



Dark Matter searches with the ATLAS Detector

Bill Balunas

(University of Oxford)

on behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration

SUSY 2019 @ Corpus Christi May 22, 2019

Overview

Introduction to the ATLAS dark matter strategy

Searches for DM production

Mediator-based searches

The SM Higgs as a mediator

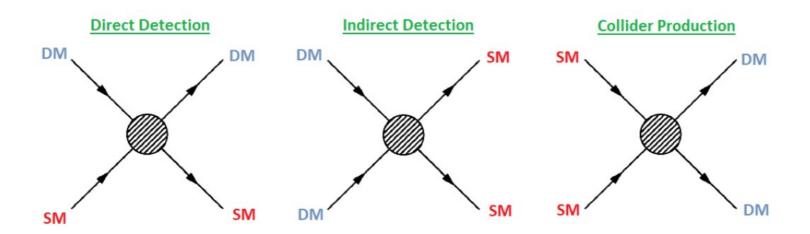
Making sense of it all

Conclusions

Background

WIMPs remain the "most popular" dark matter candidate.

 Generally expected that there should be some (small) interaction with SM particles.



For ~TeV masses and below, it should be possible to produce DM at the LHC.

- If the cross section isn't too small, we can measure this.
- Complements other methods, which can have limited sensitivity at lower DM masses and for some DM-nucleon scenarios.

Background

3 broad classes of DM models:

Simplicity



Effective Field Theories

 We don't know what the higher-scale physics is, but we can integrate it out.

"Simplified Models"

 We introduce a few additional degrees of freedom, but don't try to make statements about the complete theory.

Complete Theories

 We add a full set of new DoF's and expect them to explain everything (e.g. SUSY).

Background

3 broad classes of DM models:

Simplicity



Effective Field Theories

EFTs often have validity issues at LHC energy scales.

 We don't know what the higher-scale physics is, but we can integrate it out.

"Simplified Models"

I'll focus mainly on simplified models.

 We introduce a few additional degrees of freedom, but don't try to make statements about the complete theory.

Complete Theories

Typically require targeted model-specific searches.

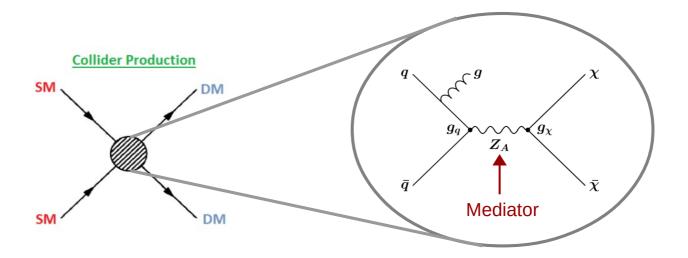
More details in the various ATLAS SUSY talks!

 We add a full set of new DoF's and expect them to explain everything (e.g. SUSY).

ATLAS Strategy

ATLAS has a broad program of searches for dark matter.

We often consider "simplified models" with an additional mediator*.



In many cases, it's easier to search for the mediator in visible channels. $q_q = \sqrt{Z_A} \qquad q_q = \sqrt{Z_A} \qquad q_q$

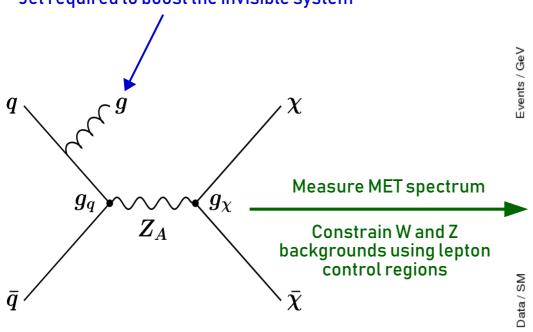
^{*}The SM Higgs can be the mediator, more on this later.

"Direct" Searches

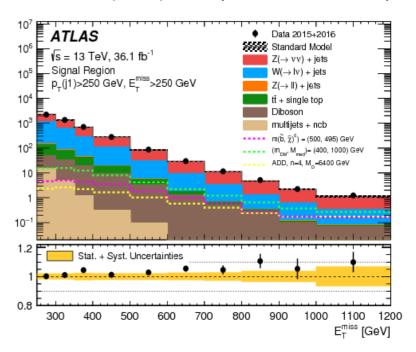
Jets + MET

LHC makes lots of jets, this is the most obvious place to look!

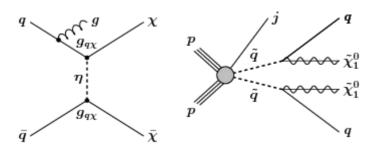
Jet required to boost the invisible system



JHEP 01 (2018) 126 (arXiv: 1711.03301)

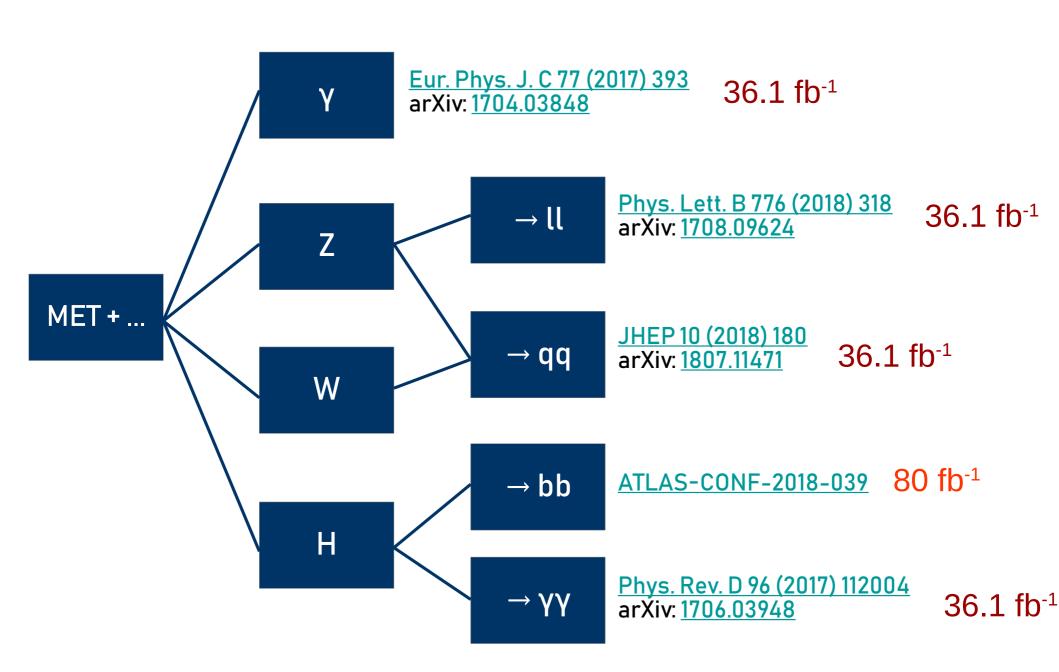


Many models produce this signature!



Latest result is with 36.1 fb⁻¹ (2015+2016 dataset). Full Run-2 (140 fb⁻¹) analysis in the works!

Bosons + MET

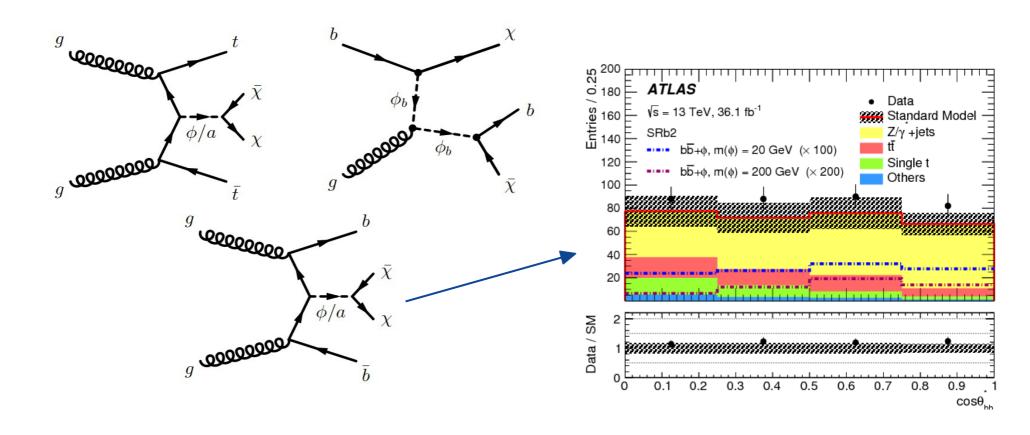


Heavy Flavor + MET

Dedicated search for cases where the mediator couples preferentially to heavy-flavor quarks

Latest result (36.1 fb-1): <u>Eur. Phys. J. C 78 (2018) 18</u>, arXiv: <u>1710.11412</u>

Set limits on scalar/pseudoscalar models

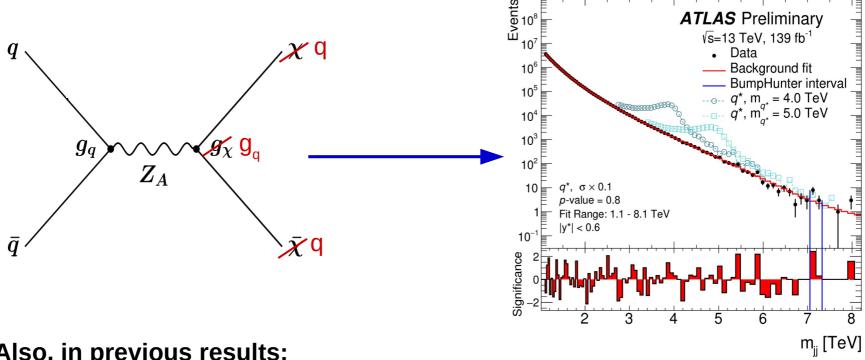


Mediator Searches

Dijets

Most obvious place to look for mediators is the dijet final state.

New 140 fb-1 resonant result now public (ATLAS-CONF-2019-007)



Also, in previous results:

- Angular analysis for signals that aren't narrow resonances (Phys. Rev. D 96 (2017) 052004)
- b-jet-specific channel (Phys. Rev. D 98 (2018) 032016)

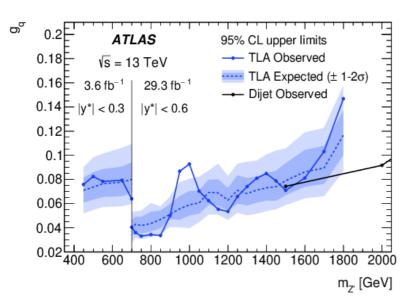
Dijets - Probing lower masses

Standard dijet search is limited to high masses by trigger thresholds.

→ We use 2 methods to access lighter mediators:

Trigger-Level Analysis

Save only trigger-level jet information to allow recording more events!



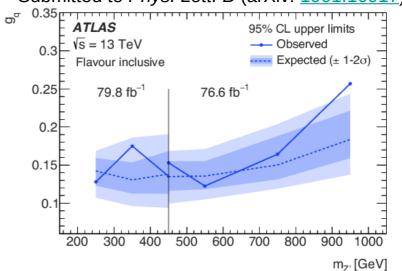
One Run-2 result so far with 29.3 fb-1

Phys. Rev. Lett. 121 (2018) 081801 (arXiv: 1804.03496)

Boosted dijet system

The latest: photon+dijet with 80 fb⁻¹
- includes new b-tagged channel

Submitted to Phys. Lett. B (arXiv: 1901.10917)



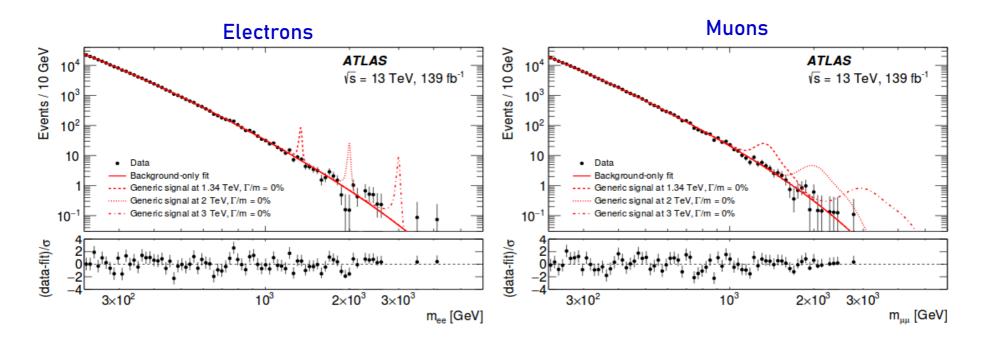
SM physics provides the boost, so the recoiling object is model-independent.

See also: jet+di-bjet with 80 fb-1 (ATL-CONF-2018-052)

Dileptons

Search for generic resonances which couple to leptons.

- Not "traditionally" thought of as a DM mediator search, but easy to reinterpret.
- New 140 fb-1 result submitted to Phys. Lett. B (arXiv: 1903.06248)



Explore dilepton spectrum from 250 GeV – 6 TeV

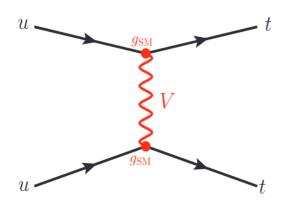
Earlier versions have gone down to 80 GeV.

Top final states

Some models have the mediator preferentially coupling to top quarks.

Interpret various top-related searches in terms of DM mediators.

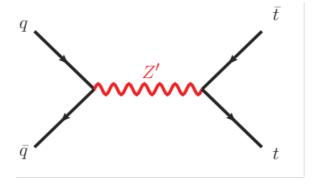
same-sign tt



JHEP 12 (2018) 039 arXiv: 1807.11883

36.1 fb⁻¹

tī resonance



Eur. Phys. J. C 78 (2018) 565 arXiv: 1804.10823

36.1 fb⁻¹

4-top production

SUSY search re-interpreted in terms of non-minimal 2HDM mediator scenarios

JHEP 09 (2017) 088 arXiv: 1704.08493

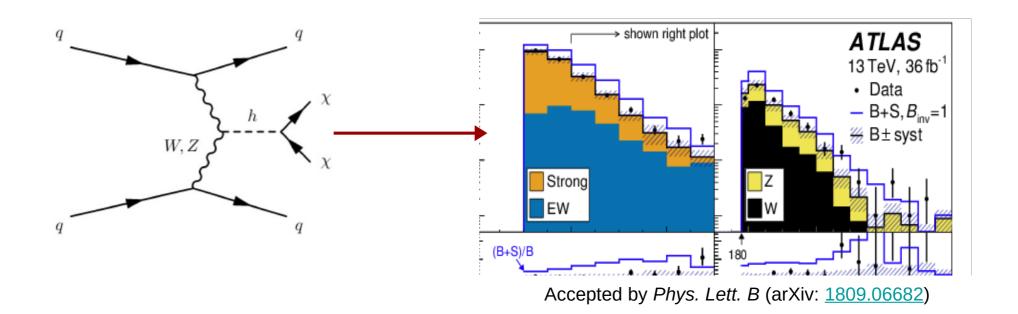
36.1 fb⁻¹

Higgs As The Mediator

Higgs → Invisible

If DM couples directly to the Higgs and is lighter than ~62 GeV, then H can decay into pairs of DM particles.

VBF is currently the most sensitive channel for this at LHC.



Leverage VBF topology (forward jets) to discriminate against large SM backgrounds.

Higgs → Invisible

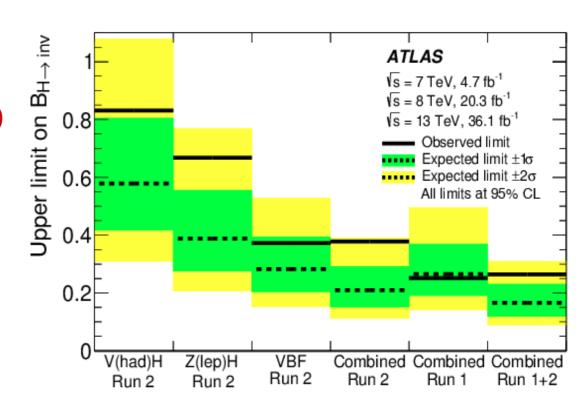
Also search using W/Z associated production.

New combination with Run 1 + 2015 + 2016 data results!

BR(H \to inv) < 26% (17⁺⁷/₋₅ % expected)

Constraints weaker than Run 1 due to excesses in every Run 2 channel.

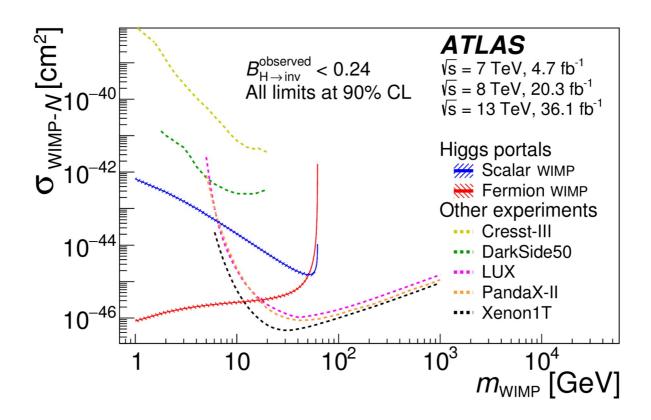
Full 140 fb⁻¹ analyses in the works, with final combination to follow.



Submitted to *Phys. Rev. Lett.* (arXiv: 1904.05105)

Higgs → Invisible

Sensitivity complements direct detection at low DM mass.



Note: We don't have any searches for DM over ~60 GeV with the SM Higgs as the mediator!

Putting It All Together

Benchmark Models

ATLAS's DM search program is really broad!

 To help navigate, we've interpreted all of these in terms of a few benchmark scenarios:

(Pseudo)scalar mediator

- Neutral interaction
- Baryon-charged interaction
- Flavor-changing interaction

(Axial) vector mediator

- Color-neutral interaction
- Color-charged

Extended Higgs sector

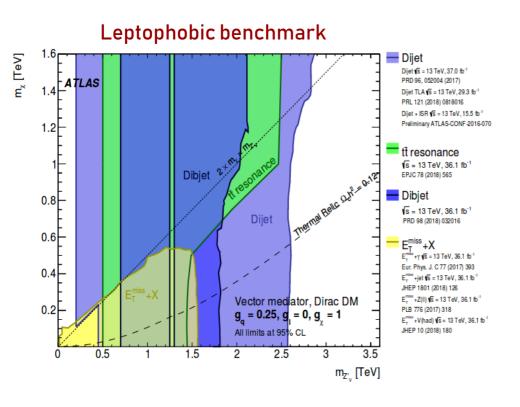
- 2HDM + Vector
- 2HDM + Pseudoscalar

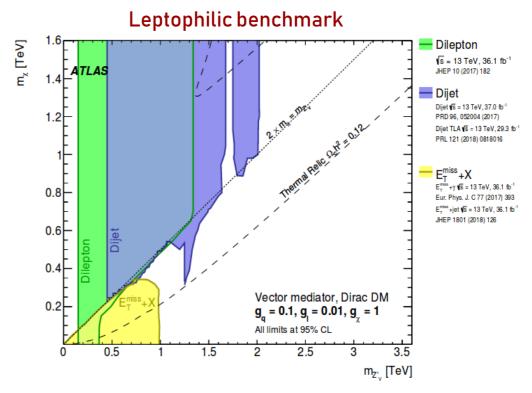
For full details, see our **new summary paper** (arXiv:<u>1903.01400</u>, accepted by *JHEP*)

Vector Models

We've re-interpreted existing searches in terms of these models.

Exclusion plots computed for a few representative parameter choices.

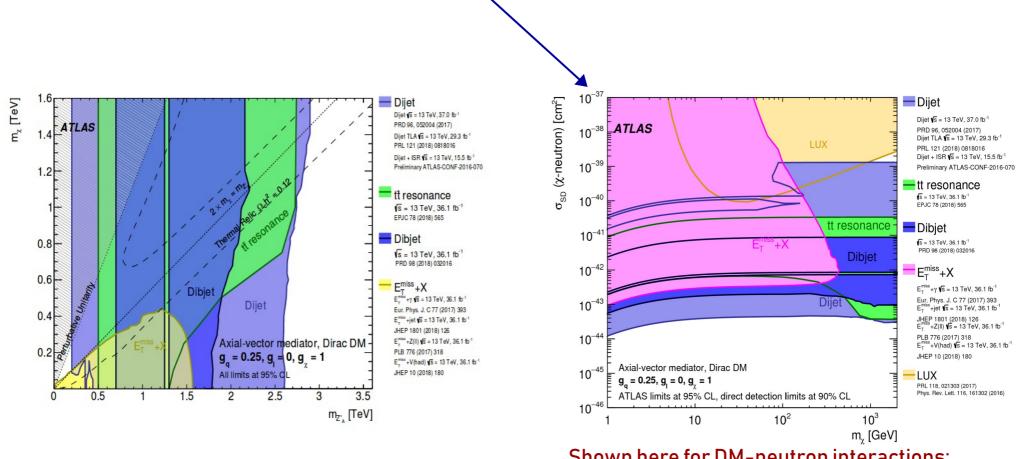




Axial Vector Models

Collider limits generally much stronger than direct detection for spin-dependent interactions!

Caveat: comparisons are model-dependent.

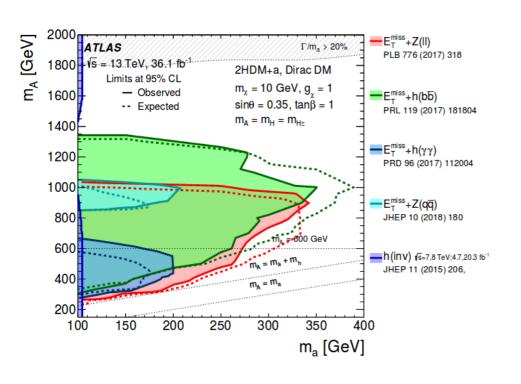


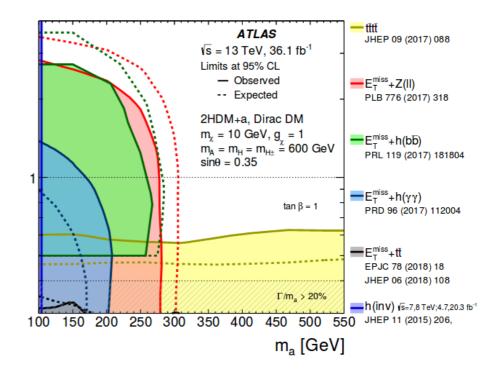
Shown here for DM-neutron interactions; protons look very similar.

2-Higgs-Doublet + Pseudoscalar Model

This model aims to be a little less "simplified" / more realistic.

Results in 3 new physical scalars (H, H^+ , H^-), and 2 new pseudoscalars (a, A)





tan B

Future Prospects

Many of the flagship dark matter searches are becoming systematics-limited now.

- Jet+MET, VBF H → invisible, etc.
- Taking full advantage of HL-LHC data will require improvements in reconstruction and analysis techniques (and in some cases, theoretical calculations).

A few DM searches automatically get a large benefit from statistics.

- Mainly channels which use EW or Higgs interactions (small cross sections)
- Z(→ll)H(→invisible), H(→γγ)+MET, etc.

We'll continue pursuing as broad a search program as we can through the end of the LHC lifetime.

Have an interesting idea we haven't covered? Let us know!

Summary

Collider searches provide complementary coverage with respect to other methods (like direct detection).

ATLAS has a very broad dark matter search program!

- Includes searches for DM production as well as for mediators.
- Recently beginning to include less minimal models in our interpretations.

We recently released a new summary paper combining everything into a few benchmark interpretations.

Intended as the definitive reference for dark matter at ATLAS.

We're continuing to produce new results with the Run 2 dataset!