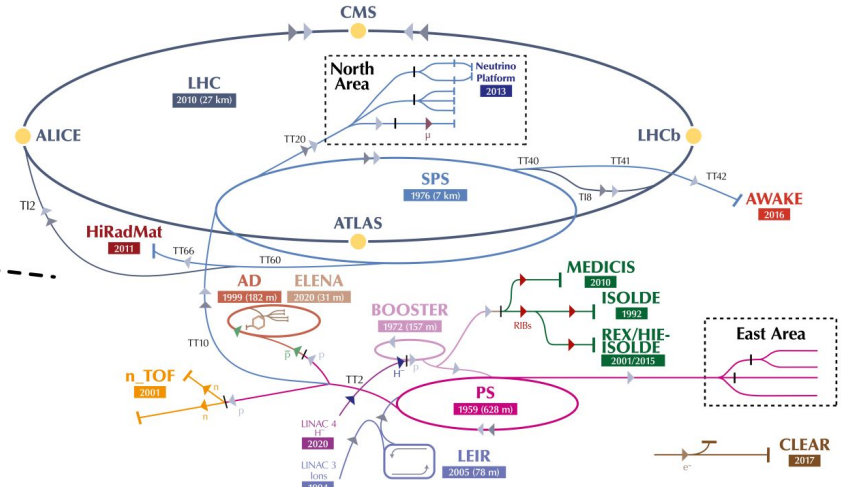
The CERN accelerator complex
Complexe des accélérateurs du CERN



The LHC & collider detectors

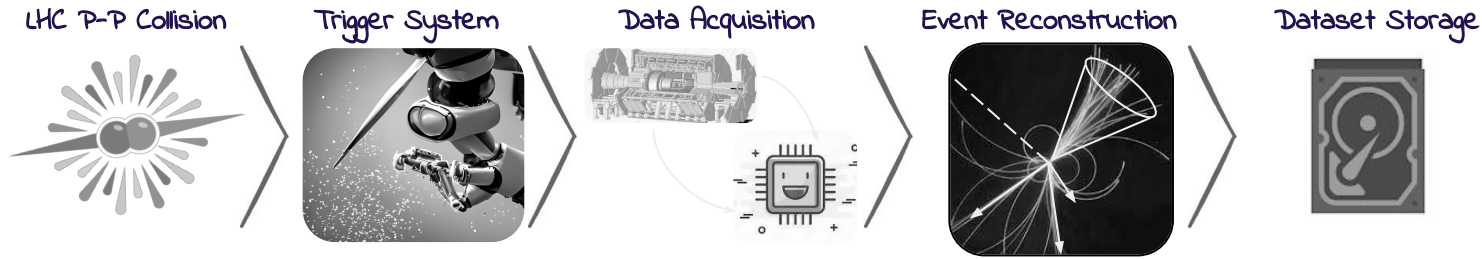


The CERN accelerator complex
Complexe des accélérateurs du CERN

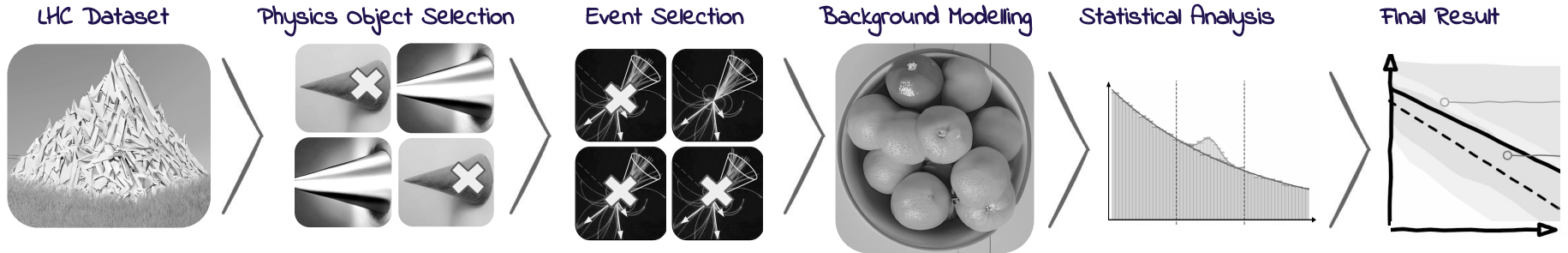


An LHC data analysis in a nutshell

- First: acquire and save the data sets



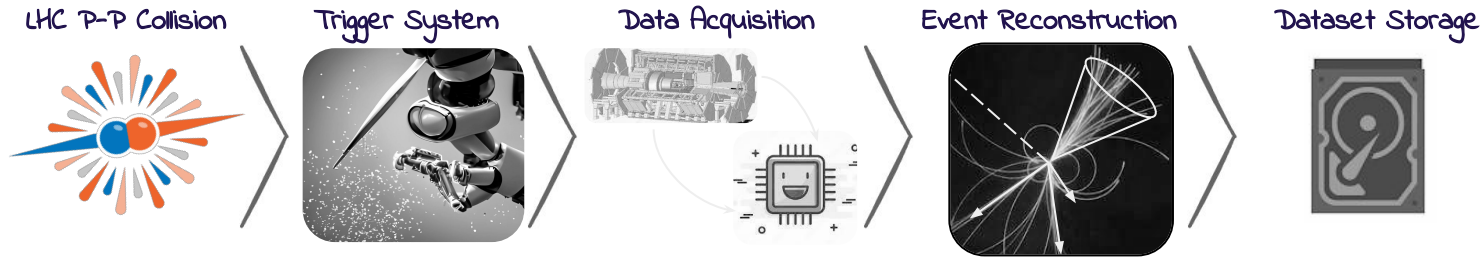
- Next: interpret the data, define strategies, statistical analysis



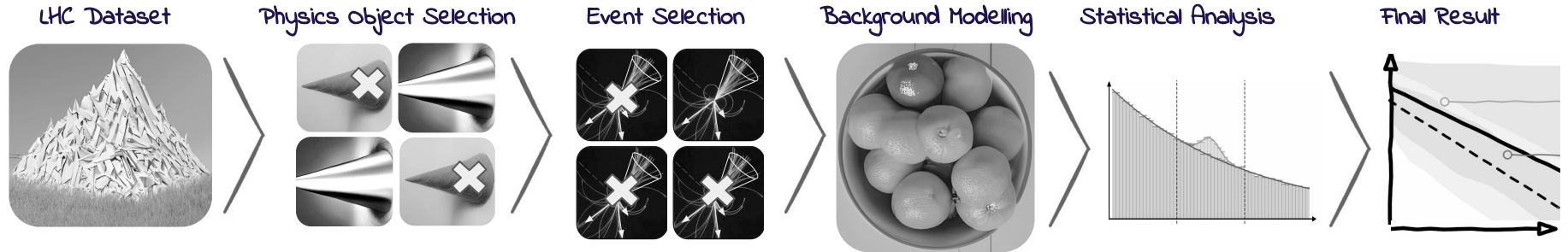
➡ ATLAS and CMS apply **different approaches** in some steps

An LHC data analysis in a nutshell

- First: acquire and save the data sets



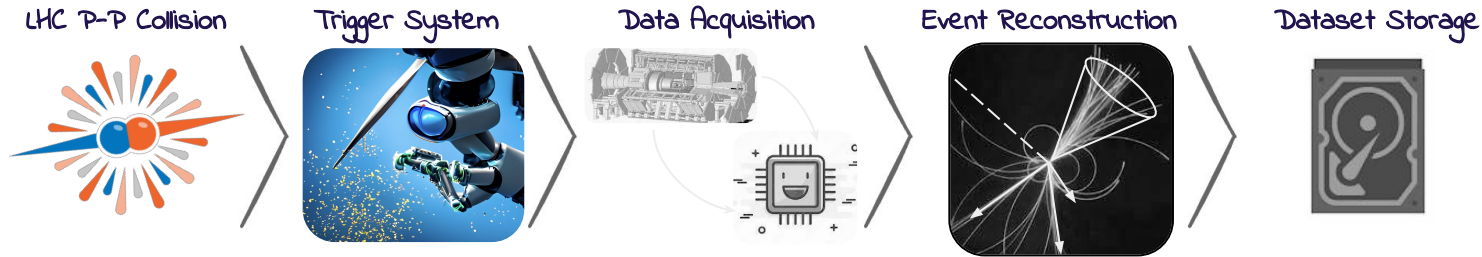
- Next: interpret the data, define strategies, statistical analysis



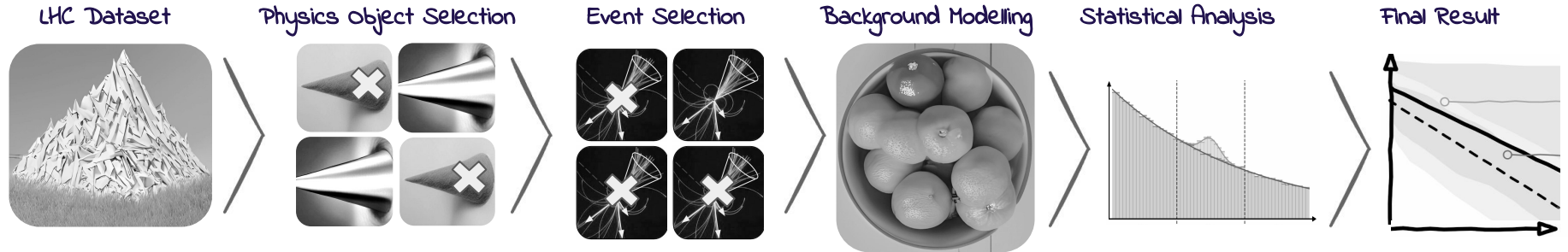
➡ ATLAS and CMS apply **different approaches** in some steps

An LHC data analysis in a nutshell

- First: acquire and save the data sets



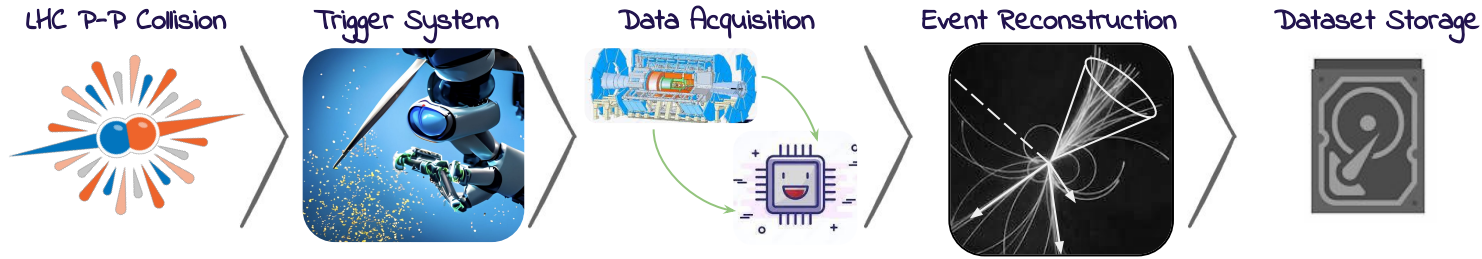
- Next: interpret the data, define strategies, statistical analysis



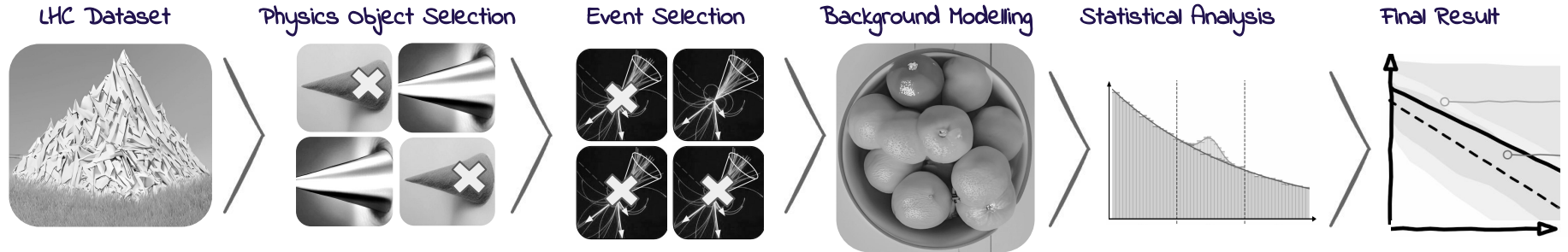
➡ ATLAS and CMS apply **different approaches** in some steps

An LHC data analysis in a nutshell

- First: acquire and save the data sets



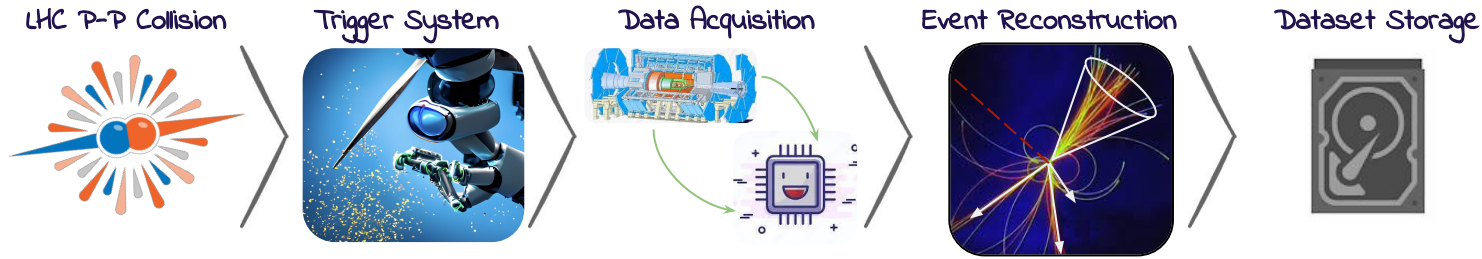
- Next: interpret the data, define strategies, statistical analysis



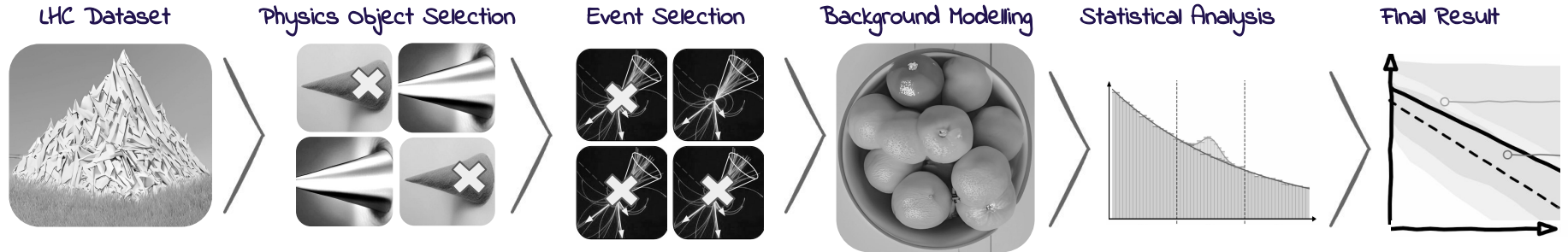
➡ ATLAS and CMS apply **different approaches** in some steps

An LHC data analysis in a nutshell

- First: acquire and save the data sets



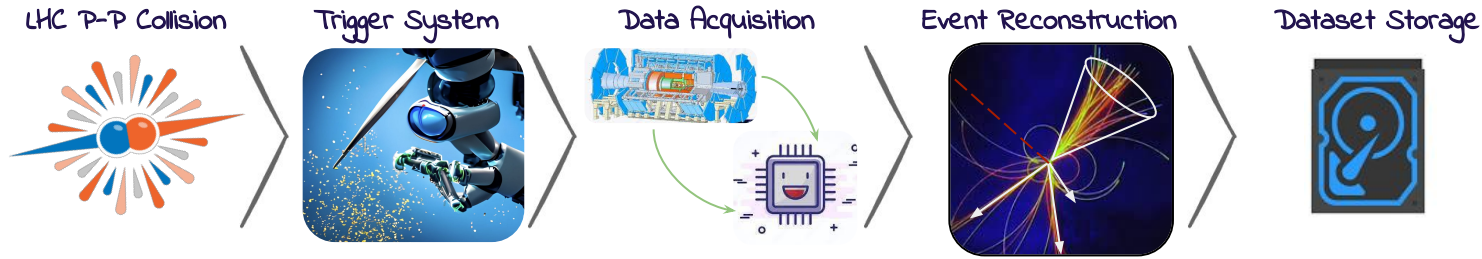
- Next: interpret the data, define strategies, statistical analysis



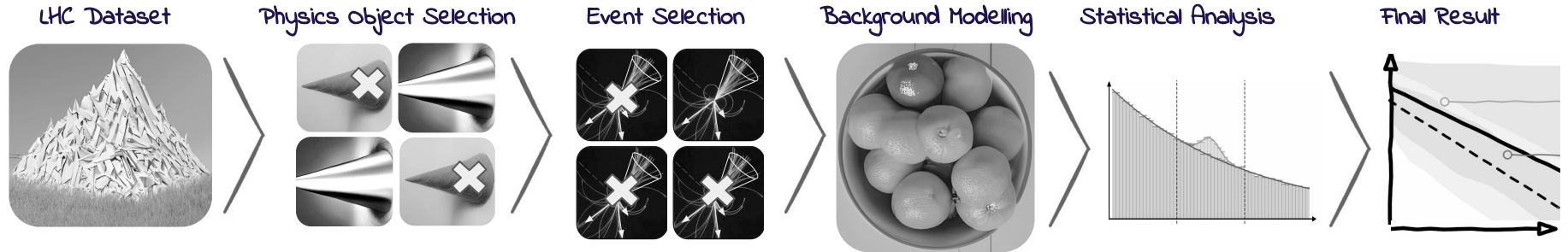
➡ ATLAS and CMS apply **different approaches** in some steps

An LHC data analysis in a nutshell

- First: acquire and save the data sets



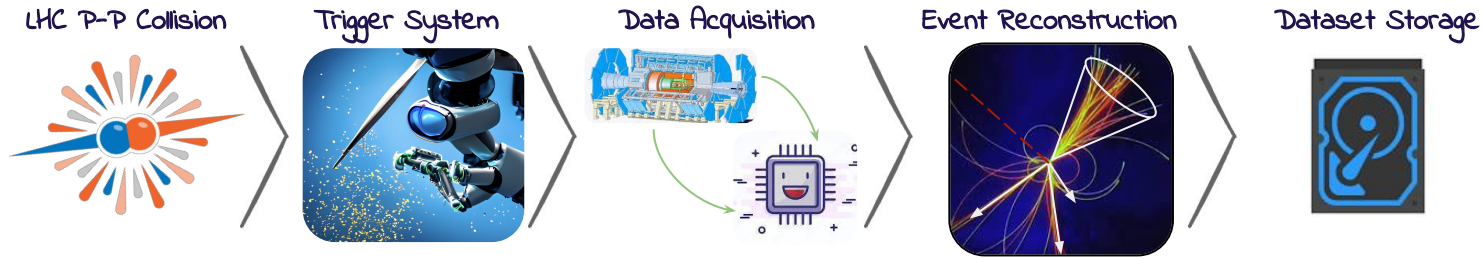
- Next: interpret the data, define strategies, statistical analysis



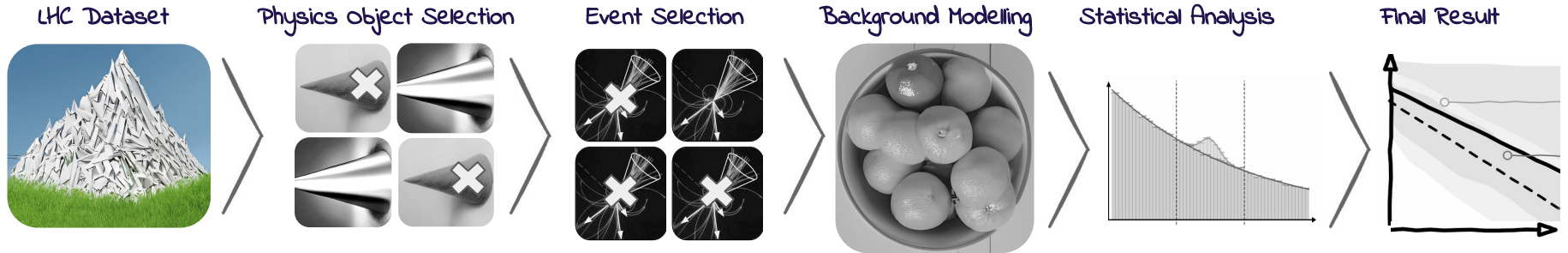
➔ ATLAS and CMS apply **different approaches** in some steps

An LHC data analysis in a nutshell

- First: acquire and save the data sets



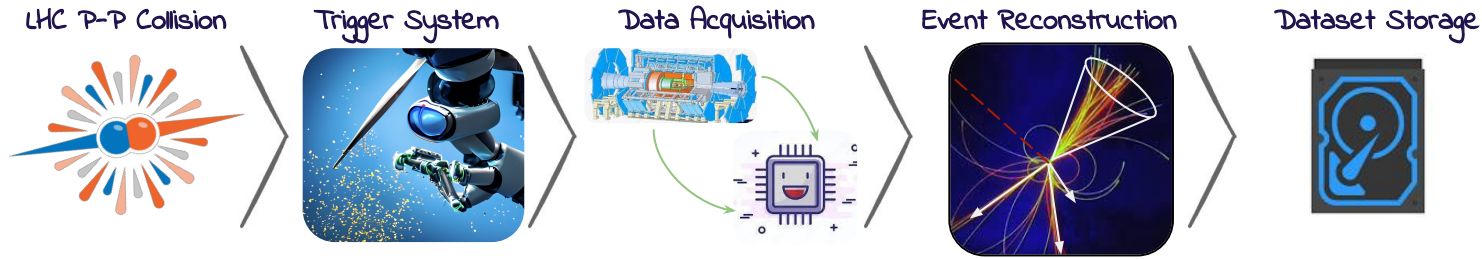
- Next: interpret the data, define strategies, statistical analysis



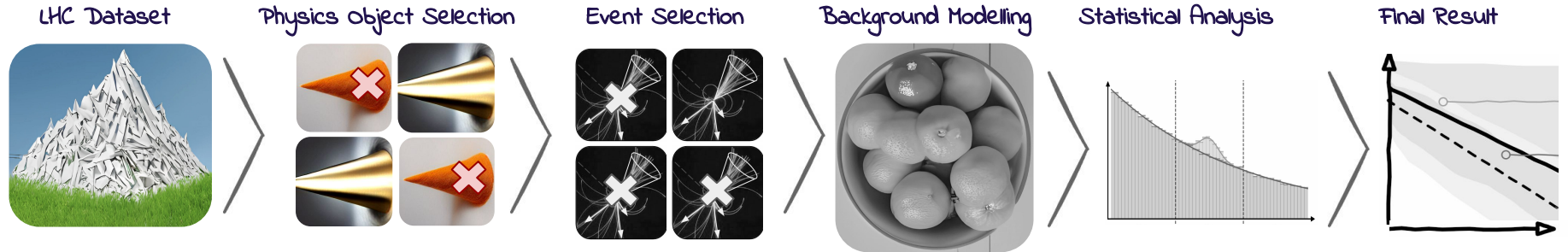
➔ ATLAS and CMS apply **different approaches** in some steps

An LHC data analysis in a nutshell

- First: acquire and save the data sets



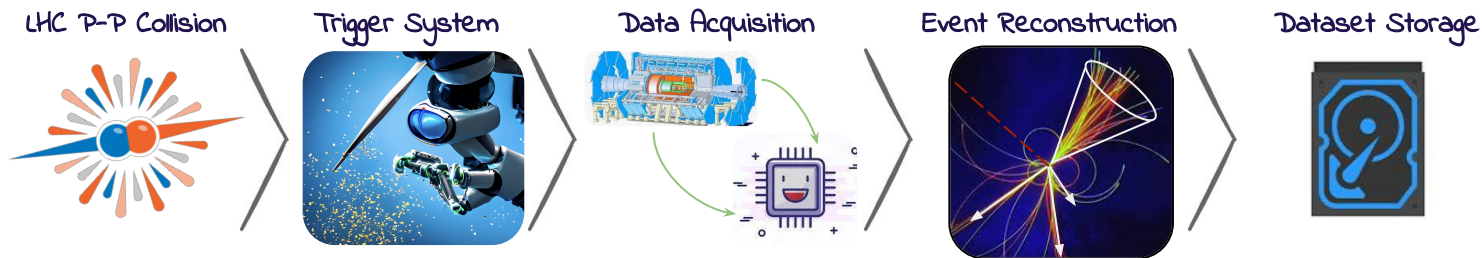
- Next: interpret the data, define strategies, statistical analysis



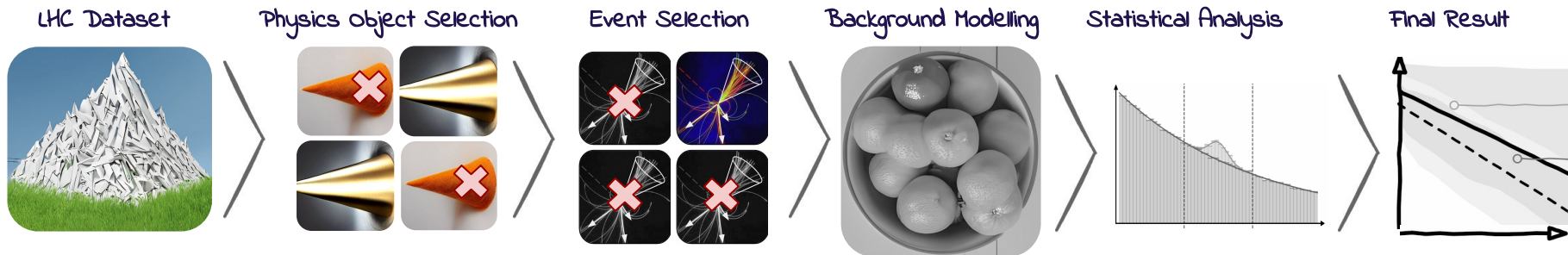
➡ ATLAS and CMS apply **different approaches** in some steps

An LHC data analysis in a nutshell

- First: acquire and save the data sets



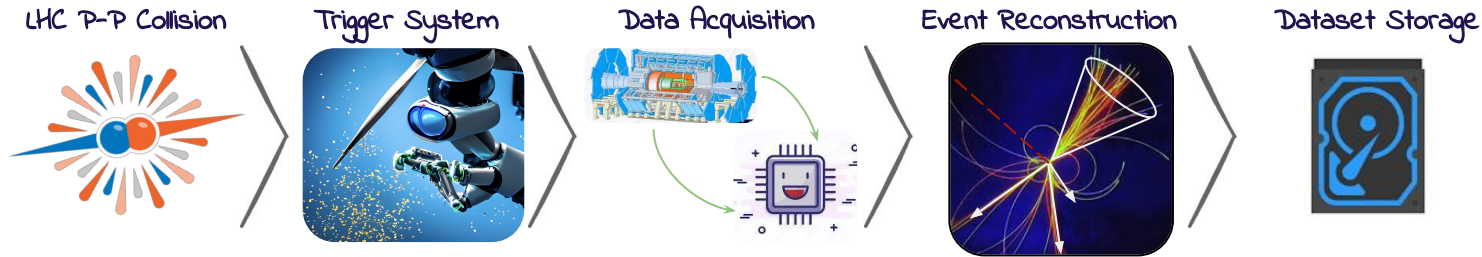
- Next: interpret the data, define strategies, statistical analysis



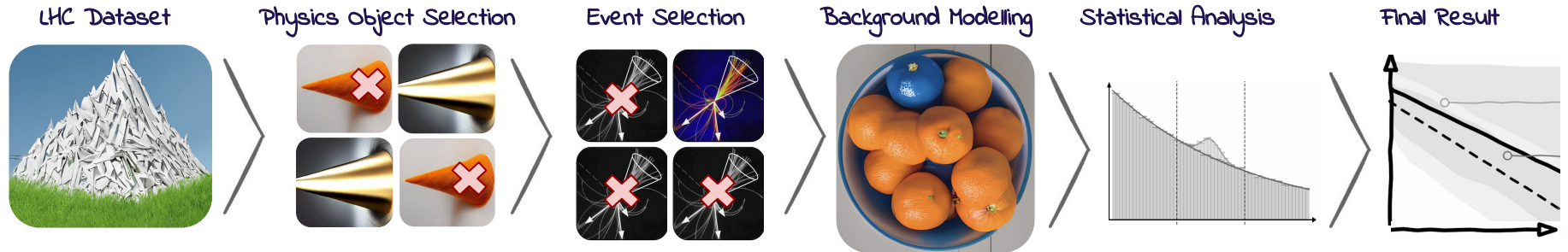
➡ ATLAS and CMS apply **different approaches** in some steps

An LHC data analysis in a nutshell

- First: acquire and save the data sets



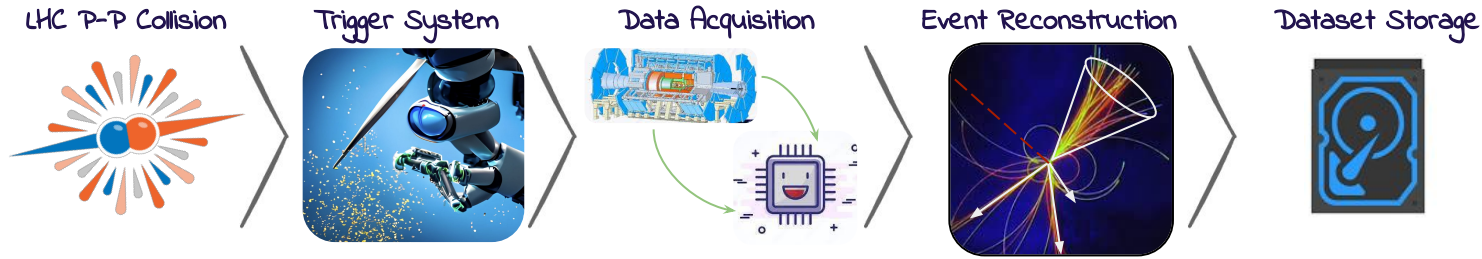
- Next: interpret the data, define strategies, statistical analysis



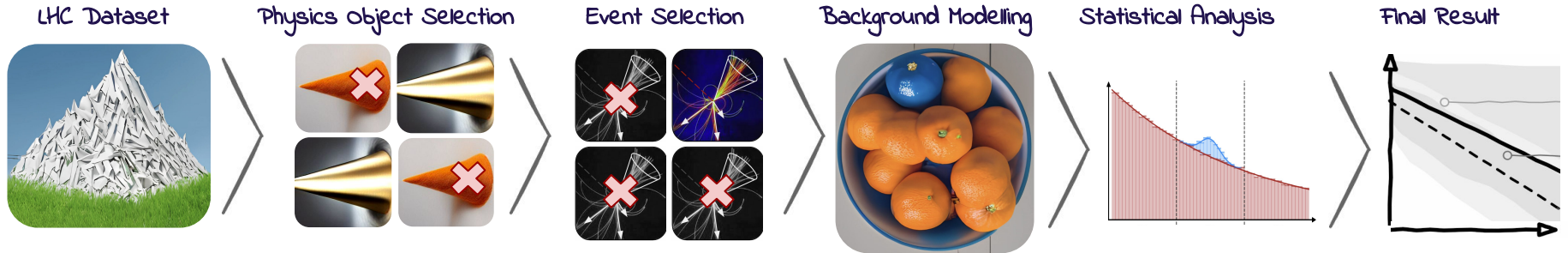
➡ ATLAS and CMS apply **different approaches** in some steps

An LHC data analysis in a nutshell

- First: acquire and save the data sets



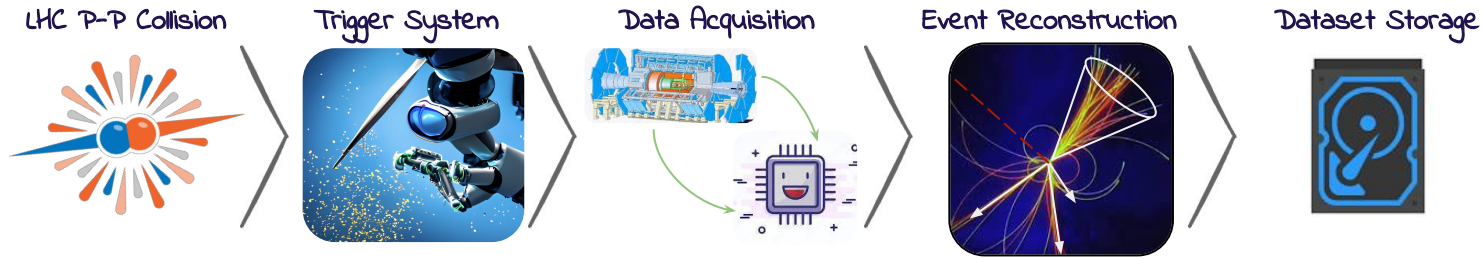
- Next: interpret the data, define strategies, statistical analysis



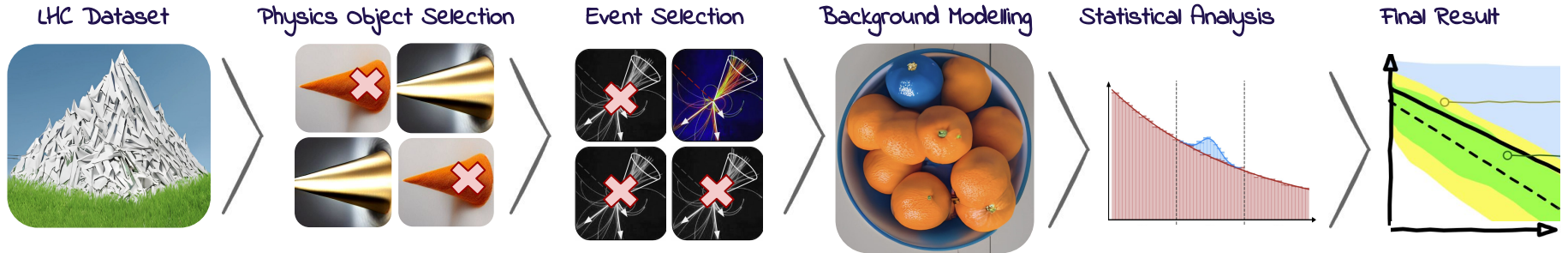
➔ ATLAS and CMS apply **different approaches** in some steps

An LHC data analysis in a nutshell

- First: acquire and save the data sets

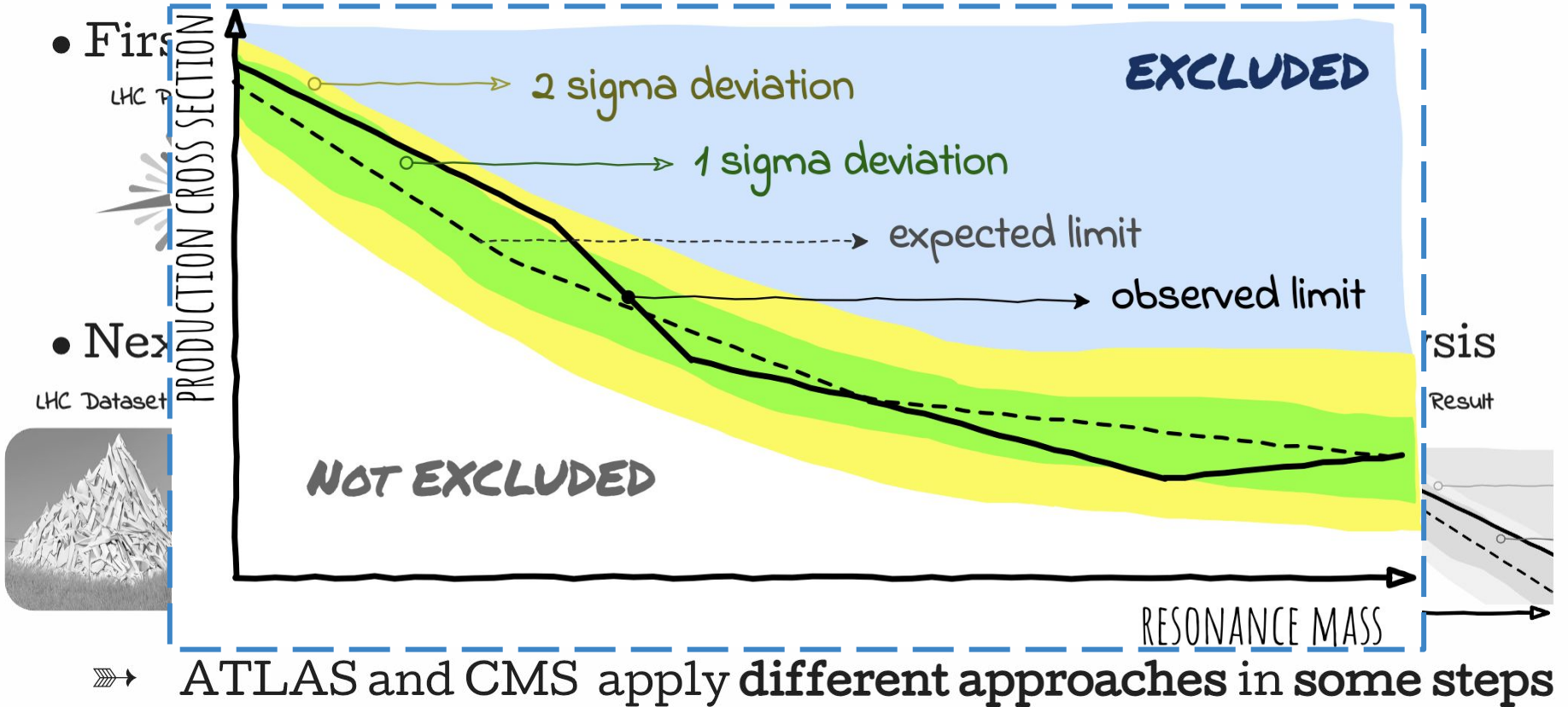


- Next: interpret the data, define strategies, statistical analysis



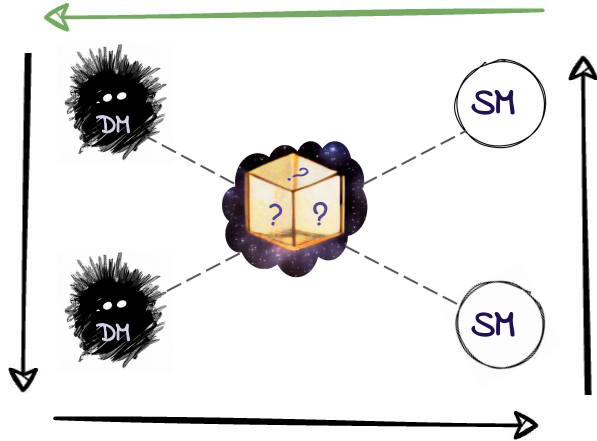
➔ ATLAS and CMS apply **different approaches** in some steps

An LHC data analysis in a nutshell



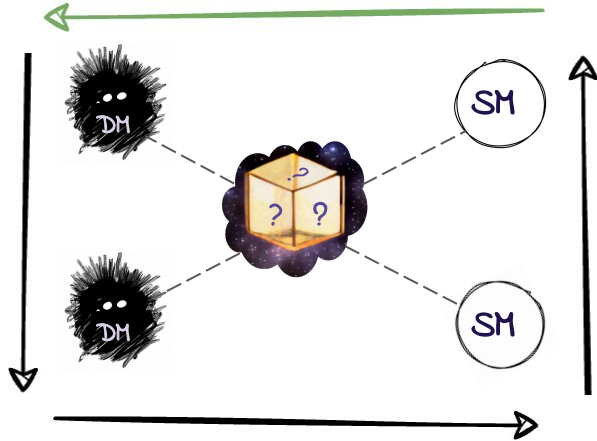
DM searches @ LHC

- Several ways to look for Dark matter
 - Colliders play an important role!



DM searches @ LHC

- Several ways to look for Dark matter
 - Colliders play an important role!



Recent results from ATLAS & CMS



ATLAS $H^{++}H^{--}$ search

- Search for doubly-charged Higgs bosons

➤ Motivated in **extended Higgs** sector models,
 ν -mass models (type-2 seesaw models), others.

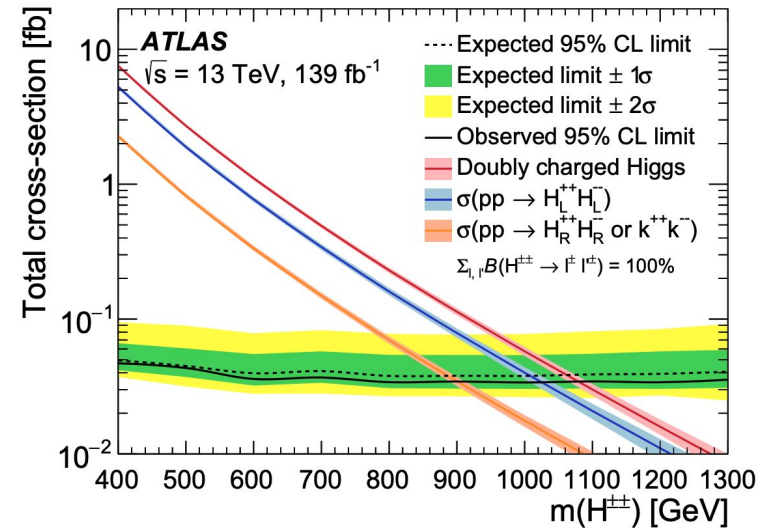
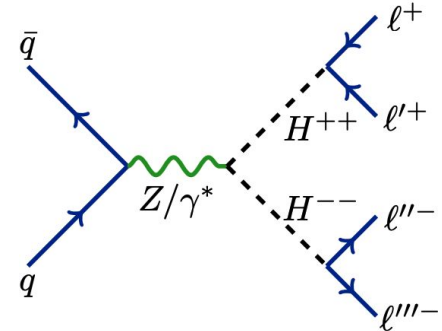
➤ e/μ channels

➤ Same sign lepton pairs

- Strategy

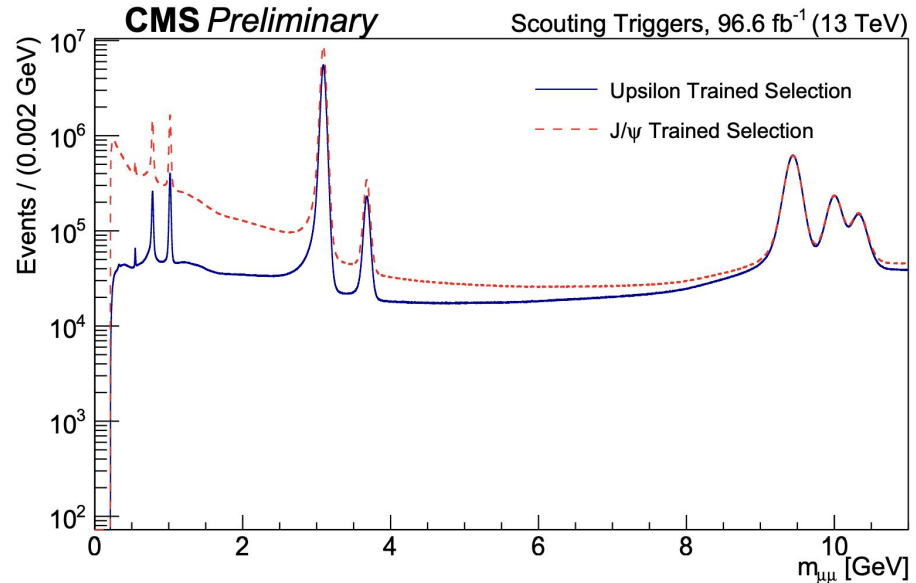
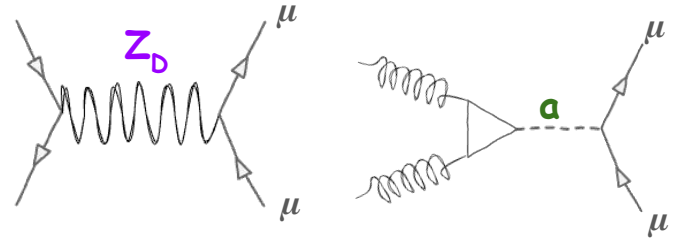
➤ Same-sign requirement \Rightarrow **virtually background-free** analysis!

➤ Use **invariant mass** of same sign pair as **discriminant***



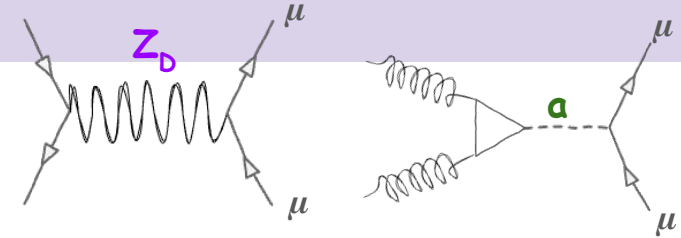
CMS GeV scale resonance search

- Low mass resonance $\rightarrow \mu\mu$
 - Resonance searches are a powerful tool for searches for new physics
 - Interpretation in dark-photon and extended Higgs sector models
- Strategy
 - Trigger-level "scouting" analysis
 - Dedicated triggers and μ identification for low mass
 - Search range: around the J/ψ and Υ resonances

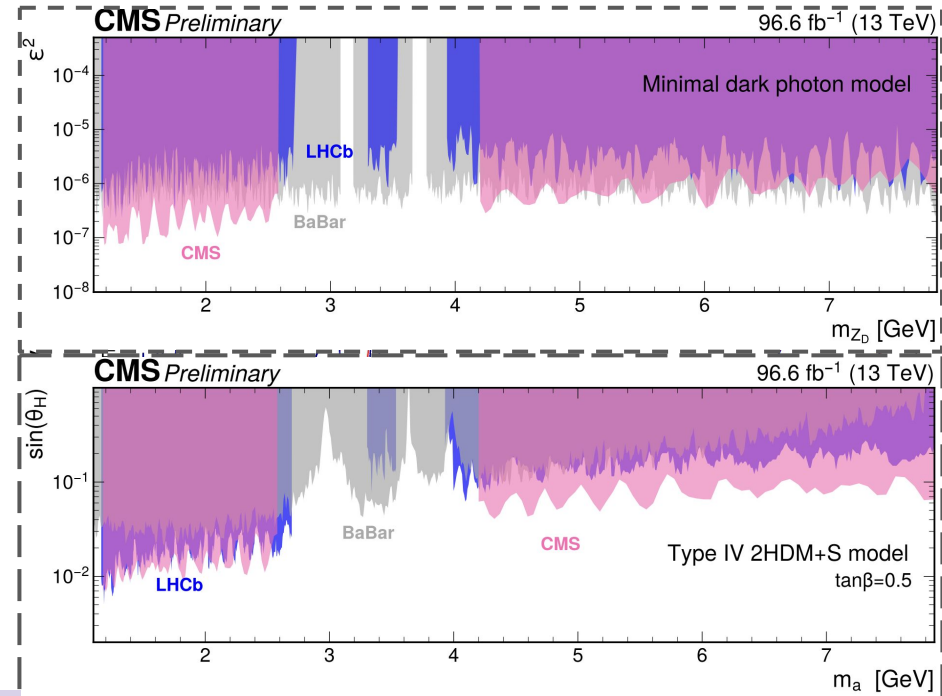


CMS GeV scale resonance search

CMS-PAS-EXO-21-005



- Low mass resonance $\rightarrow \mu\mu$
 - Resonance searches are a powerful tool for searches for new physics
 - Interpretation in dark-photon and extended Higgs sector models
- Strategy
 - Trigger-level "scouting" analysis
 - Dedicated triggers and μ identification for low mass
 - Search range: around the J/ψ and Υ resonances



ATLAS dark photon search via ZH

- Dark photons search in $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma_d$

➤ Here H is $m(H) = 125$ GeV

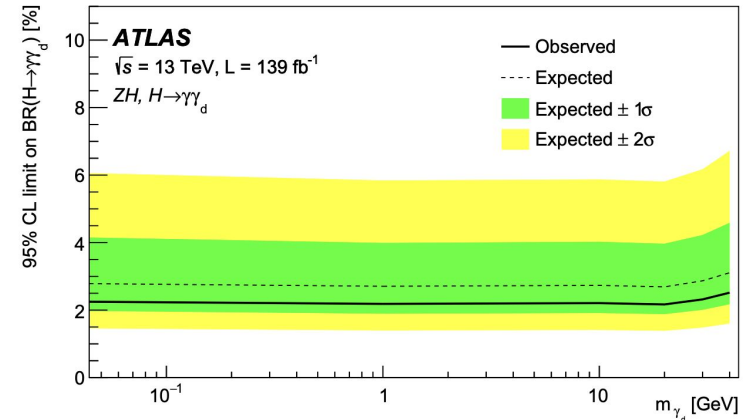
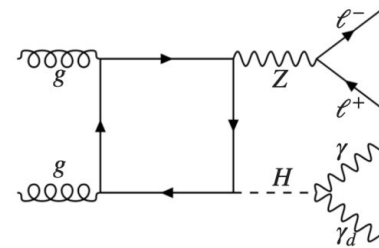
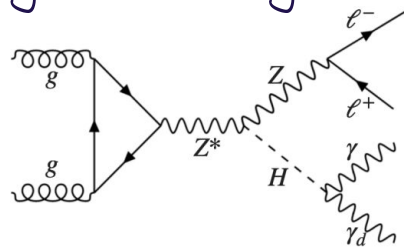
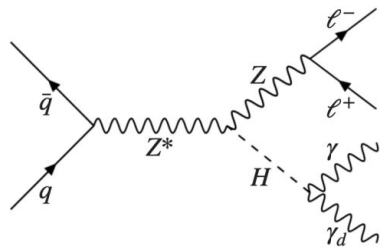
➤ γ_d can be massive or massless

- Strategy

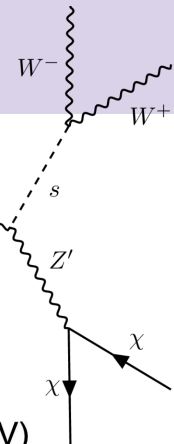
➤ Select events with $Z \rightarrow e^-e^+/\mu^-\mu^+$ and γ

➤ use MET + γ to calculate **transverse mass**

➤ use **BDT** to classify signal vs background



CMS search for DM particles in WW



- Search for DM particles in events with $W^+W^- + \text{MET}$

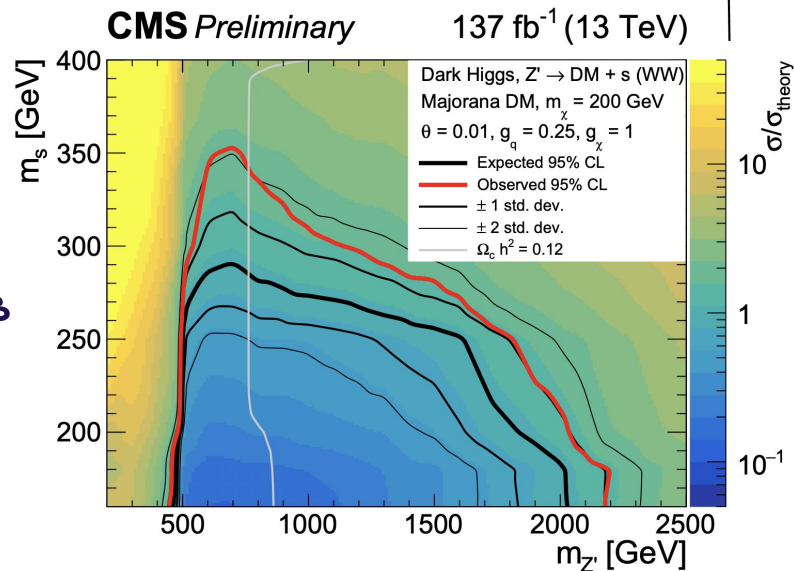
➤ Interpretation in the context of a **dark Higgs** model

- Strategy

➤ DM recoil against **ww system**

➤ use MET + ℓ to calculate **transverse mass**

➤ use **BDT** to classify signal vs background



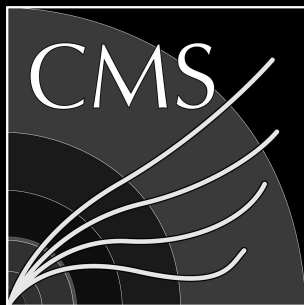
Summary



Summary

- Showed a select few **new results** from **ATLAS** and **CMS** on searches for **BSM Higgs** and **Dark Matter**
 - More exciting results on plenary and parallel talks!
- **Collider searches** for DM are a **key piece of the puzzle**
 - Higgs boson is a powerful tool for searching for new physics
- **Results** shown here use datasets from **Run 2 of the LHC**
 - Stay tuned for results based on the ongoing Run 3!

iihe
BRUXELLES BRUSSEL



ULB



Thanks!

Santiago Paredes Saenz

On behalf of the ATLAS and CMS collaborations

santiago.paredes@cern.ch

International Conference on the Physics of the Two Infinities

March 2023



iihe
BRUXELLES BRUSSEL



[Backup Slides]

ULB



Santiago Paredes Saenz

On behalf of the ATLAS and CMS collaborations

santiago.paredes@cern.ch

International Conference on the Physics of the Two Infinities

March 2023



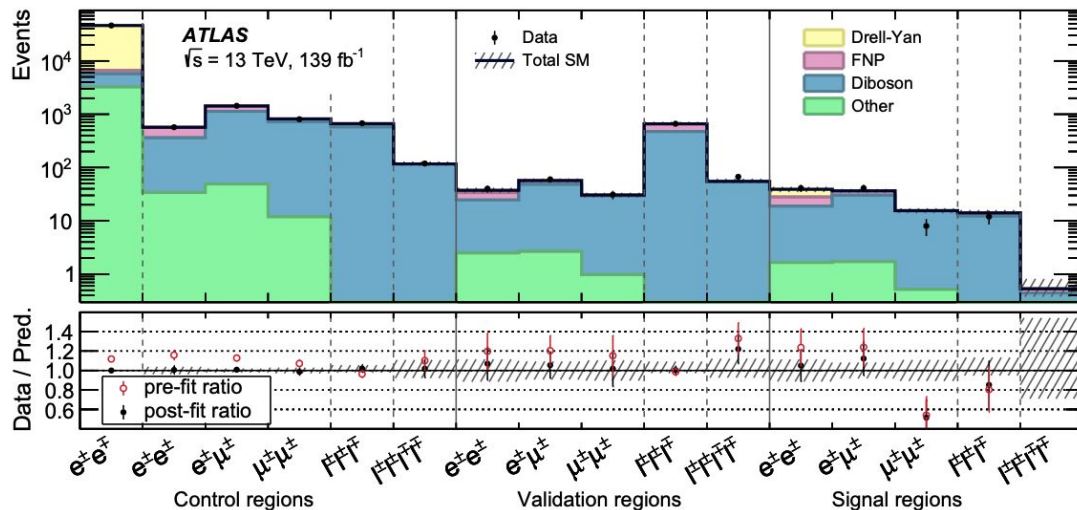
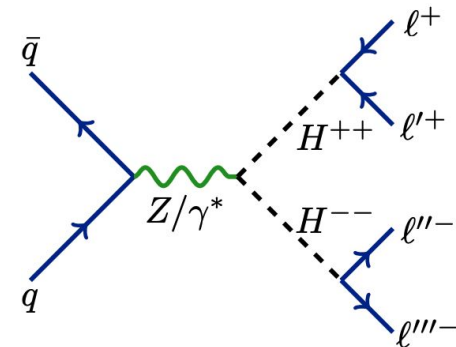
ATLAS $H^{++}H^{--}$ search

- Search for doubly-charged Higgs bosons

- Motivated in **extended Higgs** sector models, **ν -mass** models (type-2 seesaw models), others.
 - e/μ channels
 - **Same sign** lepton pairs

- Strategy

- **Separate** analysis depending on number of leptons reconstructed
 - Use **invariant mass** of same sign pair as **discriminant***



H⁺⁺H⁻⁻ : selection cuts

	Control regions				Signal regions			Validation regions		
	DYCR	DBCR2L	DBCR3L	CR4L	SR2L	SR3L	SR4L	VR2L	VR3L	VR4L
Channel	e^+e^-	$e^\pm e^\pm$ $e^\pm \mu^\pm$ $\mu^\pm \mu^\pm$	$\ell^\pm \ell^\pm \ell^\mp$	$\ell^+ \ell^+ \ell^- \ell^-$	$e^\pm e^\pm$ $e^\pm \mu^\pm$ $\mu^\pm \mu^\pm$	$\ell^\pm \ell^\pm \ell^\mp$	$\ell^+ \ell^+ \ell^- \ell^-$	$e^\pm e^\pm$ $e^\pm \mu^\pm$ $\mu^\pm \mu^\pm$	$\ell^\pm \ell^\pm \ell^\mp$	$\ell^+ \ell^+ \ell^- \ell^-$
Number of leptons	2	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4
$m(\ell^\pm, \ell'^\pm)_{\text{lead}}$ [GeV]	≥ 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$m(\ell^\pm, \ell'^\pm)_{\text{lead}}$ [GeV]	-	[200, 300)	≥ 300	[100, 200)	≥ 300	≥ 300	≥ 300	≥ 300	[100, 300)	[200, 300)
$p_T(\ell^\pm, \ell'^\pm)_{\text{lead}}$ [GeV]	-	-	-	-	≥ 300	≥ 300	-	[200, 300)	-	-
$\Delta R(\ell^\pm, \ell'^\pm)_{\text{lead}}$	-	-	-	-	< 3.5	-	-	< 3.5	-	-
\bar{m} [GeV]	-	-	-	-	-	-	≥ 300	-	-	-
E_T^{miss} [GeV]	-	> 30	-	-	-	-	-	> 30	-	-
$ \eta(\ell, \ell') $	-	< 3.0	-	-	-	-	-	< 3.0	-	-
Z-veto	-	-	inverted	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-

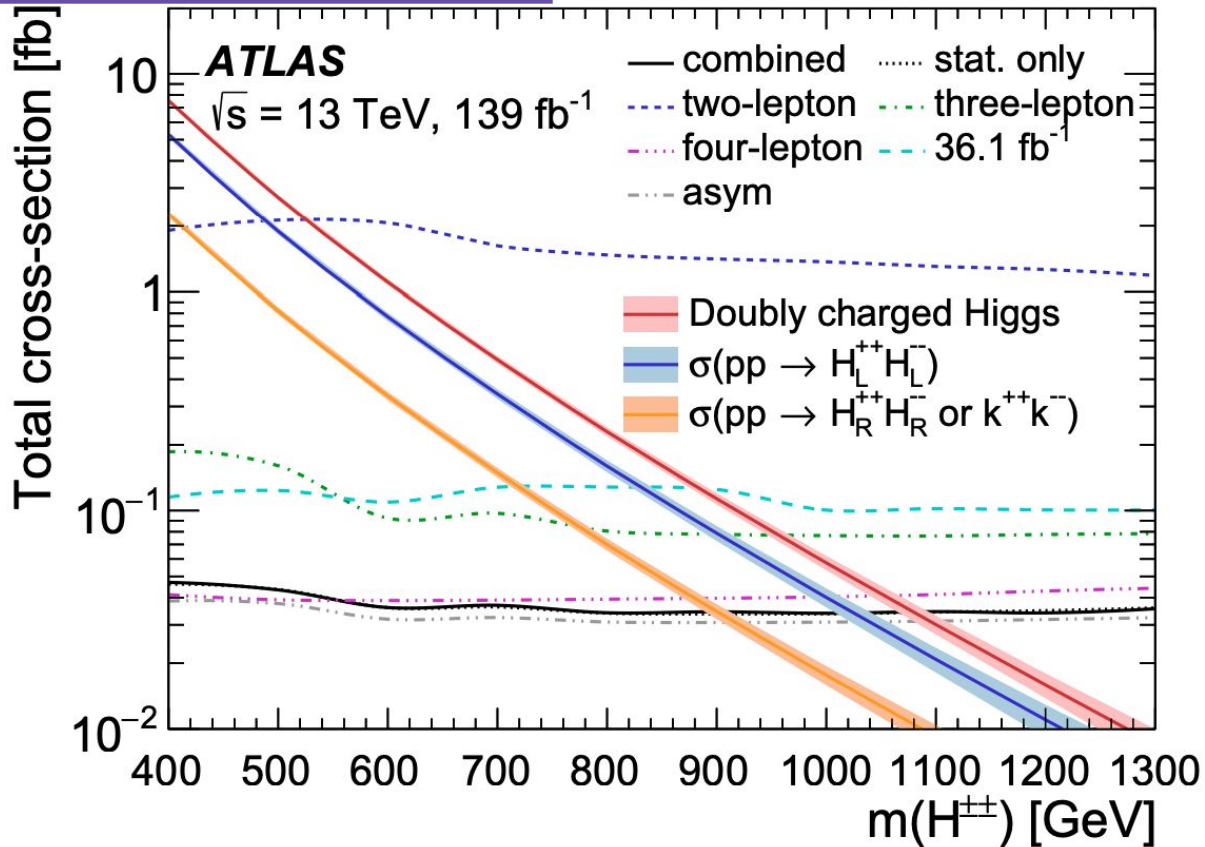
H⁺⁺H⁻⁻ : Fake and non prompt selection

Muon channel	Electron channel
<i>p_T</i> variable binning	
<i>b</i> -jet veto	
Single-muon trigger	Single-electron trigger
Exactly one muon	Exactly one electron
Five η bins, two E_T^{miss} bins	Four η bins, two E_T^{miss} bins
$p_T(\text{jet}) > 35 \text{ GeV}$	
$\Delta\phi(\mu, \text{jet}) > 2.7$	
$E_T^{\text{miss}} < 40 \text{ GeV}$	

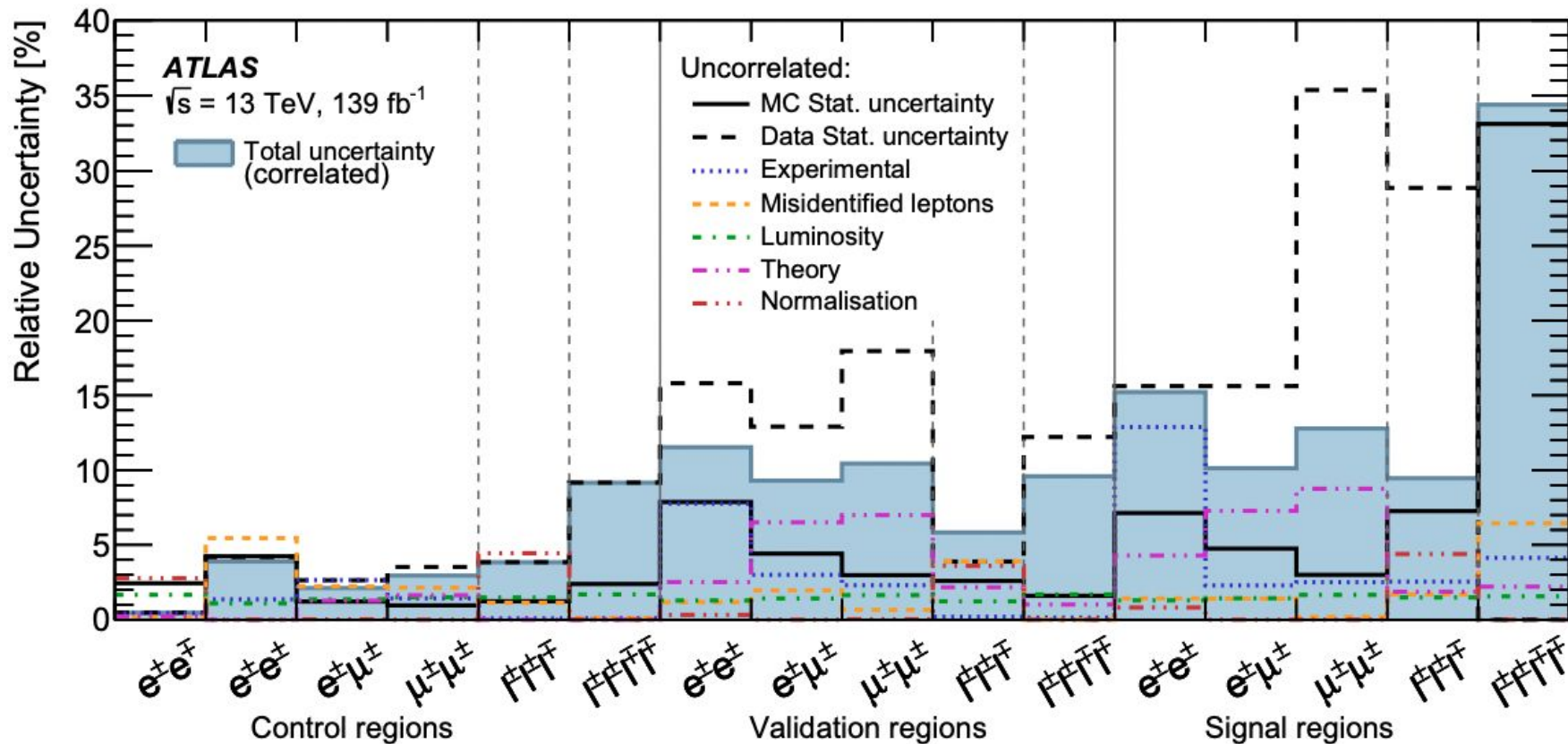
H⁺⁺H⁻⁻ : Fake and non prompt selection

Muon channel	Electron channel
<i>p_T</i> variable binning	
<i>b</i> -jet veto	
Single-muon trigger	Single-electron trigger
Exactly one muon	Exactly one electron
Five η bins, two E_T^{miss} bins	Four η bins, two E_T^{miss} bins
$p_T(\text{jet}) > 35 \text{ GeV}$	
$\Delta\phi(\mu, \text{jet}) > 2.7$	
$E_T^{\text{miss}} < 40 \text{ GeV}$	

H⁺⁺H⁻⁻ : Limits per channel



H++H-- : Systematics

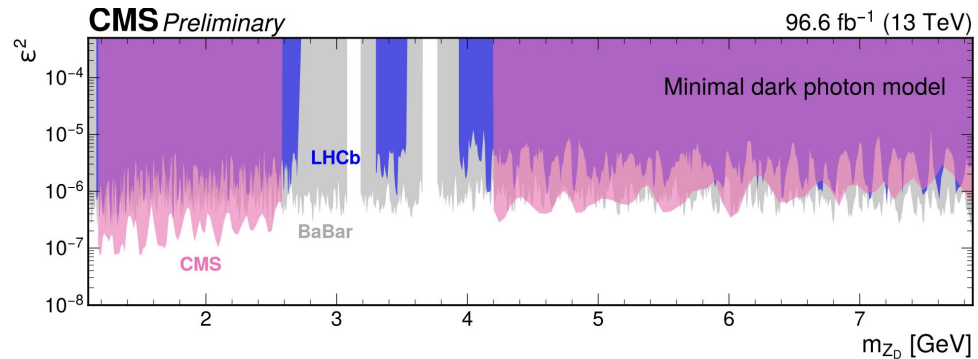
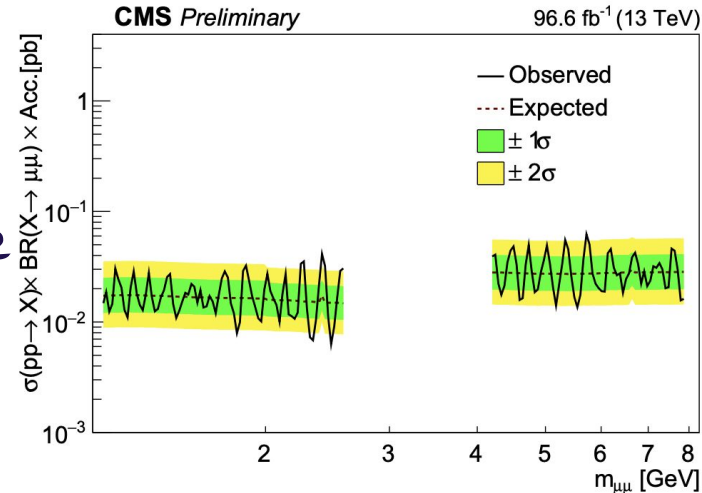


CMS scouting search: systematics

Effect	$m_{\mu\mu} < 2.6 \text{ GeV}$	$m_{\mu\mu} > 4.2 \text{ GeV}$
Integrated luminosity		2.3–2.5%
Mass resolution		20%
Trigger efficiency		1–20%
Muon ID efficiency	4–9%	12–20%
Vertex selection	—	3%
Efficiency application	8%	4%
D meson normalization TFs	20–25%	—

CMS GeV scale resonance search

- Low mass resonance $\rightarrow \mu\mu$
 - Resonance searches are a powerful tool for searches for new physics
 - Generic search \rightarrow assume only narrow resonance
 - Interpretation in dark-photon and extended Higgs sector models
- Strategy
 - Trigger-level "scouting" analysis
 - Dedicated triggers and μ identification for low mass
 - Search range: around the J/ψ and Υ resonances



CMS DM search in WW events: preselection, m_T

Di-leptonic

Quantity	Selection
Number of leptons	2
Lepton flavors	$e\mu, \mu e$
Lepton charges	Opposite
Additional leptons	0
$p_T^{\ell \max}$	$> 25 \text{ GeV}$
$p_T^{\ell \min}$	$> 20 \text{ GeV}$
$m_{\ell\ell}$	$> 12 \text{ GeV}$
$p_T^{\ell\ell}$	$> 30 \text{ GeV}$
p_T^{miss}	$> 20 \text{ GeV}$
$\min(p_T^{\text{miss,PF proj}}, p_T^{\text{miss,track proj}})$	$> 20 \text{ GeV}$
$m_T^{\ell\ell, p_T^{\text{miss}}}$	$> 50 \text{ GeV}$
$\Delta R_{\ell\ell}$	< 2.5
Number of b-tagged jets	0

Semi-leptonic

Quantity	Selection
Number of leptons	1
Additional leptons	0
Number of jets	≥ 2
Non W-candidate b-tagged jets	0
m_{jj}	$> 65 \text{ GeV}, < 105 \text{ GeV}$
p_T^{miss}	$> 60 \text{ GeV}$
$p_T^{\ell jj}$	$> 60 \text{ GeV}$
$m_T^{\ell, p_T^{\text{miss}}}$	$> 80 \text{ GeV}$
$\Delta R_{\ell, jj}$	< 3
$\Delta\phi_{\ell, jj}$	< 1.8
$\Delta\phi_{\ell jj, p_T^{\text{miss}}}$	> 2

$$m_T^{\ell \min, p_T^{\text{miss}}} = \sqrt{2p_T^{\ell \min} p_T^{\text{miss}} \left[1 - \cos \Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T^{\ell \min}, \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}) \right]},$$

CMS search for DM particles in WW

- Search for DM particles in events with W^+W^- and MET

» Interpretation in the context of a **dark Higgs** model

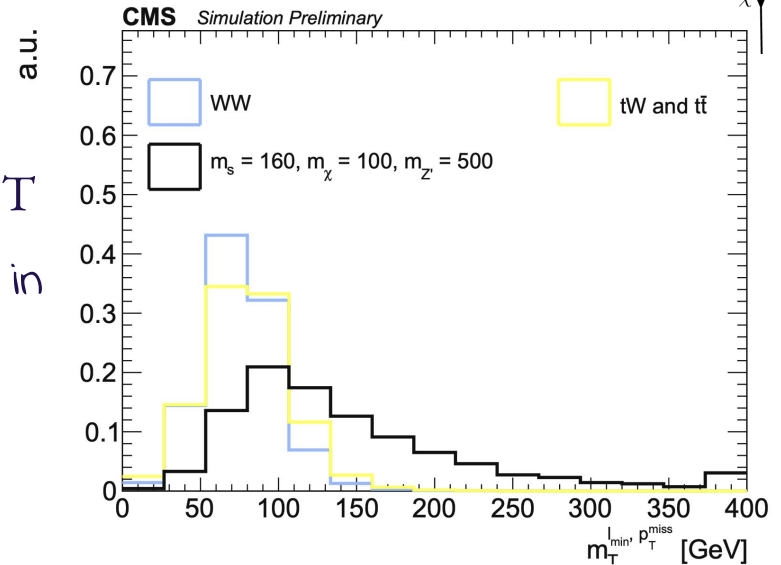
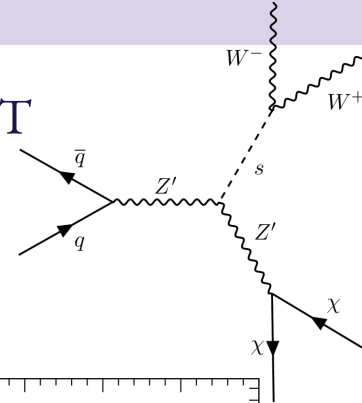
» Analysis of full Run 2 data set

- Strategy

» Select 1 or 2 e/μ (semi/di-leptonic)

» Calculate **transverse mass** from ℓ and MET

» Use **BDT** to classify signal vs background in semi-leptonic channel



ATLAS dark photon search in ZH: event selection

Two same flavour, opposite sign, medium ID and loose isolated leptons,
with leading $p_T > 27$ GeV, sub-leading $p_T > 20$ GeV

Veto events with additional lepton(s) with loose ID and $p_T > 10$ GeV

$$76 \text{ GeV} < m_{\ell\ell} < 116 \text{ GeV}$$

Only one tight ID, tight isolation photon with $E_T^\gamma > 25$ GeV

$$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 60 \text{ GeV with } \Delta\phi(\vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}}, \vec{p}_T^{\ell\ell\gamma}) > 2.4 \text{ rad}$$

$$m_{\ell\ell\gamma} > 100 \text{ GeV}$$

$$N_{\text{jet}} \leq 2, \text{ with } p_T^{\text{jet}} > 30 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| < 4.5$$

Veto events with b -jet(s)

ATLAS dark photon search via ZH

- Dark photons searched in $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma_d$

⇒ γ_d motivated in both particle physics and cosmological models

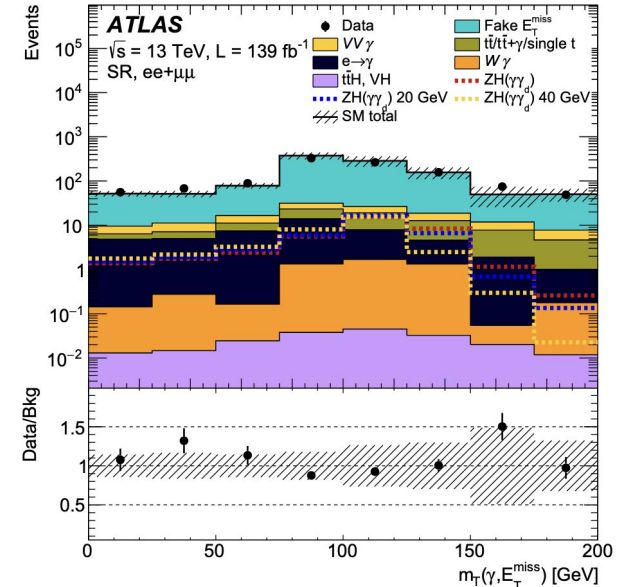
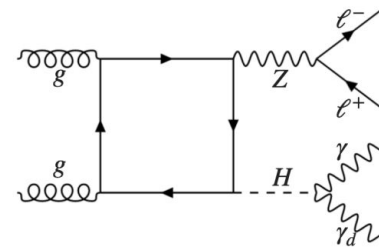
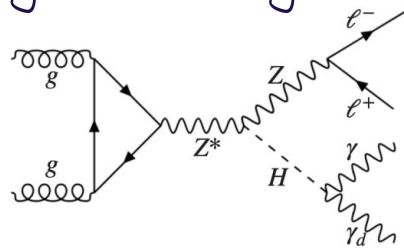
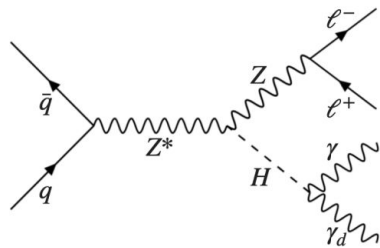
⇒ Analysis uses full Run 2 dataset

- Strategy

⇒ Find events with $Z \rightarrow e^-e^+/\mu^-\mu^+$ and γ

⇒ Calculate transverse mass from γ and MET $\sim m_H$

⇒ use BDT to classify signal vs background



ATLAS dark photon search via ZH

- Dark photons searched in $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma_d$
 - γ_d motivated in both particle physics and cosmological models
 - Analysis uses **full Run 2** dataset
- Strategy
 - Select events with $Z \rightarrow e^-e^+/\mu^-\mu^+$ and γ
 - use MET to calculate **transverse mass**
 - use **BDT** to classify signal vs background

