

# Latest search for dilepton resonances and new constraints on Dark Matter mediators<sup>1</sup>

## Motivation

<sup>1</sup>Phys. Lett. B 796 (2019) 68 Etienne Dreyer [etienned@sfu.ca](mailto:etienned@sfu.ca)

$$SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times \dots \times U(1)_X$$

### Superstring-inspired E6 GUT

$$E_6 \rightarrow SO(10) \times U(1)_\psi$$

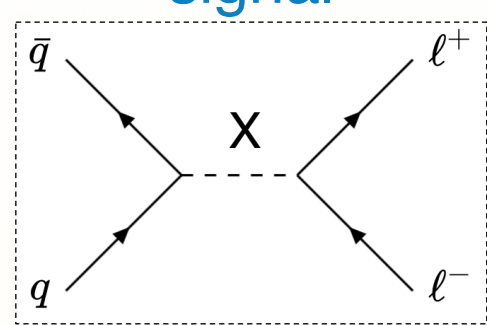
$$SO(10) \rightarrow SU(5) \times U(1)_\chi$$

### Dark Matter mediator (vector or axial-vector)

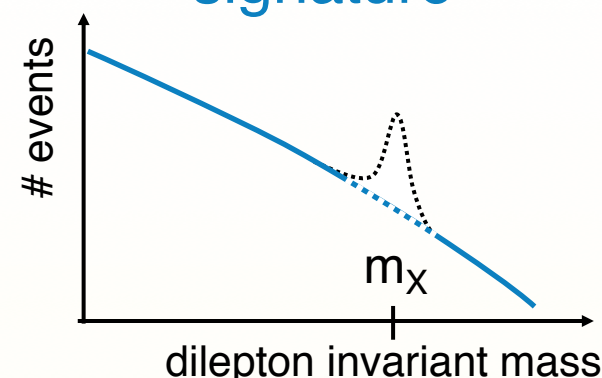
$$\mathcal{L}_V \supset \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 V_\mu V^\mu - g_q^i \bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu q_i - g_\ell^i \bar{\ell}_i \gamma^\mu \ell_i - g_\chi V_\mu \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \chi$$

### Spin $\neq 1$ models (signal efficiency within 4%)

signal

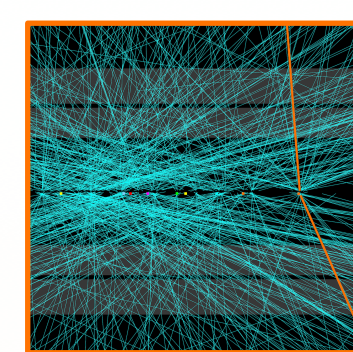
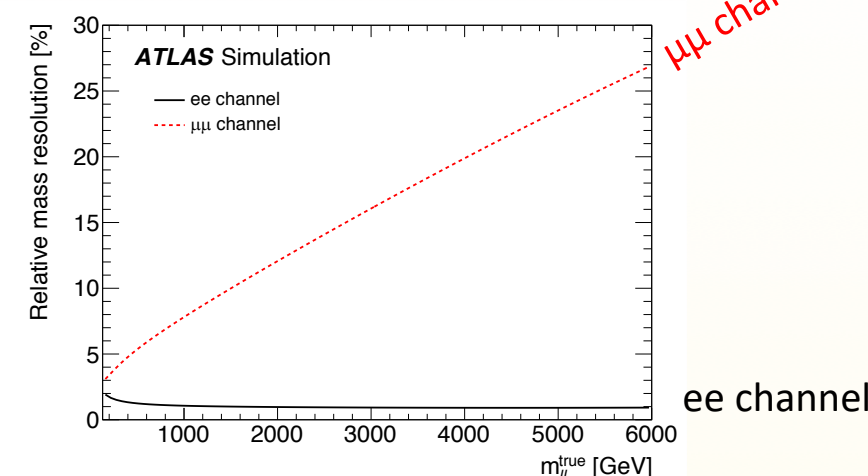


signature



~ 34 interactions per crossing

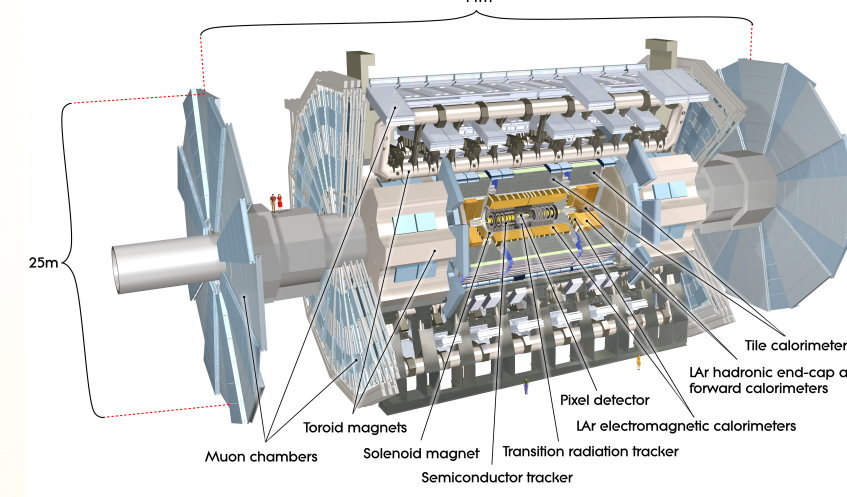
mass resolution



pileup

## Detector

- ★ L1+L2 triggers: ~1 MHz  $\Rightarrow$  1 kHz
- ★ B-field: 2T (solenoid), 4T (toroid)
- ★ Run-2: 2015 – 2018, 139 fb<sup>-1</sup>



## Background model

### ee spectrum

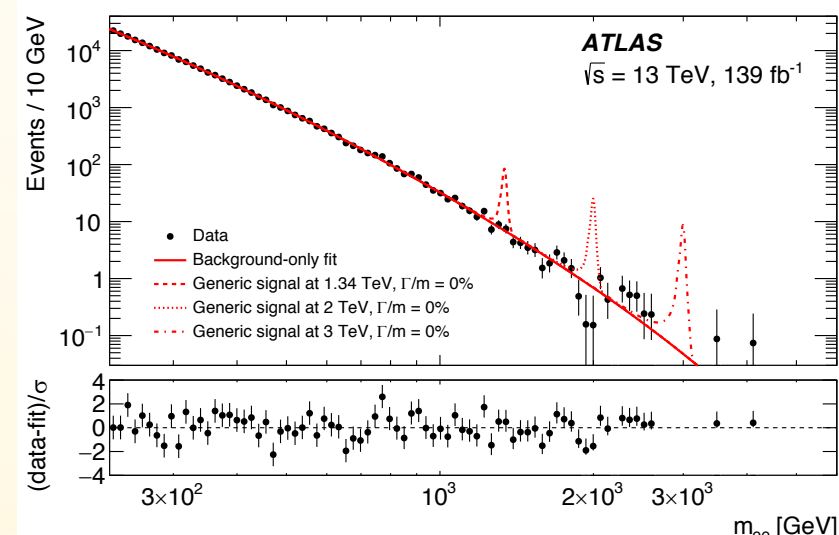
Trig: lowest-E<sub>T</sub> unrescaled 2e

ID: "medium"

Iso: "gradient"

Extra: exclude barrel-endcap transition (1.37 <  $\eta$  < 1.52)

Efficiency: 62% – 74%



### mu mu spectrum

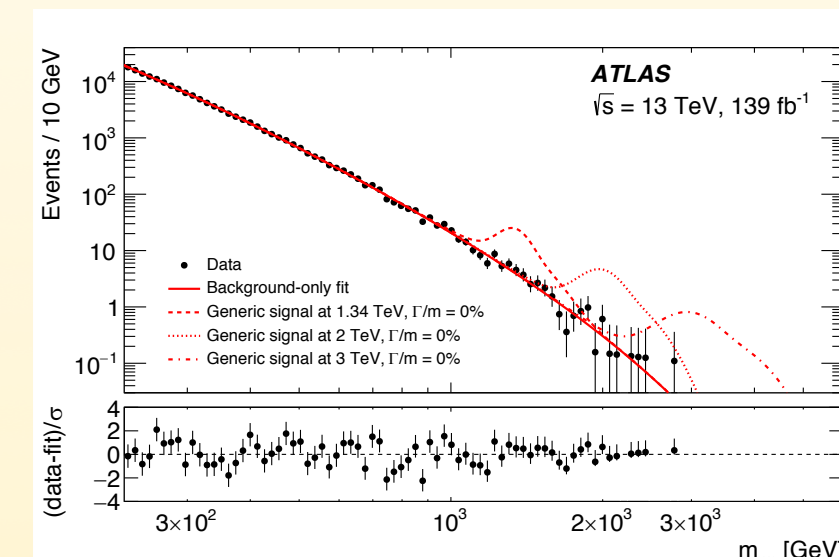
Trig: lowest-p<sub>T</sub> unrescaled 1mu

ID: "high-p<sub>T</sub>" + "good muon"

Iso: "fixed cut tight track only"

Extra: require opposite charge

Efficiency: 53% – 38%



### Background modeled by functional fit to data:

$$f_{ee}(m_{ee}) = f_{BW,Z}(m_{ee}) \cdot (1 - x)^b \cdot x \sum_{i=0}^3 p_i \log(x)^i$$

- Avoid effect of limited MC statistics, PDF uncertainties at high p<sub>T</sub>
- Validated on smooth MC estimate
- Spurious signal uncertainty accounts for potential mismodeling

## Signal model

### Continuous function of mass, width

Generic signal = Breit-Wigner  $\otimes$  mass resolution

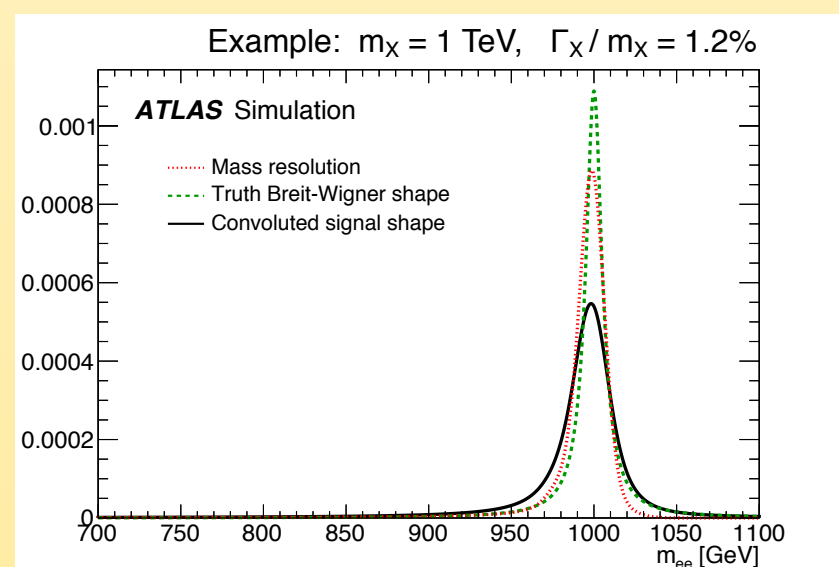
### Cross section defined within fiducial cuts:

$$p_T^{\text{lead}}, p_T^{\text{sublead}} > 30 \text{ GeV}$$

$$|\eta^{\text{lead}}|, |\eta^{\text{sublead}}| < 2.5$$

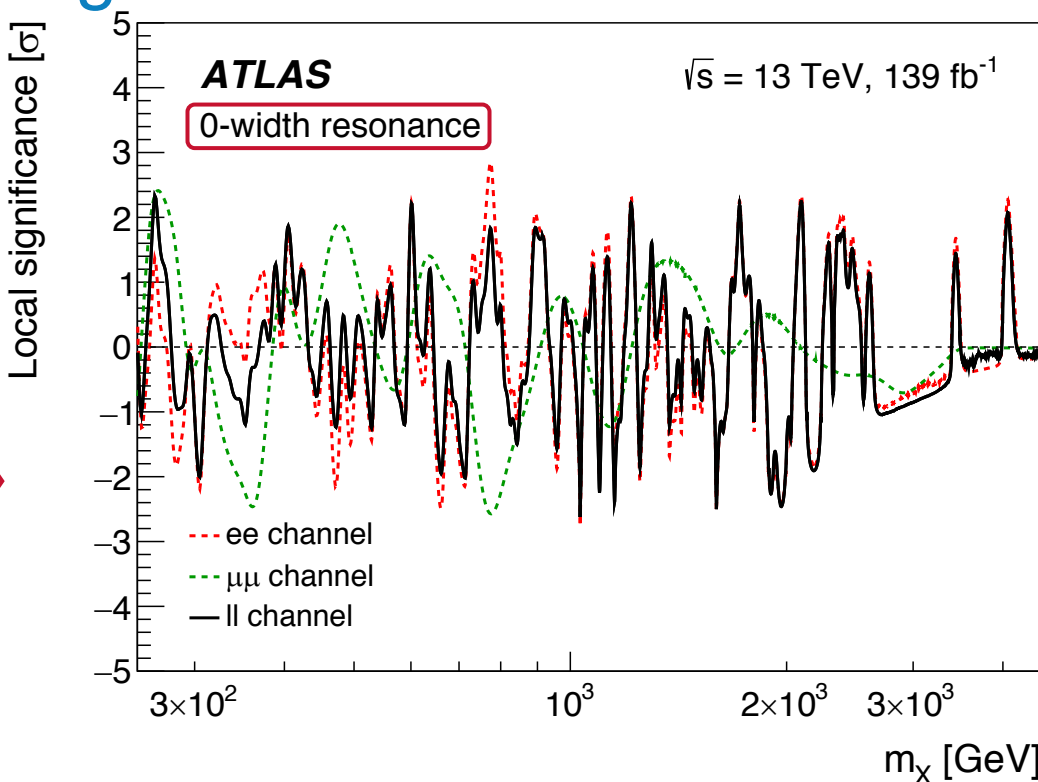
$$m_{\ell\ell} > m_X - 2\Gamma$$

- Removes model-dependent PDF tail, interference effects



## Search

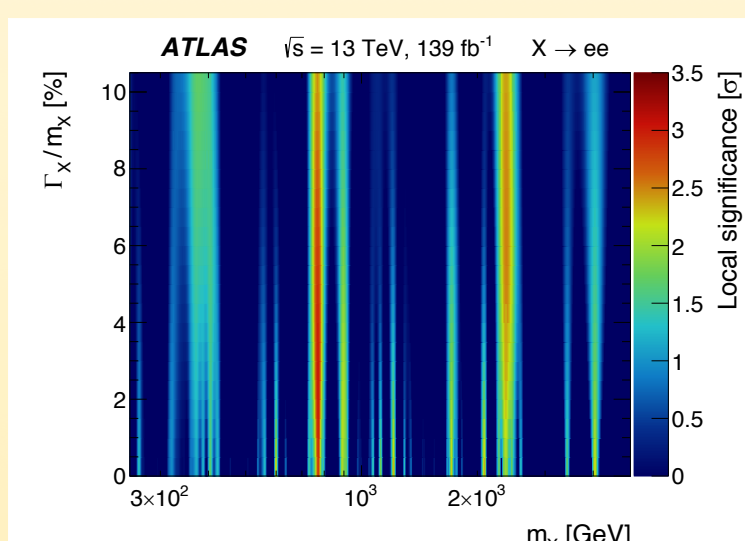
### significance vs. mediator mass



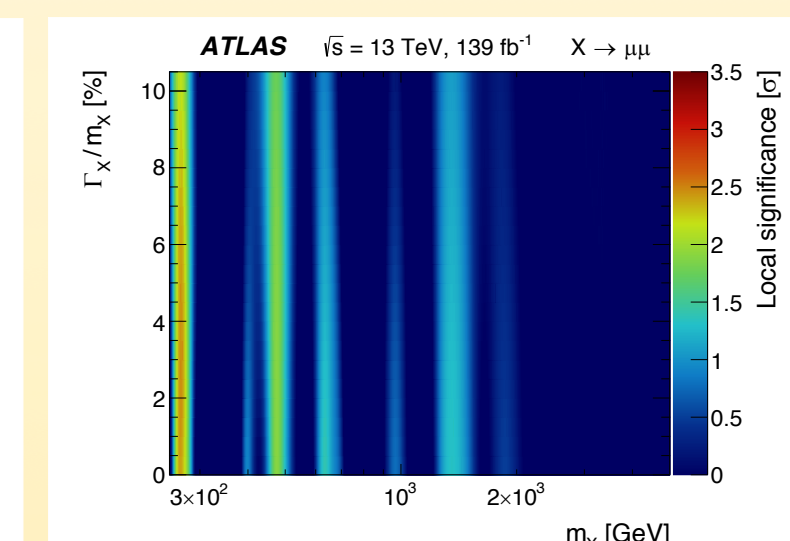
★ LLR test statistic:  $z_0^2 = q_0 = \ln \left[ \frac{\mathcal{L}(\text{data}|H_{\text{bkg+sig}})}{\mathcal{L}(\text{data}|H_{\text{bkg}})} \right]^2$

- Discriminate between null, alternate hypotheses (asymptotic approximation)

### ee mass-width scan



### mu mu mass-width scan

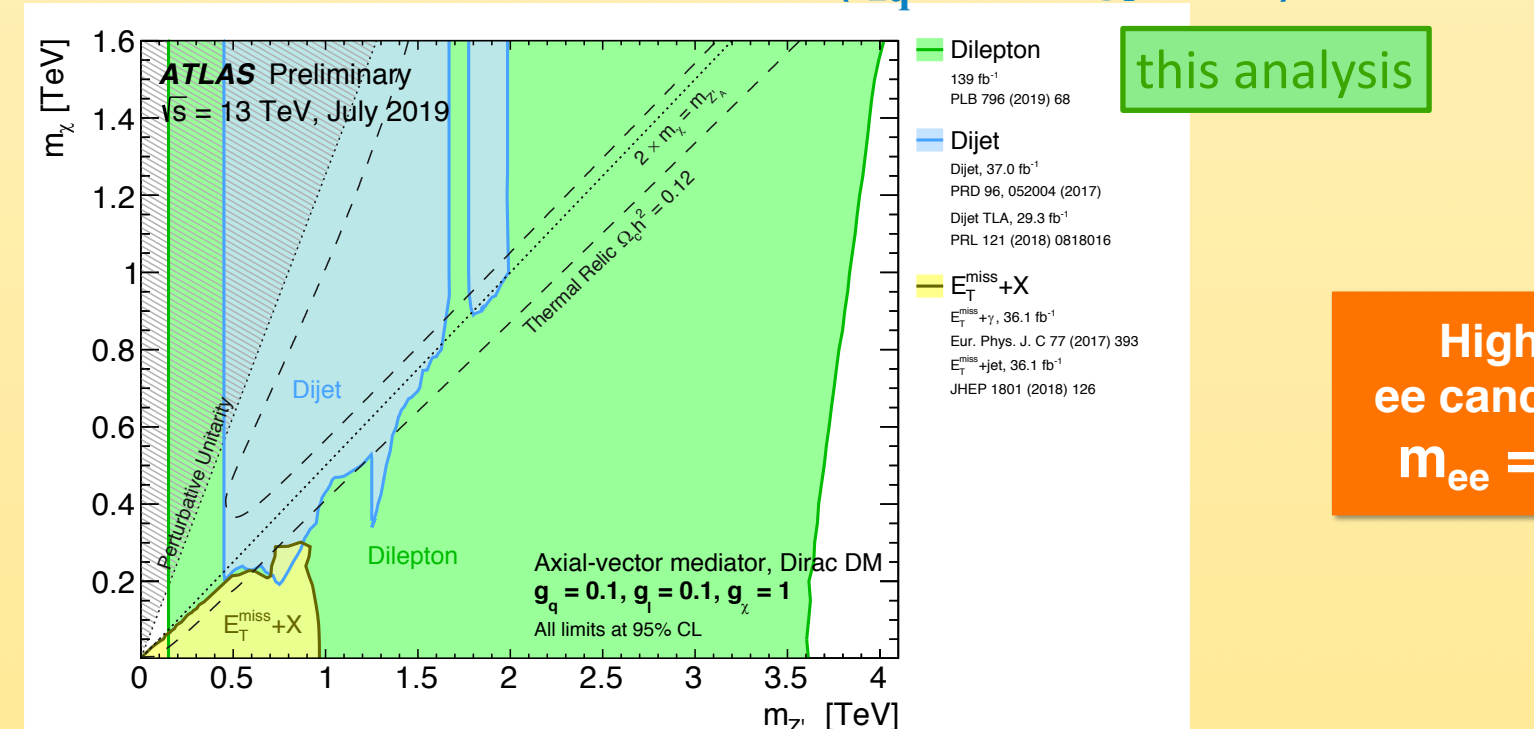


### largest deviations

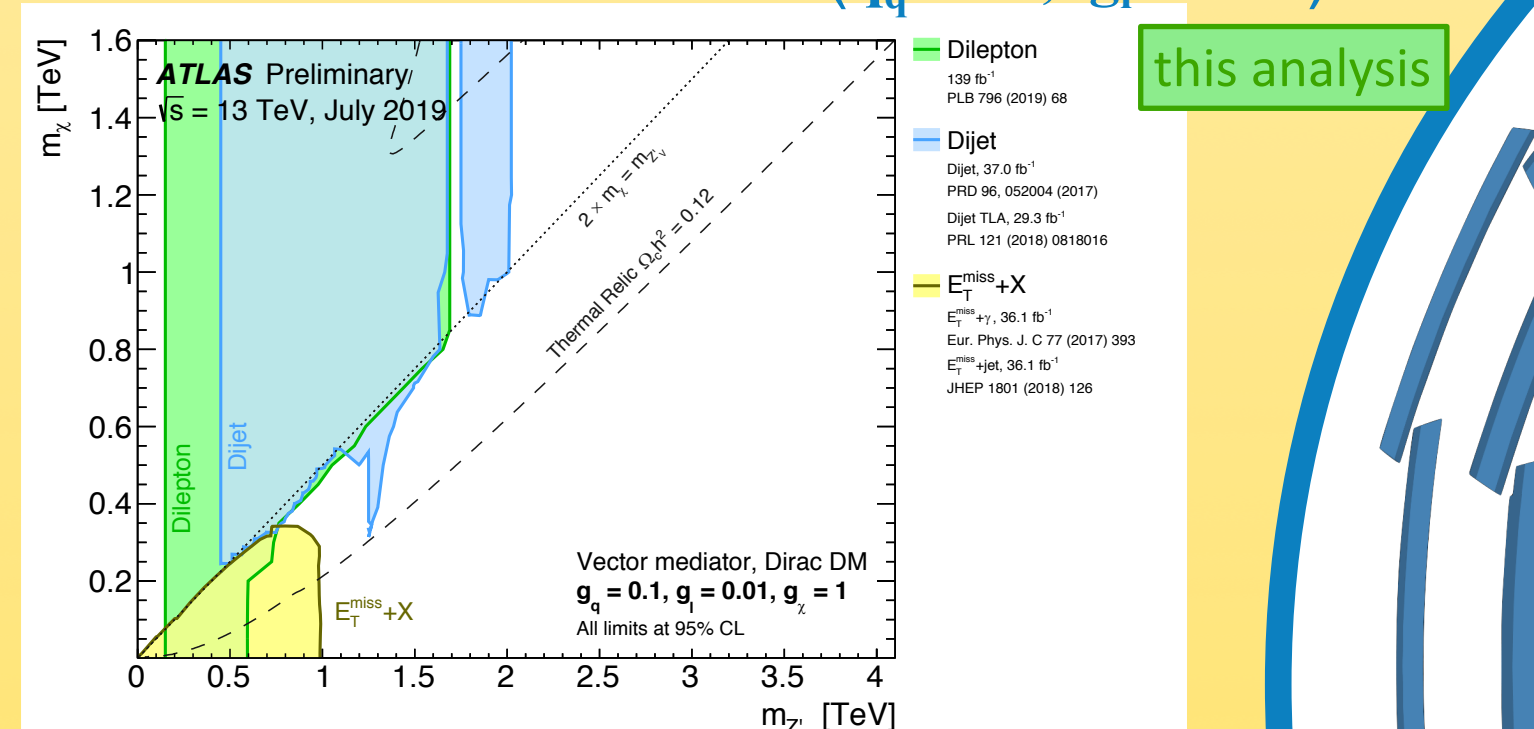
Channel	Excess				Deficit			
	p <sub>0</sub>	σ	m <sub>X</sub> [GeV]	Γ <sub>X</sub> /m <sub>X</sub> [%]	p <sub>0</sub>	σ	m <sub>X</sub> [GeV]	Γ <sub>X</sub> /m <sub>X</sub> [%]
ee	3.0	773	2.5	2.5	-3.2	1957	4.0	4.0
mu mu	2.5	268	2.5	2.5	-2.8	349	8.5	8.5
ll	2.3	264	0	0	-2.9	1958	3.0	3.0

## Constraints on DM mediators

### axial-vector mediator (q<sub>q</sub> = 0.1, g<sub>l</sub> = 0.1)



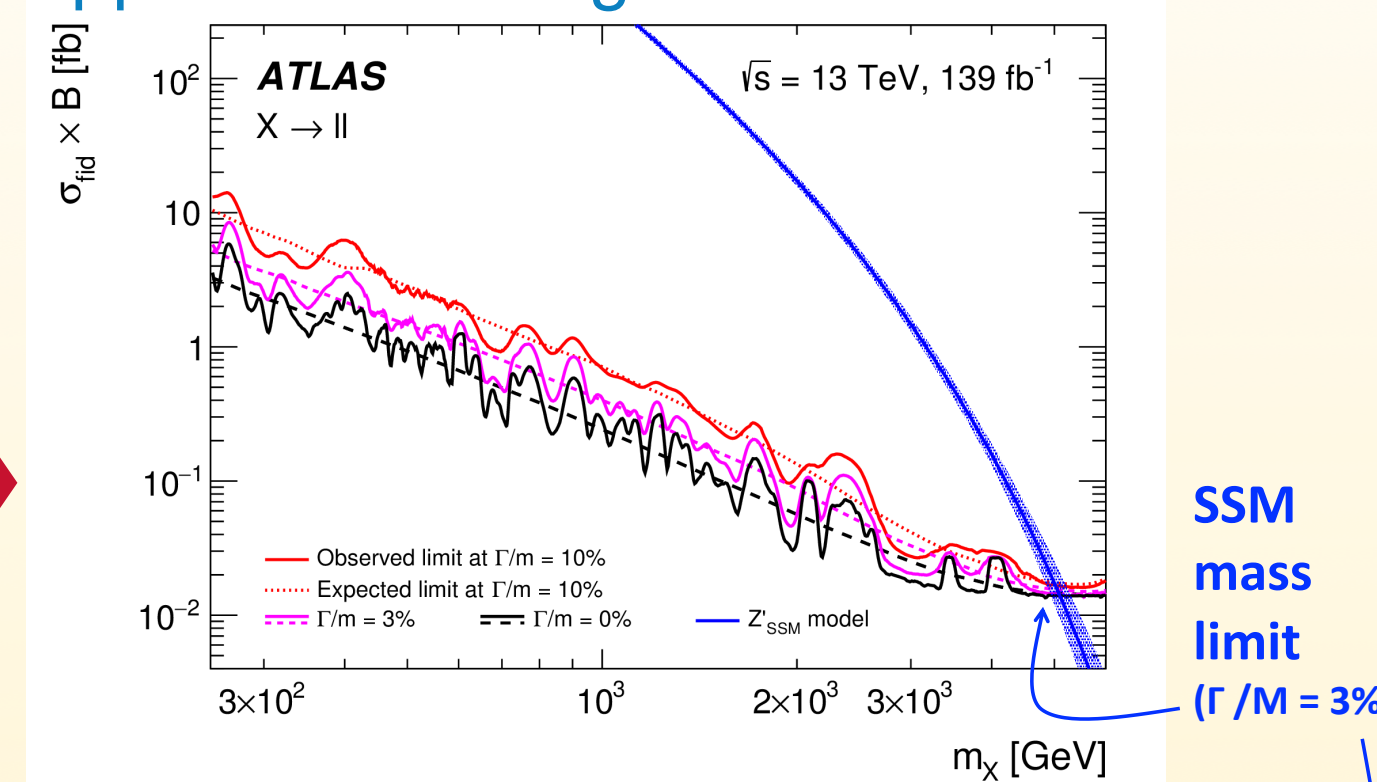
### vector mediator (q<sub>q</sub> = 0.1, g<sub>l</sub> = 0.01)



Highest mass ee candidate event: m<sub>ee</sub> = 4.06 TeV

## Cross section limits

### upper limits on signal cross section



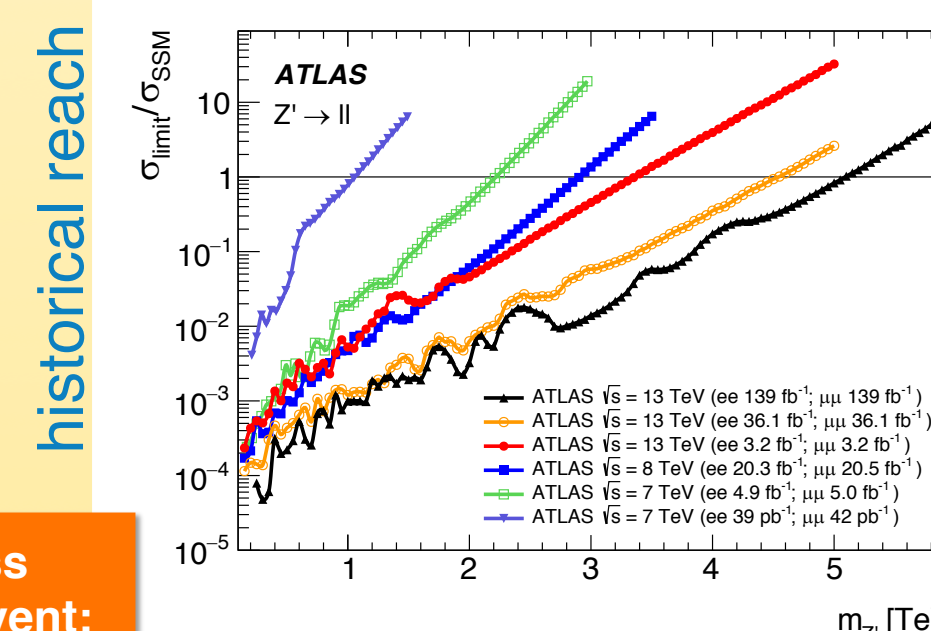
- ★ narrow, medium, and wide resonances shapes

benchmark mass limits

Model	Lower limits on m <sub>Z'</sub> [TeV]					
	ee obs	ee exp	mu mu obs	mu mu exp	ll obs	ll exp
Z' <sub>psi</sub>	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5
Z' <sub>chi</sub>	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.8
Z <sub>SSM</sub>	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	5.1	5.1

## Take-home

- ★ No significant deviation from SM
  - Final word from Run-2!
- ★ Limits set on generic signal x-section
  - They can be easily reinterpreted via HEPData!
  - Applied to set new constraints on DM mediators
- ★ Non-resonant dilepton search coming



## Data composition

### mu mu spectrum with MC

