



LHC Dark Matter WG public meeting CMS Summary



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Dark Matter Quest at Colliders

- Existence of a DM particle hypothesized to explain a range of astrophysical measurements
- DM particles pair-produced in pp collisions at sufficiently high energy



• Visible object radiated by initial partons necessary to "see" the event



What Fermi Taught Us

• Simplified Model: Explicit nature of the Mediator



- At least 4 parameters (М_{med}, М_{DM}, gsм, gdм)
- Valid at all energies
- If mediator couples to quarks, it can also decay to SM particles

Mediator

Vector	Axial-Vector
Scalar	Pseudoscalar



- Results depending on coupling assumptions
- Alternate (gDM , gq , glep) alters conclusions
- Overlapping coverages important for robustness

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Probe different nature of mediators and couplings

X = Any SM particle







MET @ CMS

2500

- Key Variable: Missing Transverse energy (MET)
- Precise measurement of all reconstructed physics objects



3000

E^{miss}_T [GeV]



Dark Matter Searches at CMS

Final State	Dataset	CMS Documents	
$H(\gamma\gamma)+MET$	2016, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	EXO-16-054	
Z(11)+MET	2016, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	EXO-16-052	
top+MET	2016, 35.8 fb ⁻¹	EXO-16-051	
Photon+MET	2016, 12.9 fb ⁻¹	EXO-16-039	
Jet or V (hadronic)+MET	2016, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	EXO-16-048	
top pair+MET	2015, 2.2 fb ⁻¹	EXO-16-005	
Re-Interpretations in terms of DM Simplified Model			
Dijet Search(Boost)	2016, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	EXO-17-001	
Dijet Search	2016, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	EXO-16-056	
Dijet Angular Distribution	2016, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	EXO-16-046	
Dilepton Search	2016, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	EXO-16-047	
tt(ll)+MET	2016, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	SUS-17-001	

- Reach menu of results with full 2016 data
- Many other under review process : mono-Photon, mono-H, mono-tt
- Analyses working also on 2017 data -> 2018 Conferences



\mathbf{Z}' q <u>QQQQQQQQQQQ</u> **Mono-Jet** $\bar{\mathbf{q}}$ W/ZMono-V(had) Forces

Dark Matter + Jets

Channel highly sensitive to DM production

• High gluon production cross-section

<u>Mono-jet</u>

- MET > 200 GeV HT or MET trigger
- P_T AK4-jet > 100 GeV

<u>Mono-V</u>

High V pŢ: V→jj decay products merged in one fat jet

- MET > 250 GeV
 N-subjetiness < 0.6
- P_T AK8-jet > 250 GeV
 Mass: 65-105 GeV
- Veto on leptons/photons
- No veto on additional jets targeting also multijet+MET signature

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Dark Matter + Jets: Backgrounds

• Major background from $Z(\rightarrow vv)$ + jets (60%) and W(Iv) + jets (30%) estimated in

data in several control regions (CR)





Dark Matter + Jets: Backgrounds

• Major background from $Z(\rightarrow vv)$ + jets (60%) and W(Iv) + jets (30%) estimated in

data in several control regions (CR)





Dark Matter + Jets: Signal Region

DM

Relate CR and SR using bin-by-bin

transfer factors "R" from simulation

- $N_i^{Z(SR)} = N_i^{Z(II)} \times \mathbb{R}^{Z(II)}$
- $N_i^{Z(SR)} = N_i^Y \times \mathbb{R}^Y$
- $N_i^{W(SR)} = N_i^{W(lv)} \times \mathbb{R}^{W(lv)}$
- Rely on theory prediction of the ratio of V+jet cross sections
- Recent work of the theory community [arXiv:1705.04664]: Uncertainty on R reduced by ~40% to ~20%
- Now dominated by experimental uncertainty
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Dark Matter + Jets: Results

- Given the observed lack of excess, upper limits are set on σ_{DM} assuming

simplified models for signal as a function of M_{med} and m_{DM}





- Exclude Mediator (vector, axial-vector) of $m < 1.8 \text{ TeV}^{\circ}$
- Pseudo-scalar of mass up to 400 GeV is excluded
- Fermion portal DM model: exclusion up to 1.4 TeV
- BR(h->invisible)<0.4 @95% CL





Dark Matter + Heavy Flavors

Mono-t(had)

- One fat jet PT> 250 GeV with $\Delta R=1.5$
- MET > 250 GeV
- b-tagging: loose WP •
- Top-tagging: soft drop mass and BDT cuts

CRs and SRs based on final topology for background estimation

<u>Mono-tt (bb)</u>

PT(I1) > 30 GeV, PT(I2) > 10 GeV

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- MET > 50 GeV
- Veto event with third lepton
- Njets \geq 2, N b-jets \geq 1







Dark Matter + tt(II)

DM Interpretation of a SUSY search for top pair production with large MET



- Two opposite sign leptons
- M(II)>20 GeV, | MZ-M(II) | < 15 GeV
- MET > 80 GeV
- Njets \geq 2, N b-jets \geq 1
- (Pseudo) Scalar mass up to (50 GeV)
 100 GeV excluded for MDM=1 GeV





Dark Matter + Z(II)

- P_T(*II*) > 60 GeV
- MET > 100 GeV
- Veto event with extra e, $\mu,\,\tau,\,>1$ jet and b-jet





- Main backgrounds WZ,ZZ from CR in data for three and four leptons
- Non resonance Background from e- μ enriched data sample

Dark Matter + Z(II): Results

• Limits evaluated for vector, axial vector, scalar and pseudo-scalar mediators





- Major background $Z(\rightarrow vv) + \gamma$ (55%) and W(Iv) + γ (15%) from CR
- Data driven background estimation for QCD multijet, electron-photon fake rate and non collision background: beam halo & spikes

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Dark Matter + Photon

- Well identified $\gamma p_T > 175 \text{ GeV}$
- $E_T^{miss} > 170 \text{ GeV}$
- $\Delta \phi(\gamma, E_T^{miss}) > 0.4$
- Lepton veto





Dark Matter + Photon:Results

Lower limit on A [GeV]

- No excess is observed in this final state
- Mediator mass up to 700 GeV excluded for vector, axial vector mediators



- A dimension 7 EFT benchmark with direct couplings between DM and electroweak bosons
- ADD model of LED:stable gravitons invisible to the detector in association with a photon:excluded M_D< 2.44 TeV for n=3

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Dark Matter + Higgs($\gamma\gamma$)

• Similar analysis as SM $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ bump hunt search

CMS Preliminary

Improved photon-id

for high Z' mass



→ γγ (ggF,VBF,tth)

ZZ, ZW, tt + γγ

35.9 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV

QCD

γ + t, tt, W, Z

300

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Background estimated using fit to data •



SM Higgs production irreducible background

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CMS-PAS-EXO-16-054



Dark Matter + Higgs: Results

• Results interpreted in term of two simplified models:



- Excluded $M_{Z'}$ <900GeV when m_{DM} = 100 GeV, g_Z =0.8 and m_A = 300 GeV
- Excluded $M_{Z'}$ < 800 GeV when m_{DM} = 1 GeV, g_q = 0.25

Early Paper on combined DM +Higgs (gg+bb) w/ 2015 JHEP 10 (2017) 180



MET-less Dark Matter Searches: Dijet

- **Complementary information** from visible decays of the mediator
- Look for a bump in dijet invariant mass spectrum



arXiv:1710.00159



MET-less DM Searches: Dilepton

- Dark sector particles w/ sizable interactions with SM fermions
- Probe phase space regions where mediator cannot decay to the dark sector and the leptonic BR becomes sizable.







The Full Picture

95% CL exclusion region on DM mass -Mediator mass plane



 LHC limits are more stringent in lower DM masses and for spin dependent cross sections





MET-less DM Searches: Angular Dijet

- Measurements of dijet angular distributions
- Promising strategy to constrain wide mediators or non-resonant signatures

• $\chi_{dijet} = \exp(|(y_1 - y_2)|)$

- NP have a different angular distribution and can produce an excess at small values of χ_{dijet}
- **CMS** Preliminary [∑e] 95] ₩2500 ₩ 35.9 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV) **CMS** Preliminary t do $d_{dijet}^{dijet}/d\chi$ 0.3 Data Vector mediator & Dirac DM NLO QCD+EW prediction Λ_{11}^{+} (CI) = 13 TeV 2000 Λ_{τ} (GRW) = 10 TeV $M_{QBH} (n_{ED} = 6 \text{ ADD}) = 8 \text{ TeV}$ ر 11م 11م 12 M_{Med} (DM g_a = 1.0) = 4.5 TeV 1500 M " > 6.0 TeV 1000 0.05 500 5.4 < M ... < 6.0 TeV 0.1 0.05 2000 3000 5000 6000 1000 4000 4.8 < M_{ii} < 5.4 TeV 0.1 **CMS** Preliminary 0.05 M³⁰⁰⁰ B M²²⁵⁰⁰ M 4.2 < M ... < 4.8 TeV 0.1 Axial-vector mediator & Dirac DM 0.05 3.6 < M_{ii} < 4.2 TeV 0.1 2000 0.05 1500 3.0 < M_{ii} < 3.6 TeV 0.1 0.05 1000 2.4 < M_{ii} < 3.0 TeV 0.1 500 0.05 2 10 12 14 16 χ_{dijet} 1000 3000 2000 4000 5000 6000



 $g_{a} = 1.0$

 $g_{DM} = 1.0$

CMS 95% CI

Dijet Chi Observed

Dijet Chi Expected

7000

 $g_{q} = 1.0$

 $g_{DM} = 1.0$

CMS 95% CL

Dijet Chi Observed

Dijet Chi Expected

7000

8000

M_{Med} [GeV]

35.9 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)

35.9 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)

Predictions of QCD at NLO (NLOJET++ 4.1.3) in FASTNLO 2.1 w/ EW corrections (1% -5% at small and large values of M_{ii}) • μ_f and μ_r set to the average p_T of the two jets Livia Soffi - 12/18/2017 CMS-PAS-EXO-16-046 8000

M_{Med} [GeV]



Conclusions

- Very successful 2015-2016 DM search program at CMS
- Exploiting advanced analysis techniques and background estimation methods:
 - Stringent bounds are put on **parameter space using simplified models for DM**
 - Di-jet/Di-lepton/tt+MET BSM results re-interpretation
- Working closely with theorists to develop new models: LHC DM working group
- No evidence of DM yet but parameter space not fully explored

 e.g., long lived signatures
- Great expectations for 2017: +45 fb⁻¹ of data ready to be analyzed



CMS Integrated Luminosity, pp



Backup



CMS Performances in Run2

- Good performance and data taking in 2016 and 2017.
- 2017: New Pixel Detector:
- 4 hit coverage; 3 layers/2 disks to 4
 layers / 3 disks



- New material budget
- Commissioning work ongoing with 2017 data



CMS Detector



High sensitivity to a wide spectrum of final states

Silicon Tracker

Pixel (100 x 150 µm) - 66M channels MicroStrips (80 x 180 µm) - 9.6M channels

✓ P_T resolution ~ 1.5% @100 GeV ✓ dE/dx measurement

Electromagnetic CALorimeter

76K PbWO4 crystals

- Designed energy resolution ~0.5% for $E(\gamma) > 100 \text{ GeV}$
- ✓ Fast scintillation scale: > 80% of the light emitted in ~ 25 ns
- **Brass/Scintillator Hadron** <u>Calorimeter</u>
- Muon Chambers

Drift Tube - Cathode Strips Chambers - Resistive Plate Chambers

 \checkmark Single-point resolution \sim 200 μ m

 $\checkmark \sigma_{DT} \sim 3ns$ $\checkmark \sigma_{CSC} \sim 7ns$



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MET @ CMS

- MET also sensitive to overlapping detector signals from additional interactions, particle misidentification, detector malfunctions.
- Detailed understanding of these effects is important for maintaining an optimal MET performance-> studied in data
 - spurious deposits due to particles striking sensors in the ECAL photodetectors,
 - real showers with non-collision origins caused by beam halo particles
 - ECAL dead cells
 - direct particle interactions with the light guides and photomultiplier tubes of the forward calorimeter.
 - Minimum energy thresholds in the calorimeters, inefficiencies in the tracker
 - Nonlinearity of the response of the calorimeter for hadronic particles
 - Machine-induced backgrounds, especially the production of muons when beam protons undergo collisions upstream
 - interactions in the cathode strip chambers (CSCs), a subdetector with good reconstruction performance for both collision and non-collision muons, will often line up with the deposit.













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Background composition and analysis overview







Mono-Top @ CMS

Mono-Top @ CMS







Mono-Top @ CMS

CMS Preliminary

35.8 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)









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Mono-tt(bb) @ CMS

Mono-tt(bb) @ CMS



Mono-tt(bb) @ CMS





(c) W/Z + jets: two top tags

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Figure 8: Post-fit distributions of E_T^{miss} expected from SM backgrounds and observed in data in the signal regions for the (a) semileptonic, (b) inclusive hadronic, (c) two top tags hadronic category and (c) less than two top tags hadronic category. The expected distributions are shown after fitting to the observed data simultaneously across signal and control regions with an assumption of zero signal contribution. The overall post-fit uncertainties are shown in the blue band on the lower panel.



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A model where a vector mediator (Z 0 B) is exchanged in the s-channel, radiates a Higgs boson, and decays into two DM particles.

Mono-H Theory Motivation

A model where a vector Z 0 is produced resonantly and decays into a Higgs boson plus an intermediate heavy pseudoscalar particle A 0 , in turn decaying into two DM particles A model where a scalar mediator S is emitted from the Higgs boson and decays to a pair of DM particles





Results for 2HDM



2HDM signals with $m_{A0} = 300$ GeV are excluded for Z' masses below 900 GeV.



Observed (expected) 95% CL limits on the signal strength as a function of m_A and $m_{Z'}$.



Displaced Dark Matter Sm SM processes: Signatures

- No backgrounds from SM processes: excellent target for the HL-LHC
- Softer-MET spectrum expected: χ_1 gets ~20% of the χ_2 momentum
- DM-recasting: detailed understanding of the object reconstruction and background estimation
 - Plan to include this interpretation in 2017 Mono-Jet and Mono-Higgs analyses





Mono-tt(II) @ CMS



Mono-Z(II) @ CMS



Mono-Z(II) @ CMS



Figure 2: Emulated E_T^{miss} distribution for the WZ $\rightarrow 3\ell\nu$ (top left) and ZZ $\rightarrow 4\ell$ (top right) control regions, and the ratio between both distributions in data and simulation (bottom). Uncertainty bands correspond to the combined statistical and systematic components.



Mono-Z(II) @ CMS



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Mono-Photon @ CMS



Mono-Photon @ CMS





Mono-H(gg) @ CMS



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