



LHC (ATLAS) Dark Matter SEARCHES: UNCERTAINTIES

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University of Oxford

DMUH, July 2011

WARNING

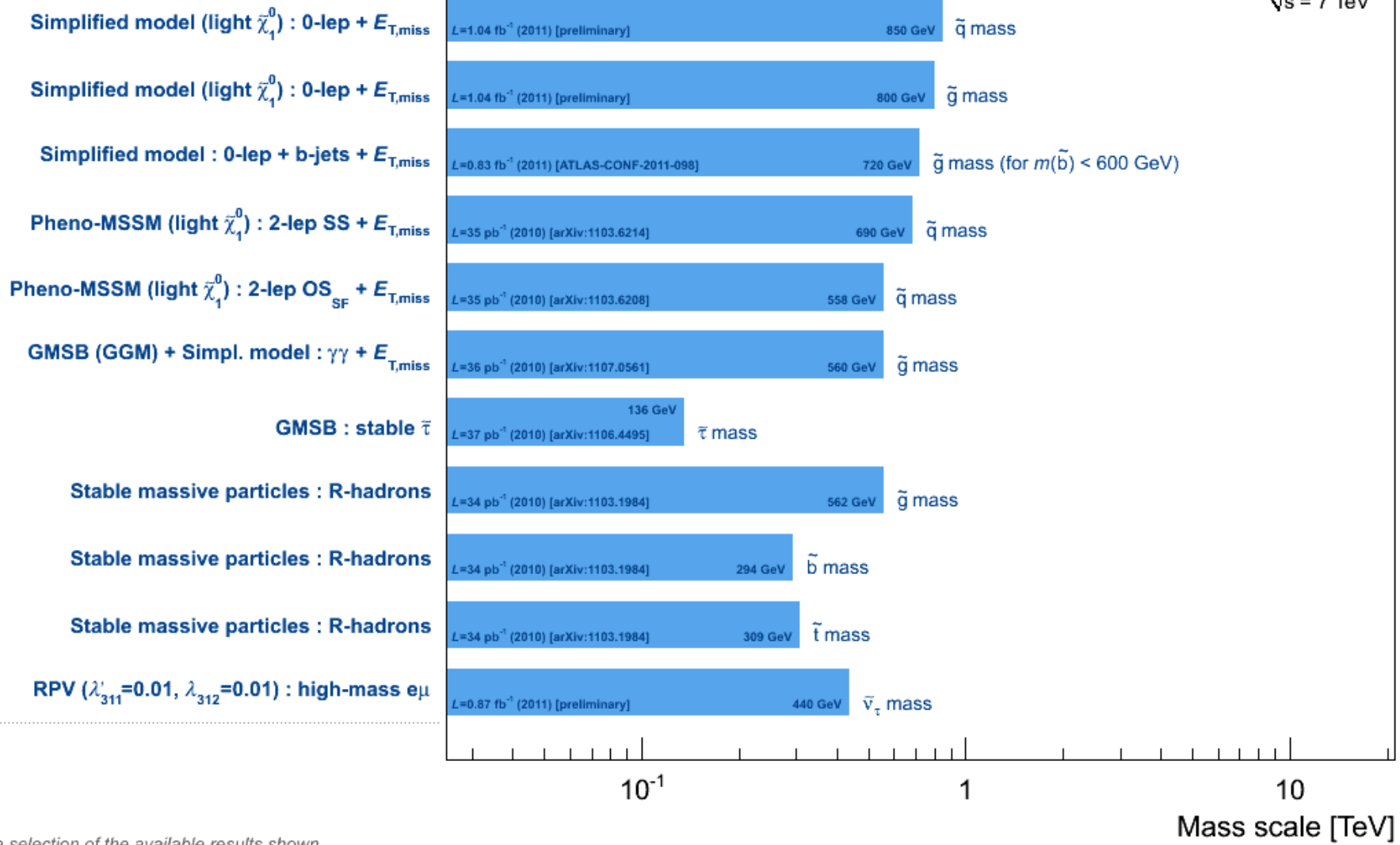
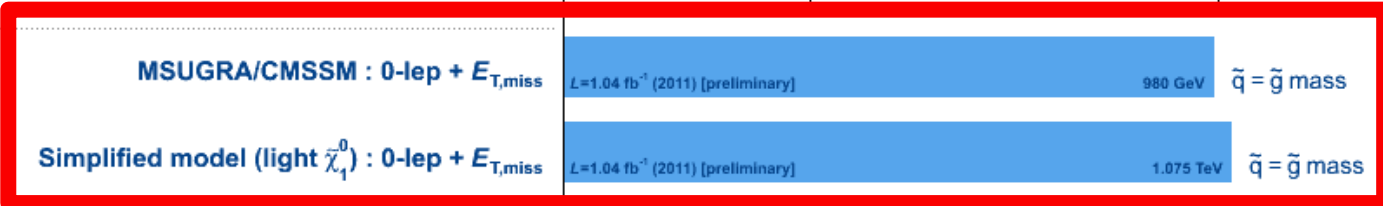


- Theme is **certainties** and **uncertainties**
- **Not** a standard “ATLAS Searches” talk
- **Some** topical analysis highlights
- Concentrate on **how** uncertainties determined

ATLAS Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits (EPS-HEP 2011)

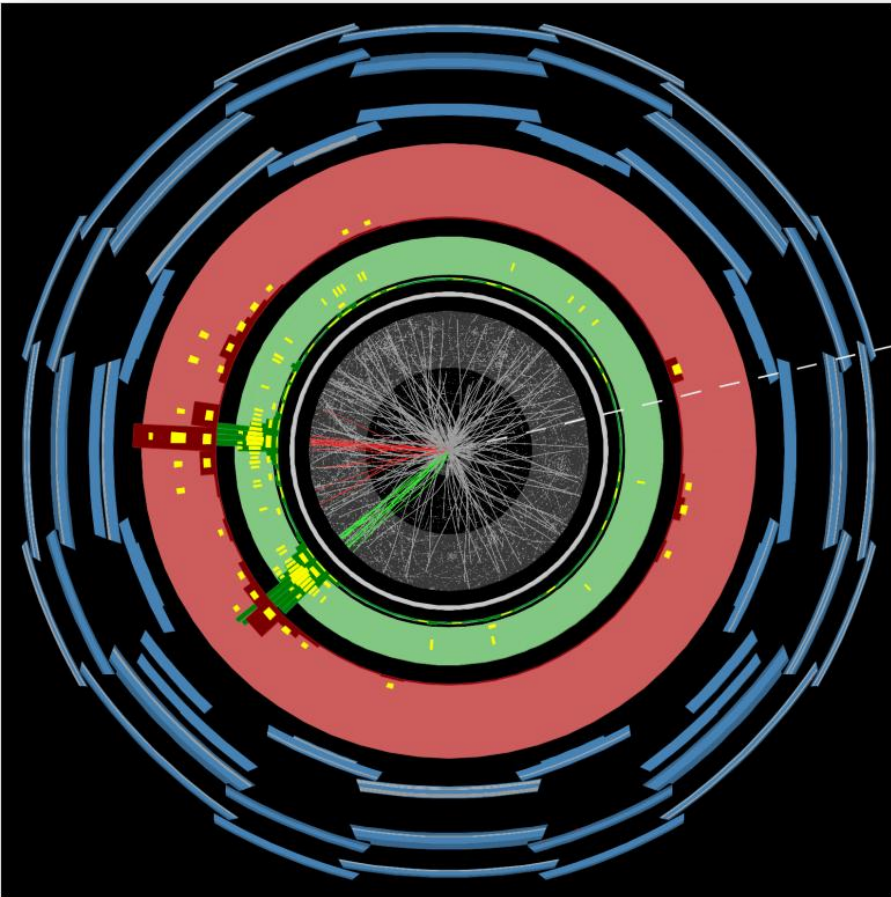
ATLAS
Preliminary

$\int L dt = (0.034 - 1.04) \text{ fb}^{-1}$
 $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$



SUSY

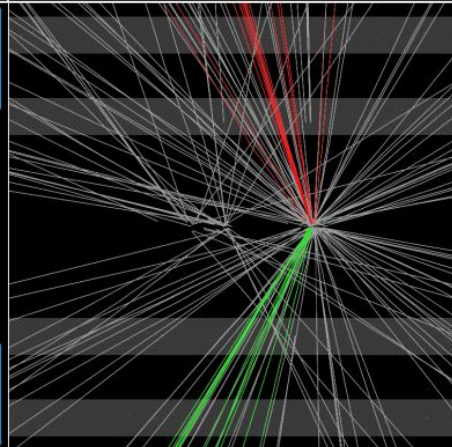
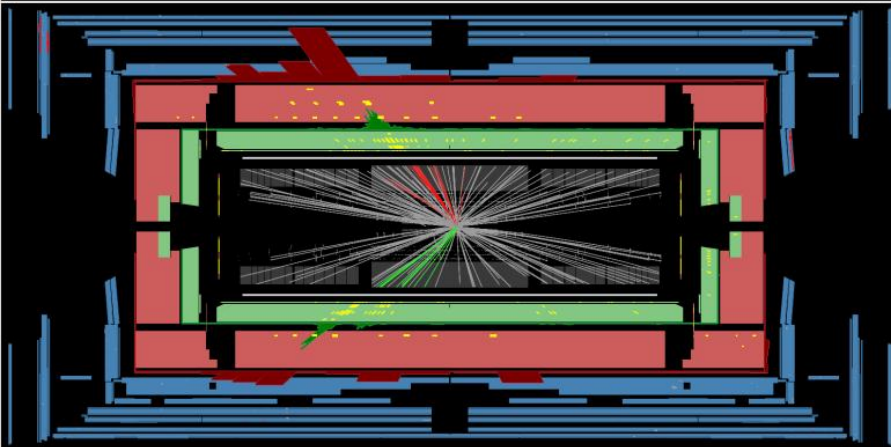
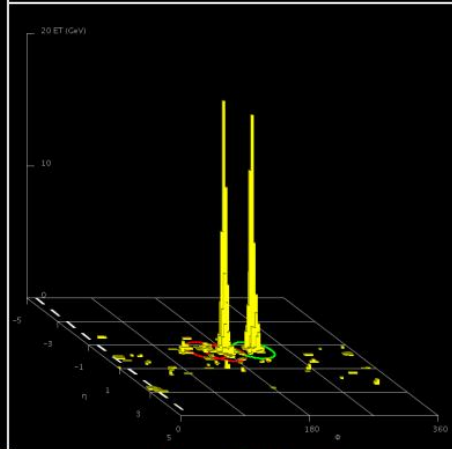
*Only a selection of the available results shown



ATLAS EXPERIMENT

Run Number: 167776, Event Number: 20330190

Date: 2010-10-28 02:24:03 CEST



Example conference note



ATLAS NOTE

ATLAS-CONF-2011-086

June 3, 2011



Search for squarks and gluinos using final states with jets and missing transverse momentum with the ATLAS detector in $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV proton-proton collisions

Example conference note

- 7 Page note
 - 1 Page introduction
 - 1 Page definitions
 - **2.5 pages on uncertainties**
 - 1.5 page results/interpretation
- 10 public plots of control measurements
- Dozens of others made internally

>200 page internal document describes cross-checks and uncertainty determination for this one analysis (not public)

Signal Region	≥ 2 jets	≥ 3 jets	≥ 4 jets
E_T^{miss} [GeV]	> 130	> 130	> 130
Leading jet p_T [GeV]	> 130	> 130	> 130
Second jet p_T [GeV]	> 40	> 40	> 40
Third jet p_T [GeV]	–	> 40	> 40
Fourth jet p_T [GeV]	–	–	> 40
$\Delta\phi(\text{jet}_i, E_T^{\text{miss}})_{\text{min}}$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$)	> 0.4	> 0.4	> 0.4
$E_T^{\text{miss}}/m_{\text{eff}}$	> 0.3	> 0.25	> 0.25
m_{eff} [GeV]	> 1000	> 1000	> 1000

Fiducial cuts

Process	Signal Region		
	≥ 2 jets	≥ 3 jets	≥ 4 jets
$Z \rightarrow (\nu\nu)+\text{jets}$	5.6 ± 2.1	4.4 ± 1.6	3.0 ± 1.3
$W \rightarrow (\ell\nu)+\text{jets}$	6.2 ± 1.8	4.5 ± 1.6	2.7 ± 1.3
$t\bar{t} + \text{single top}$	0.2 ± 0.3	1.0 ± 0.9	1.4 ± 0.9
QCD jets	0.05 ± 0.04	0.21 ± 0.07	0.16 ± 0.11
Total	12.1 ± 2.8	10.1 ± 2.3	7.3 ± 1.7
Observed	10	8	7

Counts, expectations and uncertainties

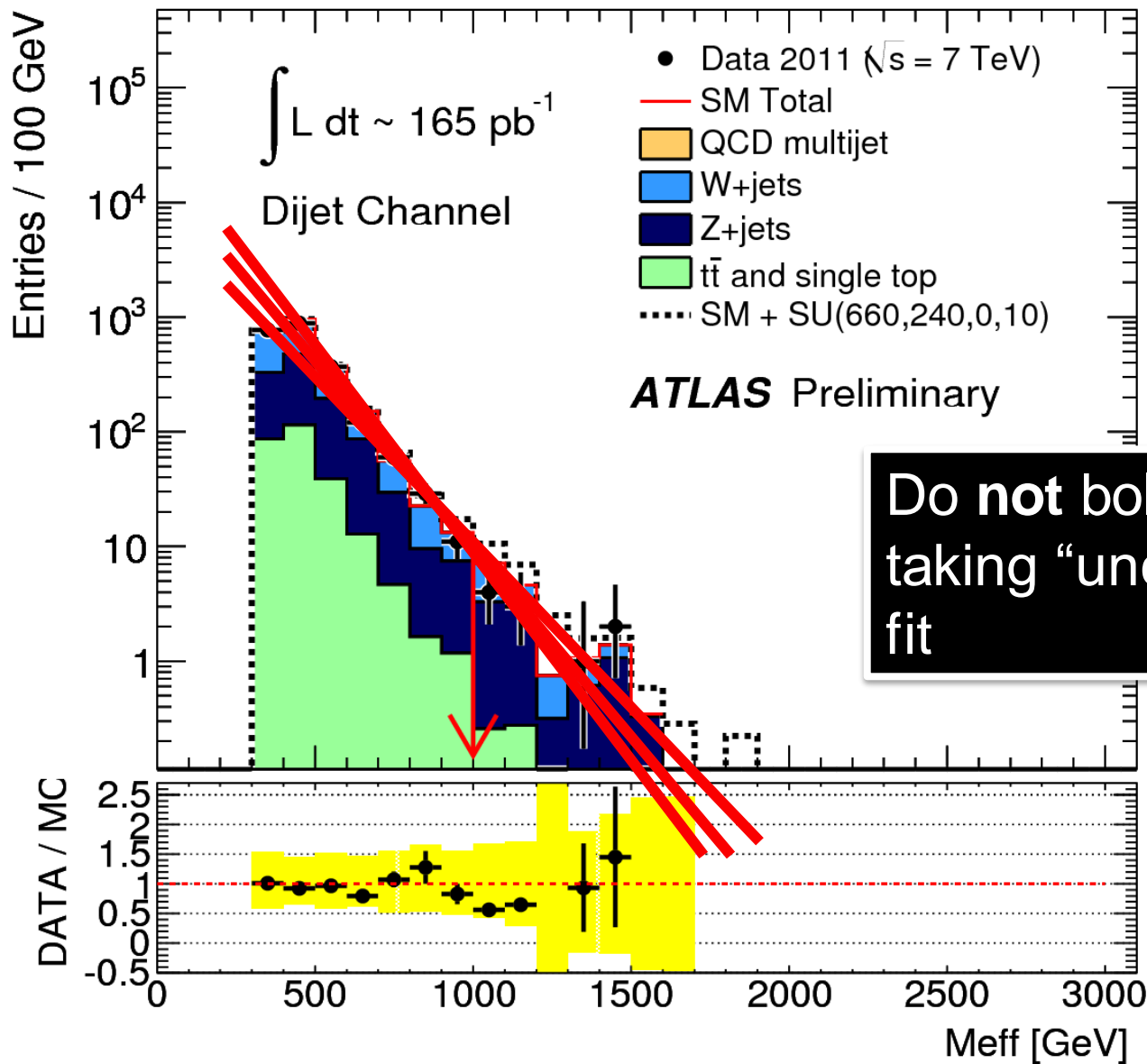
Expected



Observed



What we do **NOT** do...

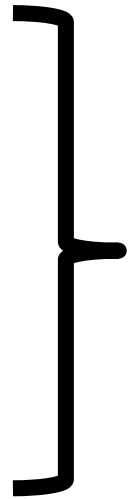


Uncertainties?

Standard Model backgrounds

Instrumental backgrounds

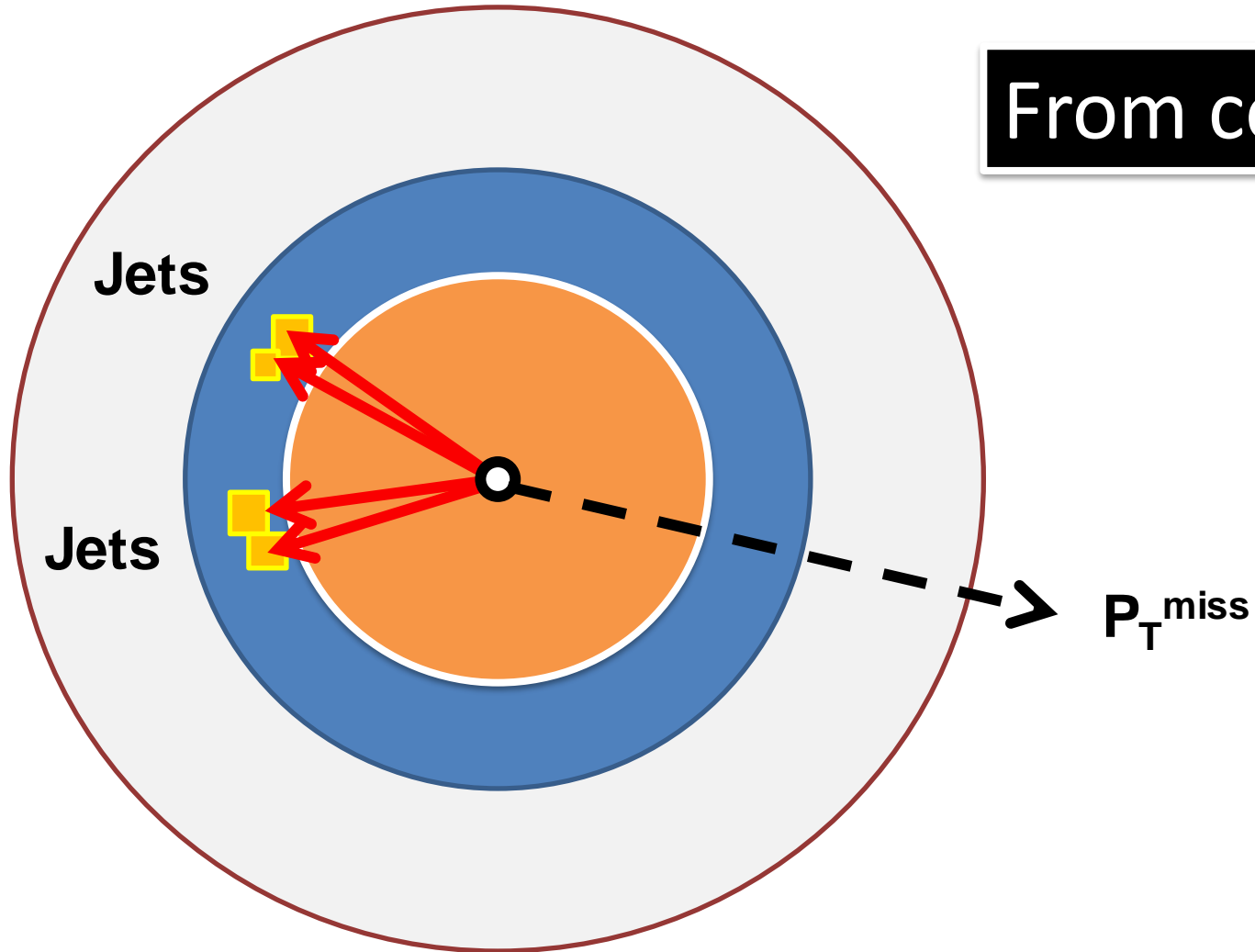
Expected Signal?



Momentum imbalance...

- Mismeasurement?
 - Cosmics?
 - Noise?
 - Beam halo?
- PATHOLOGIES**
- Neutrinos?
 - WIMPs?
- PHYSICS**
-

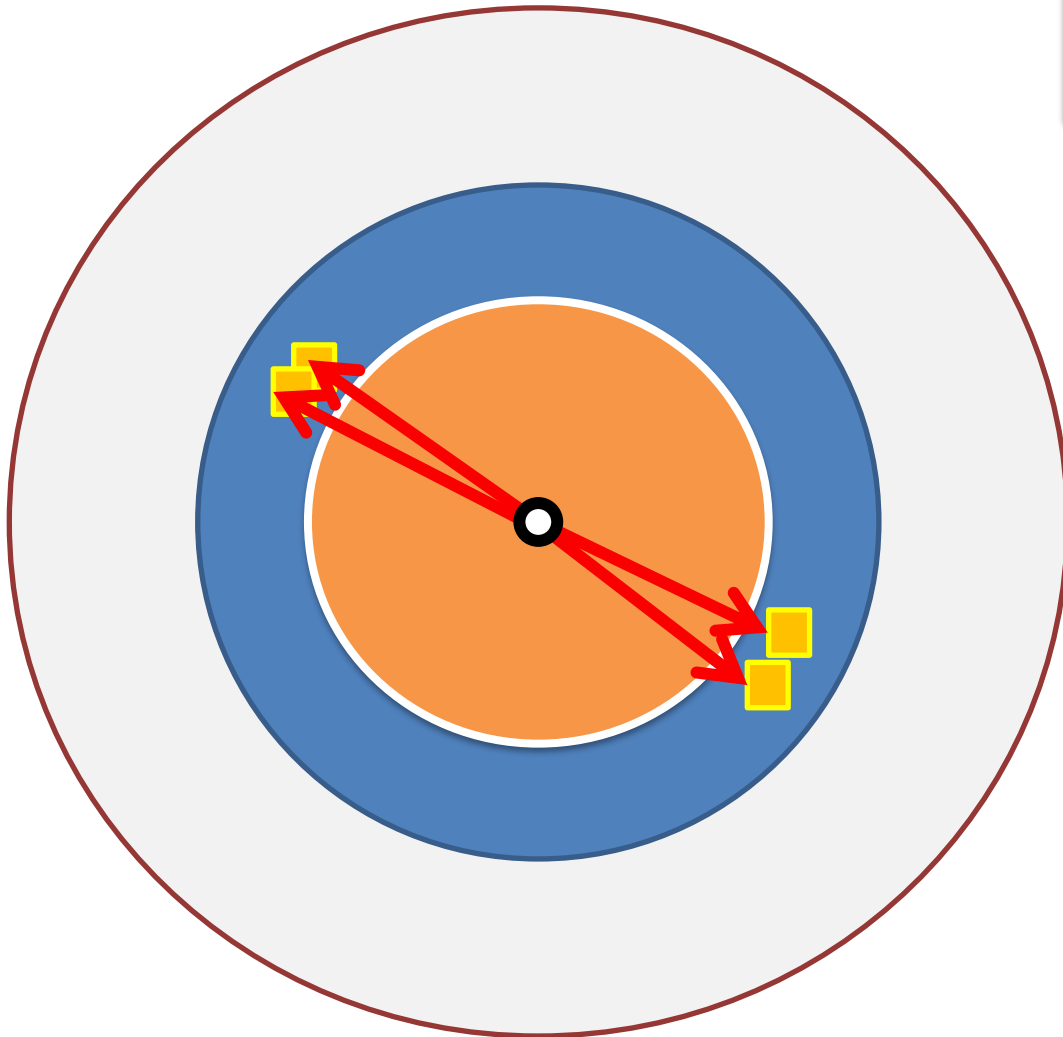
JETS + MISSING MOMENTUM



From collisions

JETS

From collisions



Jets:

Had. Calorimeter

E.M. Calorimeter

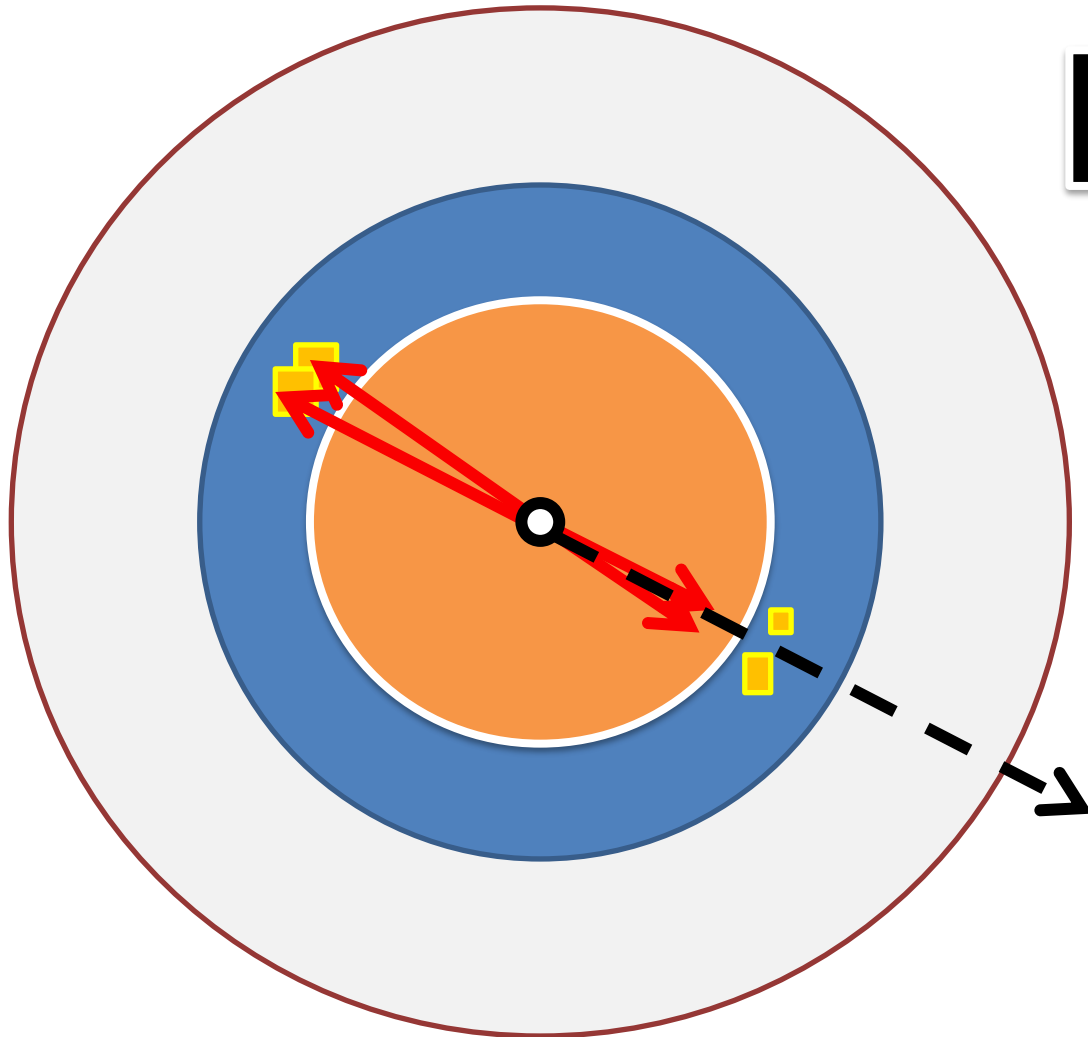
Tracks from vertex

In-time

b,c quark jets

→ can decay
to neutrinos

JETS + MISSING MOMENTUM



Measurements

Jets:

$\Delta\phi$ cut

Reduce:

Had. Calorimeter

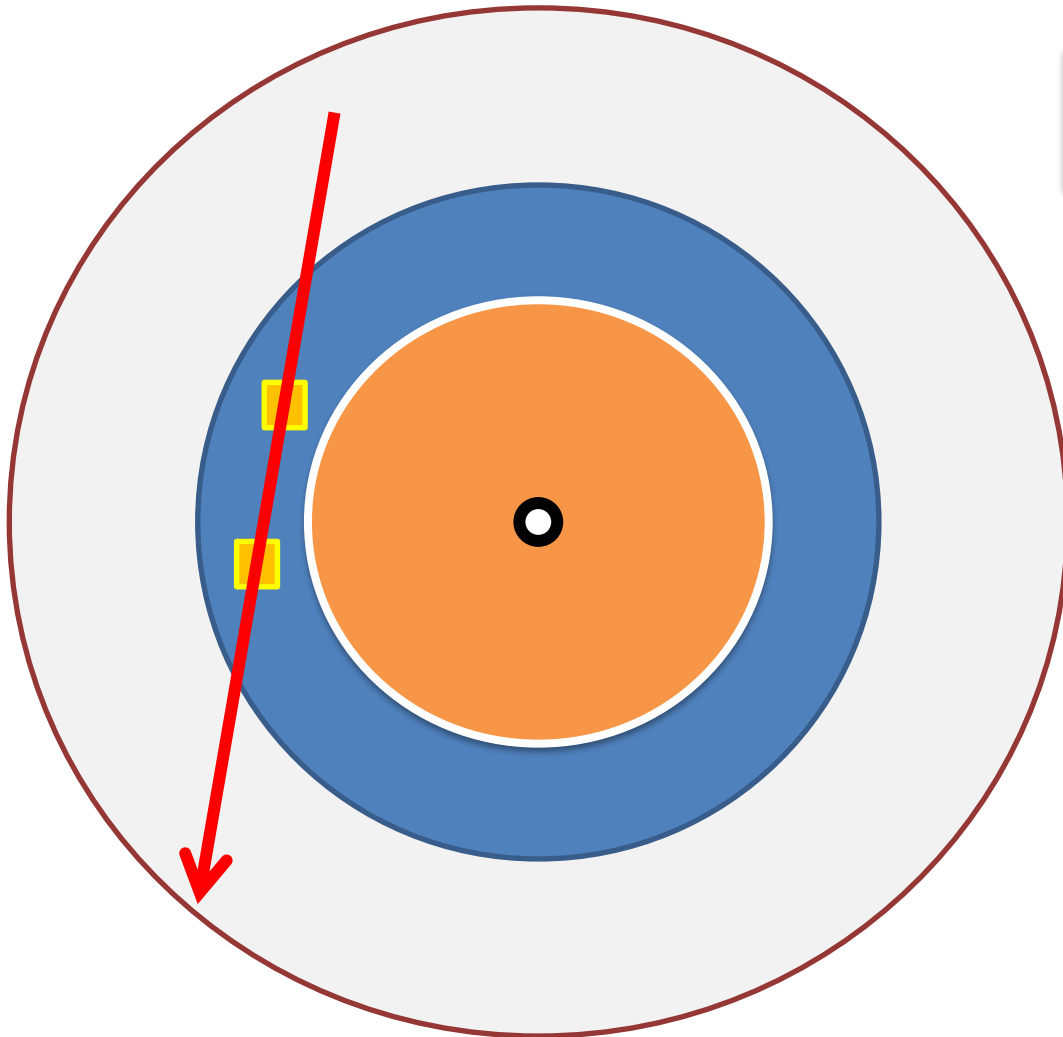
E.M. Calorimeter

Tracks from vertex

Measure remainder

at small $\Delta\phi$

JETS + MISSING MOMENTUM



From cosmics

Reduce by:

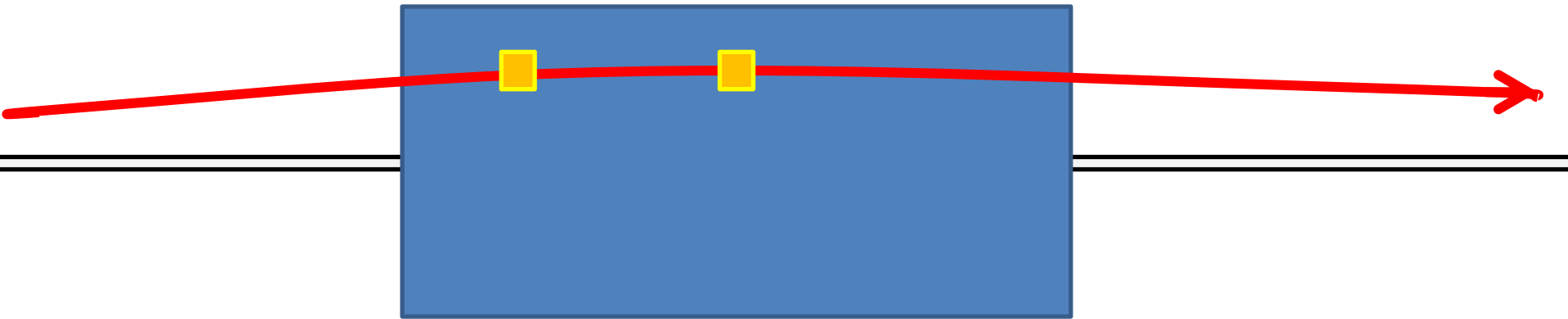
- (a) requiring tracks with jets
- (b) look for muon hits

Measure remainder:

- (a) no beam
- (b) timing

JETS + MISSING MOMENTUM

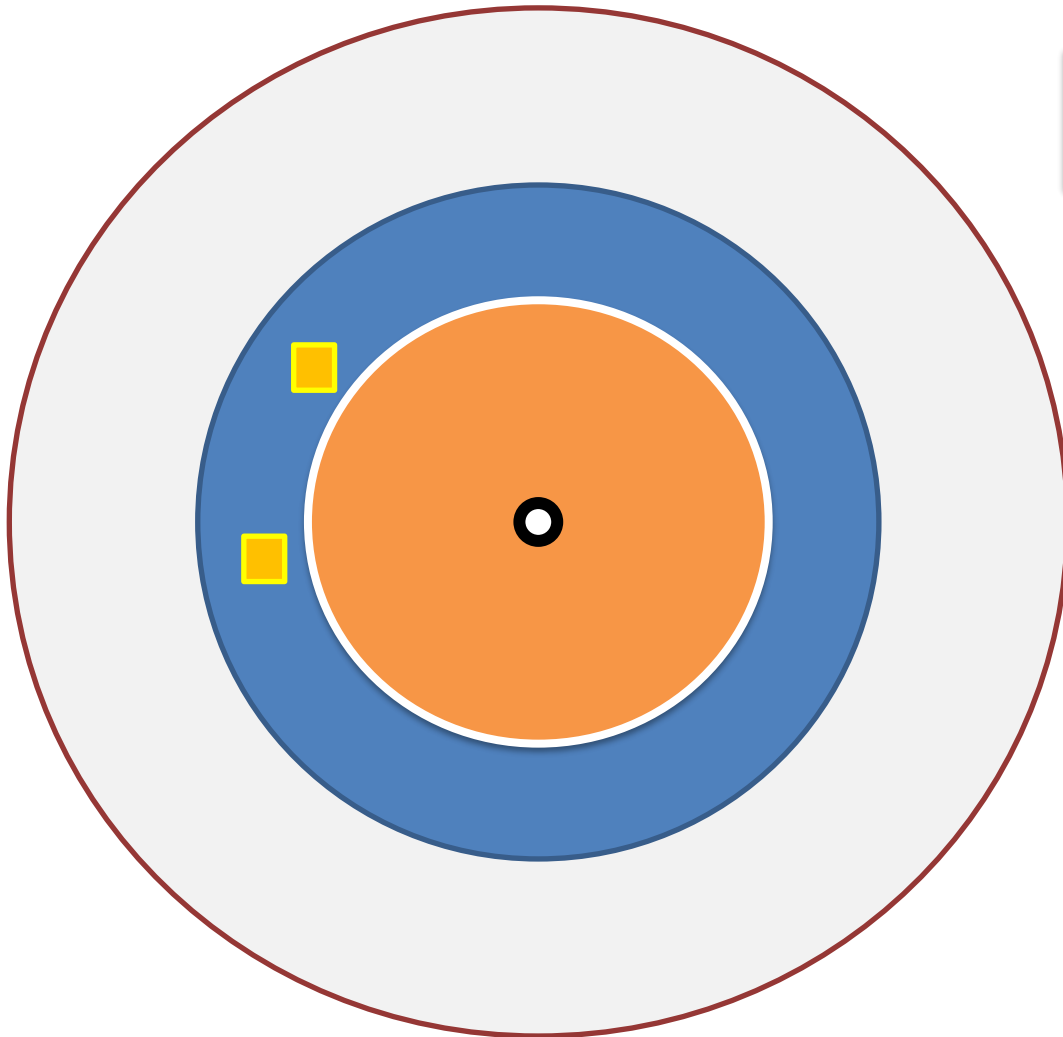
From beam halo



Reduce by requiring tracks with jets

Measure remainder with single beam / timing

JETS + MISSING MOMENTUM



Calorimeter noise

Reduce by requiring tracks with jets

Measure remainder
(a) no beam
(b) timing

Neutrinos

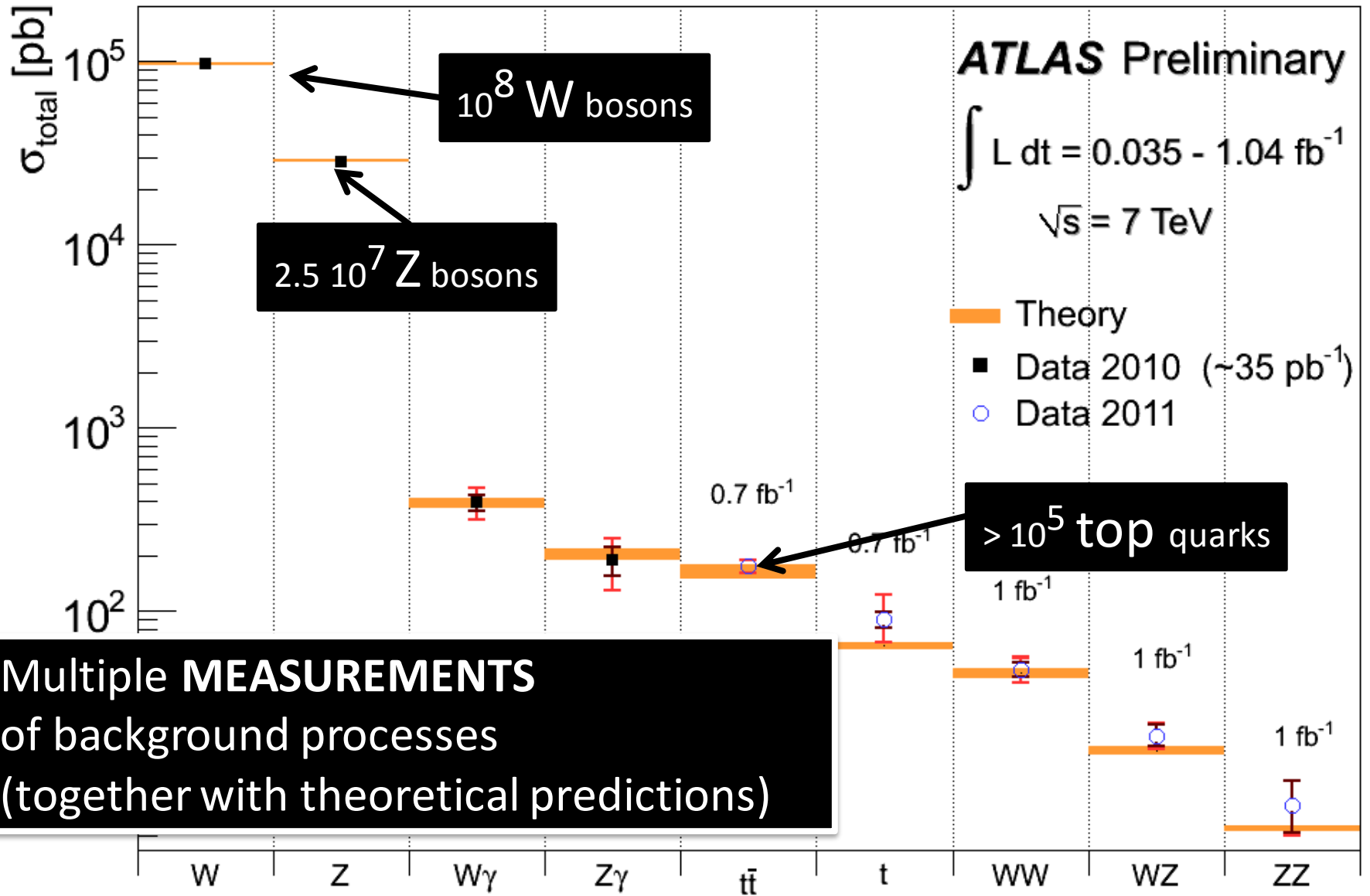
$Z (\rightarrow \nu\nu) + \text{jets}$

$t\bar{t} (+ \text{jets})$

$W (\rightarrow l\nu) + \text{jets}$

\mathcal{B} jets

Calibration, confirmations, cross-checks



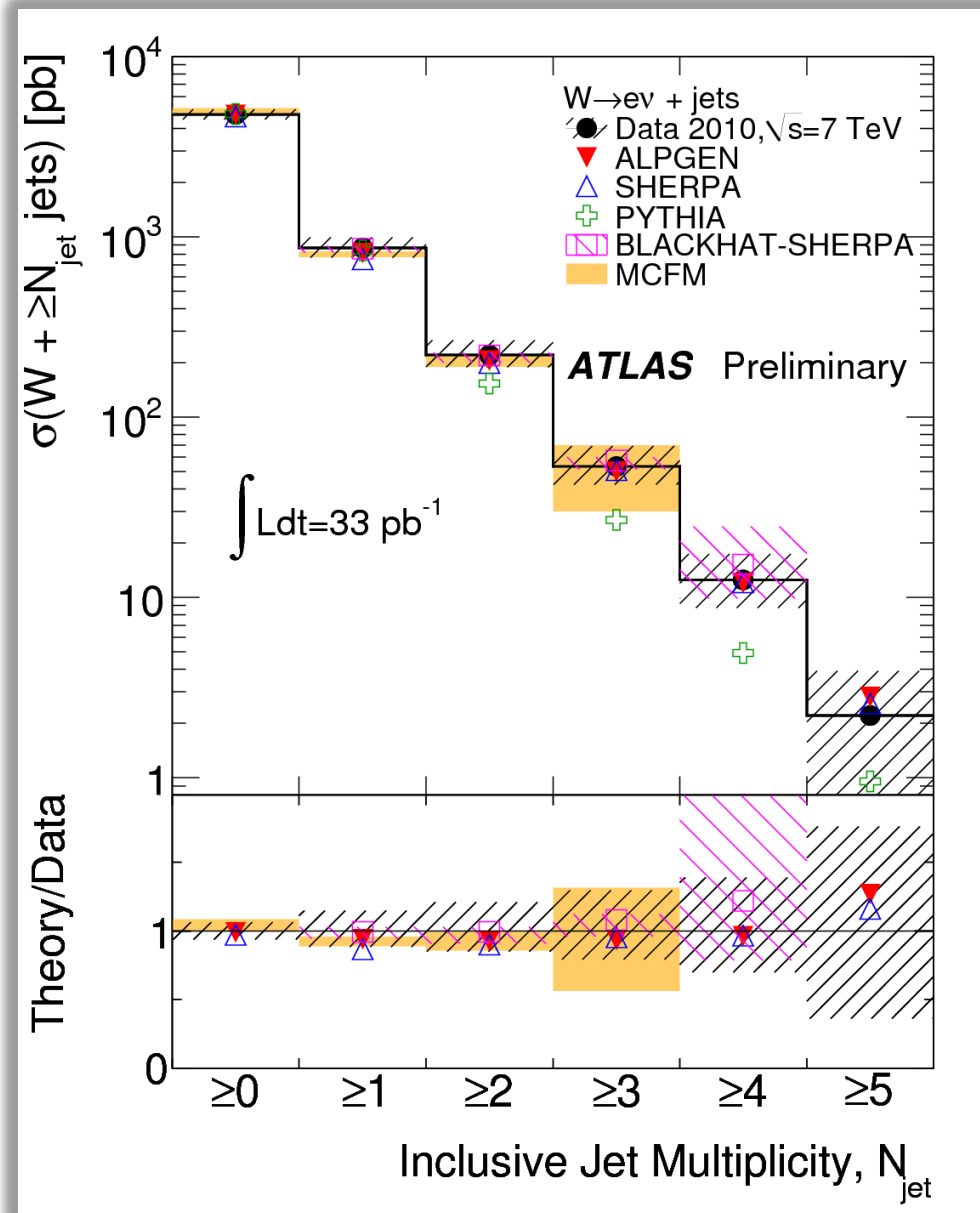
W + Jets

MEASUREMENTS

test MC simulations

Huge numbers of
 W s

Differential in many
parameters



Monte Carlo uncertainties

- State of the art generators
 - LO \rightarrow NLO \rightarrow NNLO
 - **Decreasing** uncertainties from higher order corrections
 - Very **non-Gaussian** uncertainties
 - Somewhat arbitrary “uncertainty” \rightarrow untrusted
- Full GEANT detector simulations
 - Remarkably good description of detector response
- **Multiple cross checks**

Do we trust the Monte Carlo?

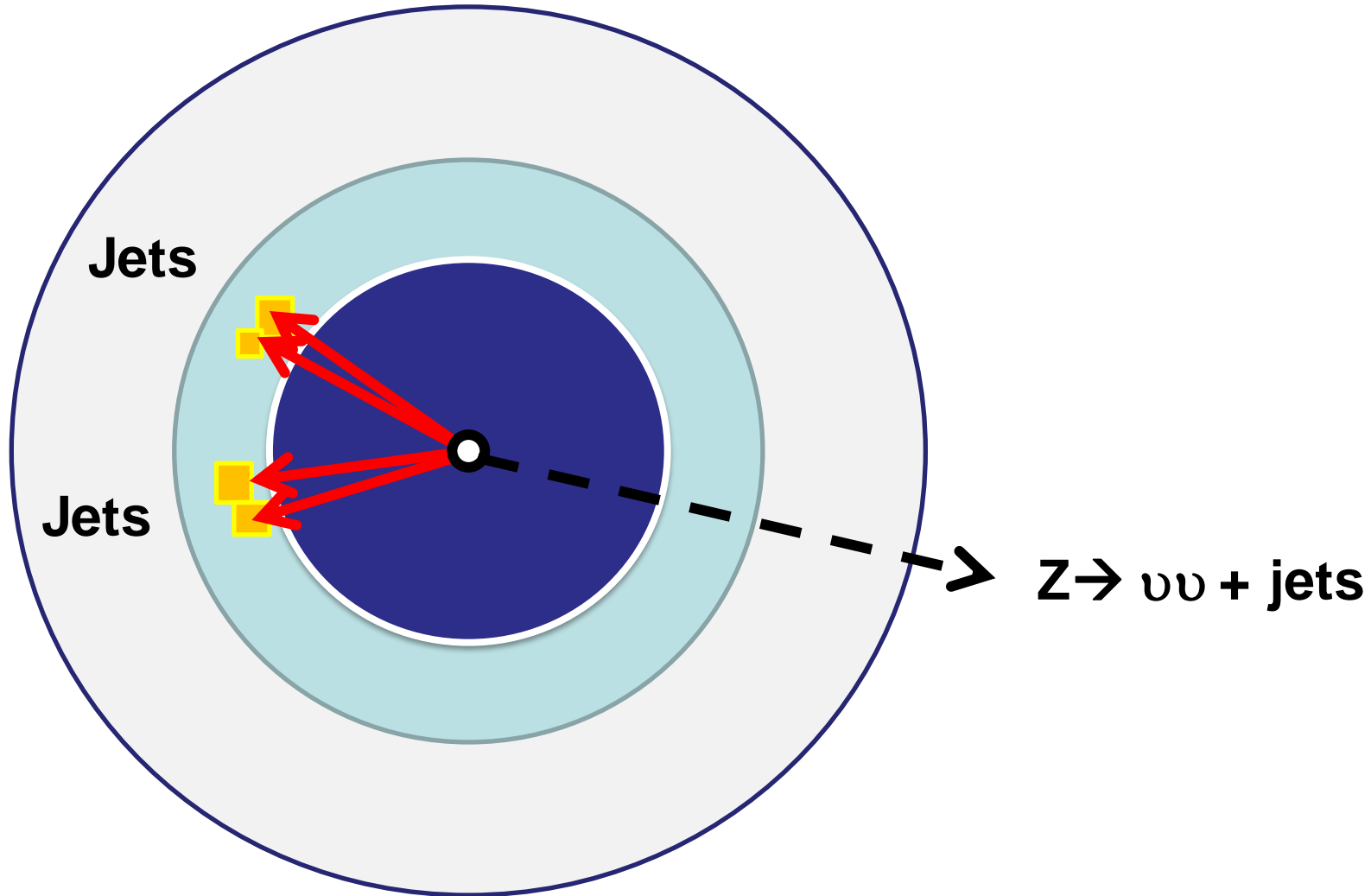
MC simulation samples are used to develop the analysis, determine the transfer factors used to estimate W +jets, Z +jets and top quark production backgrounds, and to assess sensitivity to specific SUSY signal models. Samples of simulated multi-jet events from quantum-chromodynamic (QCD) processes are generated with PYTHIA [21], using the MRST2007LO⁺ modified leading-order parton density functions (PDFs) [22], which are used for all leading-order (LO) MC. Production of top quark pairs is simulated

Reduce use of Monte Carlo wherever possible

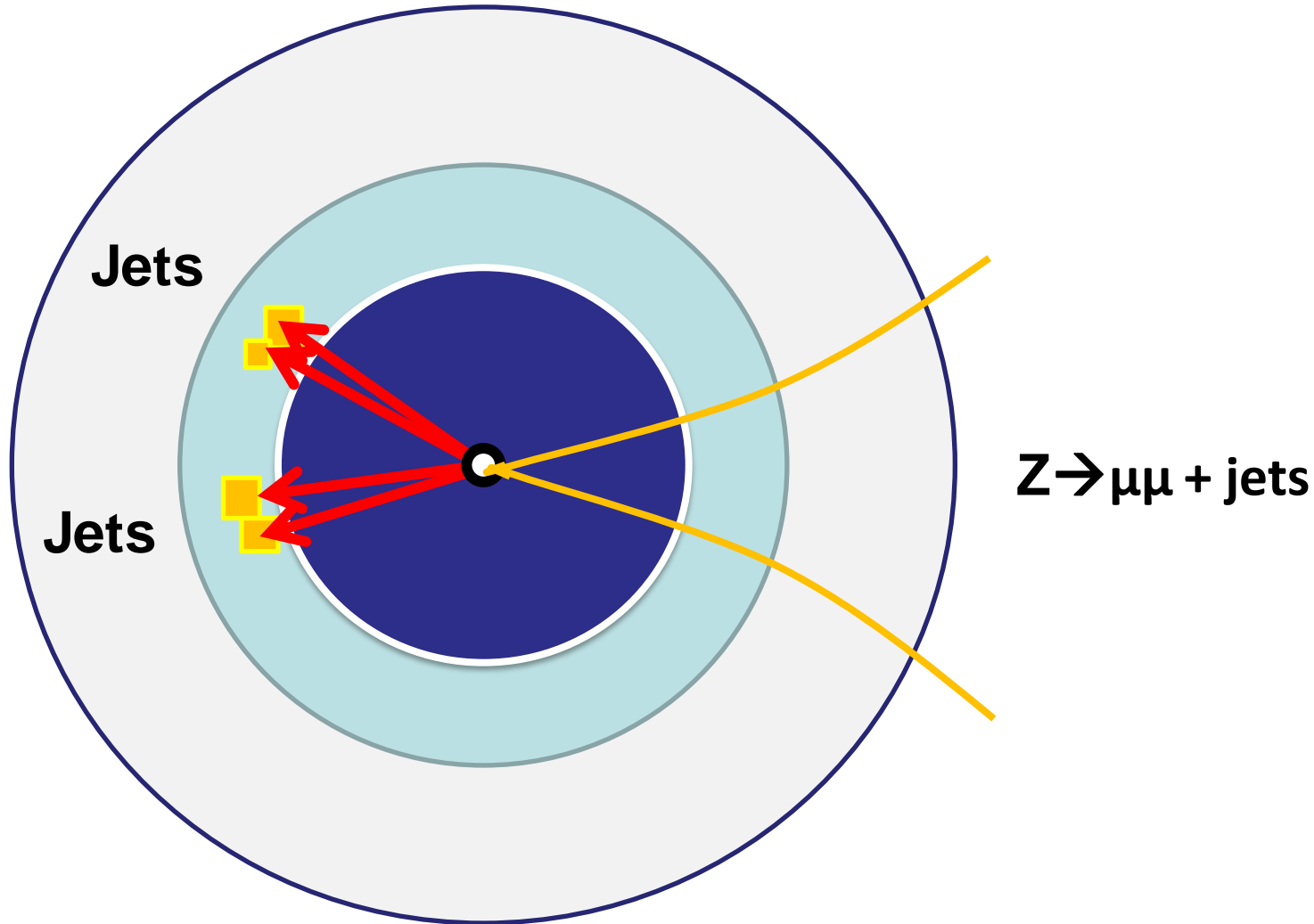
Background determined from **MEASUREMENTS**
where possible

→ uncertainties under experimental control

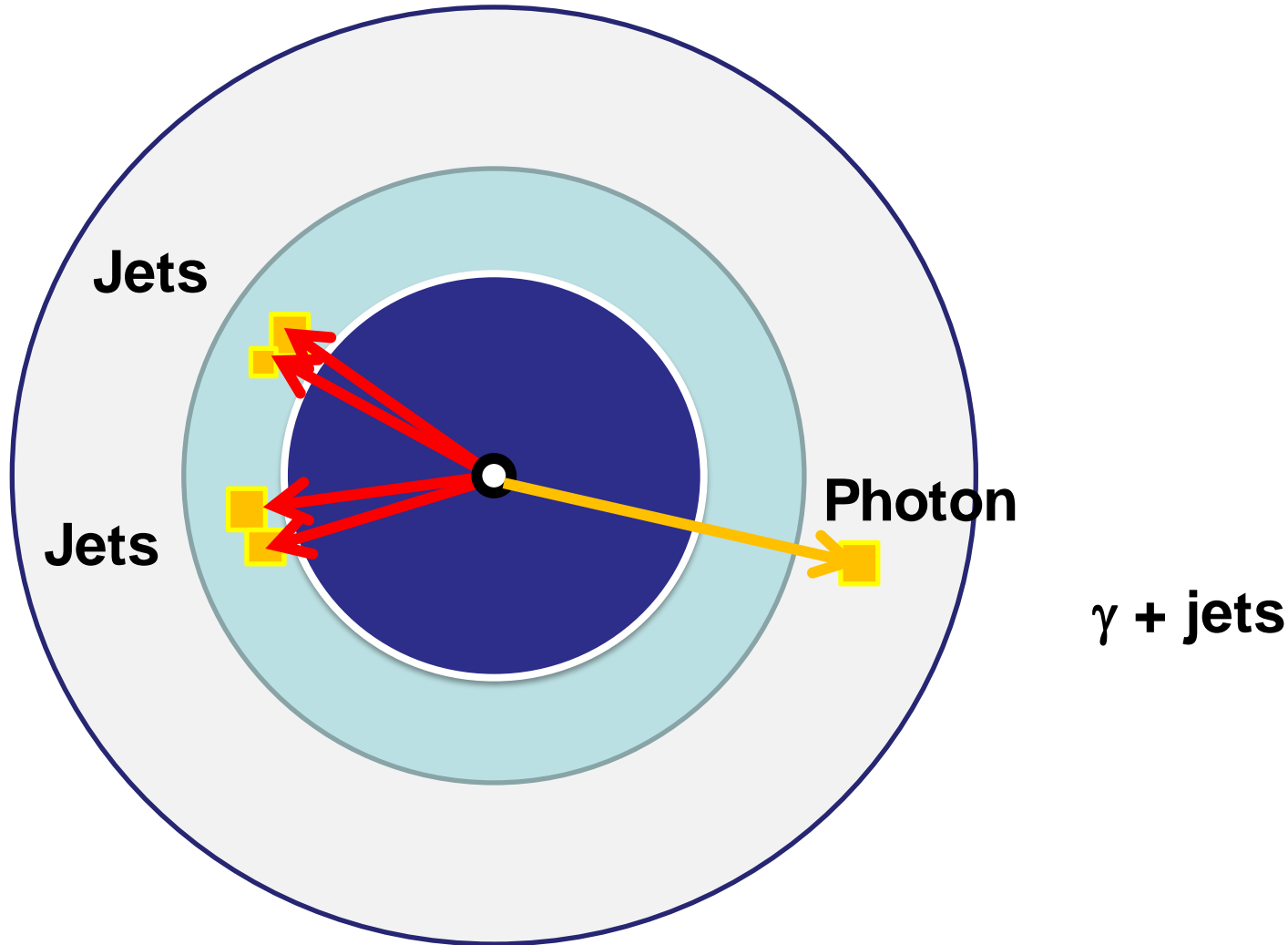
Final results depend largely on **measurements** from control regions



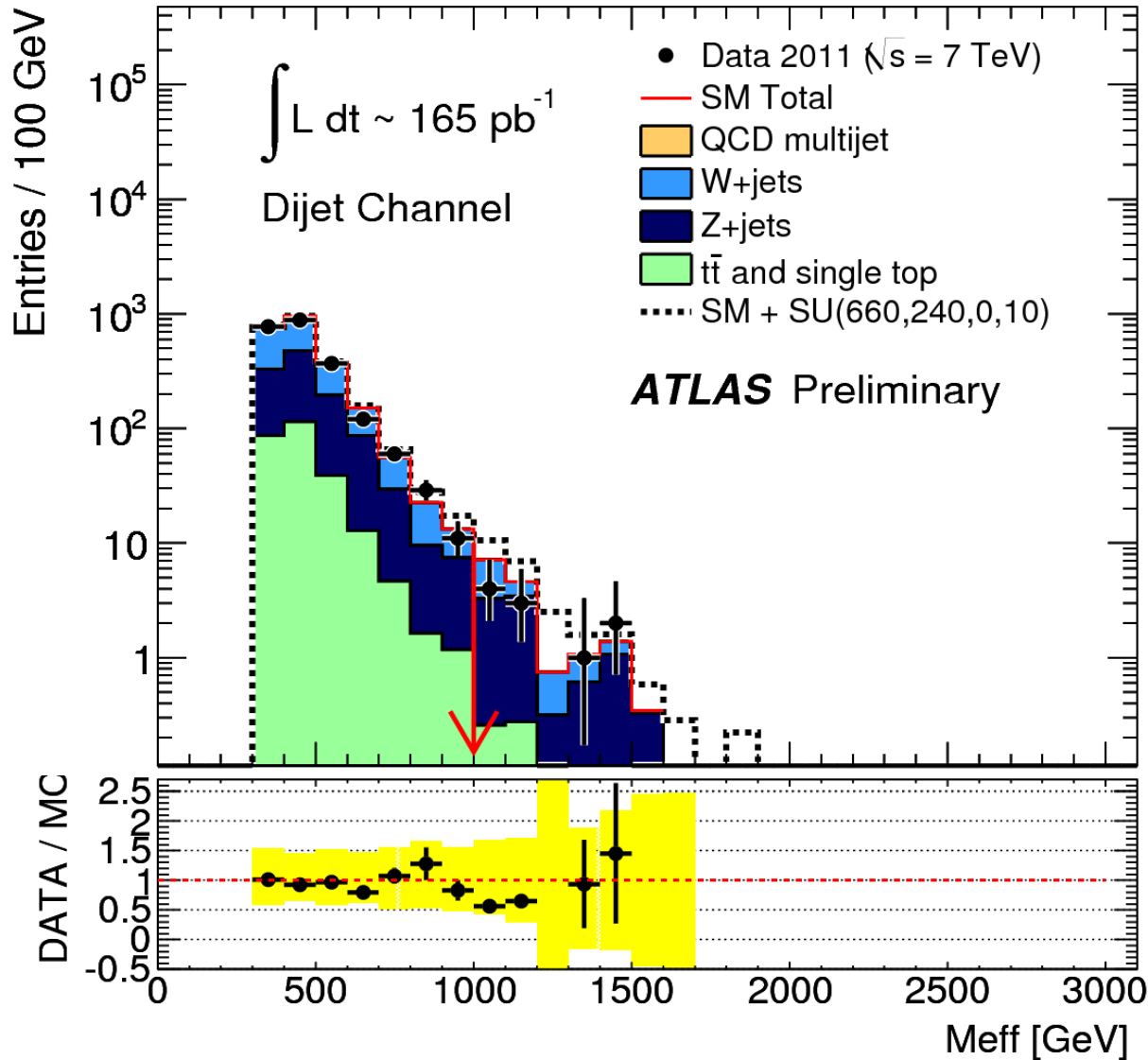
Final results depend largely on **measurements** from control regions



Final results depend largely on **measurements** from control regions



A distribution we care about:



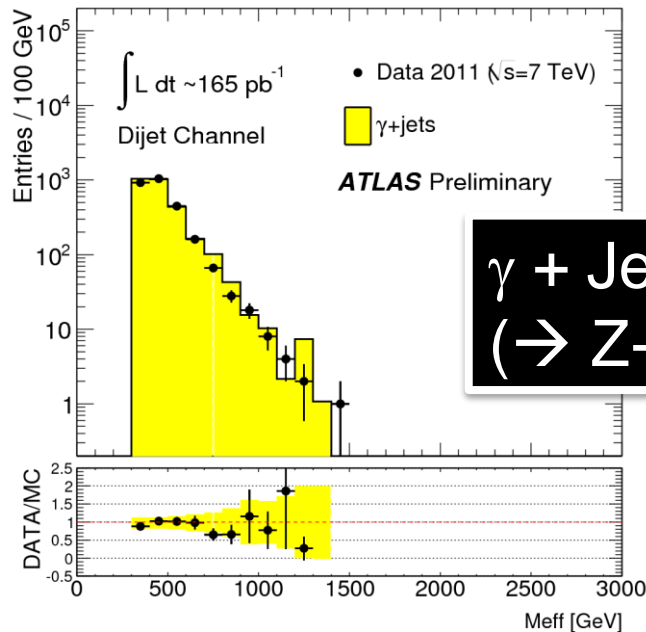
**Full Simulation
Monte Carlo**

(Alpgen)

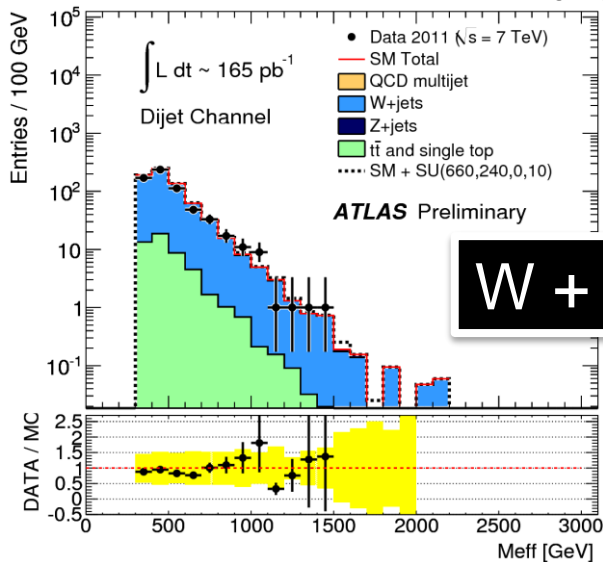
Leading Order

Multi-leg

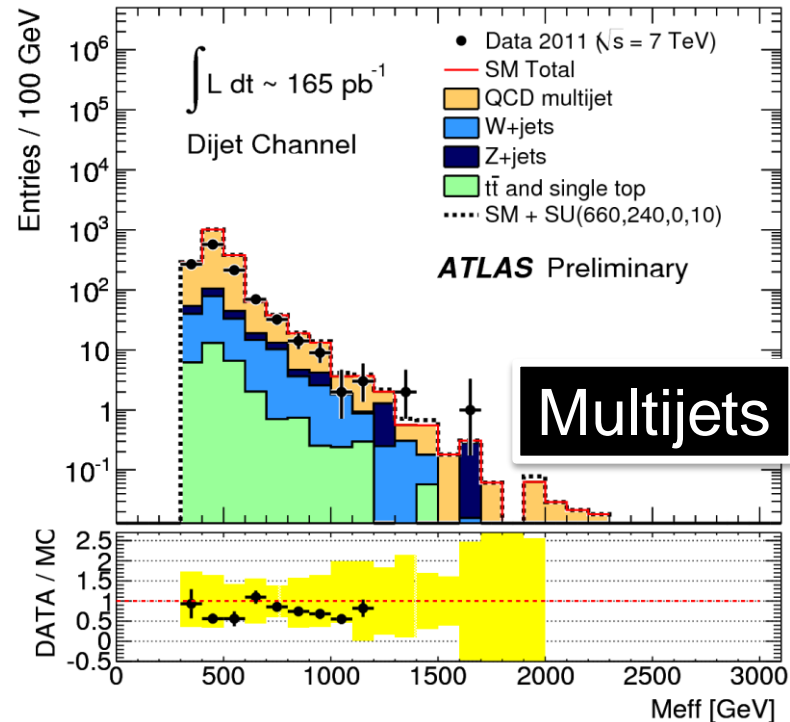
What we DO do



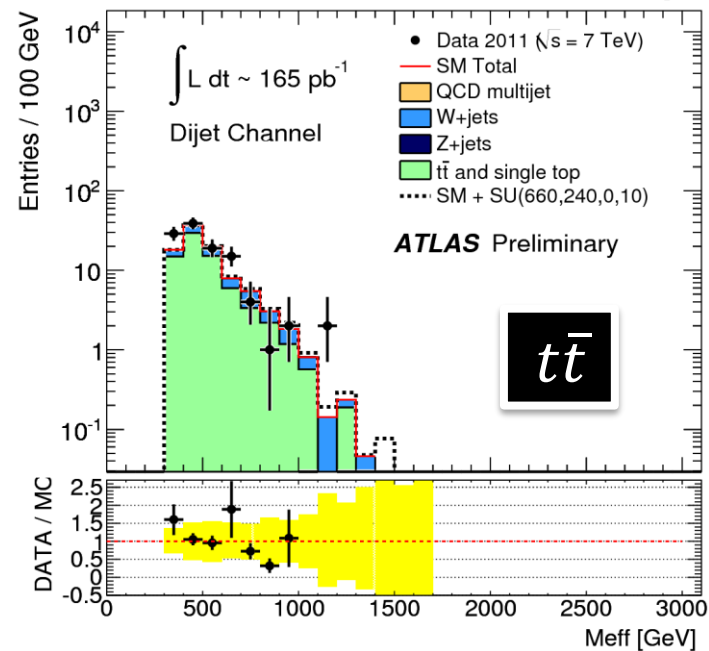
γ + Jets
(\rightarrow Z+jets)



W + Jets



Multijets



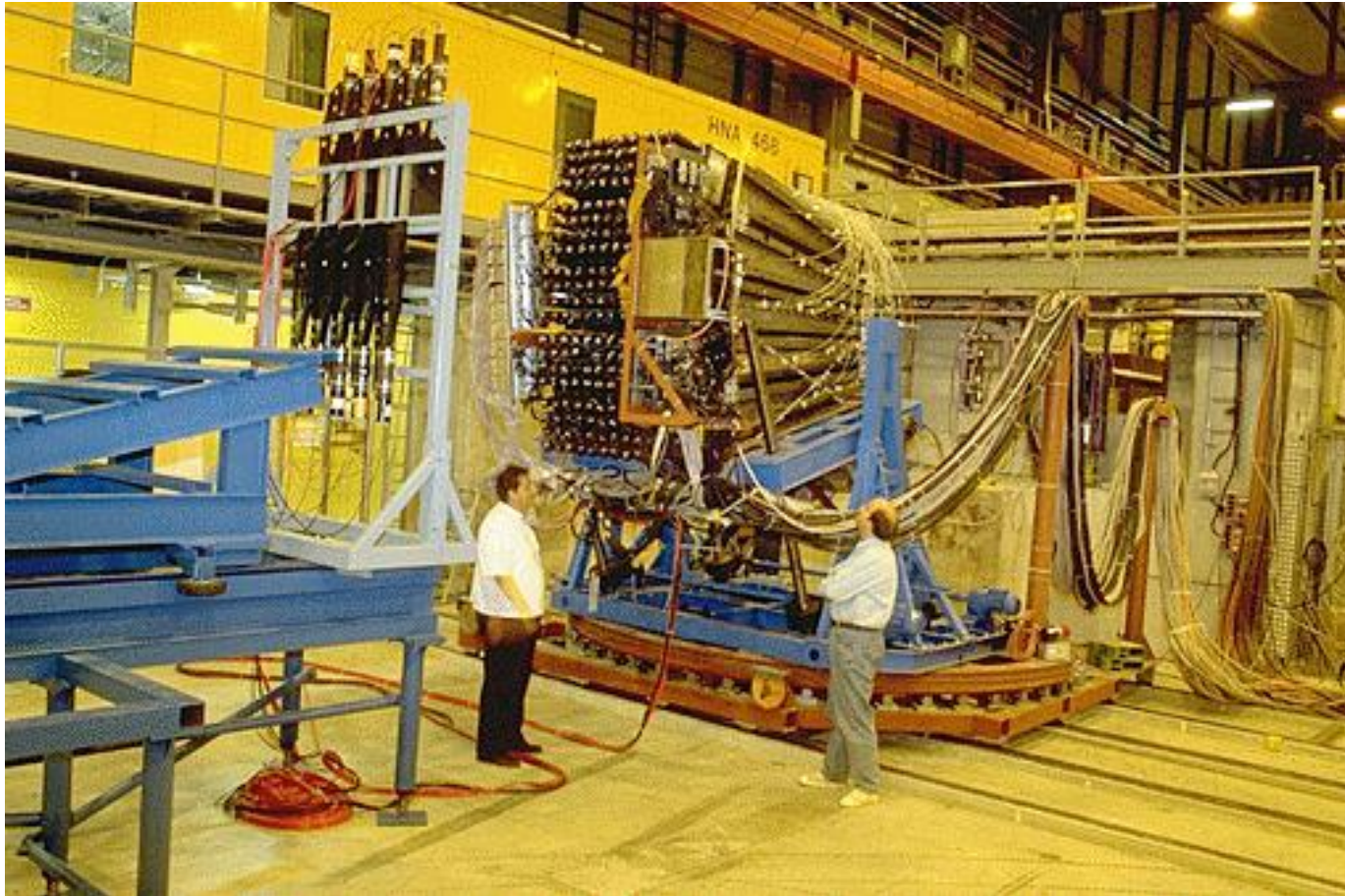
$t\bar{t}$

Other uncertainties include

- Luminosity:
 - **MEASURED** in Van-der-Meer scans, ...
- Proton Structure:
 - **MEASURED** at HERA ep collider
 - Cross-checked/refined with LHC data
- JET Energy Scale (detector response)
 - **MEASURED** in beam tests
 - Cross-checked/refined with LHC data

Dependence on these effects (and on MC) greatly reduced by **measuring** background rates in LHC data

JET ENERGY SCALE?



H8 calorimeter beam test 1999

Putting it together: Likelihood

$$L(\mathbf{n}|\mu, \mathbf{b}, \theta) = P_{\text{SR}} \times P_{\text{WR}} \times P_{\text{TR}} \times P_{\text{ZR}_a} \times P_{\text{ZR}_b} \times P_{\text{QR}} \times C_{\text{Syst}}$$

Poisson for
signal region

Poisson for control regions
(fns of nuisance parameters
signal strength, ...)

Nuisance parameters largely uncorrelated

$$C_{\text{Syst}}(\theta^0, \theta) = \prod_{j \in \text{SU}} G(\theta_j^0, \theta_j)$$

$$C_{\text{process } j, \text{ region } j \rightarrow i} = C_{\text{process } j, \text{ region } j \rightarrow i}^{\text{nominal}} \times \left(1 + \underbrace{\sum_k \Delta_{j,i;k} \theta_k}_{\text{Shifts due to nuisance parameter}} \right)$$

Shifts due to nuisance parameter

Sources of systematics considered

- Jet energy scale
- Jet energy resolution
- Lepton efficiency
- Lepton energy scale
- B-tag efficiency
- Pile-up/multiple pp interactions
- Out-of-jet energy
- Monte Carlo stats
- MC higher order corrections
- Loss of electronics
- PDFs
- Signal cross section higher order corrections

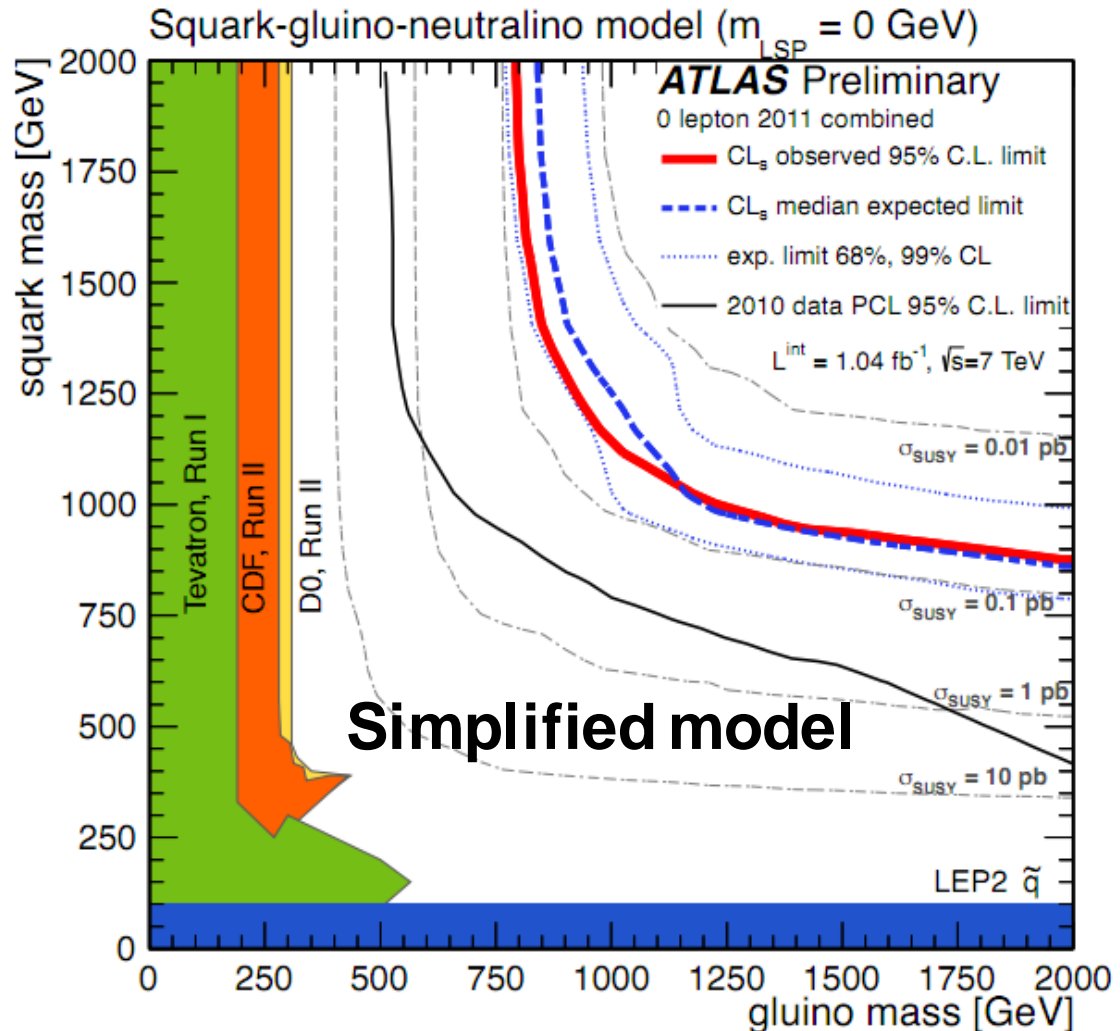
CAVEAT

- I have emphasised that multiple **measurements** give good confidence in size of uncertainties
- **RMS** of measurements/discrepancies often used to define **1-sigma** [**~fine**]
- Anyone who believes in **Gaussian** uncertainties in such contexts is naive
- One should be correspondingly wary about ***literal*** interpretations of multi-sigma effects

Add additional uncertainties in predicted signal (PDF, higher orders)

Results from
EPS-2011
on Saturday

[Full talk](#)



ATLAS SUSY Searches

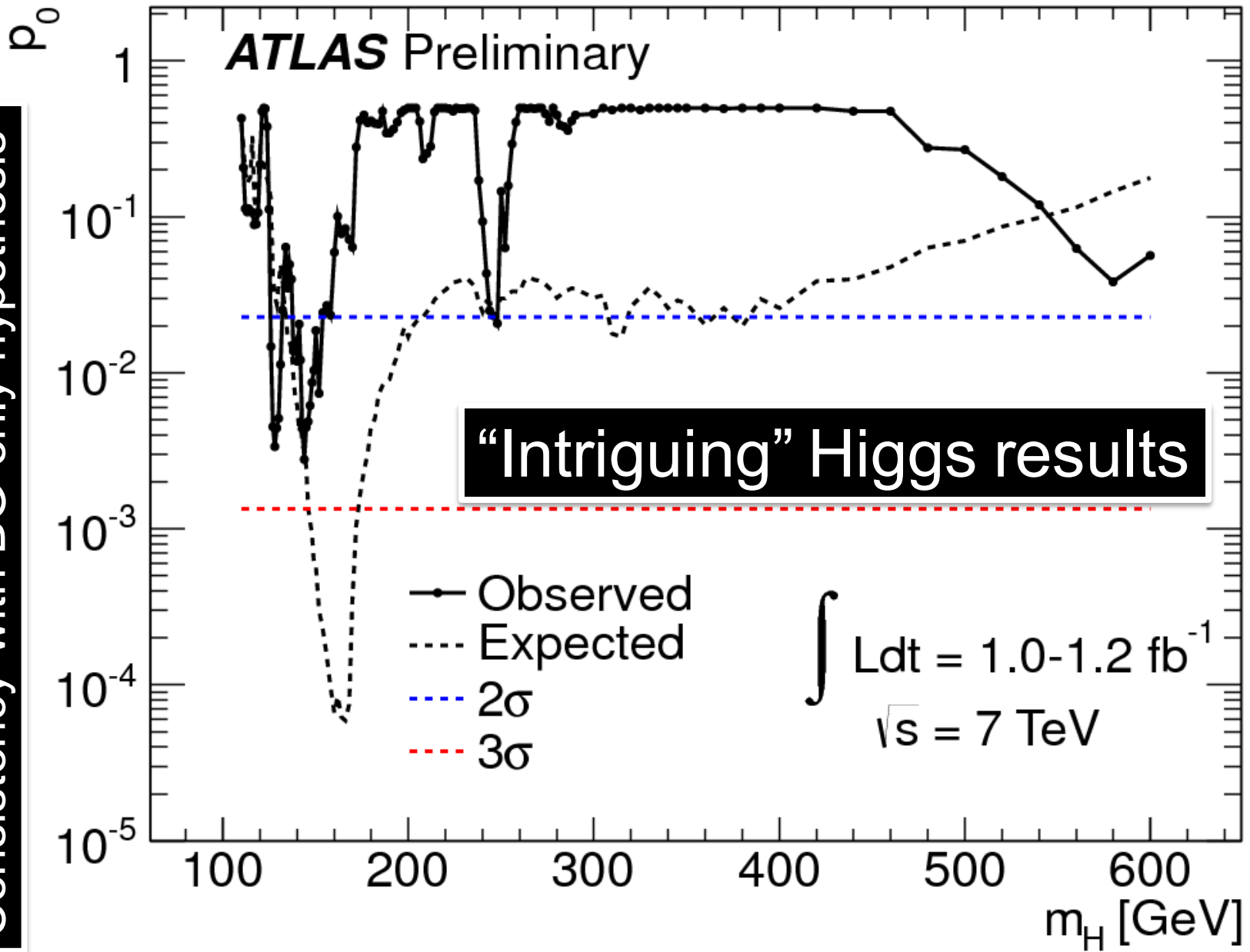
ATLAS SUSY analyses

Publications

E_T^{miss} + Jets + 0 lepton	New	arXiv:1102:5290 (35 pb ⁻¹) [published in PLB]; ATL-CONF-2011-086 (163 pb ⁻¹); arXiv:XXXX:XXXX To be submitted (1.04 fb ⁻¹)	Combination (35 pb ⁻¹) ATL-CONF-2011-064
E_T^{miss} + Jets + 1 lepton	New	arXiv:1102:2357 (35pb ⁻¹) [published in PRL]; ATL-CONF-2011-090 (163 pb ⁻¹);	
E_T^{miss} + b Jets + 0/1 lepton	New	arXiv:1103:4344 (35 pb ⁻¹) [published in PLB]; ATL-CONF-2011-098 (833 pb ⁻¹)	
E_T^{miss} + Jets + 2 leptons (OS, SS, SF subtraction)		arXiv:1103:6214 (35 pb ⁻¹) [published in EPJC]; ATL-CONF-2011-091 (simplified model interpretation to SS) arXiv:1103:6208 (35 pb ⁻¹) [published in EPJC];	
E_T^{miss} + Jets + ≥ 3 leptons		ATL-CONF-2011-039 (34 pb ⁻¹)	
E_T^{miss} + $\gamma\gamma$		arXiv:1107:0561 (36 pb ⁻¹) [submitted to EPJCL];	
$e\mu$ resonance (RPV)	New	arXiv:1103:5559 (35 pb ⁻¹) [published in PRL]; ATL-CONF-2011-109 (870 pb ⁻¹)	
Stable hadronising squarks & gluinos		arXiv:1103:1984 (34 pb ⁻¹) [published in PLB];	
Heavy Long-lived charged particles		arXiv:1106:4495 (37 pb ⁻¹) [submitted to PLB];	

I CAN'T RESIST SHOWING...

Consistency with BG-only hypothesis



Getting the results?

- **ATLAS** [public results](#)
 - **EPS 2011**, 21-27 July; [link](#)
 - Supersymmetry [searches](#) summary

TWiki > [AtlasPublic Web](#) > [WebHome \(23-Jul-2011, RichardHawkings\)](#)

[Edit](#) [Attach](#) [PDF](#)



ATLAS EXPERIMENT - Public Results

Quick links: [Papers](#) - [CONF notes](#) - [Physics Groups](#) - [Combined Performance & Detector](#) - [Data Collected](#) - [Event Displays](#)

This is the central ATLAS results page. It is intended for physicists who are looking for documentation on ATLAS physics, detector and combined performance results. ATLAS results from LHC collision data are made available via three routes: publications, listed under the first sub-heading; performance plots; and conference (CONF) notes, which describe preliminary results. [Approved event displays are also available](#). Links to results pages with performance plots and CONF notes are given in the tables below. In addition, public PUB notes may be available, these typically describe either technical work not related to collision data performance, or studies of the physics capabilities of ATLAS using simulation. PUB notes are usually linked from the results pages referenced in the tables below.



International Europhysics Conference on High Energy Physics Grenoble, Rhône-Alpes France July 21-27 2011

European Physical Society

HEP 2011



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The Web site of the 2011 Europhysics Conference on High-Energy Physics (EPS-HEP 2011) is now open for registration.

EPS-HEP is one of the major international conferences that review the state of our knowledge of the fundamental constituents of matter and their interactions. More than 600 physicists from all continents gather every second year to present and discuss their latest findings. For a full week, results obtained in terrestrial laboratories or through observations of the Universe are confronted with the most recent theoretical developments. Advances in particle detection and in acceleration techniques are also presented.

EPS-HEP 2011 will be the first major world conference after extensive operation of the CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at an energy of 7 TeV, and one of the last before the final shutdown of the Tevatron collider. Reports of new and potentially surprising



Most recent results being presented

LHC PHYSICS

EXTRA SLIDES

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi + h.c.$$

Software

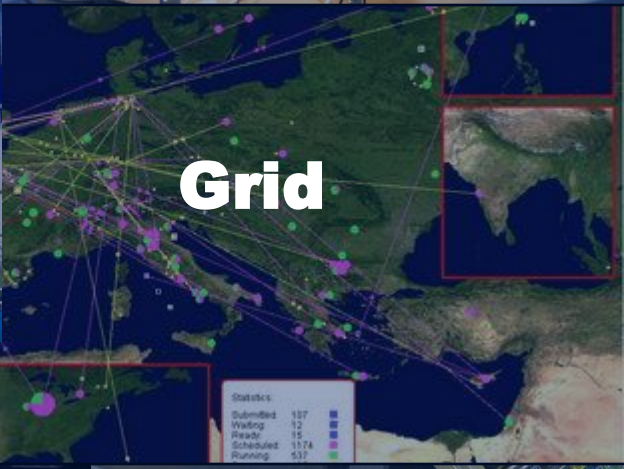
```
Particle::Particle(double  
m_position(x, y, z),  
m_momentum(std::sqrt  
m_direction(Point(px,  
m_outOfAperture(m_po  
  
int Particle::posit  
int& Particle::posit  
int Particle::posit  
  
ansversePoint Part  
return m_position.tr  
  
void Particle::update
```



Operations



Hardware



Grid



Computing



Detector & Upgrade

Further search papers

▪ Supersymmetry:

- Squarks or gluinos
- Lepton + jet + invis
- Dilepton + invis
- Same sign leptons + invis
- Z + invis
- b-jet(s) + invis
- R-hadrons

▪ Others

- Monojets
- e-mu resonances
- Dilepton resonances
- Leptoquarks
- CHAMPS
- Dimuons (contact)
- $W' \rightarrow l \nu$
- $Z' \rightarrow ll$

ATLAS Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits (EPS-HEP 2011)

ATLAS
Preliminary

$$\int L dt = (0.031 - 1.21) \text{ fb}^{-1}$$

$$\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$$

SUSY

- MSUGRA/CMSSM : 0-lep + $E_{T,miss}$
- Simplified model (light $\tilde{\chi}_0^0$) : 0-lep + $E_{T,miss}$
- Simplified model (light $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$) : 0-lep + $E_{T,miss}$
- Simplified model (light $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$) : 0-lep + $E_{T,miss}$
- Simplified model : 0-lep + b-jets + $E_{T,miss}$
- Pheno-MSSM (light $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$) : 2-lep SS + $E_{T,miss}$
- Pheno-MSSM (light $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$) : 2-lep OS + $E_{T,miss}$
- GMSB (GGM) + Simpl. model : $\gamma\gamma$ + $E_{T,miss}$
- GMSB : stable $\tilde{\tau}$
- Stable massive particles : R-hadrons
- Stable massive particles : R-hadrons
- Stable massive particles : R-hadrons
- RPV ($\lambda'_{311}=0.01, \lambda'_{312}=0.01$) : high-mass $e\mu$

Extra dimensions

- Large ED (ADD) : monojet
- UED : $\gamma\gamma$ + $E_{T,miss}$
- RS with $k/M_{Pl} = 0.1$: $m_{\gamma\gamma}$
- RS with $k/M_{Pl} = 0.1$: $m_{ee/\mu\mu}$
- RS with top couplings $g_L=1.0, g_R=4.0$: m_{tt}
- Quantum black hole (QBH) : $m_{dijet}, F(\chi)$
- QBH : High-mass σ_{t+X}
- ADD BH ($M_{th}/M_D=3$) : multijet $\Sigma p_T, N_{jets}$
- ADD BH ($M_{th}/M_D=3$) : SS dimuon $N_{ch. part.}$

LQ / Z' / W' Ct. I.

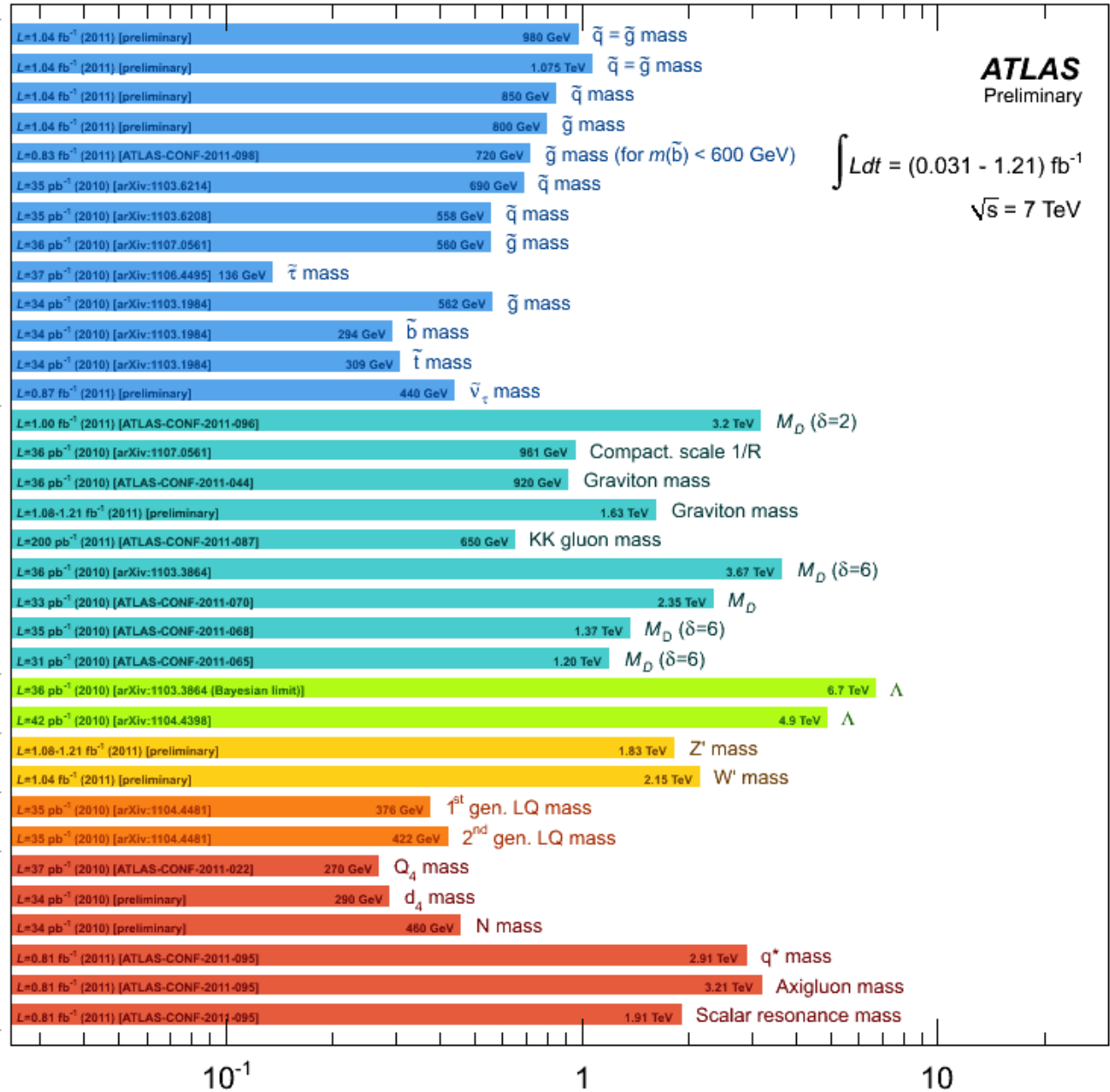
- qqqq contact interaction : $F_\chi(m_{dijet})$
- qq $\mu\mu$ contact interaction : $m_{\mu\mu}$
- SSM : $m_{ee/\mu\mu}$
- SSM : $m_{Te/\mu}$

LQ

- Scalar LQ pairs ($\beta=1$) : kin. vars. in eejj, evjj
- Scalar LQ pairs ($\beta=1$) : kin. vars. in $\mu\mu jj, \mu\nu jj$

Other

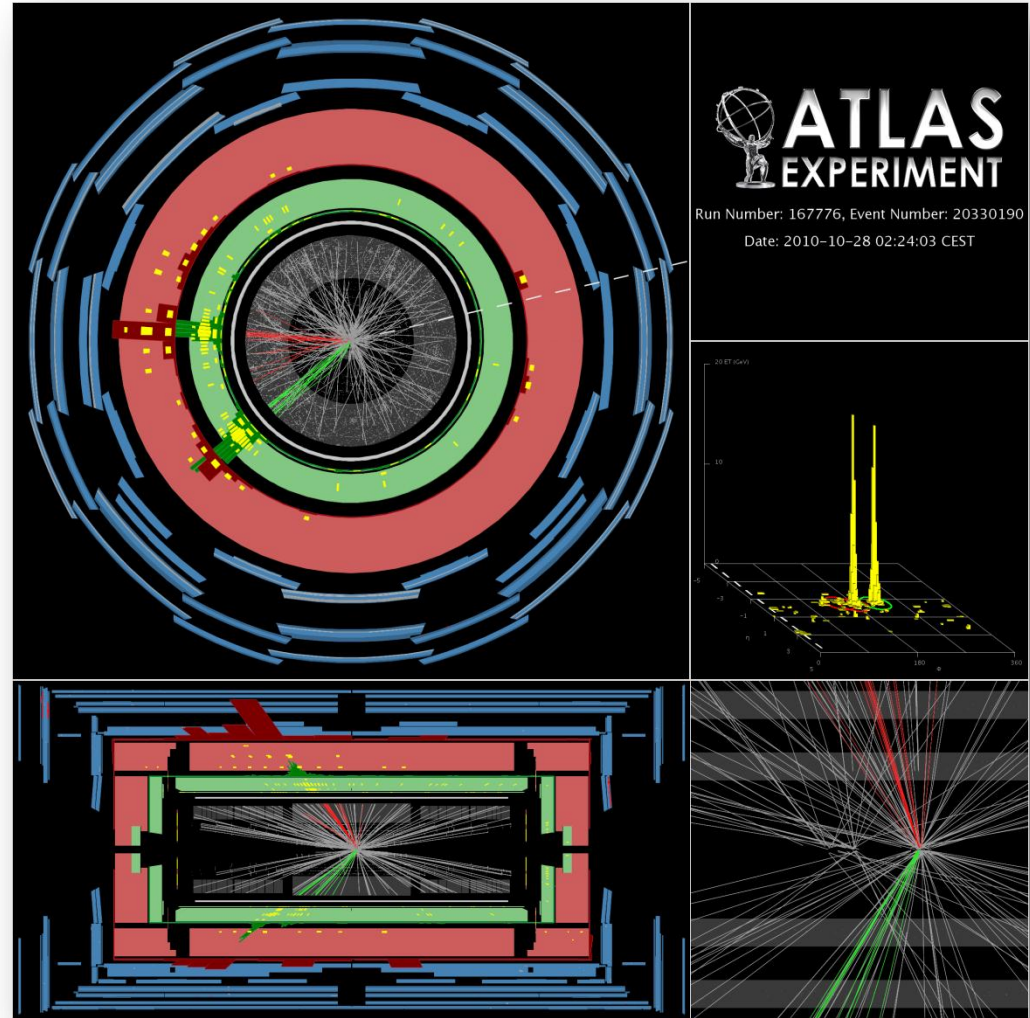
- 4th family : coll. mass in $Q_4 \bar{Q}_4 \rightarrow WqWq$
- 4th family : $d_4 \bar{d}_4 \rightarrow WtWt$ (SS dilepton)
- Major. neutr. ($V_{4-ferm.}, \Lambda=1 \text{ TeV}$) : SS dilepton
- Excited quarks : m_{dijet}
- Axigluons : m_{dijet}
- Color octet scalar : m_{dijet}



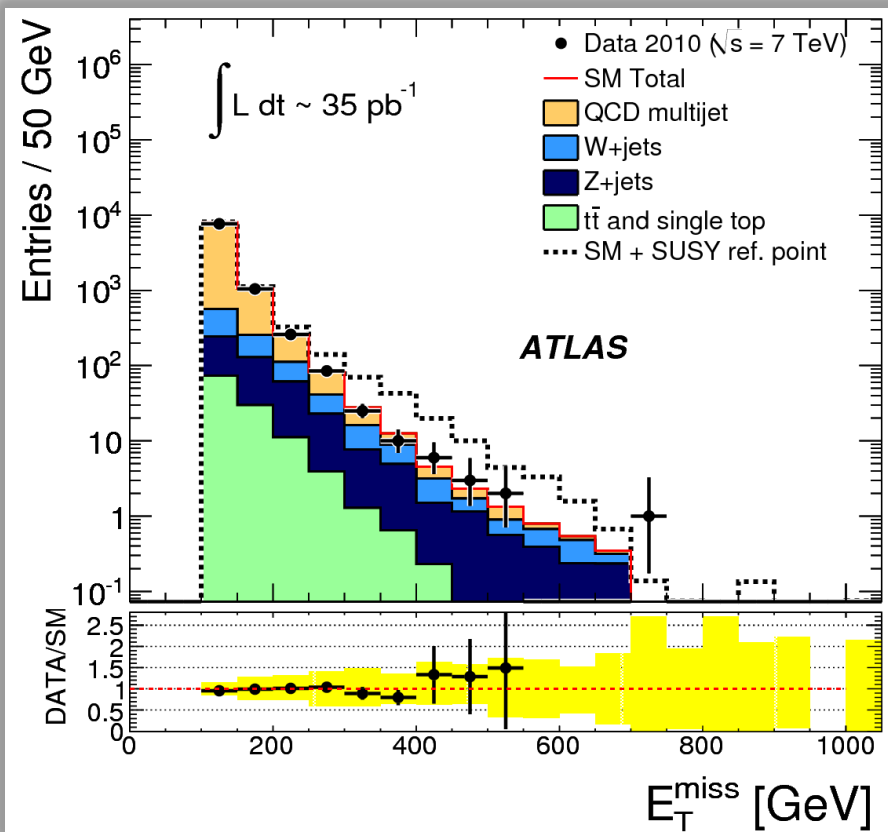
*Only a selection of the available results shown

Supersymmetry

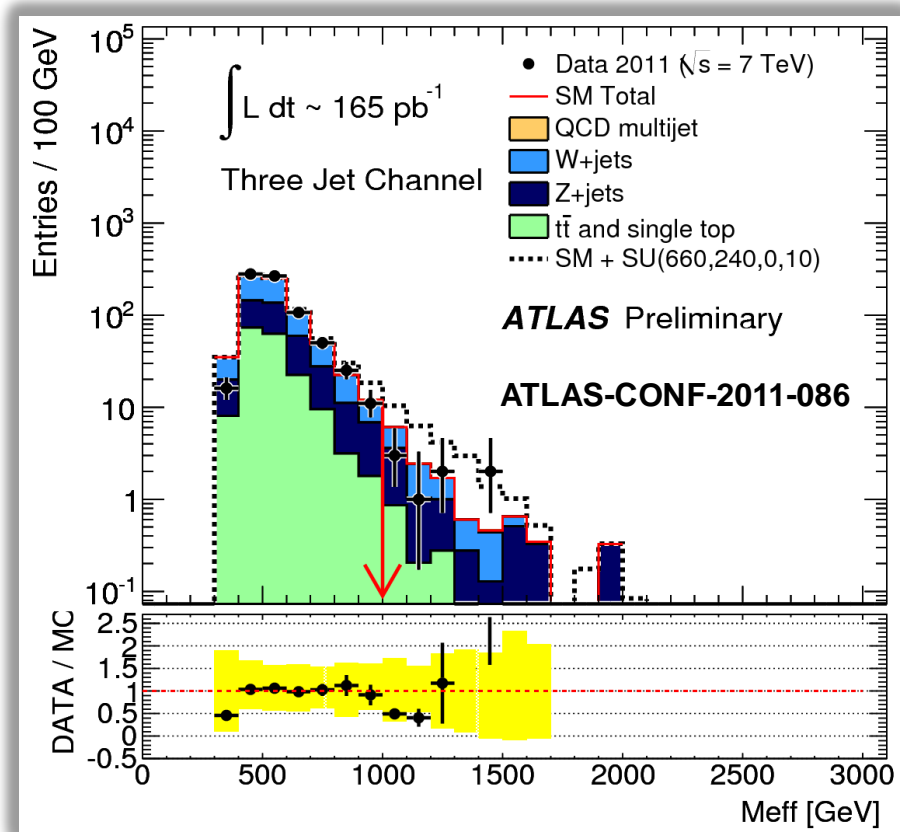
- Partner particles
- Spin differ by $\frac{1}{2}$
- Stabilise m_H
- Dark Matter candidates
- “Missing” momentum
- Big reach at LHC



Supersymmetry searches

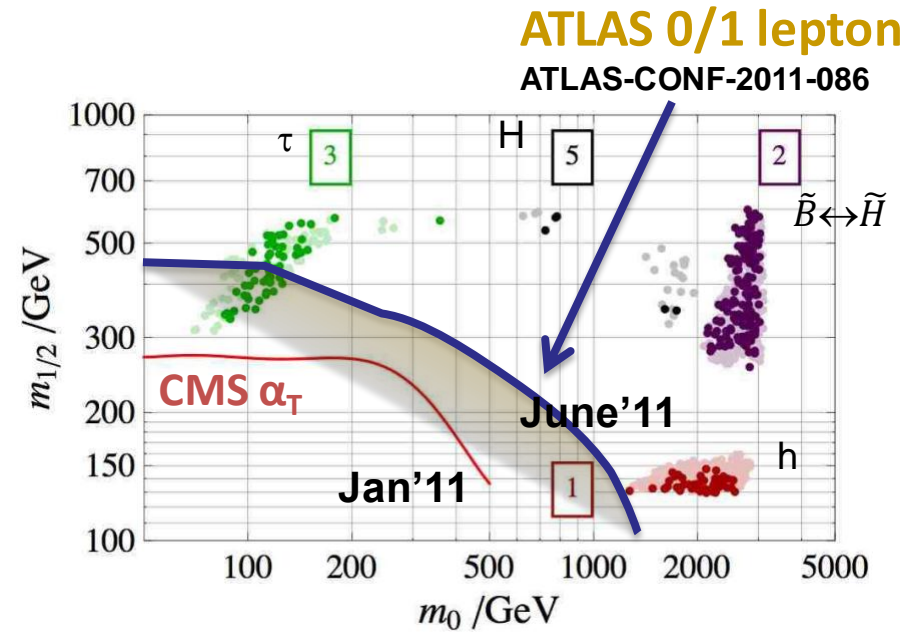
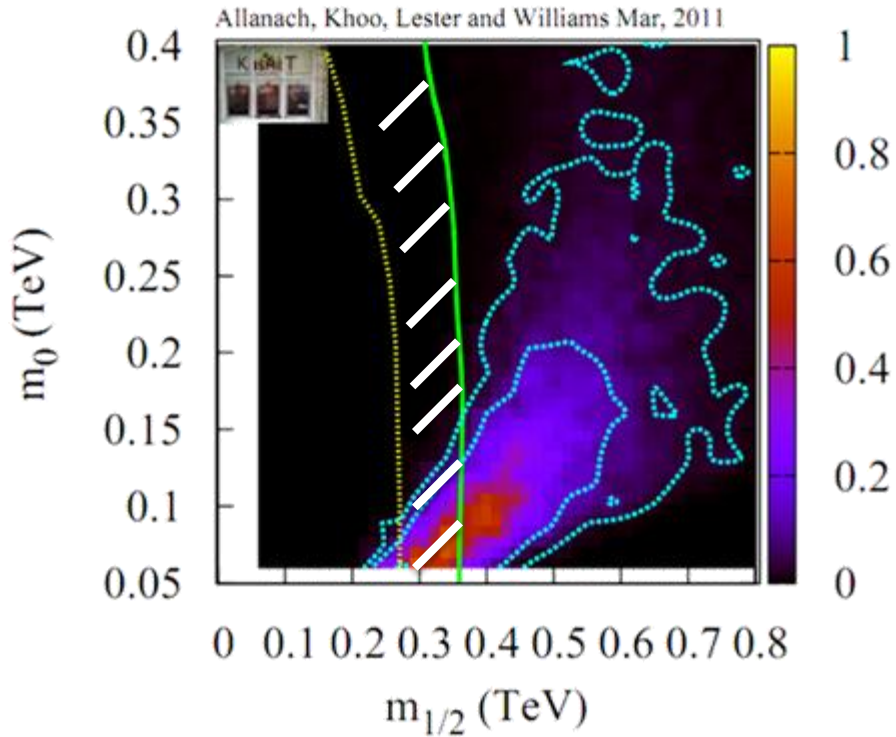


“Missing” momentum



Scalar sum of momentum

Wider interpretation...



Cassel, Ghilencea, Kraml, Lessa, Ross

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1101.4664>

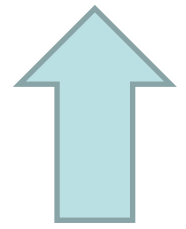
Allanach, Khoo, Lester, Williams

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1103.0969>

Points sampled from fits to
global data Global CMSSM fits

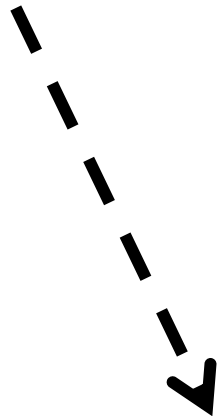
Regions with low fine
tuning

Example Simplified Model



Other
Particles

Squarks: $\tilde{u}\tilde{d}\tilde{s}\tilde{c}$



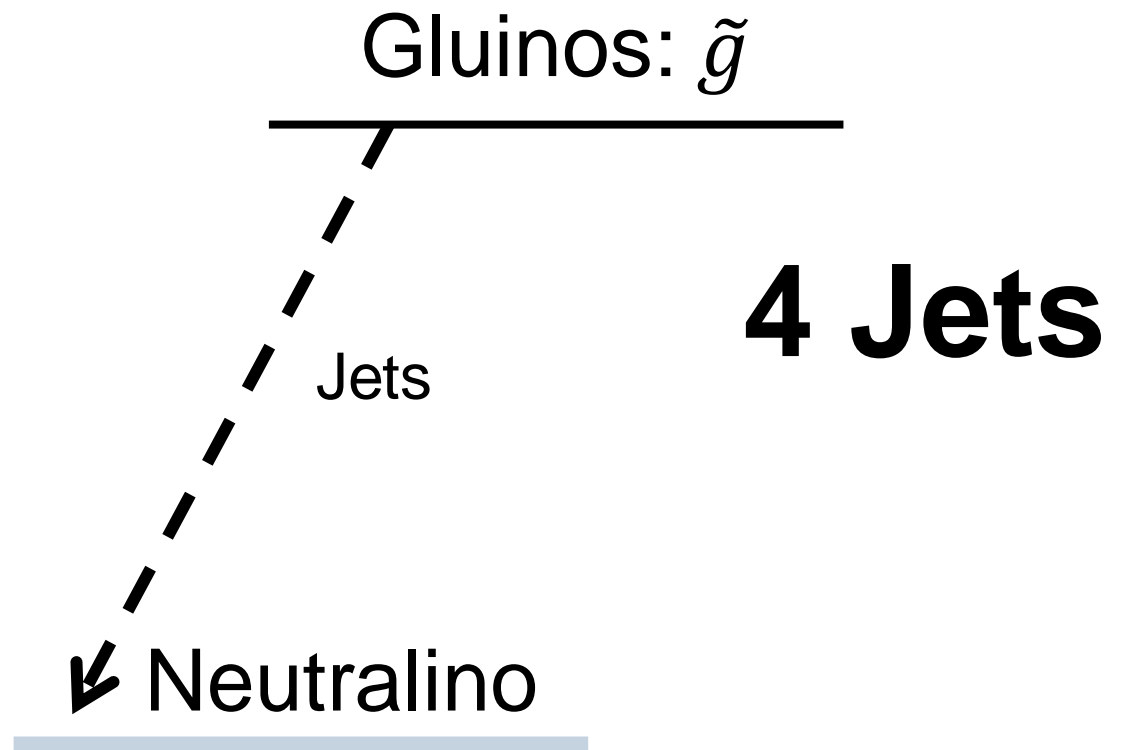
Jet

Neutralino

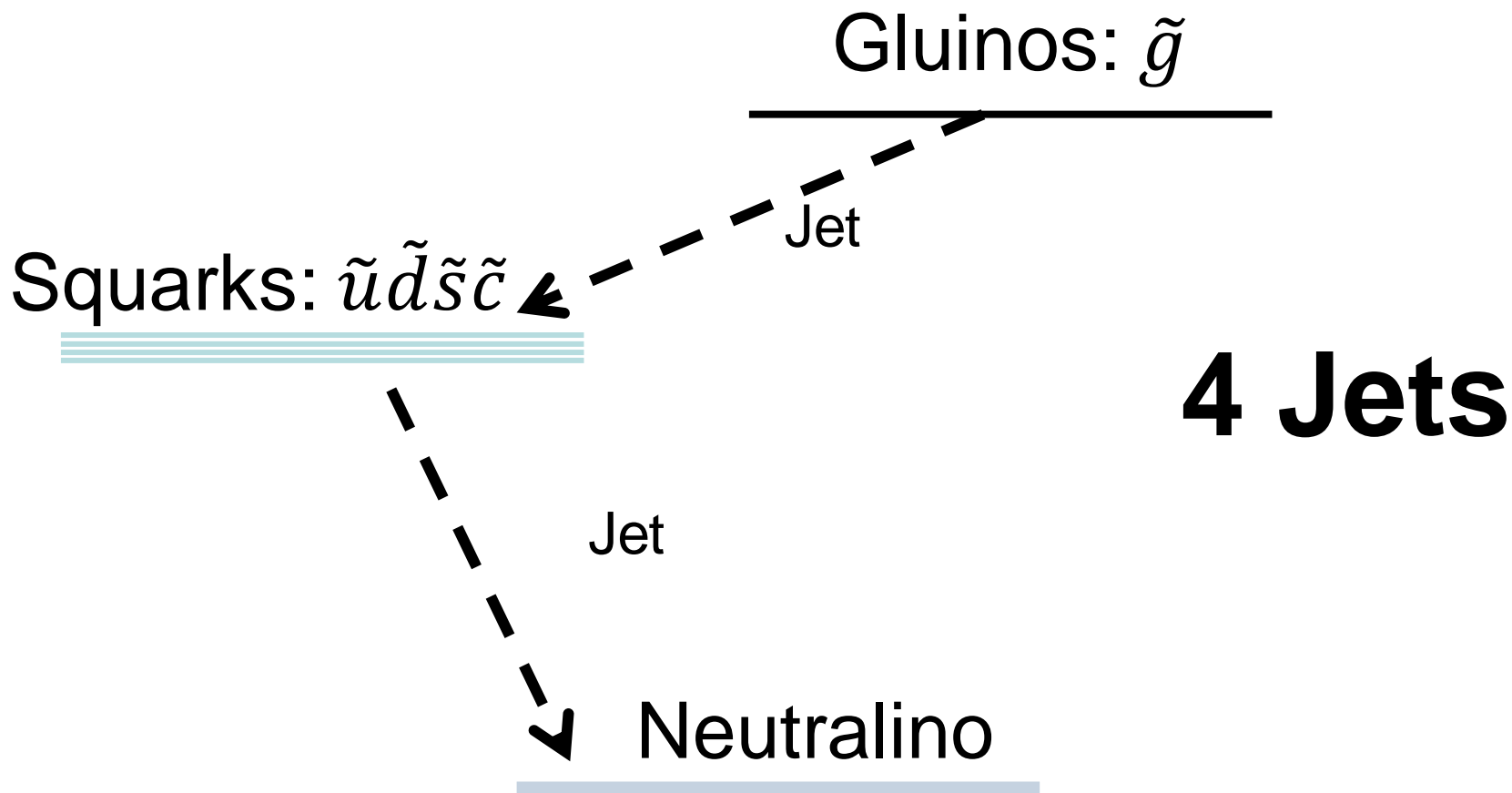


2 Jets

Example Simplified Model



Example Simplified Model



Example Simplified Model

Squarks: $\tilde{u}\tilde{d}\tilde{s}\tilde{c}$



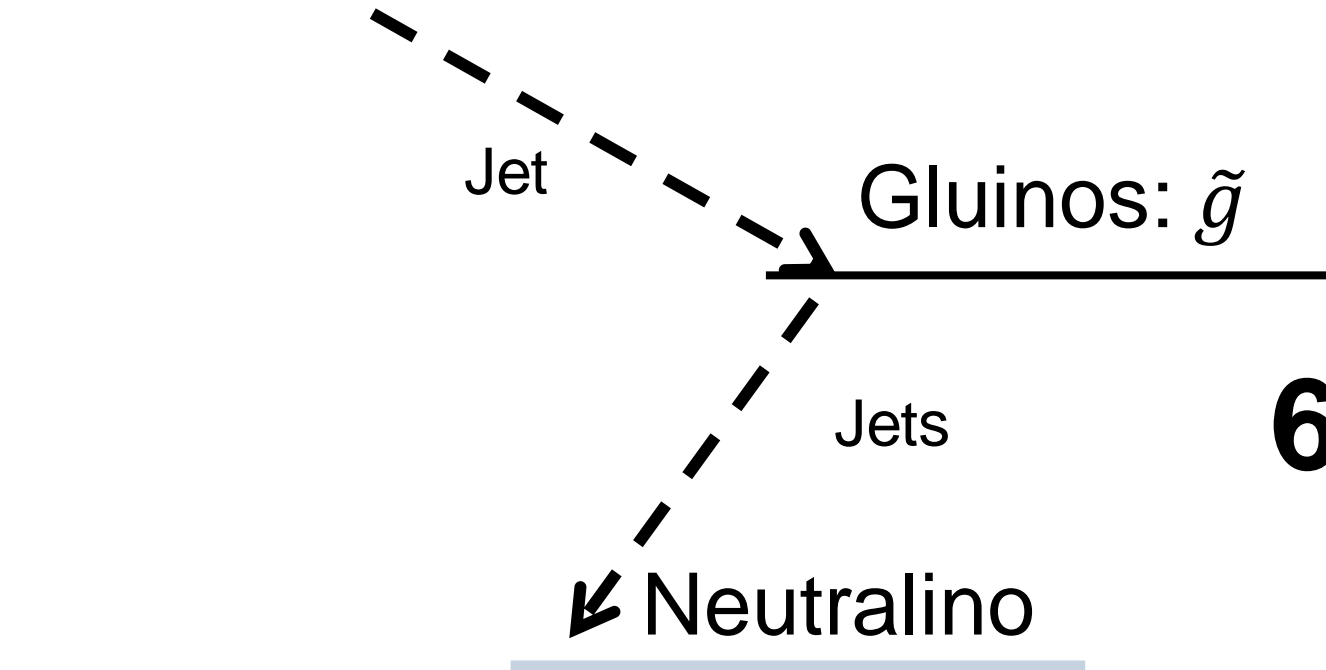
Jet

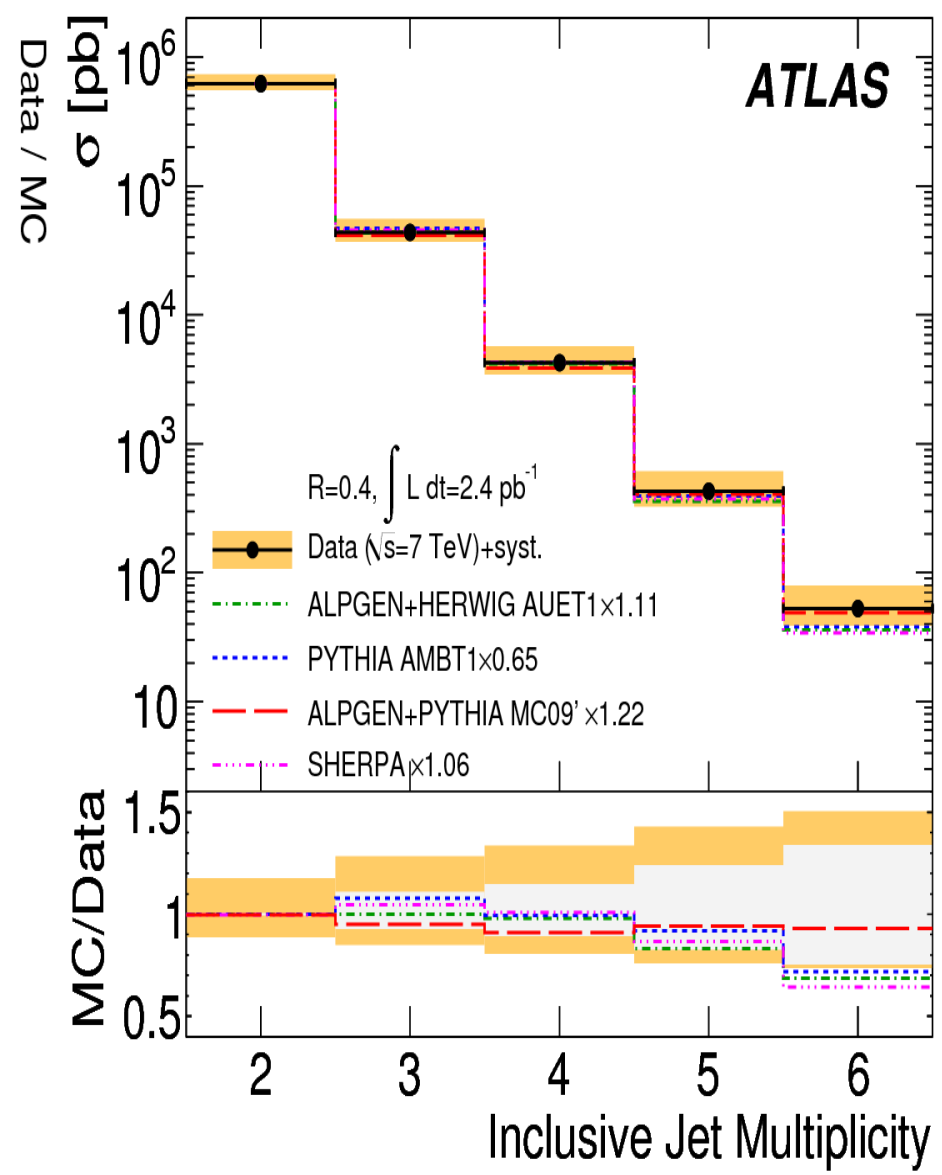
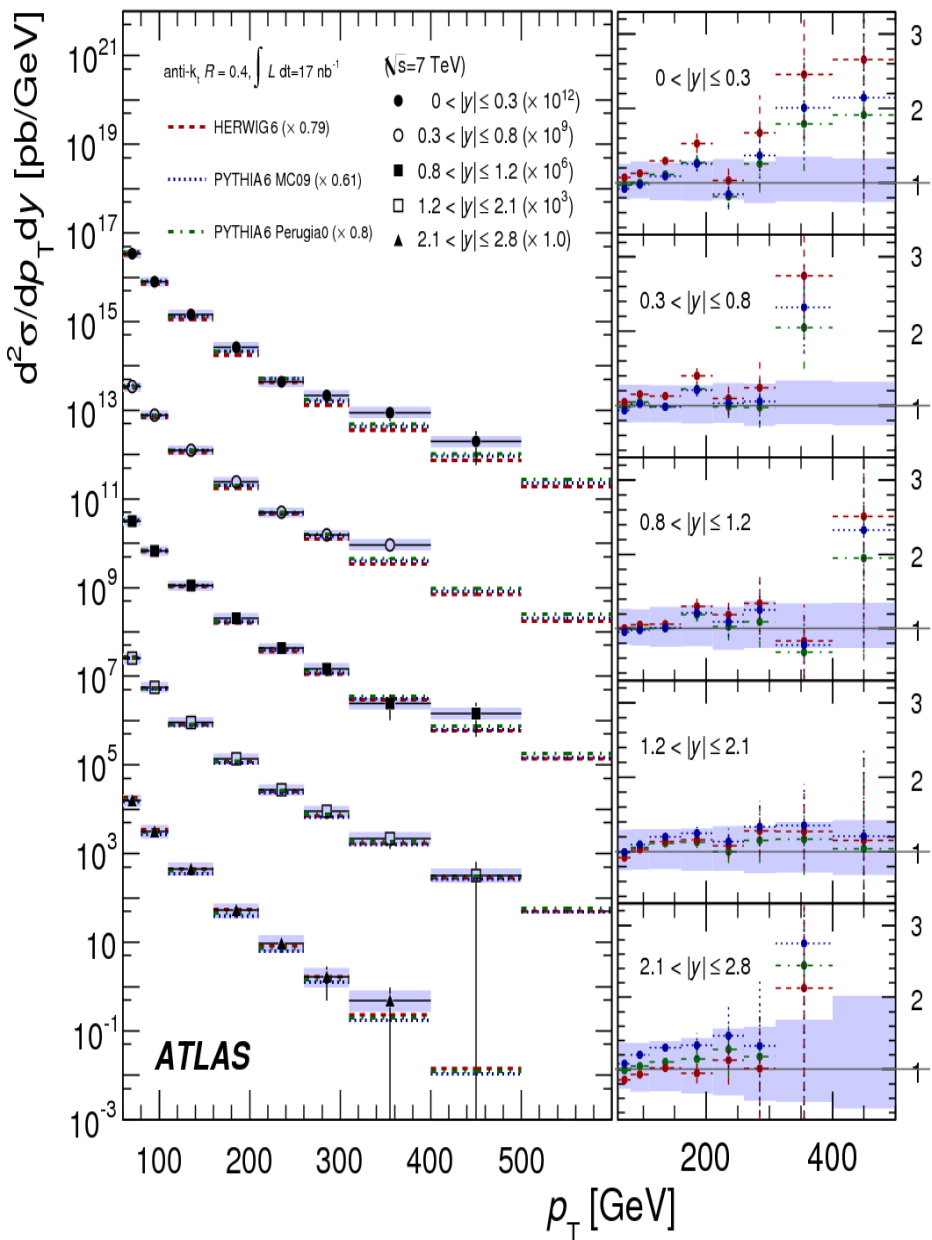
Glueballs: \tilde{g}

Jets

Neutralino

6 Jets



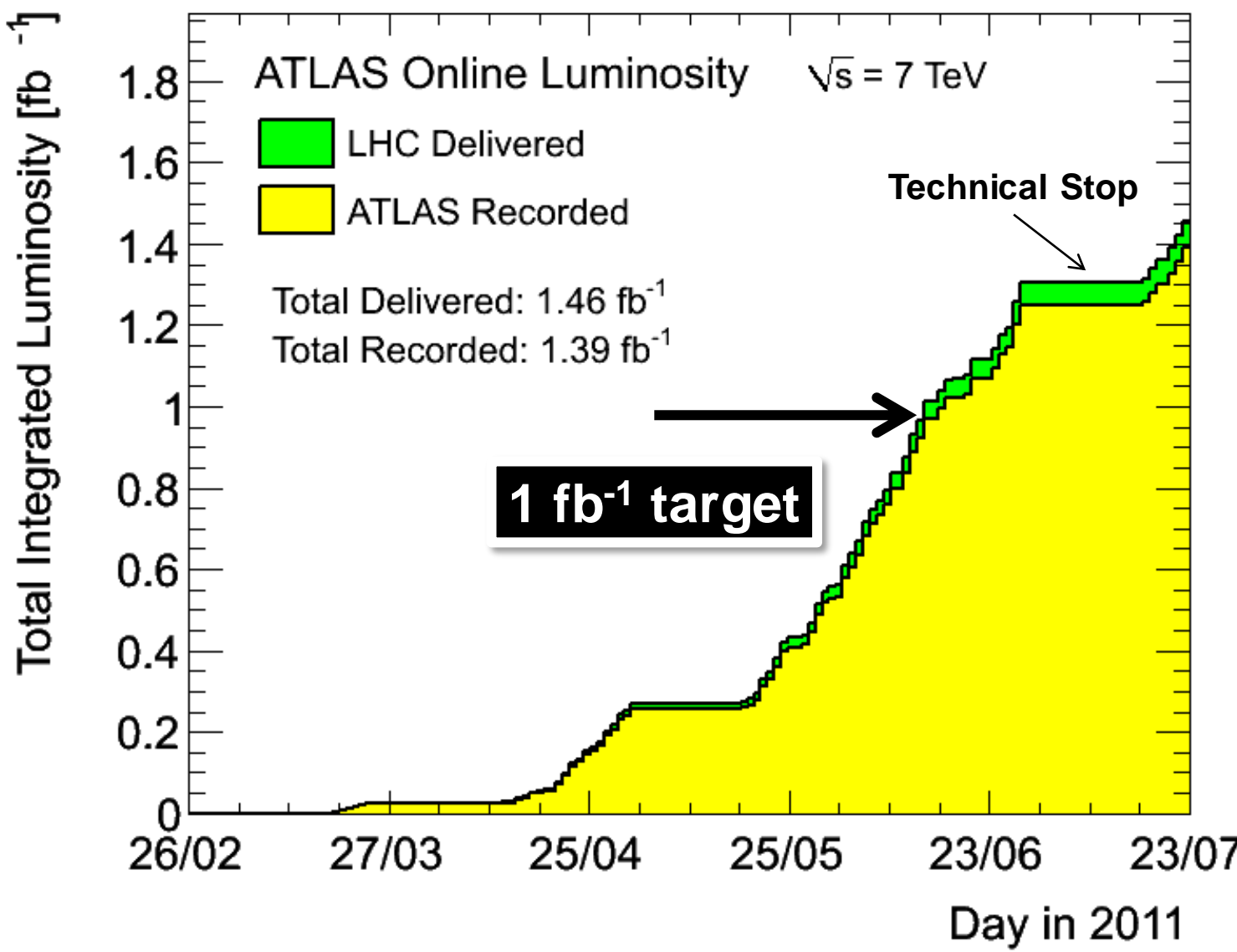


A year is a long time at the LHC

	July 2010	July 2011	x
Bunches / beam	25	1380	55
Protons / bunch	2×10^{10}	1.2×10^{11}	6
Lumi / day	60 nb^{-1}	50 pb^{-1}	800
Integrated	200 nb^{-1}	1.4 fb^{-1}	7000

Commissioned bunch trains
50 ns bunch-crossing operation

PROTON PHYSICS: RAMP



Energy

FBCT Inter

Intensity

1.6E13
1.4E13
1.2E13
1E13
8E12
6E12
4E12
2E12
0E0

Comment

fill

3

7:35

0

0

0

0

0

Energy (GeV)

2

e

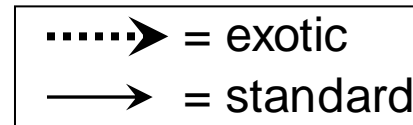
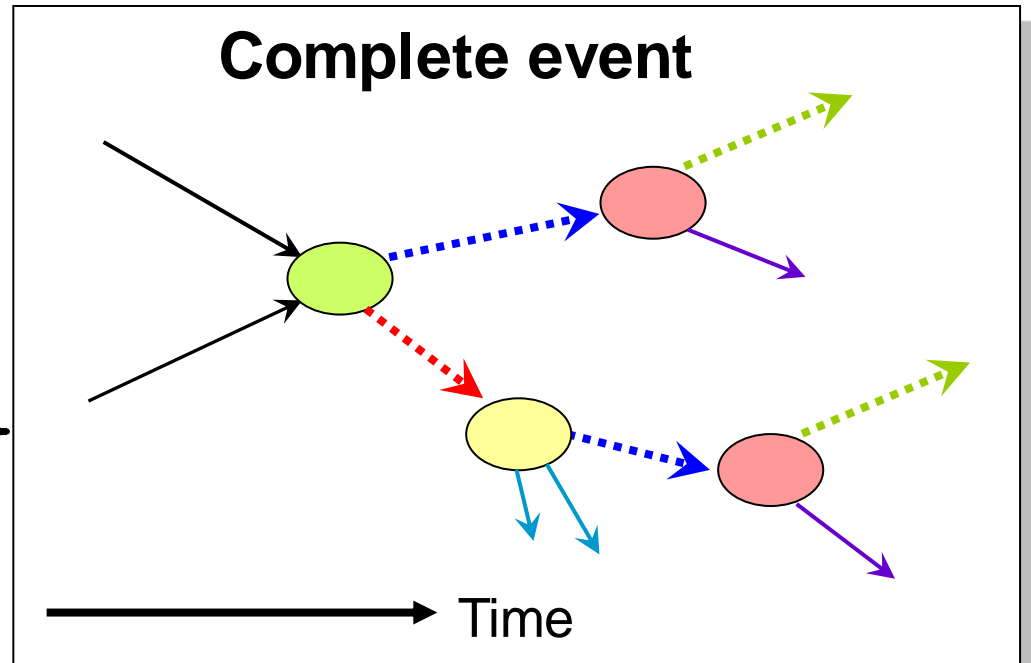
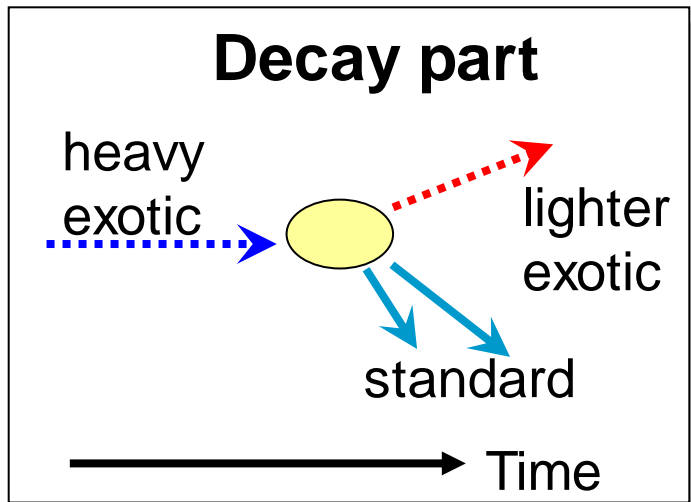
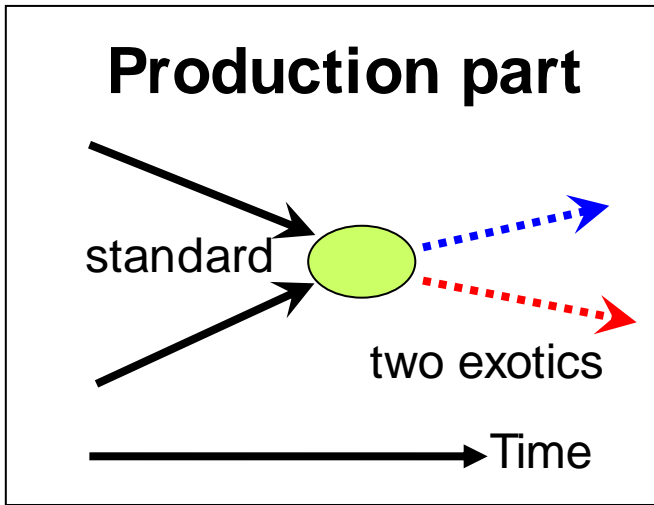
e

se

e

se

“Seeing” WIMPs at the LHC



Jets [\pm b-tag(s)]

Invisibles

Perhaps leptons or photons

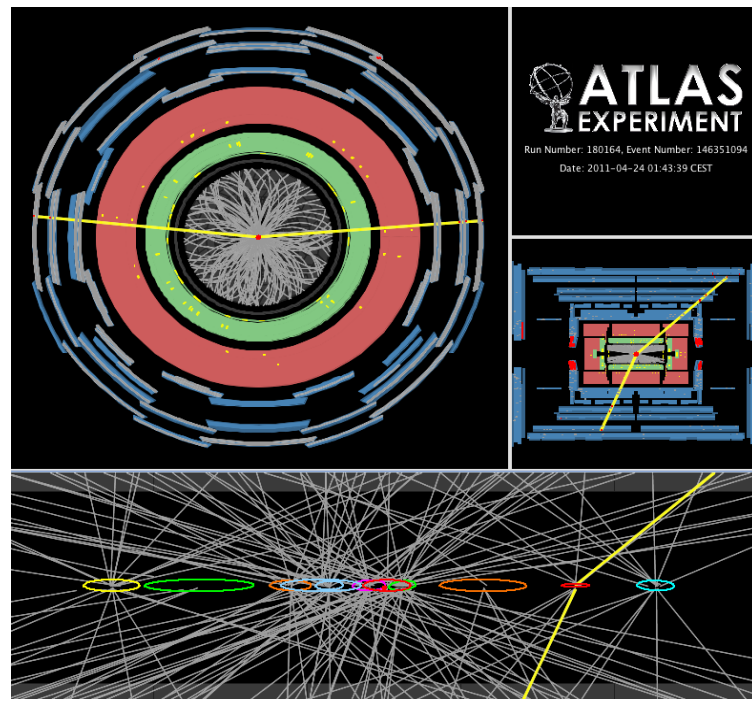
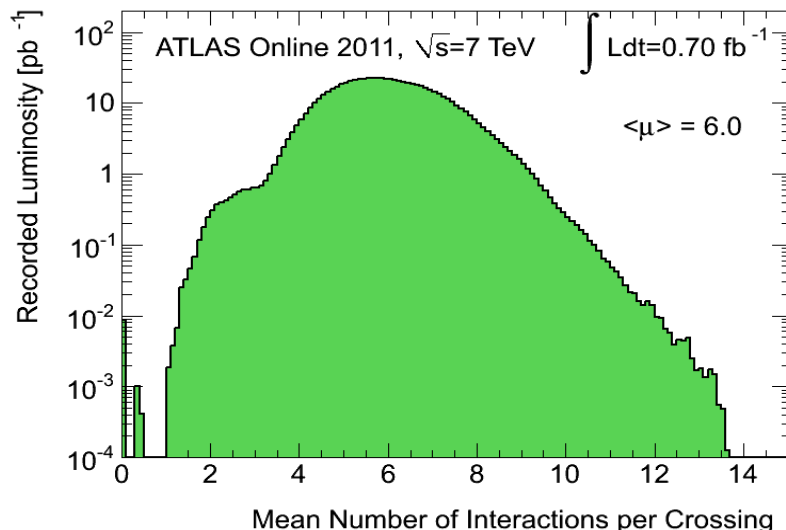
Pileup

- **The pileup in 2011 is on average $\langle\mu\rangle=6$ interactions per crossing**

- Significantly higher than 2010
 - And than originally anticipated in early LHC running
- Tails up to 14 interactions per crossing
 - Due to some bunches with much higher currents

- **Causes challenge for physics analyses and software**

- Detailed simulation models both the $\langle\mu\rangle$ and the bunch train structure
 - Reweighted according to data $\langle\mu\rangle$ distribution
- Software performance significantly improved to accommodate Tier0 resources (reco time 11-13s/event)
- Physics performance reasonably unaffected
 - Jet energy scale uncertainty temporarily increased for low p_T jets





- Particle physics has an accepted definition for a "discovery": a five-sigma level of certainty
- The number of sigmas (or standard deviations) is a measure of how unlikely it is that an experimental result is simply down to chance rather than a real effect
- Similarly, tossing a coin and getting a number of heads in a row may just be chance, rather than a sign of a "loaded" coin
- The "three sigma" level represents about the same likelihood of tossing more than eight heads in a row
- Five sigma, on the other hand, would correspond to tossing more than 20 in a row
- A five-sigma result is highly unlikely to happen by chance, and thus an experimental result becomes an accepted discovery

Squark-gluino-neutralino model (massless $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)

