

# Search for dark matter candidates produced in $Z(\ell\ell) + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ events with the ATLAS detector at the LHC



University  
of Victoria

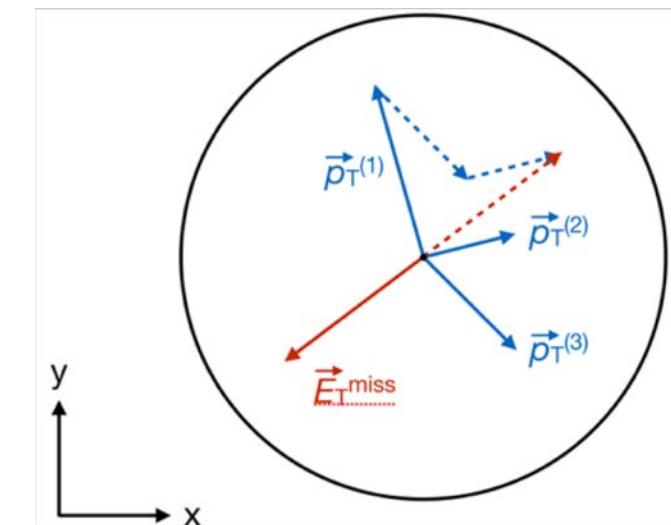
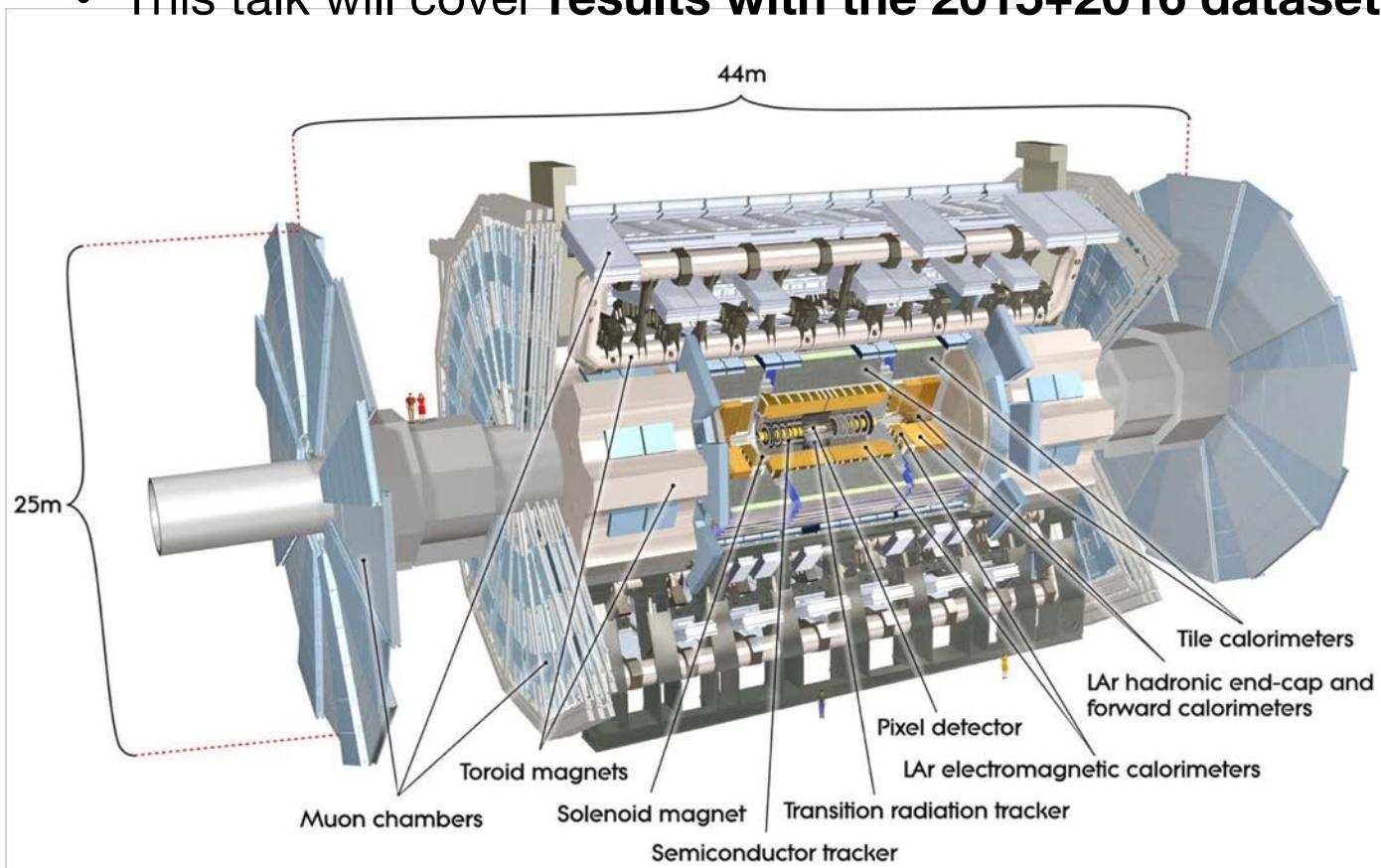
Kayla McLean

Puzzle of Dark Matter Conference  
DESY, Hamburg, Germany  
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# Searching for dark matter in the ATLAS detector

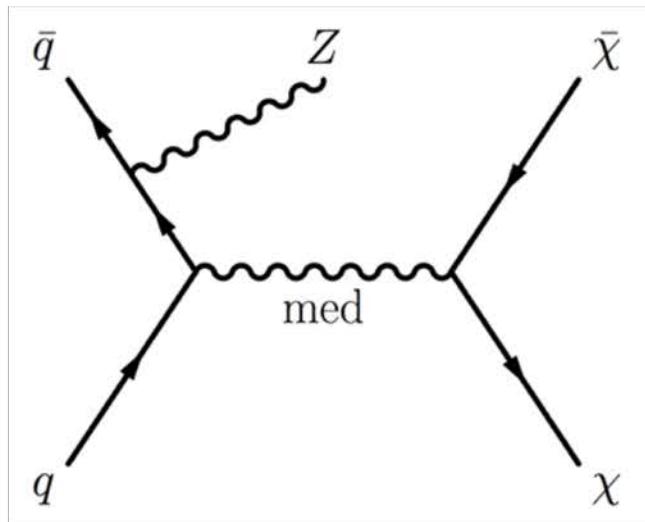
- The LHC has been delivering 13 TeV proton-proton collisions to the **ATLAS detector** since 2015
  - Analysis of the full 2015-2018 Run 2 dataset ( **$149 \text{ fb}^{-1}$** ) has started and is **ongoing**
  - This talk will cover **results with the 2015+2016 dataset** with integrated luminosity =  **$36.1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$**



Invisible dark matter will manifest in the **missing transverse momentum**,  $\vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}}$

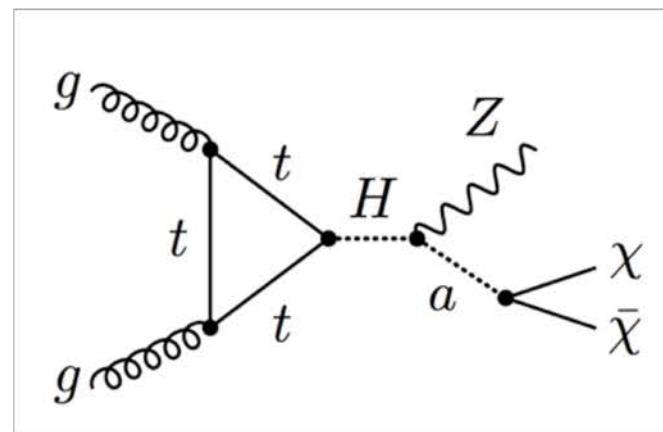
# Signal models

- The **dark matter models** studied are coordinated by the LHC Dark Matter Working Group
- For this particular analysis we study “**mono-Z**” events with  $Z(\ell\ell) + E_T^{\text{miss}}$  final states ( $\ell\ell = ee \text{ or } \mu\mu$ )



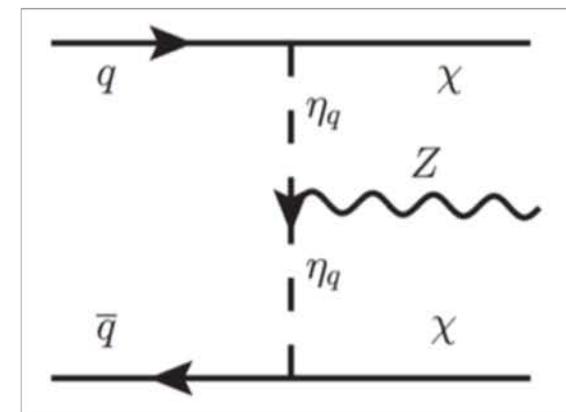
**s-channel  
simplified models**

“Standard” benchmark  
DM model in Run 2



**Two-Higgs-doublet +  
pseudoscalar model**

Newer benchmark,  
more theoretically complete



**t-channel  
simplified models**

To be studied

# Event selection

- Event selection criteria are optimized to isolate potential signal events with **large  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  recoiling against  $Z \rightarrow ee$  or  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$** , while also **reducing backgrounds**

| Selection criteria   | Background reduced            |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Exactly one $\ell\ell$ ( $= ee$ or $\mu\mu$ ) pair with opposite charge                        |                               |
| Veto events with 3rd lepton (e or $\mu$ ) with $p_T > 7$ GeV                                   | WZ                            |
| $Z$ mass window: $76 < m_{\ell\ell} < 106$ GeV   | WW/Wt/tt/ $Z(\pi\pi)$         |
| $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 90$ GeV   | Z+jets                        |
| $\Delta R(\ell\ell) < 1.8$   | Z+jets, WW/Wt/tt/ $Z(\pi\pi)$ |
| $\Delta\phi(Z, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 2.7$   | Z+jets, WW/Wt/tt/ $Z(\pi\pi)$ |
| $  p_T(\ell\ell) -  \vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}} + \vec{p}_T(\text{jets})    / p_T(\ell\ell) < 0.2$ | Z+jets                        |
| $E_T^{\text{miss}}/H_T > 0.6$ ( $H_T = p_T(\text{jets}) + p_T(\ell_1) + p_T(\ell_2)$ )         | Z+jets                        |
| b-jet veto   | t $t$                         |

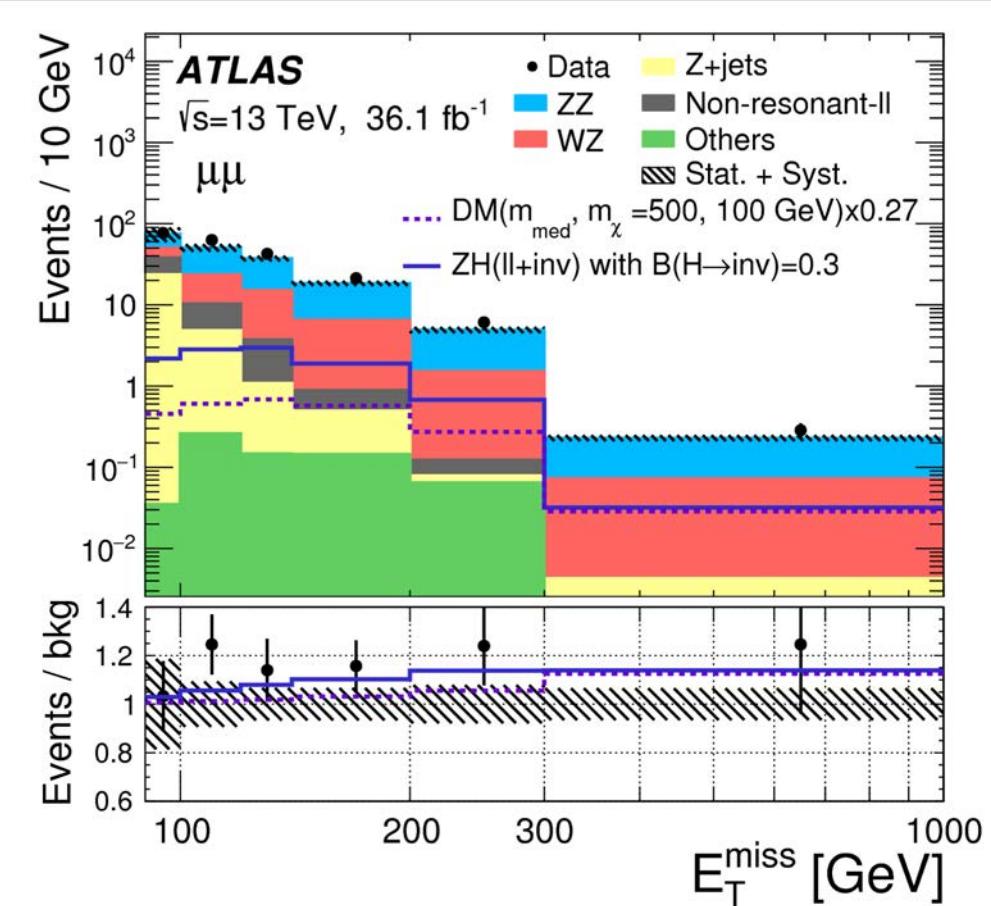
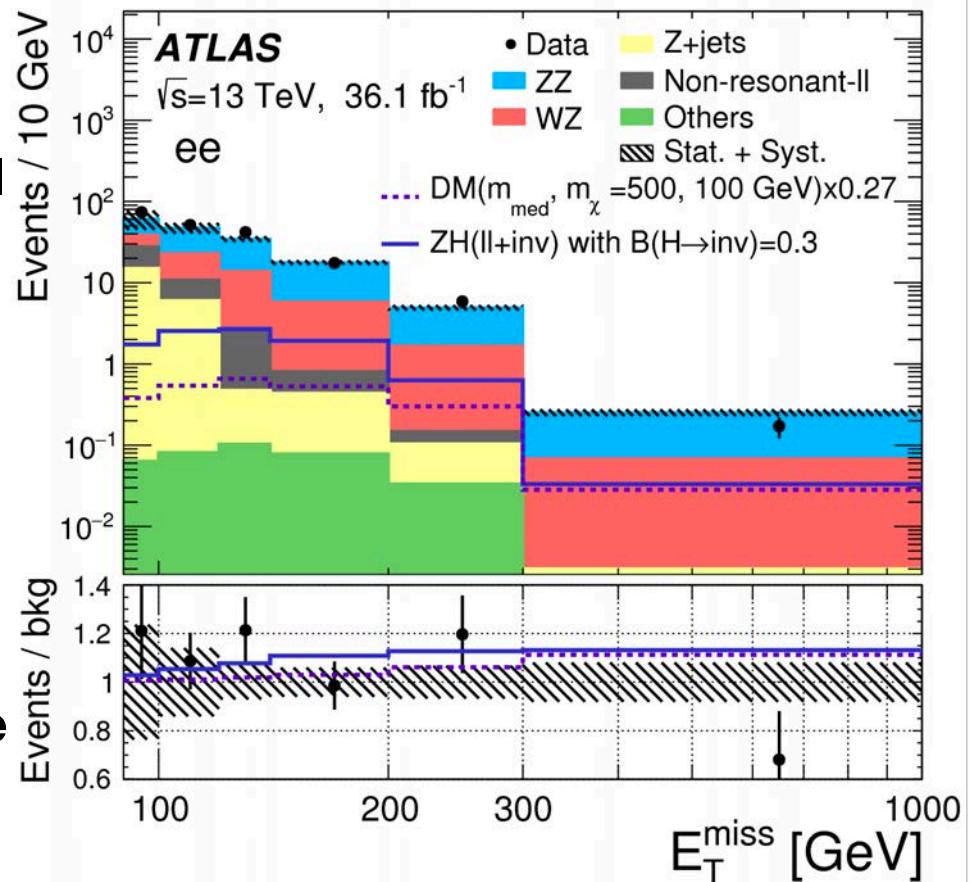
# Backgrounds

- Standard Model **background processes** also produce  $Z(\ell\ell) + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ , mimicking the DM signal of interest

| Background           | Source  | Estimation               | % in signal region |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ZZ                   | $ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell vv$ , irreducible  | MC                       |                    |
| WZ                   | $WZ \rightarrow \ell v \ell^+ \ell^-$<br>$\ell$ from W not reconstructed                      | Data (yield), MC (shape) |                    |
| Z+jets               | $Z(ee) / Z(\mu\mu) + \text{jets}$<br>jets mis-measured as fake $E_T^{\text{miss}}$            | Data (yield), MC (shape) |                    |
| W/top                | $WW / Wt / tt / Z(\tau\tau) \rightarrow \ell^+ v \ell^- v$<br>$\ell\ell$ do not come from a Z | Data                     |                    |
| W+jets               | $W(\ell v) + \text{jets}$<br>$\ell$ mis-identified from a jet                                 | Data                     |                    |
| ttV/ttVV/VVV (V=Z,W) | e.g. $ttW \rightarrow (\ell^+ v b)(q_1 q_2 b)(\ell^- v)$                                      | MC                       |                    |

# $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ in signal region

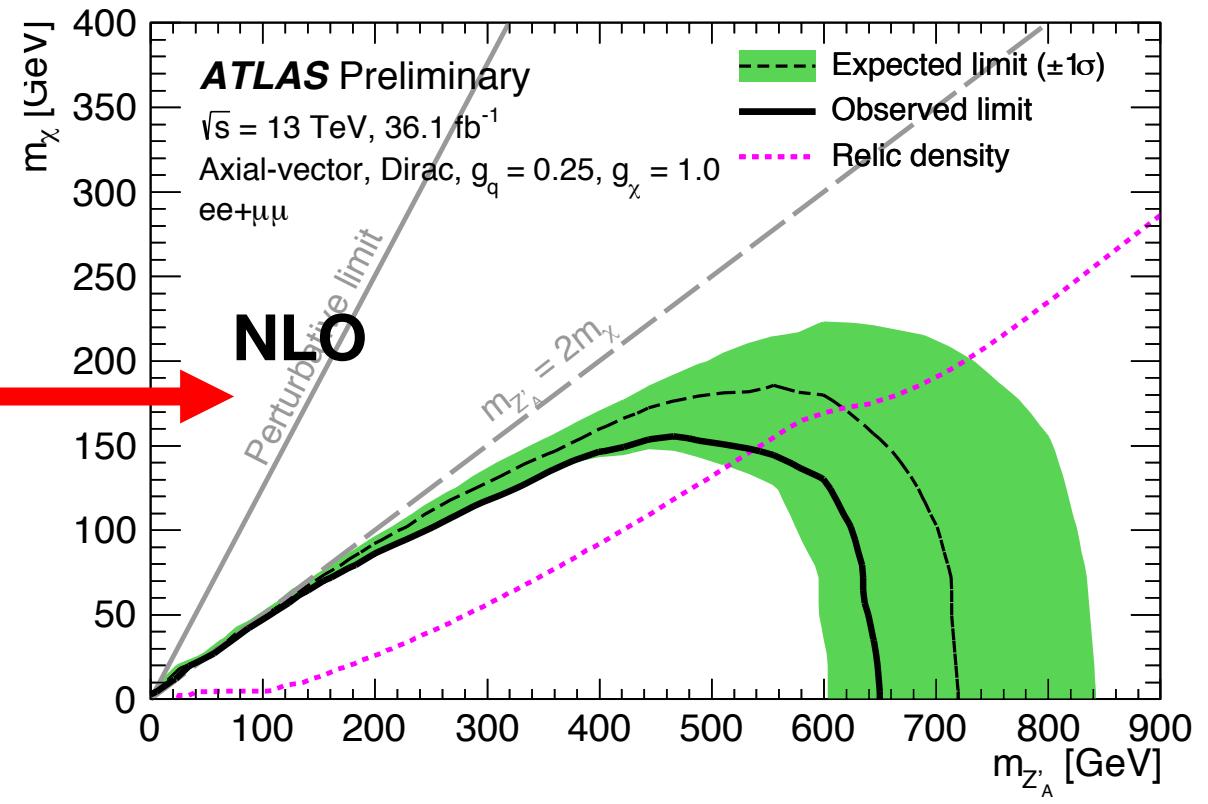
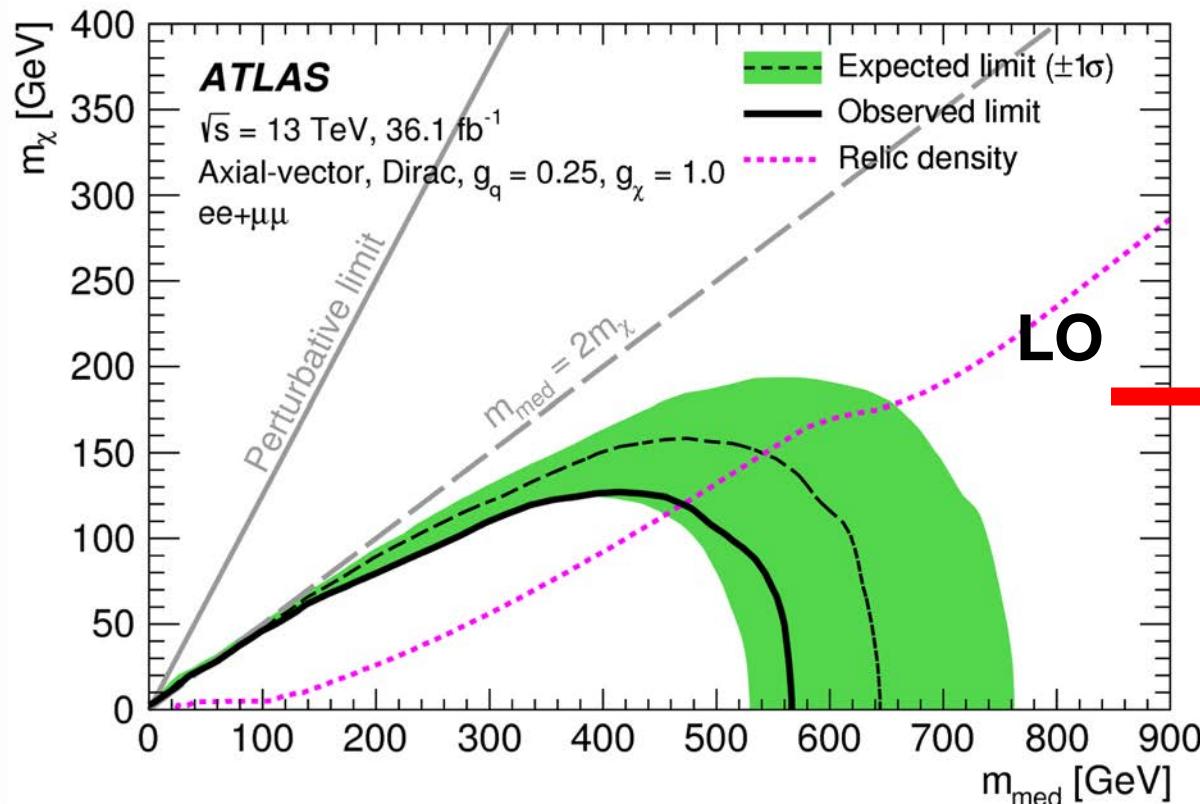
- Perform **statistical analysis** on signal region
- Inputs: observed data, background estimates, all sources of systematic errors
- Small overall excess in  $\mu\mu$  channel => **worse observed limits** compared to expected
- Since **no significant excess** is observed, we set **limits** using the  $CL_s$  method



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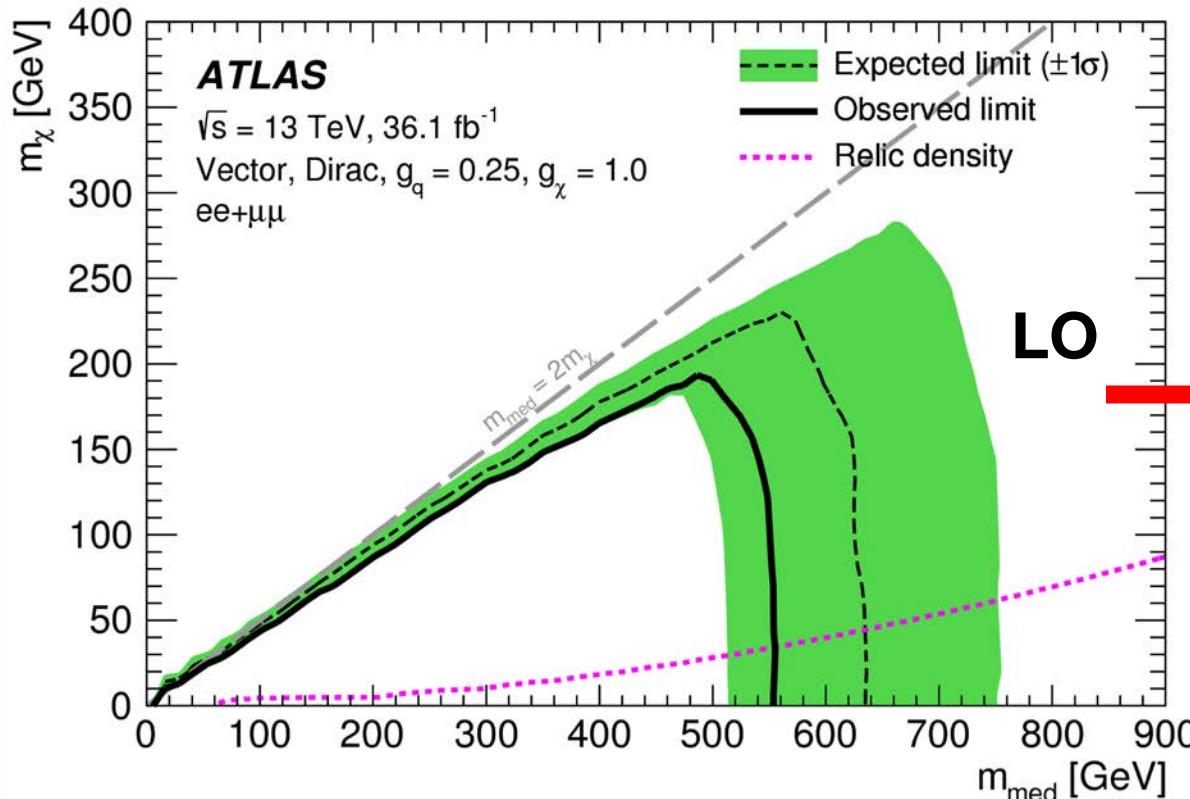
# Simplified model mass exclusion limits (axial-vector)



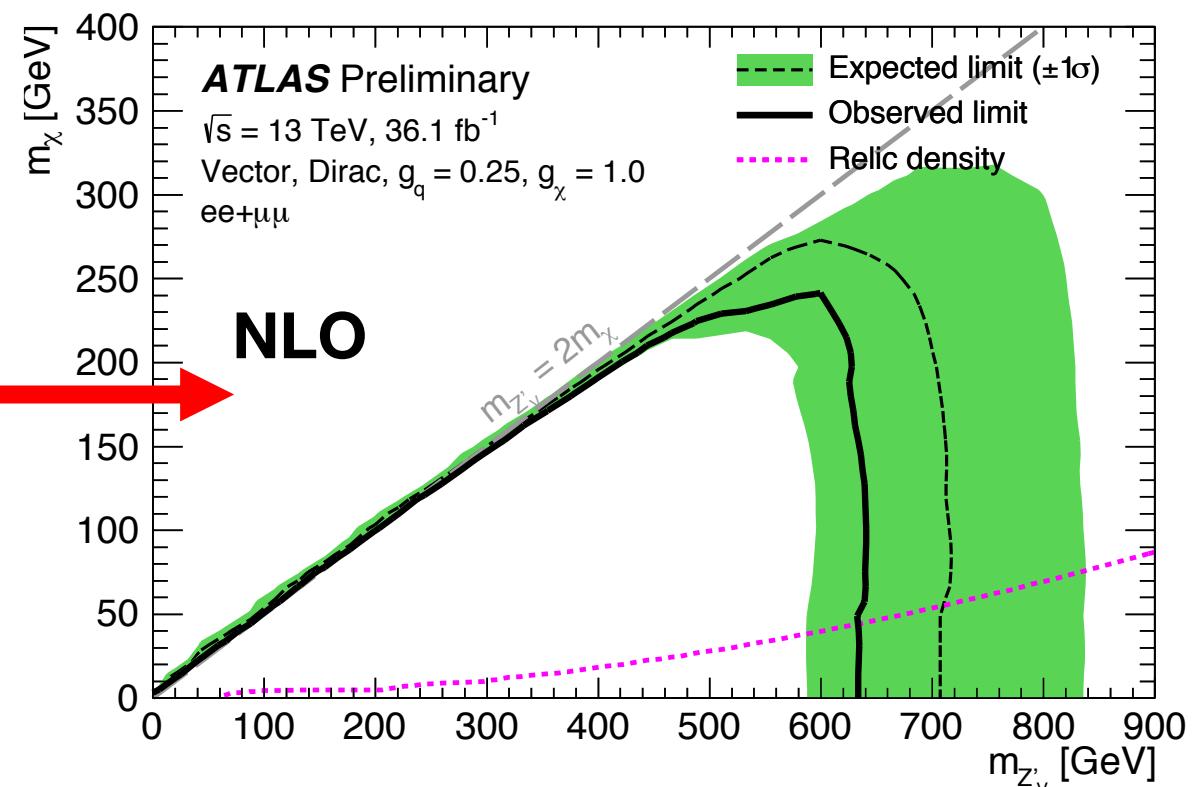
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# Simplified model mass exclusion limits (vector)

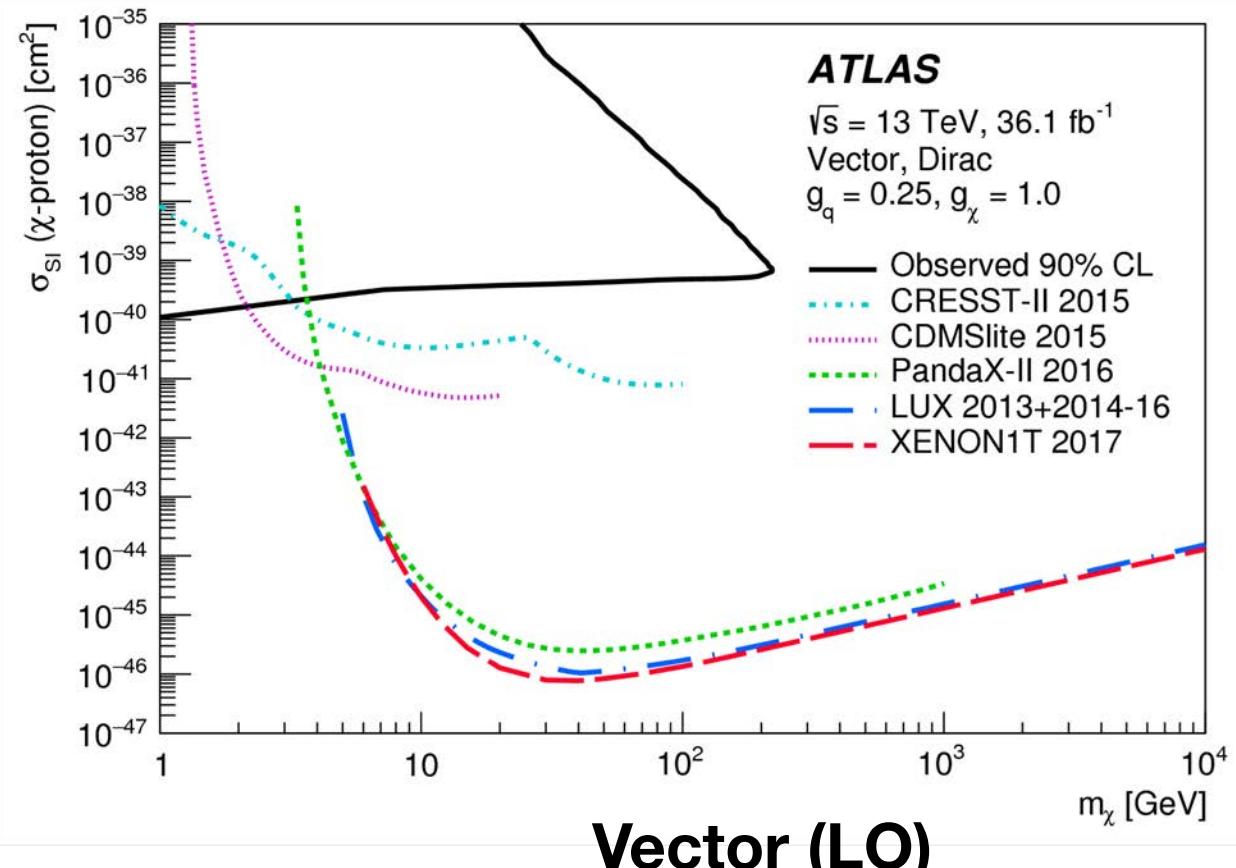
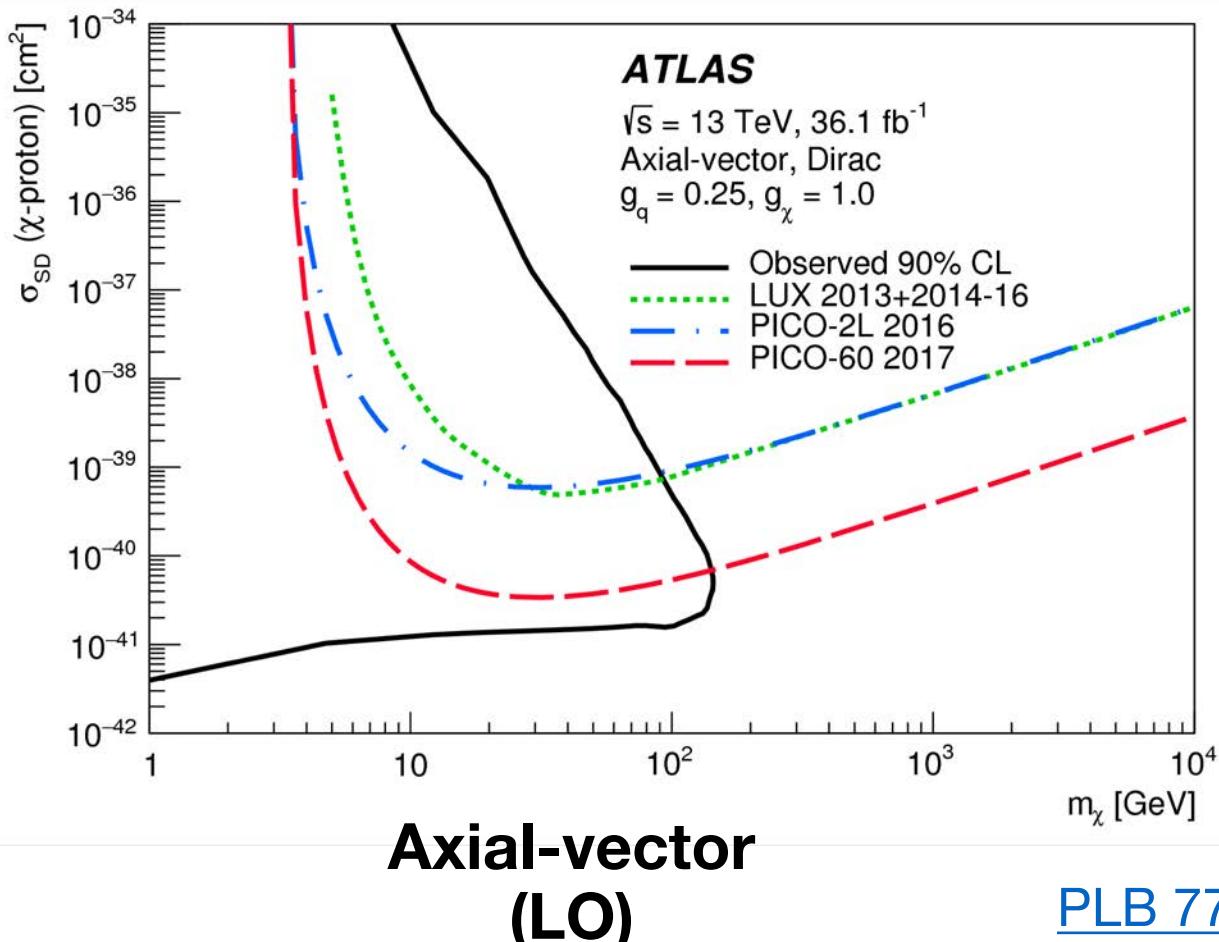


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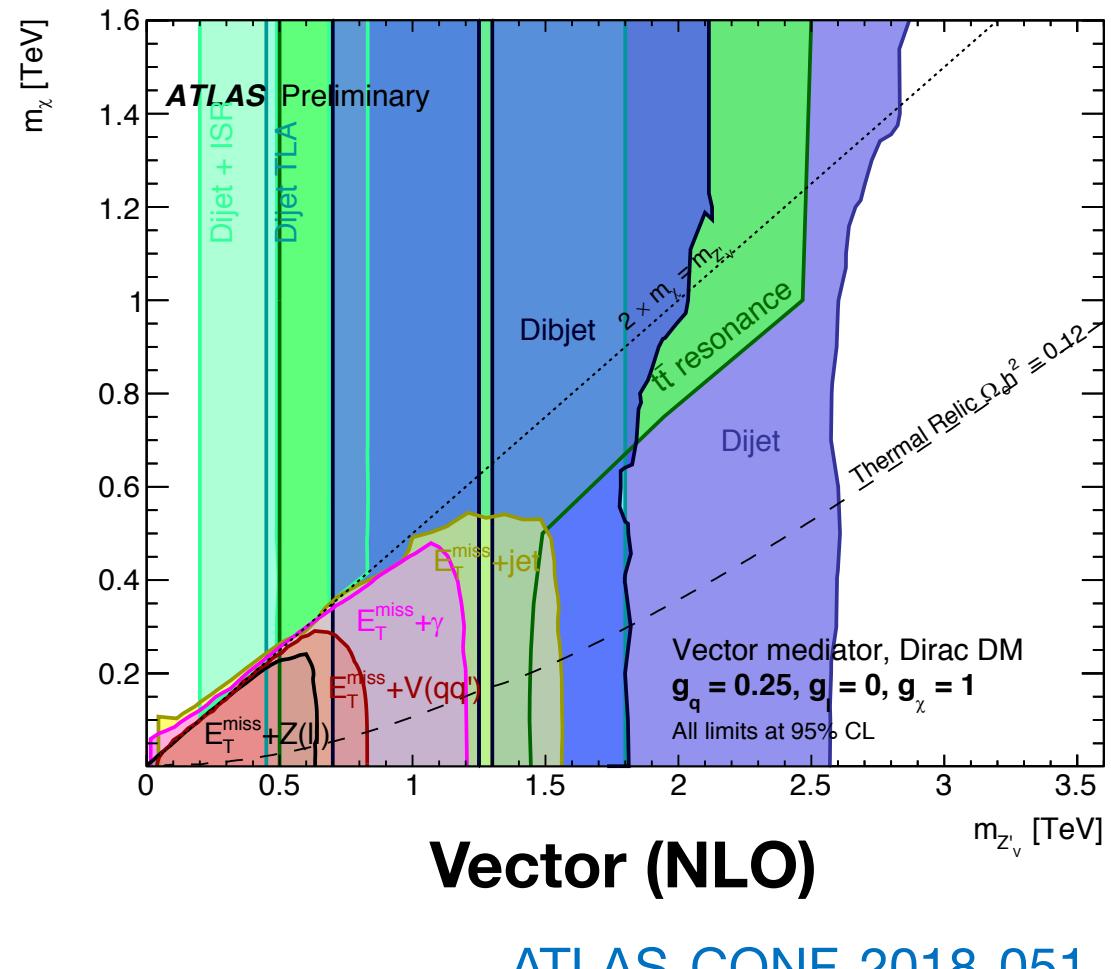
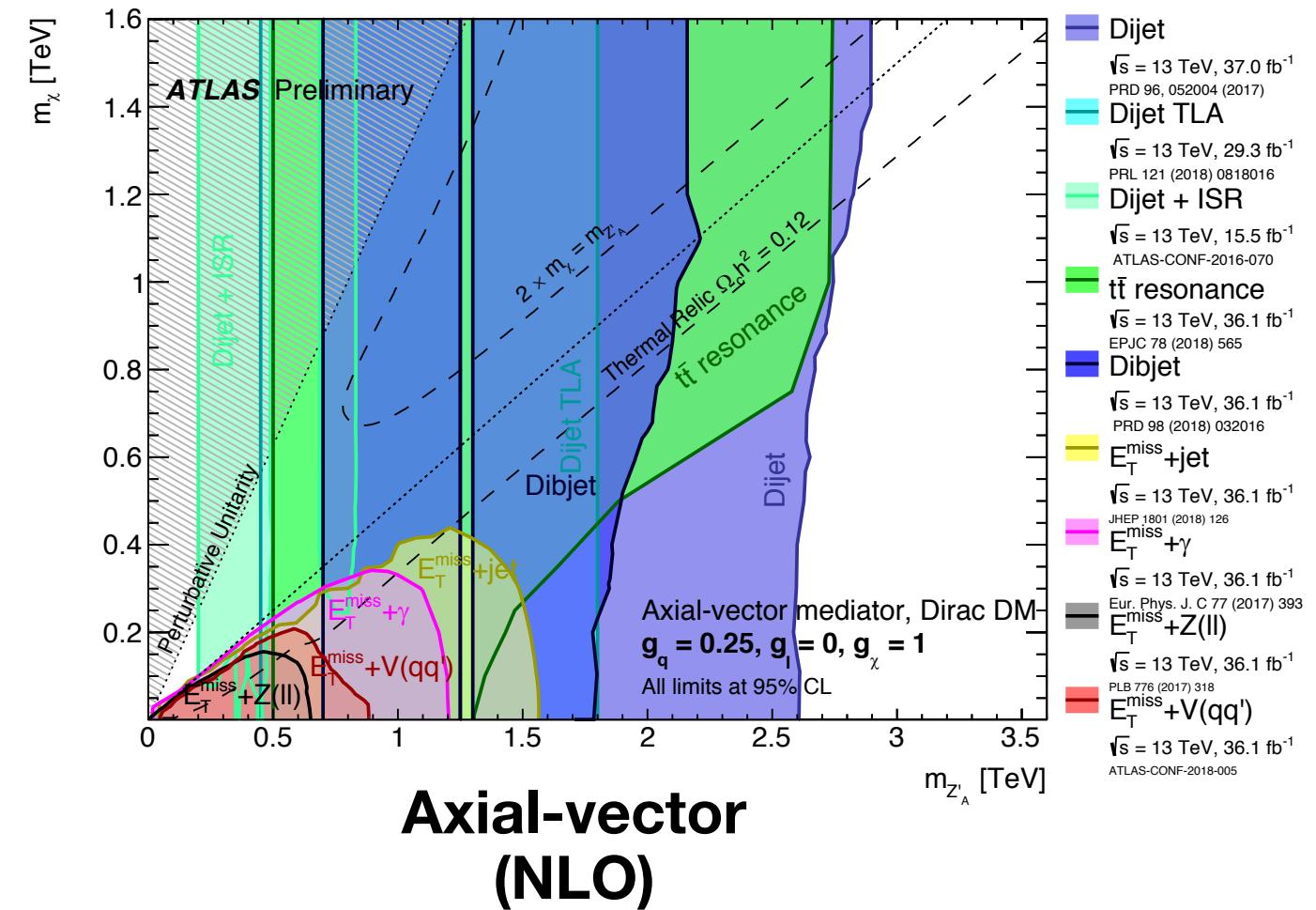
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# Mono- $Z(\ell\ell)$ limits compared to direct detection expts



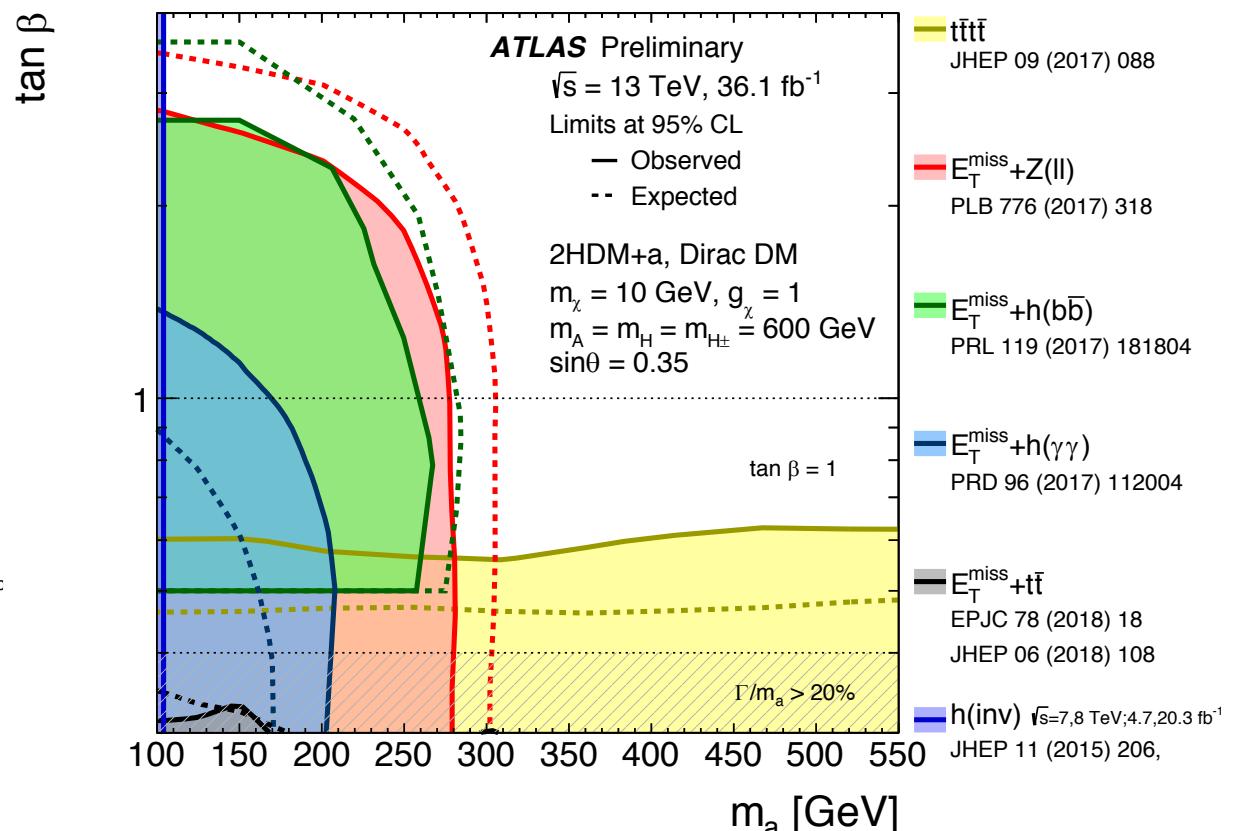
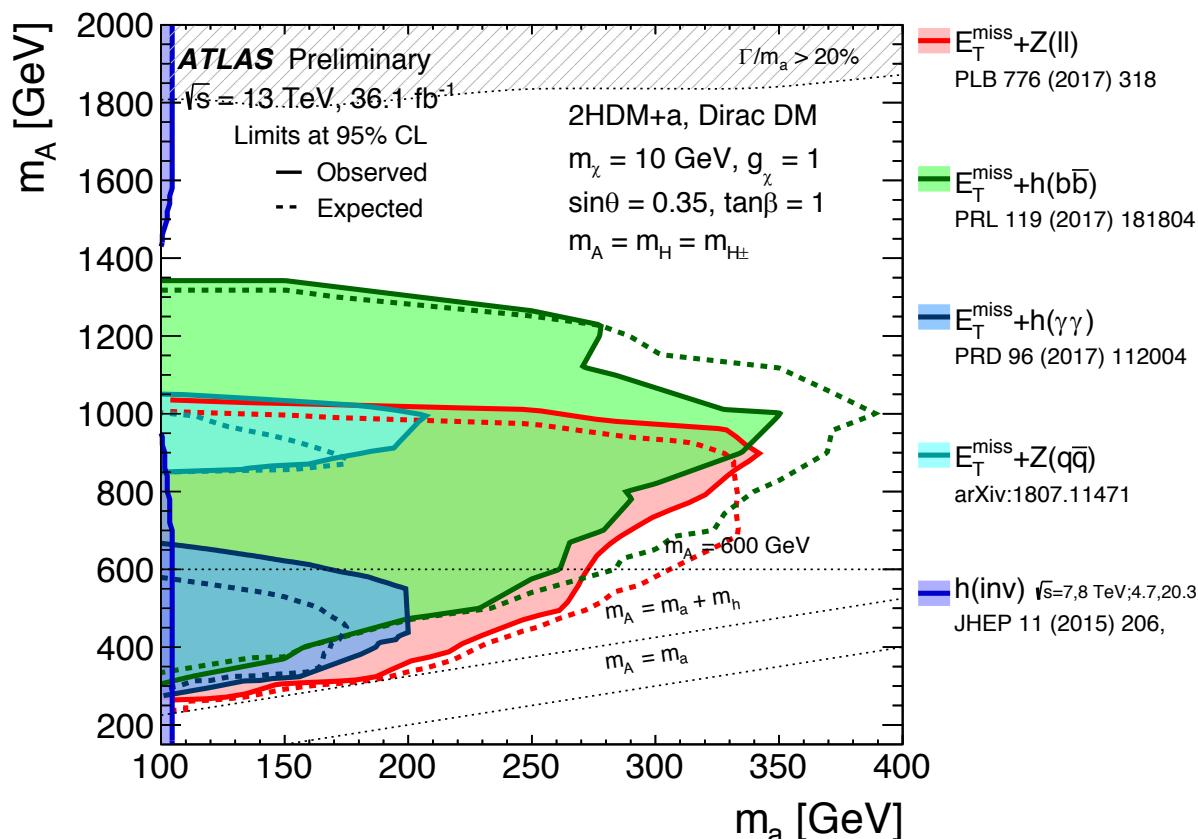
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# Mono- $Z(\ell\ell)$ limits compared to other ATLAS searches



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# 2HDM+a model limits



- Mono- $Z(\ell\ell)$  one of the most sensitive channels in the 2HDM+a model studied

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# Conclusions

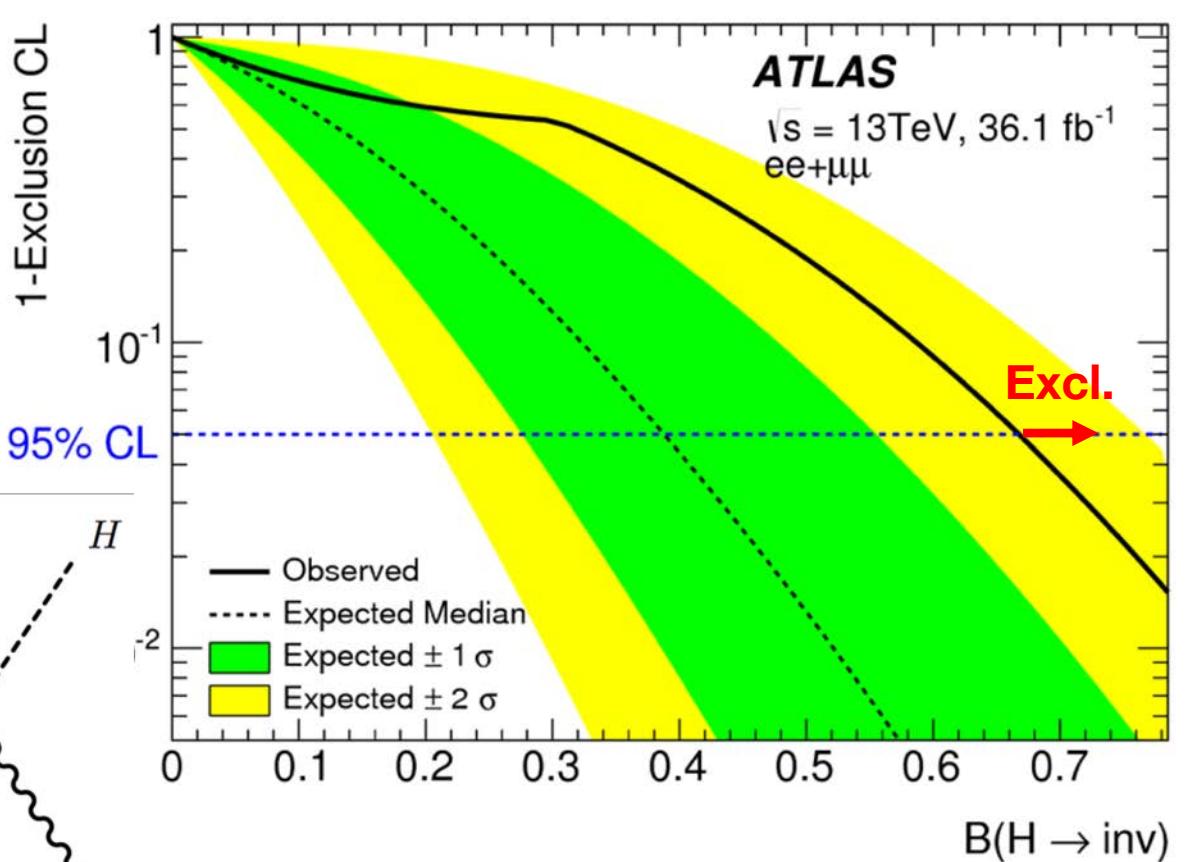
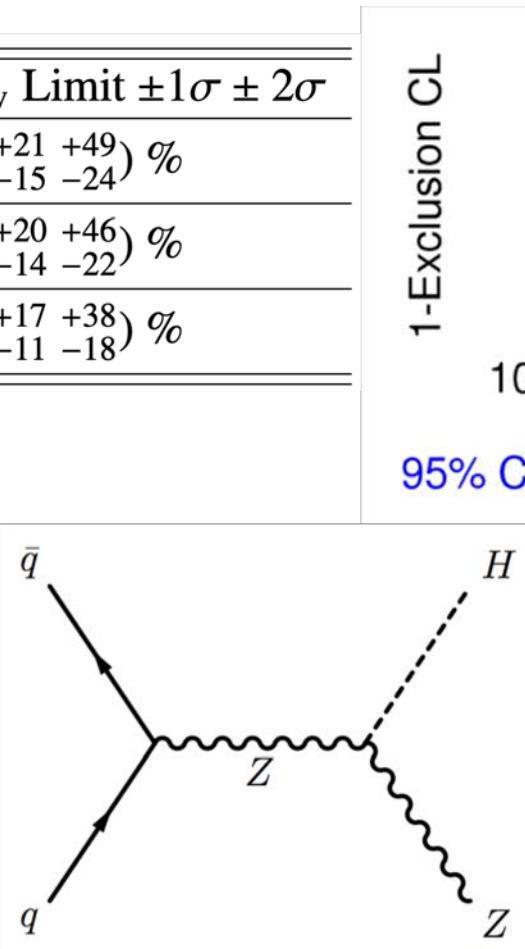
- Overview of the analysis and results with **36.1 fb<sup>-1</sup>** (2015+16) has been presented
- Work is ongoing in the mono- $Z(\ell\ell)$  analysis towards unblinding the **full dataset = 149 fb<sup>-1</sup>**
  - **More DM models** to be studied
    - In addition to simplified models, pursue models with diagrams unique to mono- $Z$  (2HDM+a,  $t$ -channel, ...)
  - **Signal region optimization**
    - New object-based  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  significance – better discriminating power for events with fake  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  (see Dilia's mono- $H(bb)$  talk later today)
  - New **background estimation** techniques being studied
    - $Z\gamma$  data-driven estimate of  $ZZ$  background
    - $\gamma+\text{jet}$  data-driven estimate of  $Z+\text{jet}$  background
  - More potential for discovery than ever before!

# Backup

# Invisible Higgs limits

|               | Obs. $B_{H \rightarrow \text{inv}}$ Limit | Exp. $B_{H \rightarrow \text{inv}}$ Limit $\pm 1\sigma \pm 2\sigma$ |
|---------------|---|---|
| $ee$          | 59%                                       | $(51^{+21}_{-15}{}^{+49}_{-24})\%$                                  |
| $\mu\mu$      | 97%                                       | $(48^{+20}_{-14}{}^{+46}_{-22})\%$                                  |
| $ee + \mu\mu$ | 67%                                       | $(39^{+17}_{-11}{}^{+38}_{-18})\%$                                  |

- Look for deviations in SM  
 $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\nu) = 1.06 \times 10^{-3} = 0.1\%$
- **At most** the branching ratio is 67% or else we would have seen something... at the 95% confidence level
- Small data excess in  $\mu\mu$  channel => **worse observed** upper limits compared to expected



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