Exploring a Composite Dark Matter Model Using CONTUR and MadAnalysis5

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LHC Reinterpretation Forum 2025

CONTUR

Constraints On New Theories Using RIVET

- Toolkit designed to probe BSM theories using measurements at particle colliders
- We have a vault of information from SM measurements and BSM searches that have been performed at the LHC
- How can we use this information to search for BSM physics?
- CONTUR produces cross-section limits derived from comparisons between theoretical BSM simulations and *unfolded* data at particle-level





MadAnalysis5

- Framework for phenomenological analyses based on searches at the LHC
 - Utilise MC simulations to generate new physics signals emerging from a given model
- Includes accurate modelling of detector effects
 - Simplified Fast Detector Simulation (SFS): efficiency functions and smearing techniques to map hadron-level MC truth to reconstructed objects used in analyses
- Calculates exclusion limits, expected and observed cross-sections via uncorrelated signal regions
- **Public Analysis Database (PAD):** validated LHC analyses to use in recasting







UFO describing BSM model

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MadGraph5 for the event generation, Pythia8 for showering



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Can use other event generators as long as you end up with HepMC



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Using RIVET and HEP data: effect of the BSM model on existing measurements



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CLs method for exclusions



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Using RIVET and HEP data: effect of the BSM model on existing measurements

Repeat for each point in the parameter space!



UFO describing BSM model

Other input formats also work!

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CLs method for exclusions





Inspiration from theories with DM and partial compositeness: Top mass from mixing SM with two VLQ partners - $SU(2)_L$ doublet and an $SU(2)_L$ singlet $Q_{L,R} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{L,R} \\ B_{L,R} \end{pmatrix}$ $\tilde{T}_{L,R}$ Scalar dark matter candidate X

Simplified Model:

- Three mediators $T_{L,R}$ $\tilde{T}_{L,R}$ $B_{L,R}$
- One dark matter candidate X

$$\mathcal{L}_{BSM} = \mathcal{L}_{kin} - M_T \overline{T} T - M_B \overline{B} B - M_T \overline{\tilde{T}} T - \frac{1}{2} M_X X^2 + \left(\lambda_Q \left[\overline{T_R} t_L + \overline{B_R} b_L \right] X + \lambda_T \overline{\tilde{T}_L} t_R X + H.c. \right)$$

free parameters: four masses and two couplings



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FURTHER Simplified Model:

Left with three parameters:

- VLQ mass M_V
- DM mass M_X
- BSM coupling λ

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{BSM}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} - M_T \overline{T} T - M_B \overline{B} B - M_T \overline{\tilde{T}} T - \frac{1}{2} M_X X^2 + \left(\lambda_Q \left[\overline{T_R} t_L + \overline{B_R} b_L \right] X + \lambda_T \overline{\tilde{T}_L} t_R X + \text{H.c.} \right)$$

free parameters: four masses and two couplings

All VLQ masses are equal: $M_Y = M_T = M_B = M_{\tilde{T}}$ All BSM couplings are equal: $\lambda = \lambda_O = \lambda_T$



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Simplification assumption is just to get started!

Intend to connect to some more concrete model featuring top partial compositeness

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Inspiration from theories with DM and partial compositeness: Top mass from mixing SM with two VLQ partners - $SU(2)_L$ doublet and an $SU(2)_L$ singlet Scalar dark matter candidate V

t-channel Dark Matter Models – A Whitepaper **IN PREPARATION**

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Intend to connect to some more concrete model featuring top partial compositeness

Simpl

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One

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- BSM coupling λ

$$Q_{L,R} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{L,R} \\ B_{L,R} \end{pmatrix} \quad \tilde{T}_{L,R}$$





But how do we actually run this?

Parameter space scan over different VLQ and DM masses for a fixed λ

- $\lambda = 1$
- $M_X = 50 500 \, \text{GeV}$
- $M_V = 500 2000 \, \text{GeV}$



UFO model: DMSimp_t-F3S_VLQ

Hard processes and VLQ decays done in MG5aMC Parton showering and hadronisation with **Pythia8** Exclusions from **CONTUR** and **MA5**



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Three components:



Pair of DM states



Associated production of DM particle and mediator



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> VLQ pair production is the only one that really contributes to the exclusion for this λ





LO Results - DM Whitepaper

CONTUR exclusions with the most sensitive analysis pool



95% CONTUR exclusion and MA5 exclusion









Why stick to LO when you can do NLO too?

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Running it gets a lot more complicated...



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MadGraph version 2.x



MadSTR plugin to handle resonant contributions appearing at NLO

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If you want to compare LO with NLO - need to split up the VLQ pair production into different components



MadSTR plugin to handle resonant contributions appearing at NLO

 $\sigma_{\text{BSM}} = \lambda^2 \sigma_{XY} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{XX} + \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_{\text{OCD}}} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_t} + \lambda^2 \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_t} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{YY_t} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_t} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{$

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Associated production of DM particle and mediator

Pair of DM states

Full process described in the white paper shown earlier that should be coming out soon :)



MadSTR plugin to handle resonant contributions appearing at NLO

VLQ pair production



Production of mediator (anti) particles

Need to distinguish between different contributing components

 $\sigma_{\rm BSM} = \lambda^2 \sigma_{XY} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{XX} + \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_{\rm QCD}} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_t} + \lambda^2 \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_t} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{YY_t} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_t} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{Y\bar$

Production of mediator (anti) particles

Need to distinguish between different contributing components

$$\sigma_{BSM} = \lambda^2 \sigma_{XY} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{XX} + \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_{QCD}} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_t} + \lambda^2 \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_t} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{YY_t} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{\bar{Y}\bar{Y}_t} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{\bar{Y}\bar{Y}_t}$$
O diagrams
$$tChannel DM exchange diagrams$$
Interference

QCI



Production of mediator (anti) particles Need to distinguish between different contributing components

$$\sigma_{\text{BSM}} = \lambda^2 \sigma_{XY} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{XX} + \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_{\text{QCD}}} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_t} + \lambda^2 \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_i} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{YY_t} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{\bar{Y}\bar{Y}_t}$$
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QCI



- Each sub-process cross-section scales differently with λ
- running with $\lambda = 1$ for now, expect different contributions once we scale this

Production of mediator (anti) particles Need to distinguish between different contributing components

$$\sigma_{\text{BSM}} = \lambda^2 \sigma_{XY} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{XX} + \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_{\text{QCD}}} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_t} + \lambda^2 \sigma_{Y\bar{Y}_t} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{YY_t} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{\bar{Y}\bar{Y}_t}$$
D diagrams tChannel DM exchange diagrams Interference

QC

Each sub-process cross-section scales differently with λ running with $\lambda = 1$ for now, expect different contributions once we scale this

So what you end up with is essentially **13 different processes to run** - 6 at NLO and 7 at LO

need to go calculate the k-factor for the NLO interference process and scale the LO cross-section accordingly



on
$$K_{Y\bar{Y}_{i}} \equiv \sqrt{K_{Y\bar{Y}_{t}}} K_{Y\bar{Y}_{QCD}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_{Y\bar{Y}_{t}}^{\text{NLO}}}{\hat{\sigma}_{Y\bar{Y}_{t}}^{\text{LO}}}} \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{Y\bar{Y}_{QCD}}^{\text{NLO}}}{\hat{\sigma}_{Y\bar{Y}_{t}}^{\text{LO}}} \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{Y\bar{Y}_{QCD}}^{\text{NLO}}}{\hat{\sigma}_{Y\bar{Y}_{QCD}}^{\text{LO}}}$$



Pro Need to disting

$$\sigma_{\rm BSM} = \lambda^2 \, \sigma_{XY} \, + \,$$

QCD diagrams

Each sub-p running with $\lambda = 1$

So what you end up with is es

need to go calculate the k-fac interference process and scale th accordingly



cles hg components

$$\lambda^4 \sigma_{YY_t} + \lambda^4 \sigma_{\bar{Y}\bar{Y}_t}$$

Interference

ently with λ once we scale this

to run - 6 at NLO and 7 at LO

$$K_{Y\bar{Y}_{QCD}} =$$

$$\frac{\hat{\sigma}_{Y\bar{Y}_{t}}^{\text{NLO}}}{\hat{\sigma}_{Y\bar{Y}_{t}}^{\text{LO}}} \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{Y\bar{Y}_{\text{QCD}}}^{\text{NLO}}}{\hat{\sigma}_{Y\bar{Y}_{t}}^{\text{LO}}}$$



QCD Contributions - CONTUR

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LO Exclusions



Exclusion driven by E_T^{miss} + jets and hadronic $t\bar{t}$ measurements

NLO Exclusions





Why is the expected exclusion better than the actual 68% exclusion?





Why is the expected exclusion better than the actual 68% exclusion?



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same place

Effect of the Interference Term - LO

Effect of the Interference Term - LO

LO Exclusions - QCD only



LO Exclusions - all mediator pairs

Effect of the Interference Term - NLO

Effect of the Interference Term - NLO

NLO Exclusions - QCD only



NLO Exclusions - all mediator pairs



QCD Contributions - MadAnalysis5

QCD Contributions - MadAnalysis5

LO Exclusions



NLO does extend the exclusion! Exclusions driven by ATLAS_CONF_2019_040 (jet + MET final states) and CMS_EXO_20_004 (energetic jets and large MET)



Summary

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Possible (and fun) to compare LO and NLO exclusions in CONTUR and MA5! • Current scan with $\lambda = 1$: QCD contributions dominate

- Can see the effect of the interference term

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Quite a bit of work still to do:

- MA5 on all of the samples
- Plan is to perform a scan over different λ values to see at which point the other processes contribute more to overall cross-section (and exclusion)
- Looking at the cosmological side of the model, and UV completion of the model
- Publication forthcoming :))



Backup Slides

Cross-sections of a single runpoint

	XX [fb]	XY [fb]	YY (total) [fb]	YY (QCD) [fb]	YY (t-channel) [fb]	YY (Int) [fb]
LO	0.06909	20.55062	1081.7836	1081.396	0.7436	-0.3560
NLO	0.07840	38.74542	1562.6919	1562.046	1.1862	-0.5404

Most sensitive analyses - CONTUR



Leading CLs analysis pools

• Hadronic $t\bar{t}$

Leading CLs analysis pools

• $l^+l^- + E_T^{miss} + jets$

- CMS_13_LMETJE - ATLAS_13_METJET - ATLAS_13_TTHAD