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CATERINA DOGLIONI

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Search for Dark Matter at the Large Hadron Collider and beyond

(with a focus on the ATLAS experiment)



Horizon 2020
European Union funding
for Research & Innovation



Outline

1. The Large Hadron Collider and ATLAS
2. Why, and how to search for new physics
3. Dark Matter at colliders & other experiments
4. Looking for Dark Matter (mediators)
5. Highlighting complementarity



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Introduction: the Large Hadron Collider and the ATLAS experiment





The Large Hadron Collider
27 km of circumference
Accelerates and collides protons

SUISSE
FRANCE

CMS

LHCb

CERN Prevoessin

ATLAS

CERN Meyrin

SPS 7 km

PS 2.6 km

ALICE

LHC 27 km



The Large Hadron Collider
27 km of circumference
Accelerates and collides protons

CMS

LHCb

ATLAS

ALICE

LHC 27 km

SUISSE
FRANCE

CERN Meyrin

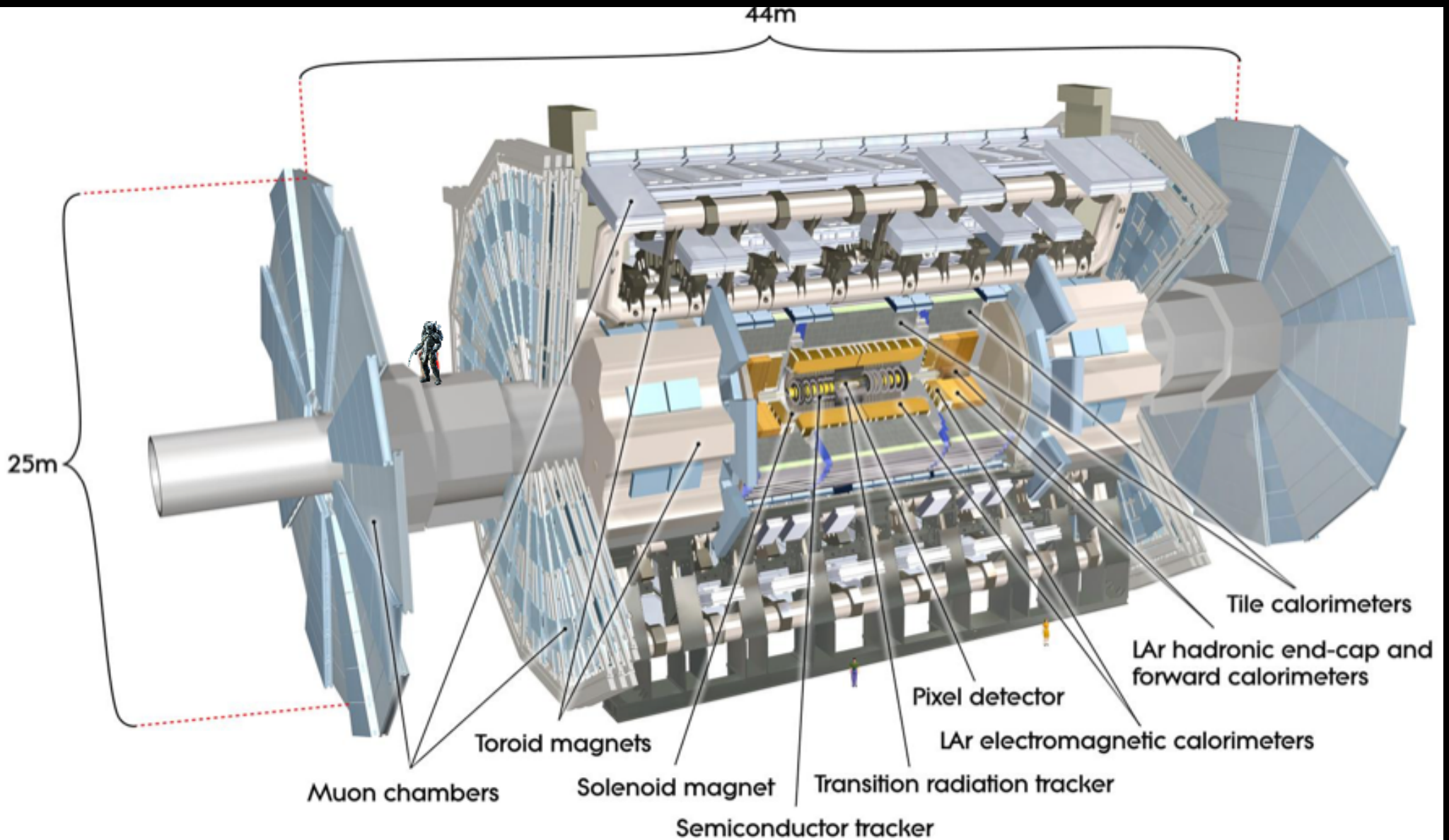
CERN Prévessin

4.2 km

2.7 km

1 km

The ATLAS detector
Records the products of the collision
We analyse them in search of new phenomena



Who are we? The ATLAS Collaboration

Only $< 1/10$ of the ATLAS collaboration shown here

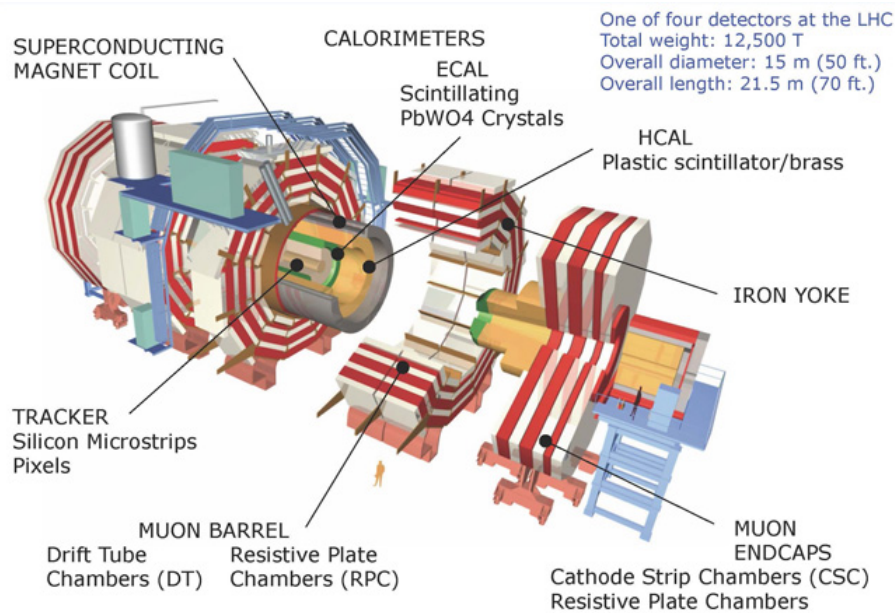


38 countries, ~180 universities,
>1000 students
> 600 peer-reviewed papers
as of today

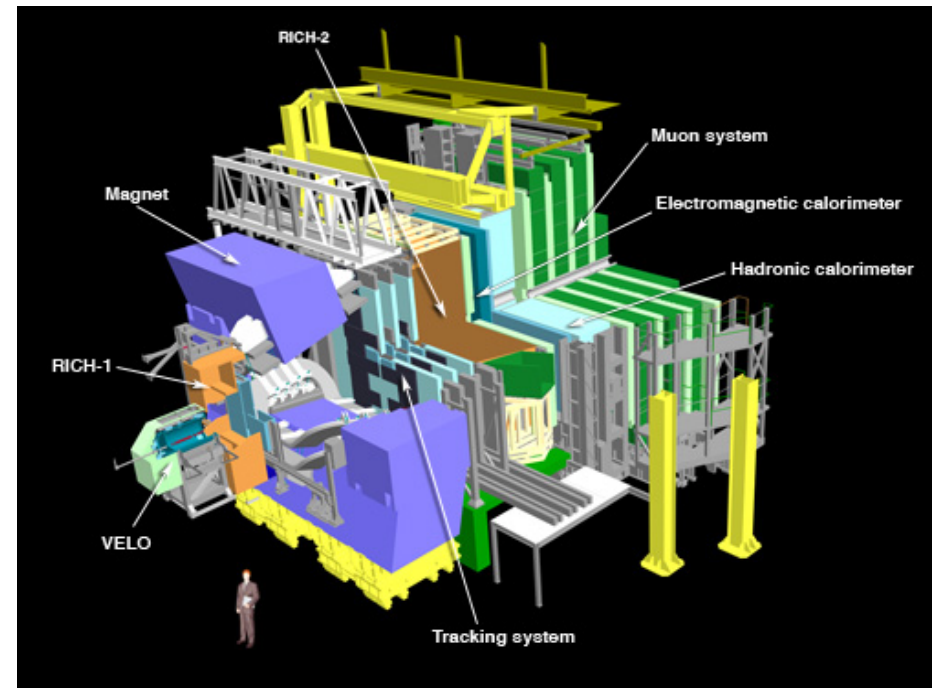


Other LHC experiments in this talk

Compact Muon Solenoid



LHC beauty apparatus





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What are the interesting events? How to search for new physics at the LHC

The main question for the LHC Run-1

Among the outstanding questions of the Standard Model:

- How do particles get mass?
 - Higgs mechanism?

<https://cds.cern.ch/record/874049>

We should perhaps finish with an apology and a caution. We apologize to experimentalists for having no idea what is the mass of the Higgs boson, unlike the case with charm ^{3),4)} and for not being sure of its couplings to other particles, except that they are probably all very small. For these reasons we do not want to encourage big experimental searches for the Higgs boson, but we do feel that people performing experiments vulnerable to the Higgs boson should know how it may turn up.

The main question for the LHC Run-1

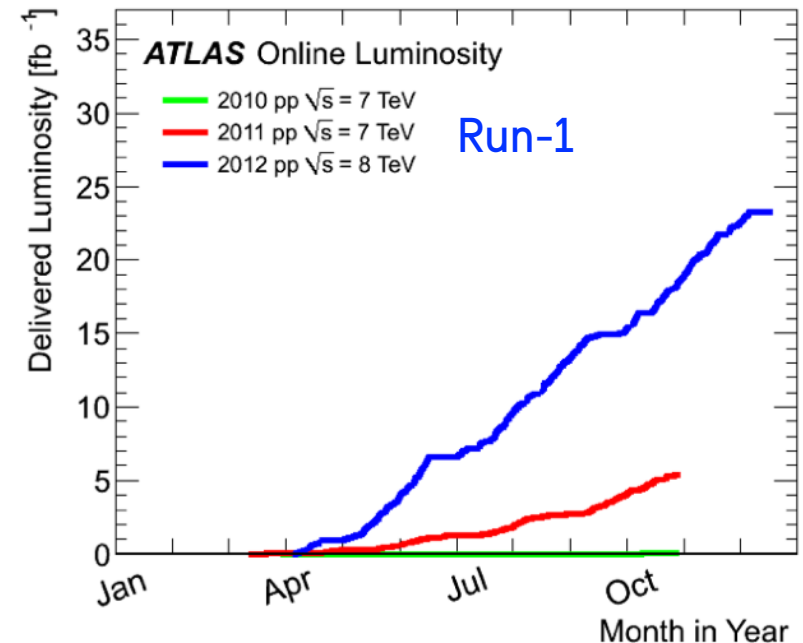
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[LuminosityPublicResults](#)



\sqrt{s} = Centre of mass energy

More energy \Leftrightarrow more new massive particles ($E=mc^2$)

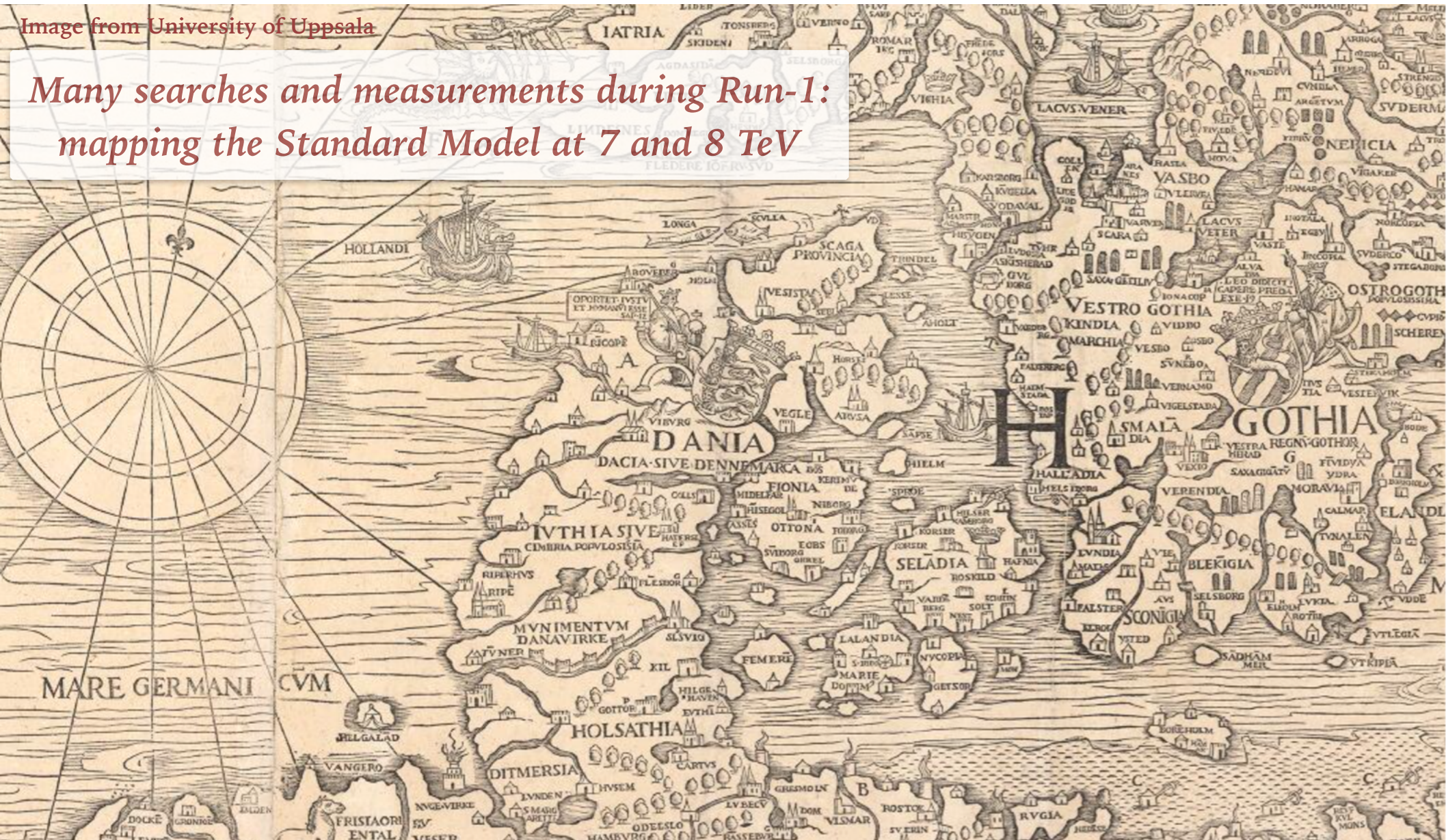
Luminosity = how much data is collected

More data \Leftrightarrow more chances to see rare processes

A chart of searches (and discoveries)

Image from University of Uppsala

*Many searches and measurements during Run-1:
mapping the Standard Model at 7 and 8 TeV*



A chart of searches (and discoveries)

Image from University of Uppsala

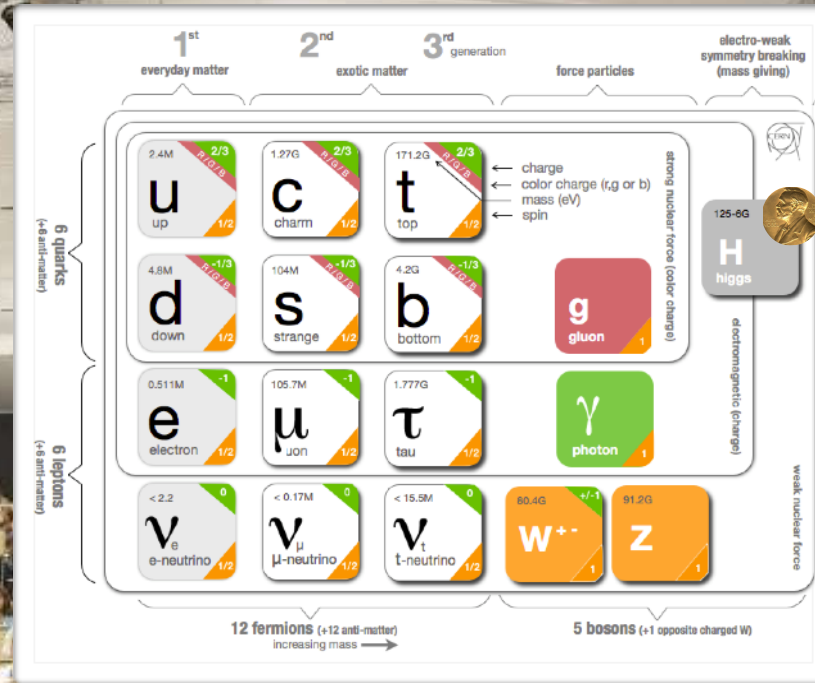
*Many searches and measurements during Run-1:
mapping the Standard Model at 7 and 8 TeV*

Higgs

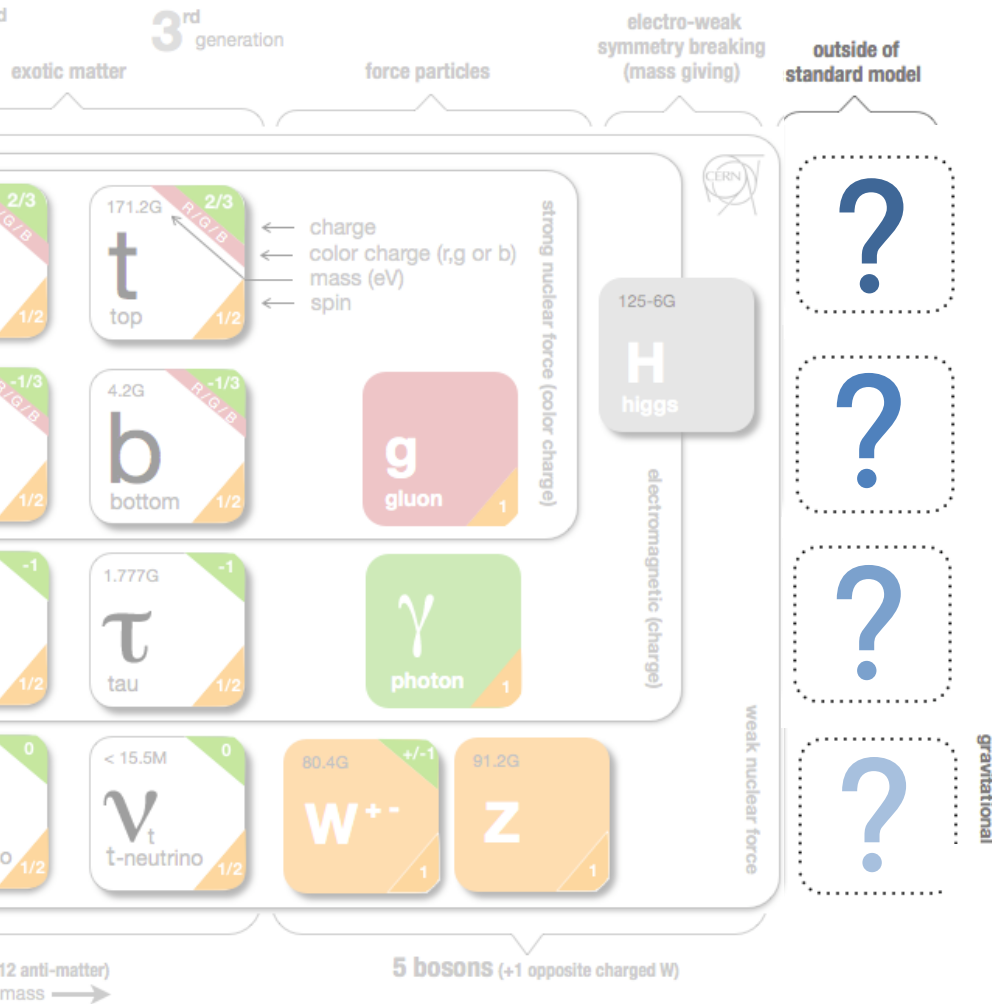
*LHC Run-1 data analysis,
brought a milestone discovery*

A chart of searches (and discoveries)

Discovery of the Higgs boson:
guided by clues from the **Standard Model** of particle physics

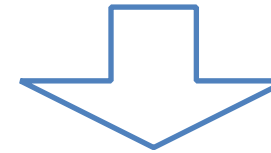


Uncharted discoveries in Run 2

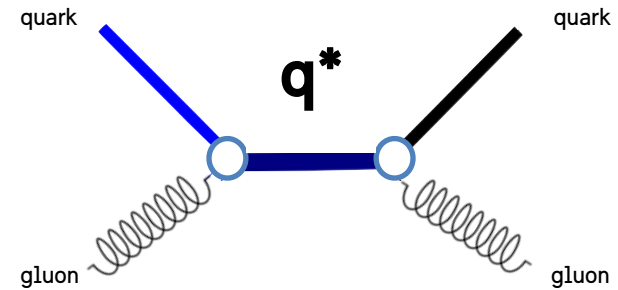


Where to look for new physics?
Everywhere, starting with high masses

Increase of LHC energy



Increase of reach for new phenomena

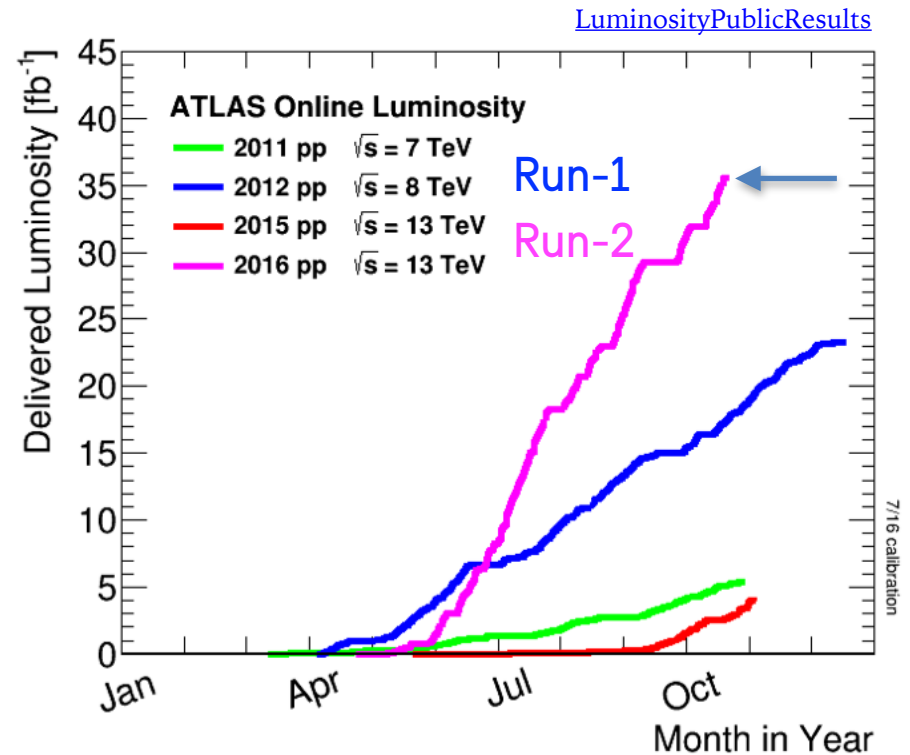
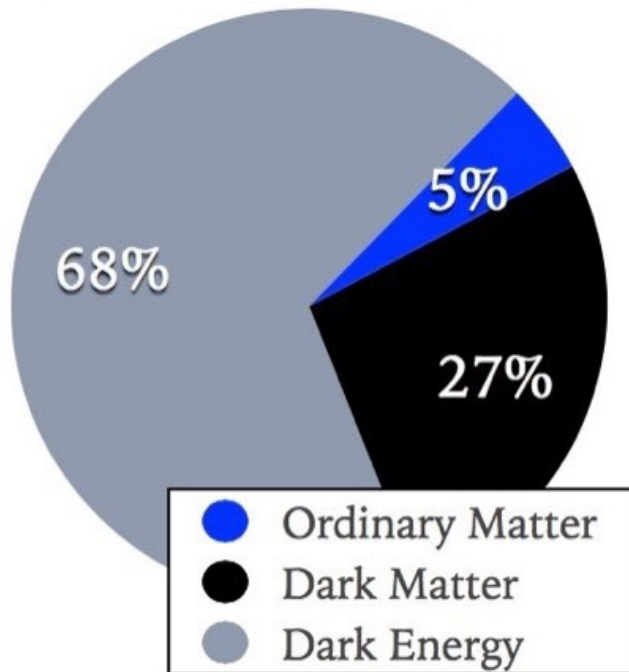


Example: production rate of excited quarks (q^*) with mass of 4 TeV would increase by **56 times** from Run 1 to Run 2

Where do we go from here the LHC Run-1?

(Some) outstanding questions of the Standard Model:

- How do particles get mass?
 - Higgs mechanism ✓
- Why is the Higgs boson mass so light?
- What is the nature of dark matter?

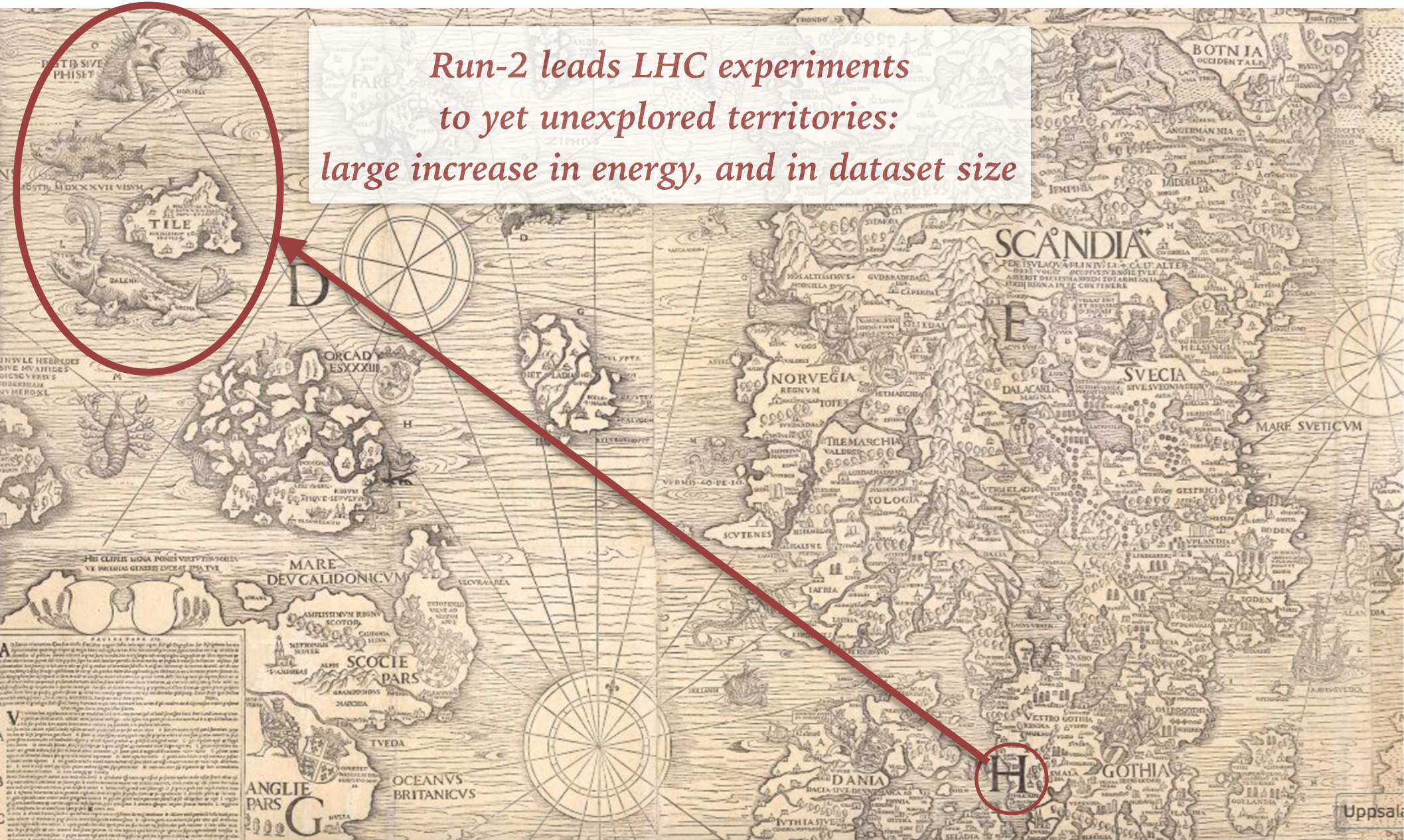


LHC operating beyond its design luminosity!
We have the chance to answer
these questions with LHC Run-2 data

Uncharted energies at the LHC Run 2

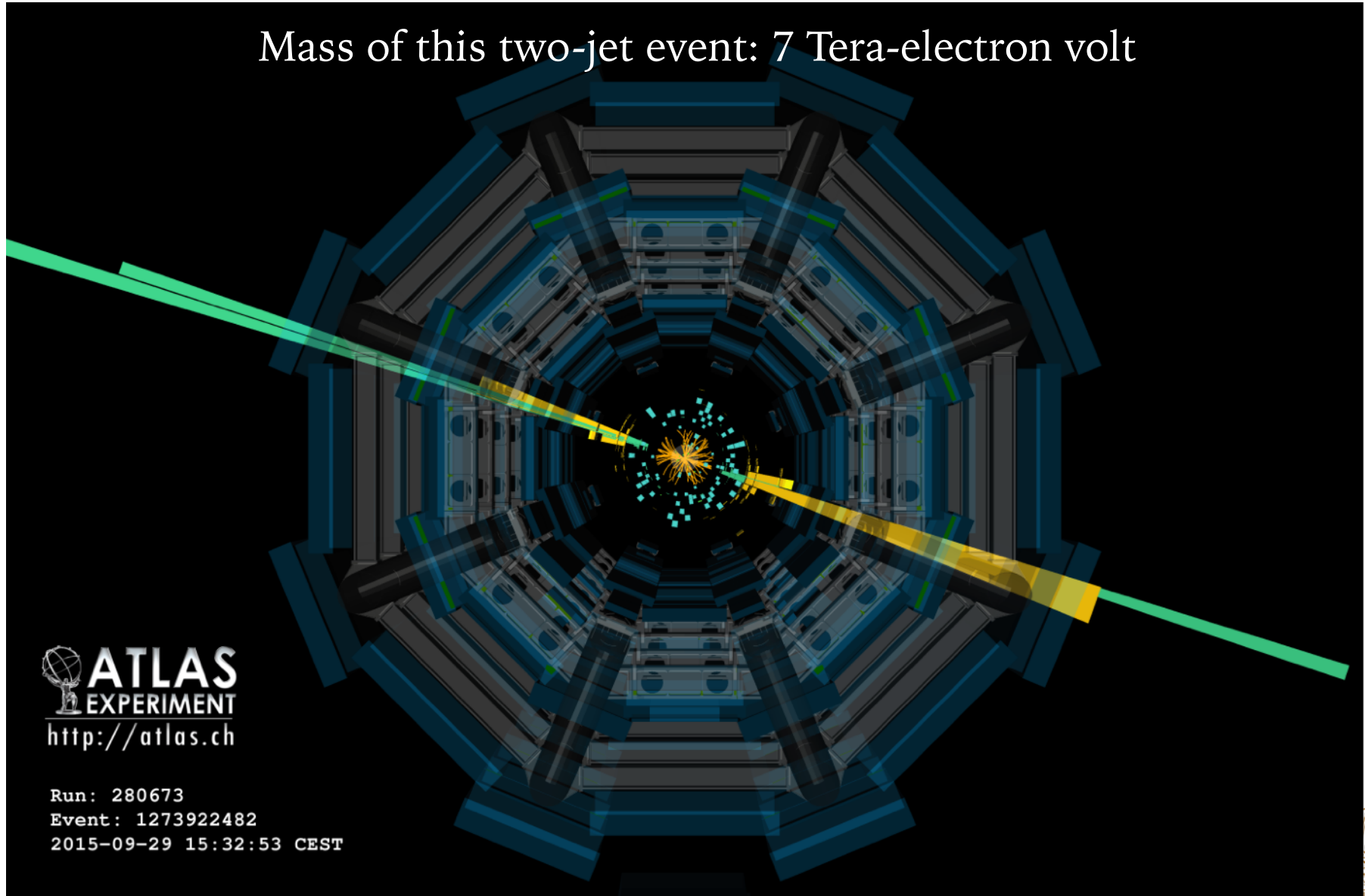
Image from University of Uppsala

Run-2 leads LHC experiments to yet unexplored territories: large increase in energy, and in dataset size



Uncharted energies in (ATLAS) Tile (calorimeter)

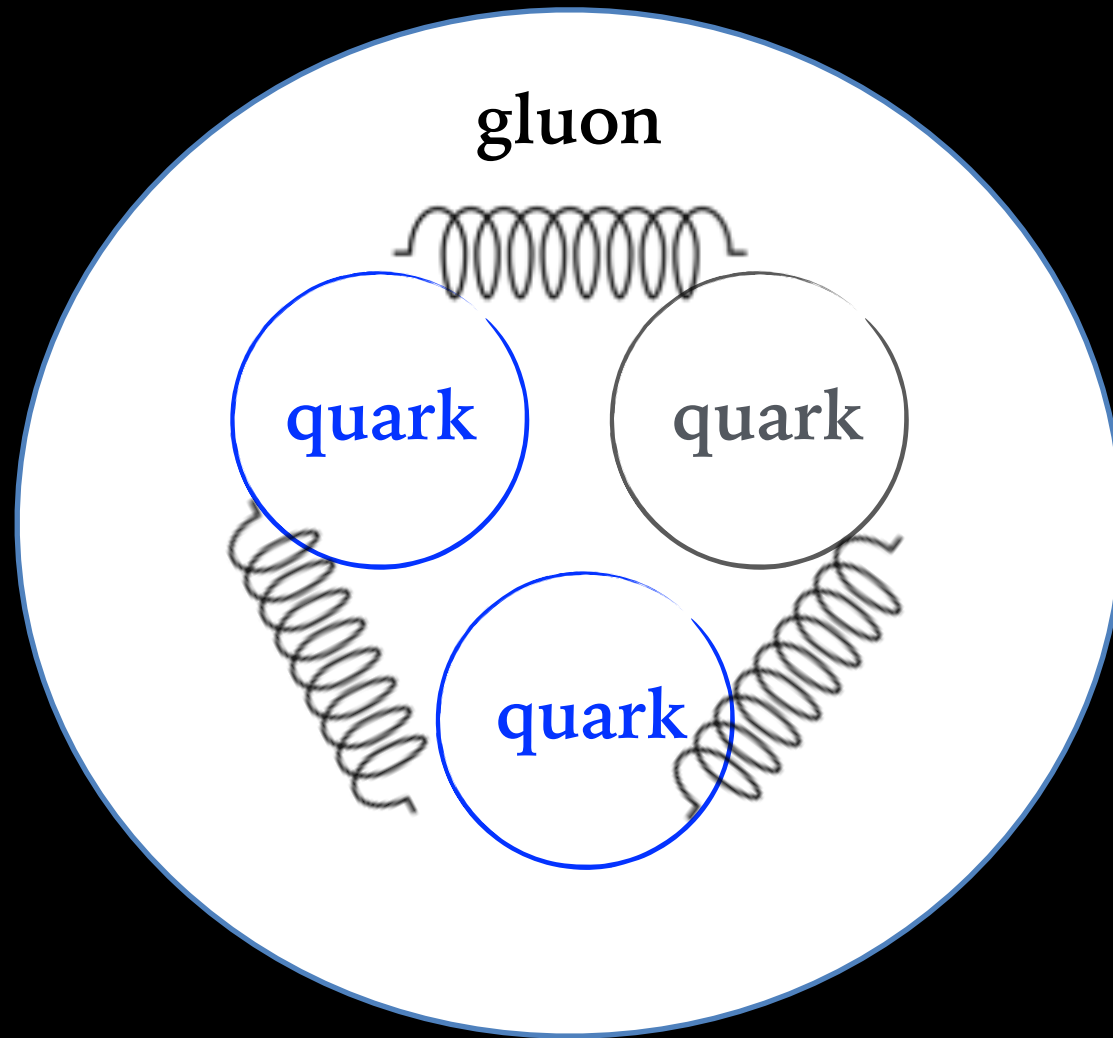
Mass of this two-jet event: 7 Tera-electron volt



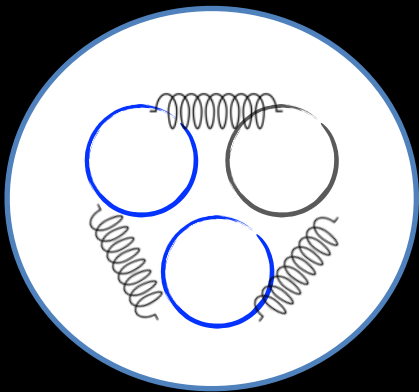
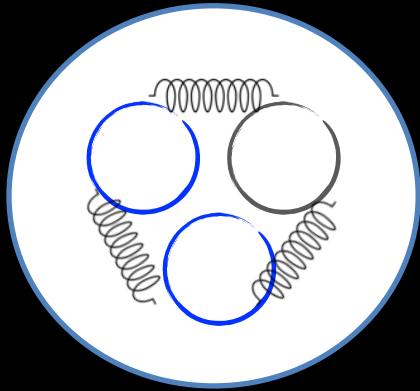
 **ATLAS**
EXPERIMENT
<http://atlas.ch>

Run: 280673
Event: 1273922482
2015-09-29 15:32:53 CEST

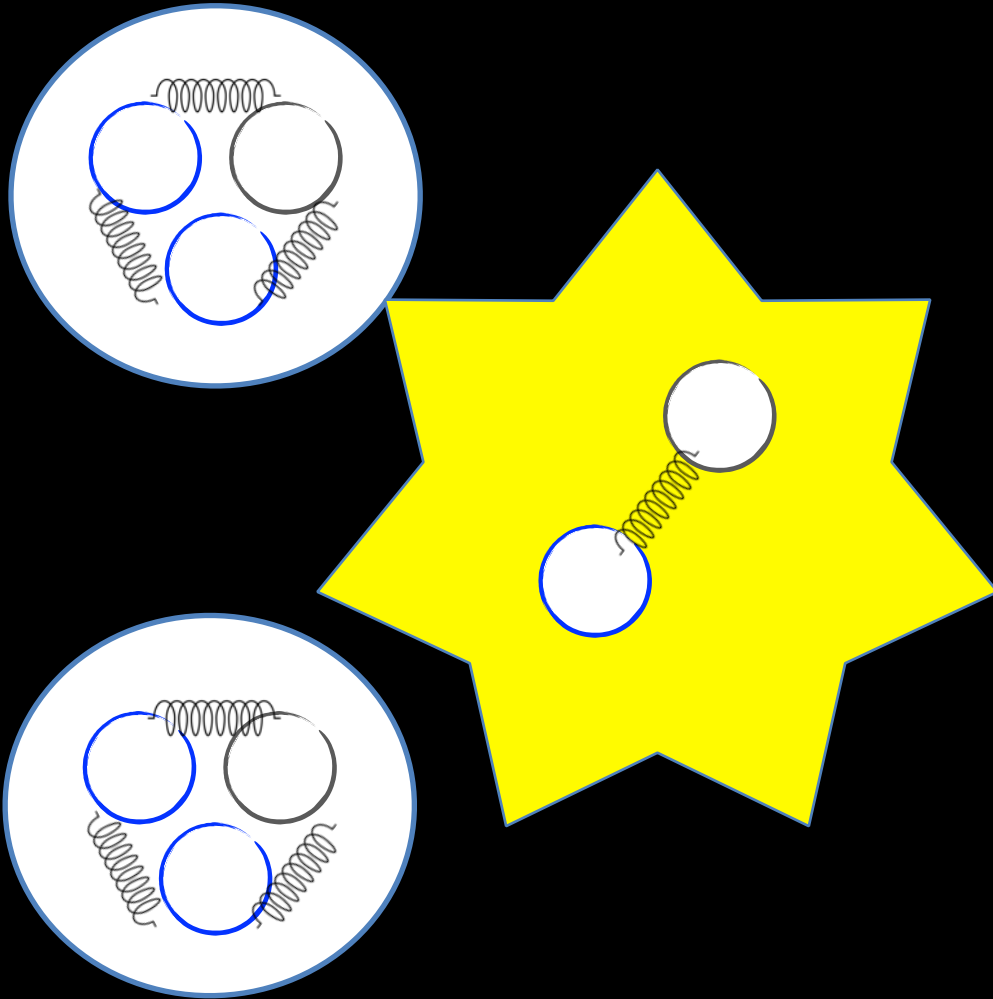
Back to basics: proton



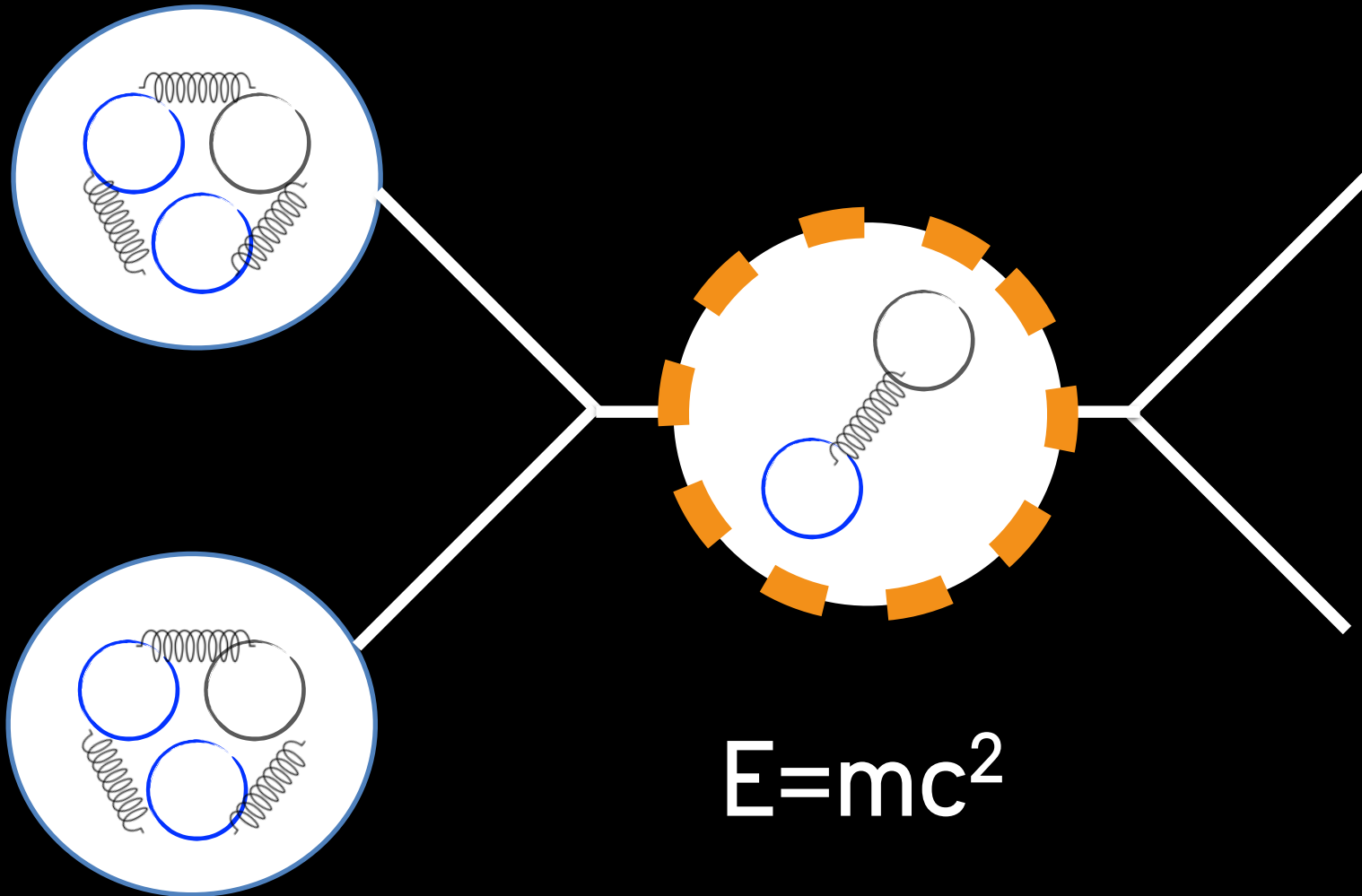
Protons are made of **quarks** and gluons



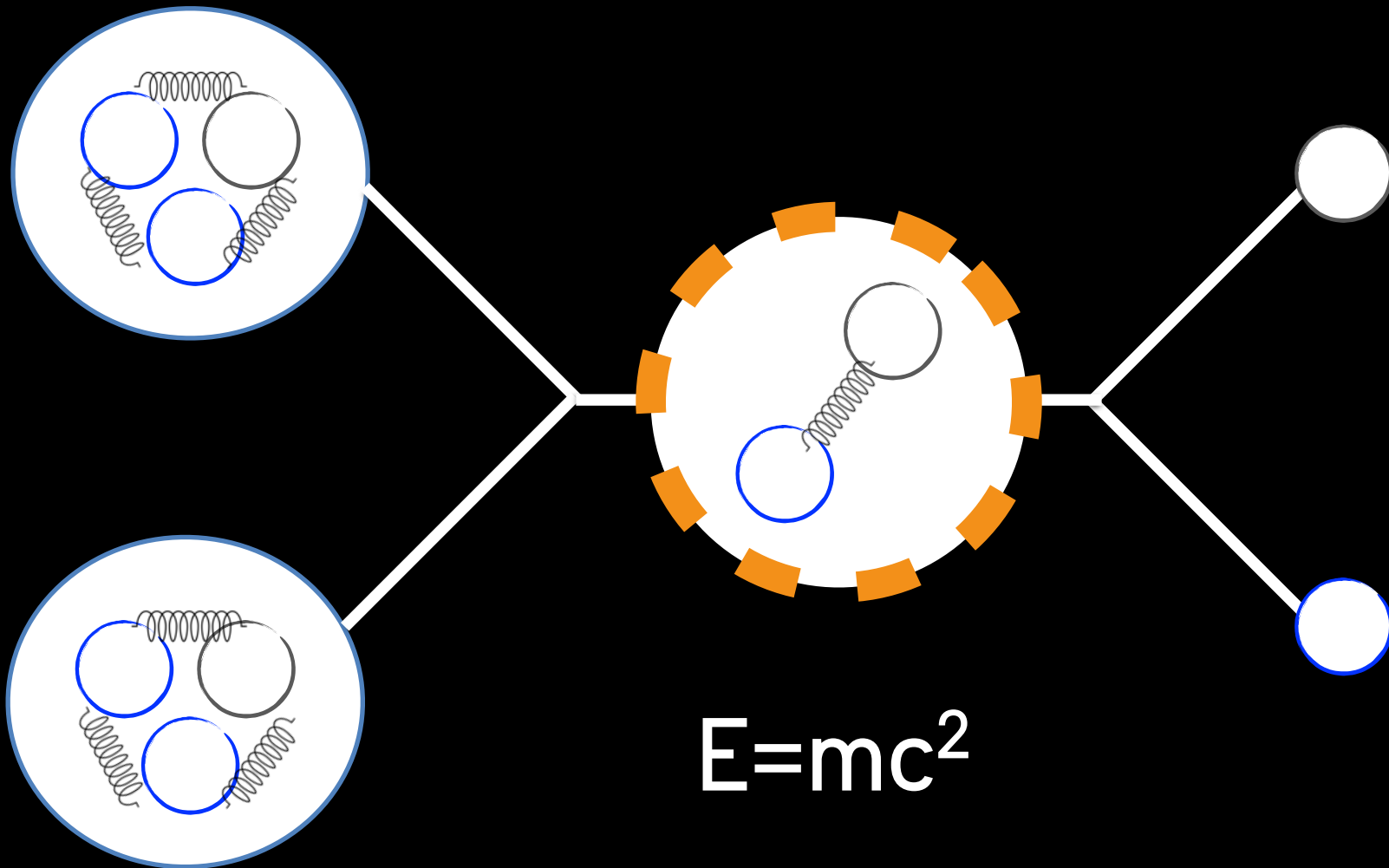
quarks and gluons collide at the LHC

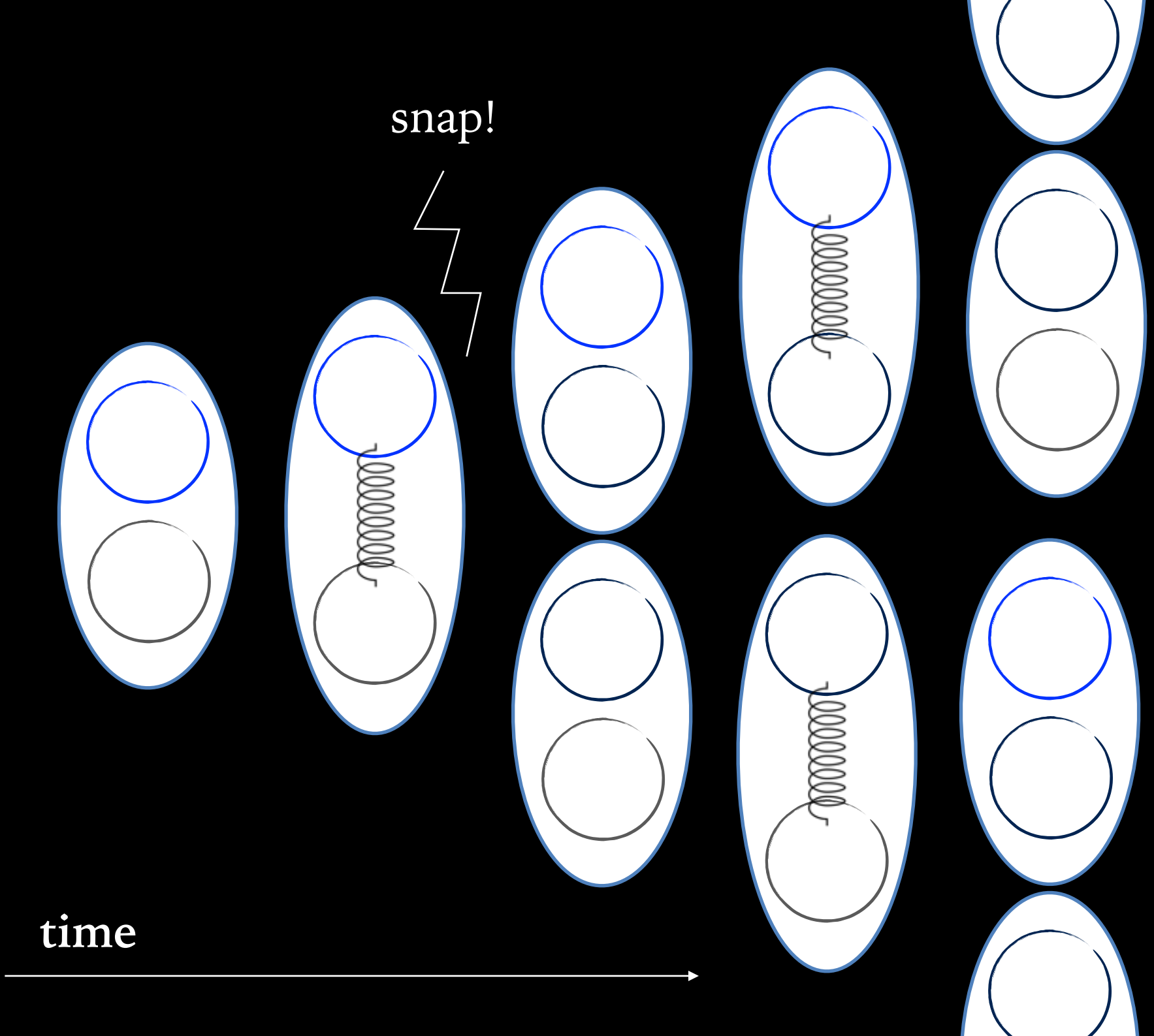


in the collision, **new particles** can be created

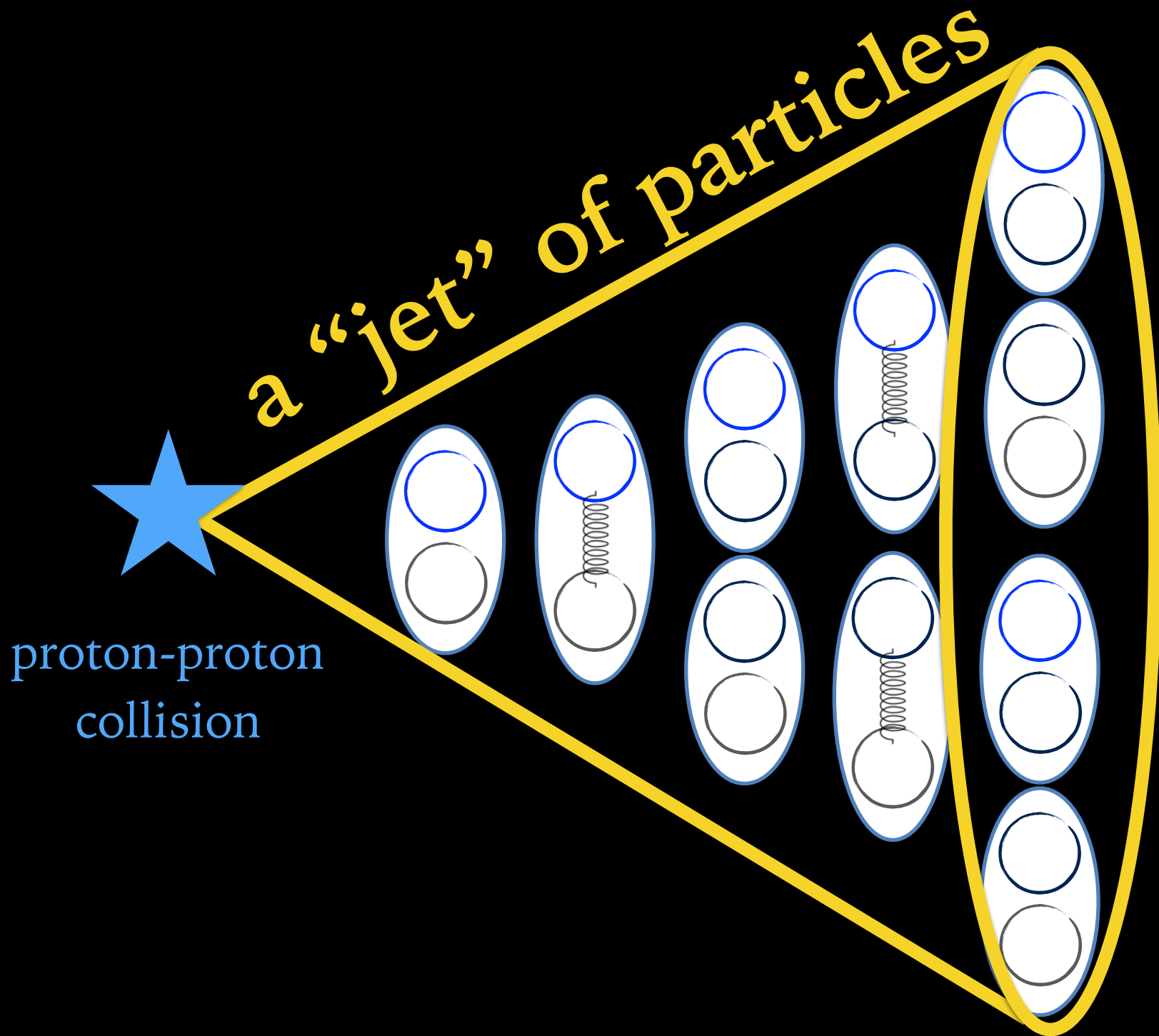


these **new particles** are unstable
and decay back into **quarks**

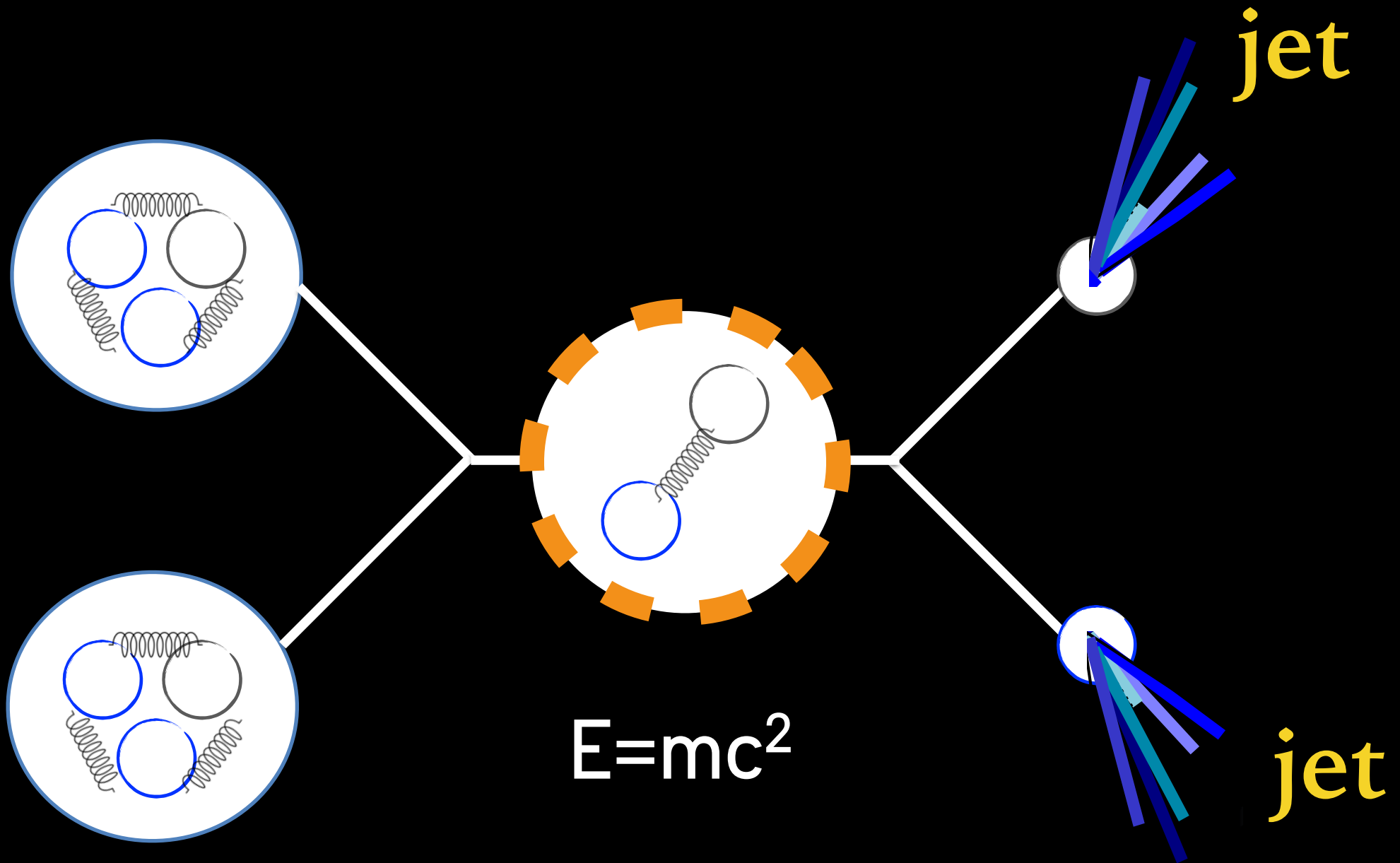








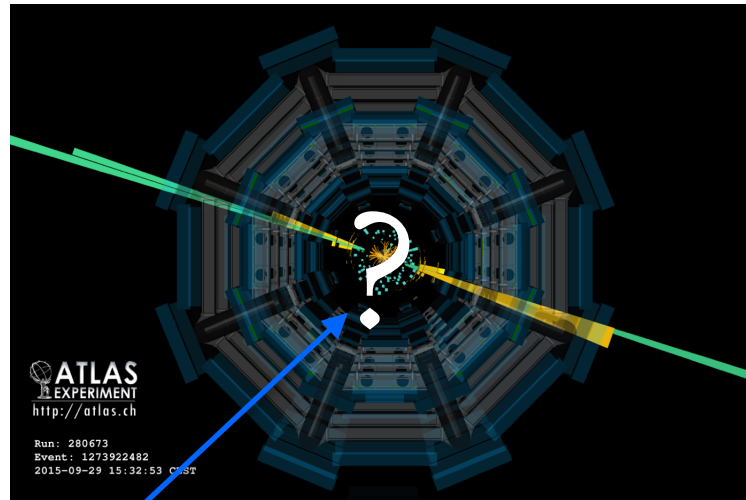
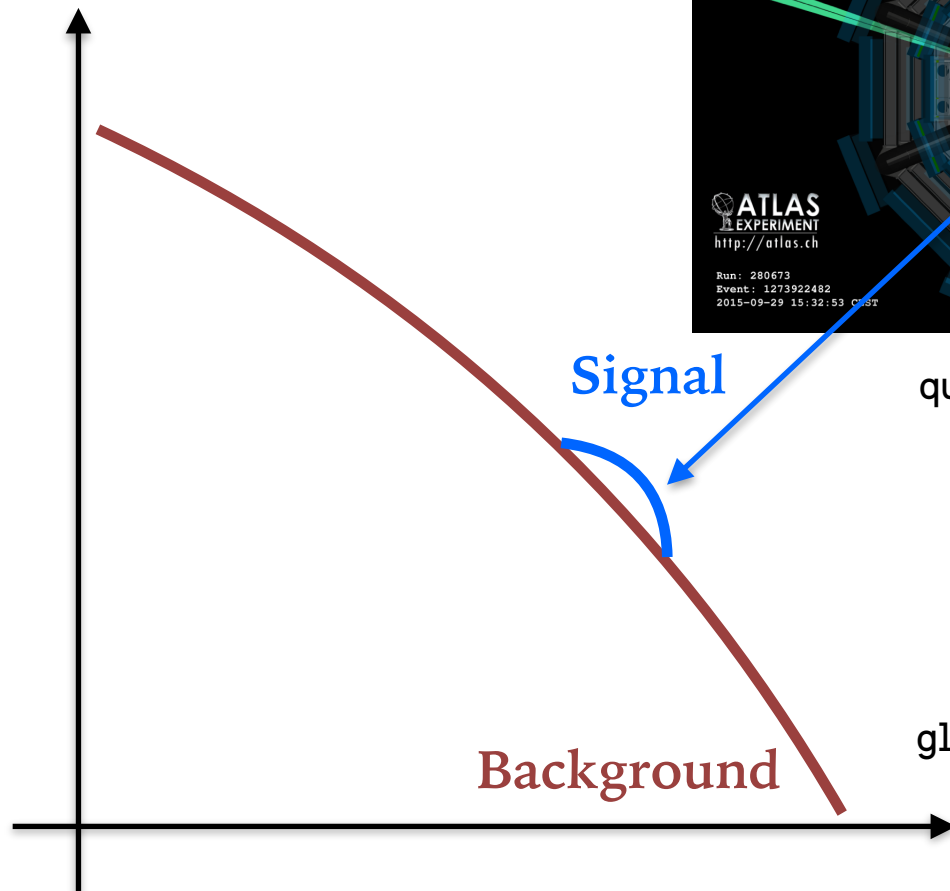
quarks then turn into jets
jets are observed at LHC experiments



How would new phenomena manifest?

New particles: resonant excess (bump) over Standard Model background

Number of events



quark

gluon

q^*

jet

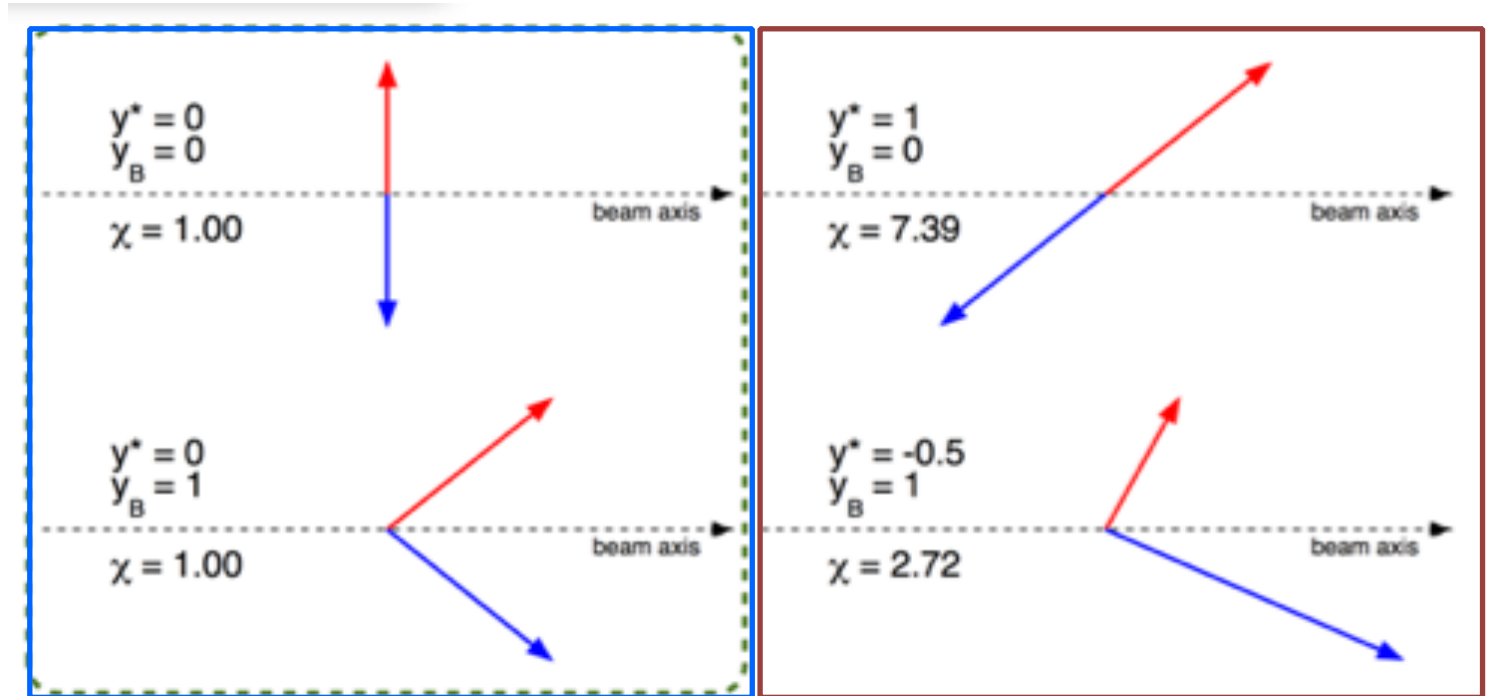
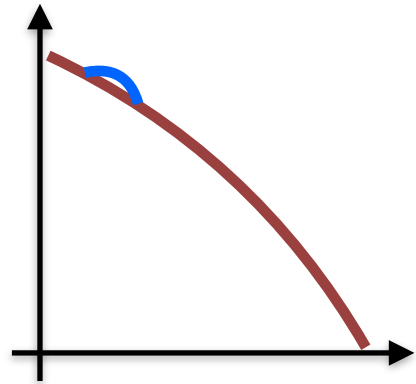
jet

E.g. mass of di-jet system
(~new particle mass)

How would new phenomena manifest?

New interactions: more central production with respect to backgrounds

[Dag Gillberg, ICHEP 2012](#)

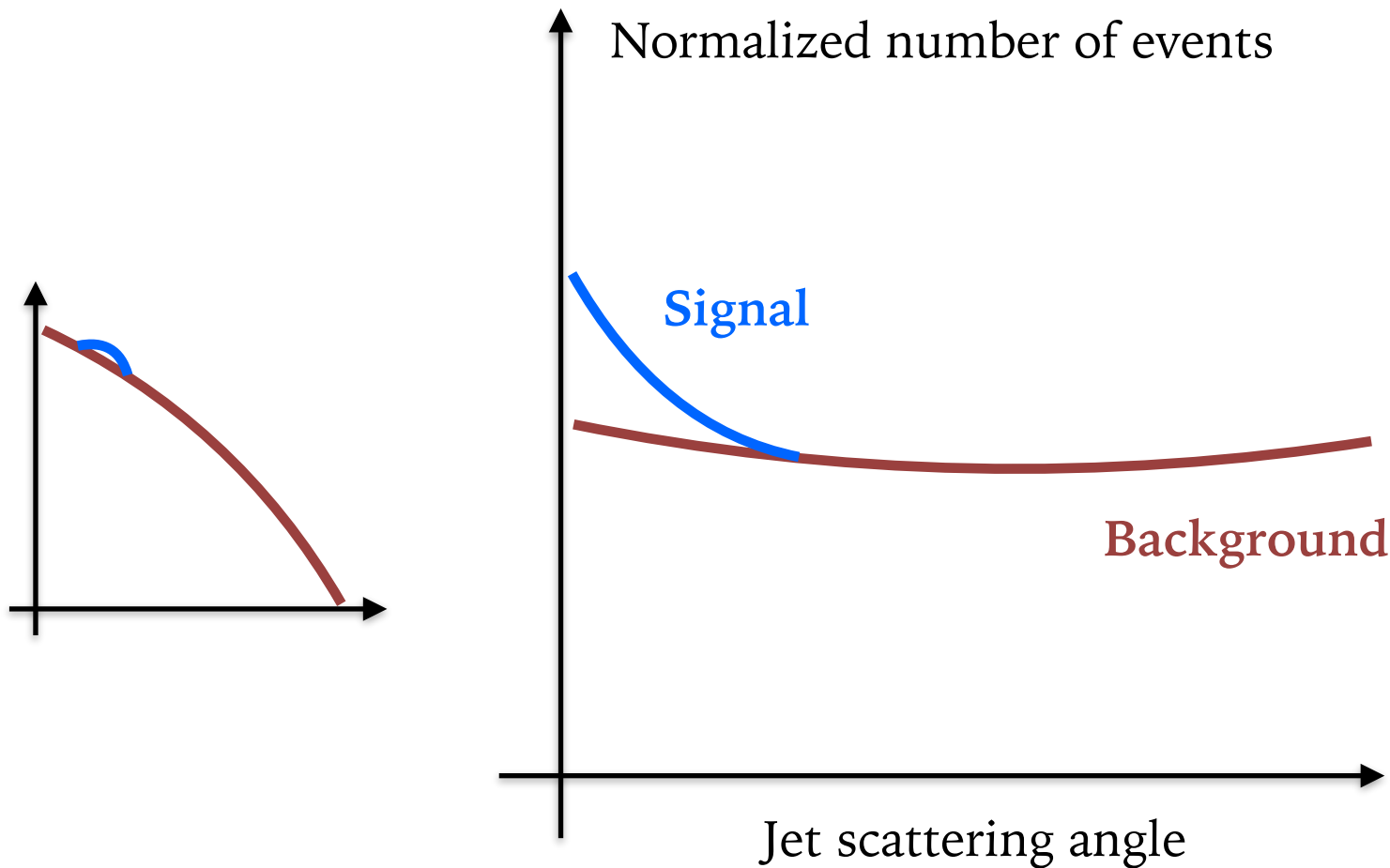


signal:
more central events

background:
more forward events

How would new phenomena manifest?

New interactions: more central production with respect to backgrounds

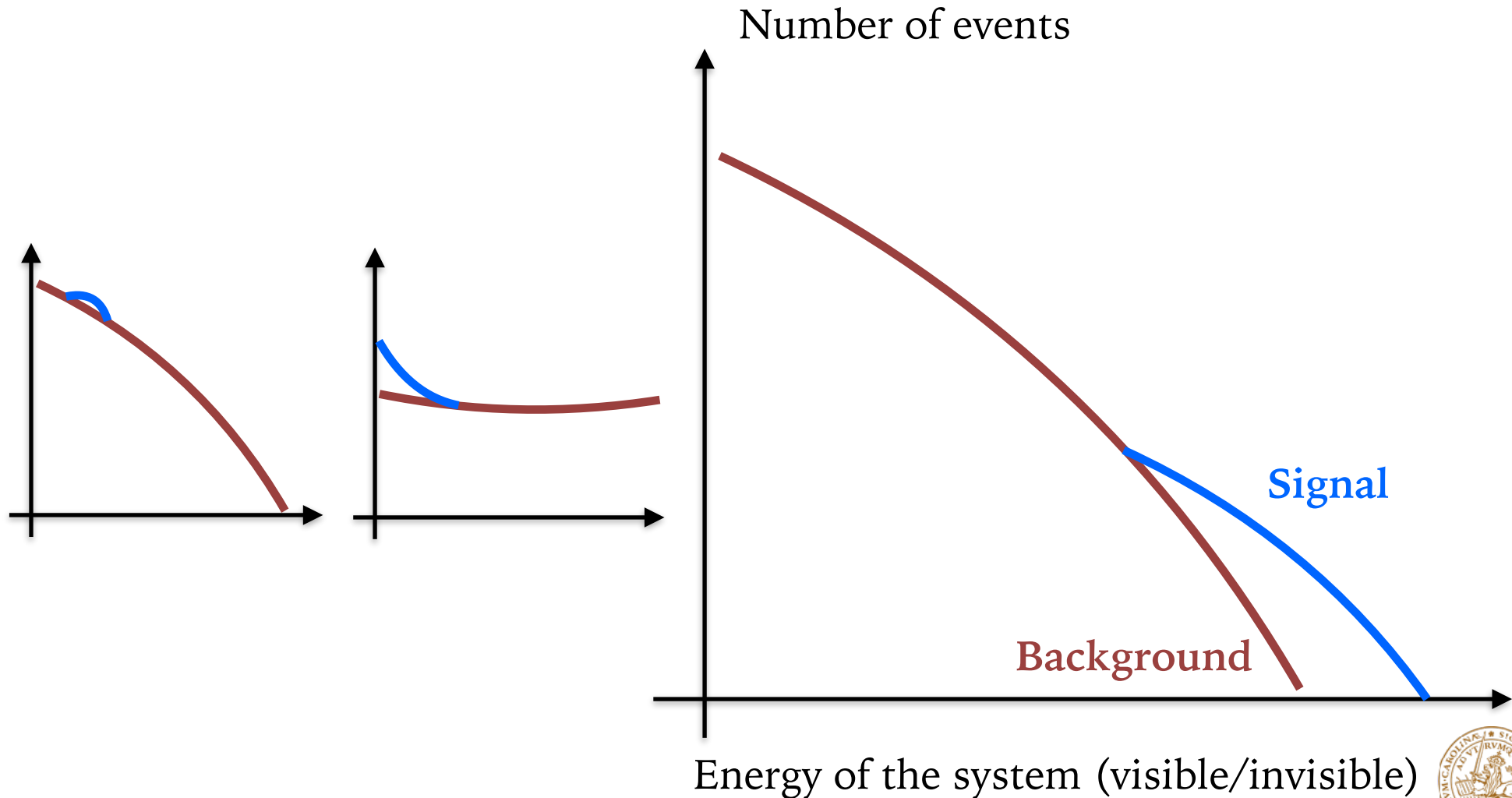


more central events

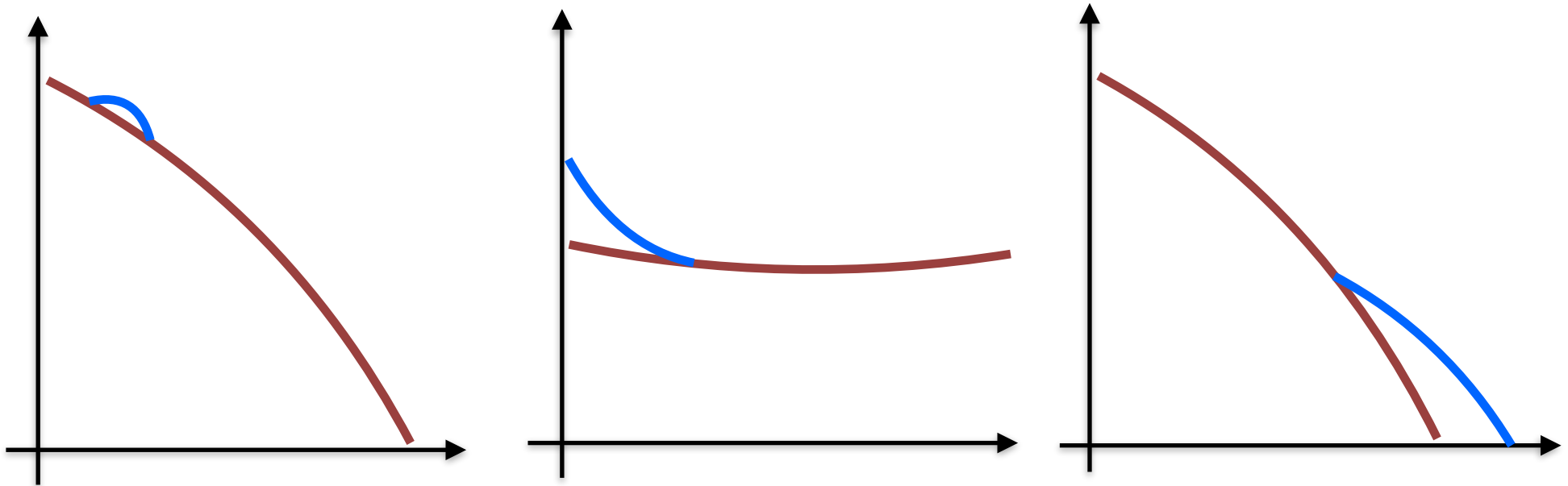
more forward events

How would new phenomena manifest?

New particles and states: larger multiplicity of objects at high masses



How would new phenomena manifest?



These are just **examples** of distributions analysed in ATLAS searches



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Now we are equipped with the tools to discover...

Dark Matter at the Large Hadron Collider and at other experiments







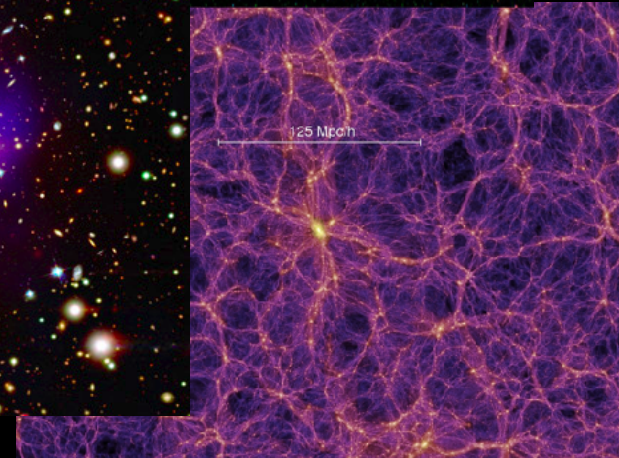
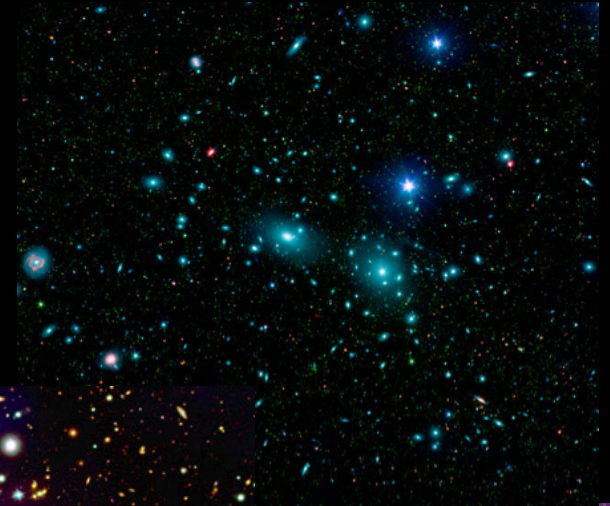
it is dark



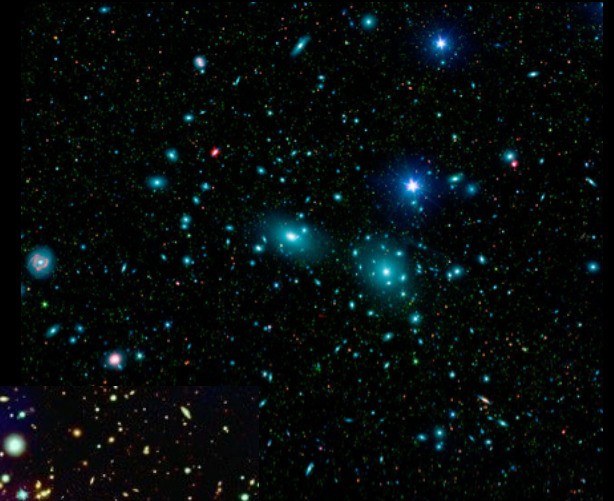
it is dark



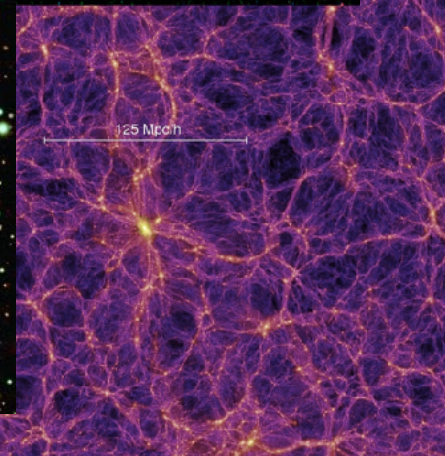
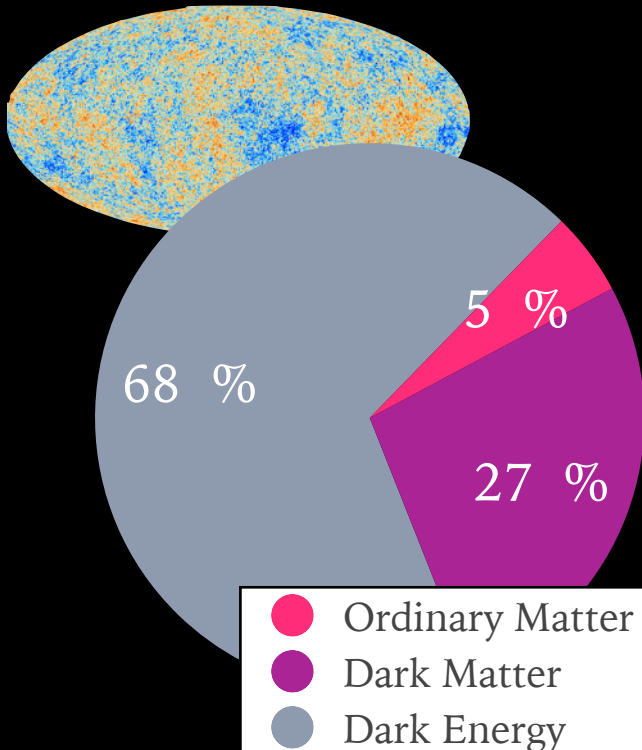
it has mass



it has mass



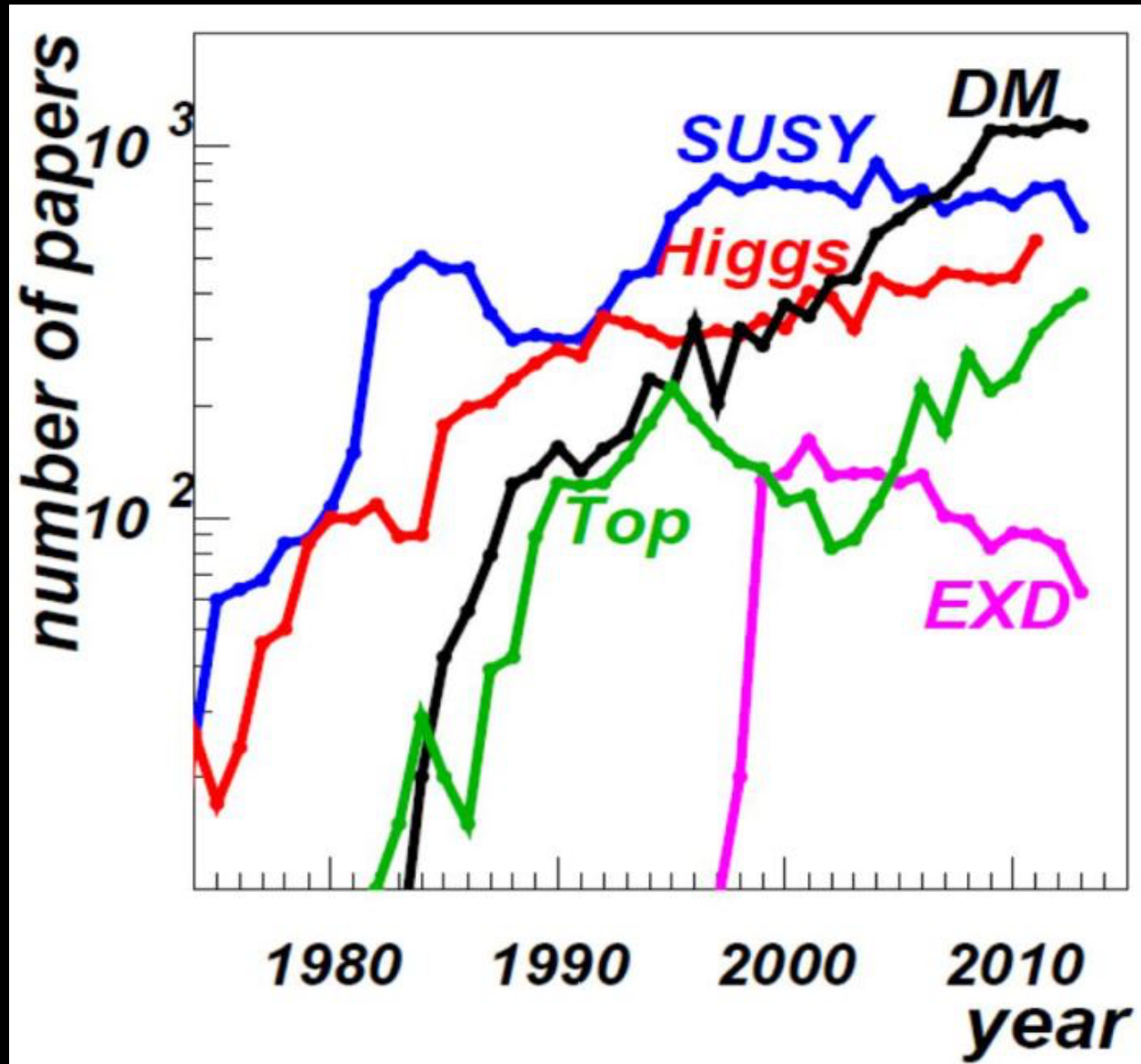
it is dark



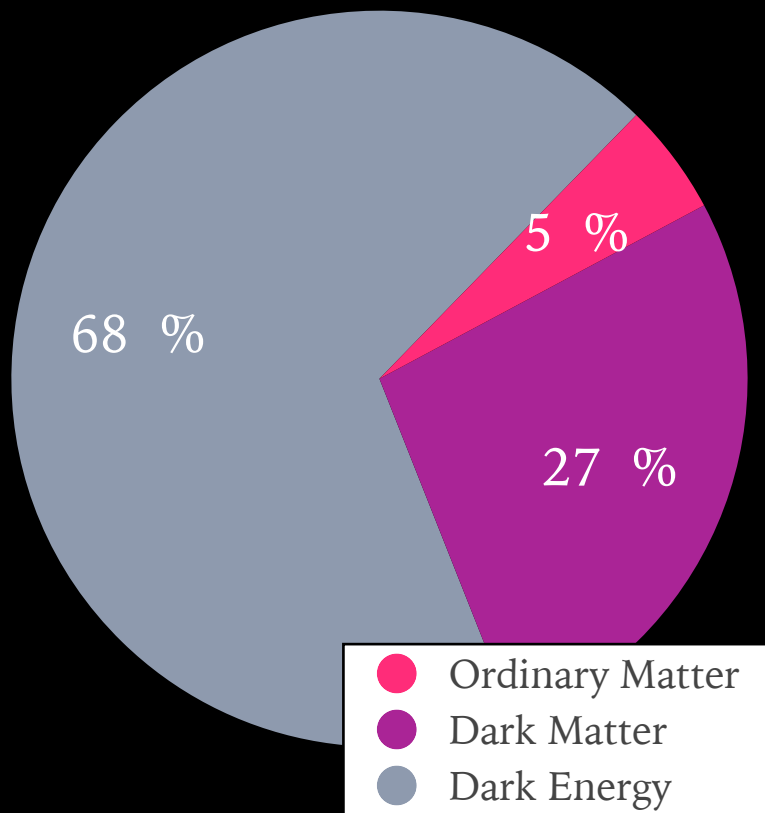
it constitutes
most of **the matter**
in the universe

(either that, or we need to rethink gravity)

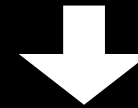
many physicists are talking about it



A. Belyaev



it constitutes
most of **the matter**
in the universe



relic density

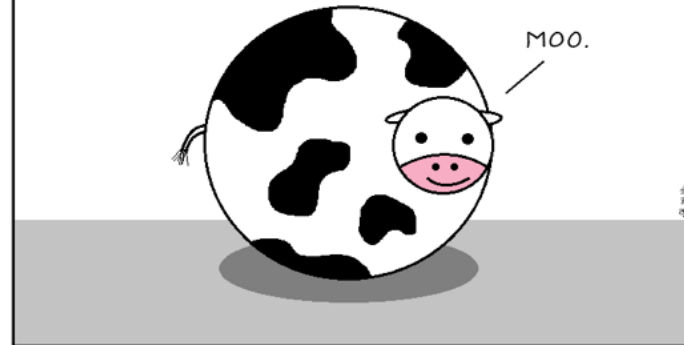
This relic density can be explained with
a new particle

- that interacts only weakly with known matter
 - with mass in the range of current experiments
- (Weakly Interacting Massive Particle)**

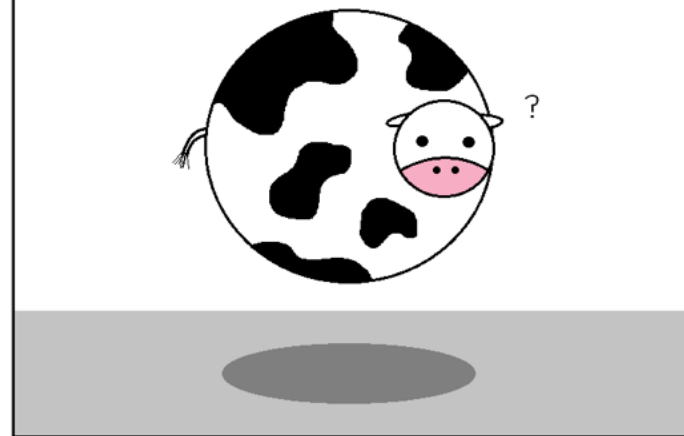
Under these assumptions...

<http://abstrusegoose.com/406>

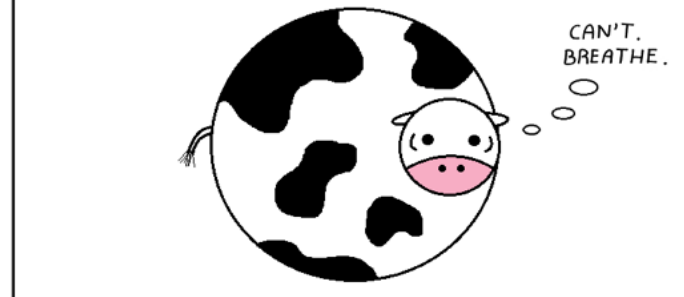
Assume a spherical cow of uniform density.



...while ignoring the effects of gravity.



...in a vacuum.



bastard theoretical physicists

How do you sleep at night?



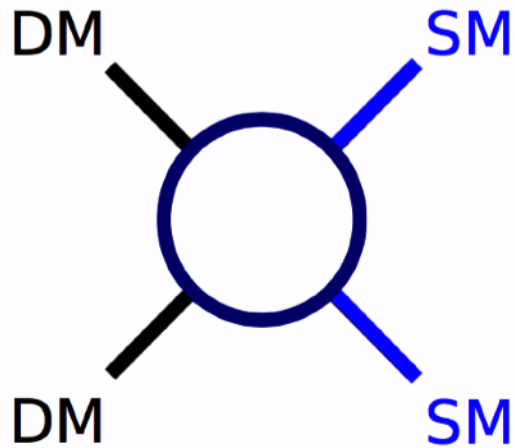
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...we could discover Dark Matter!

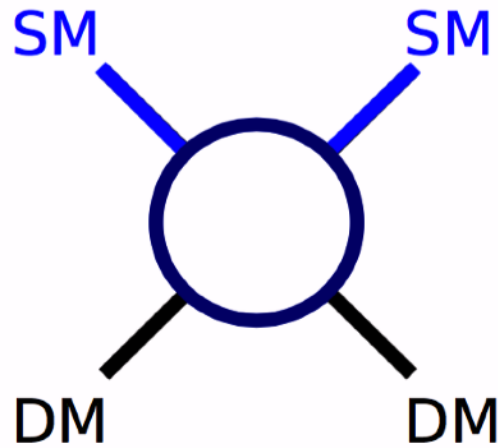
Dark Matter in different experiments

Dark
Matter

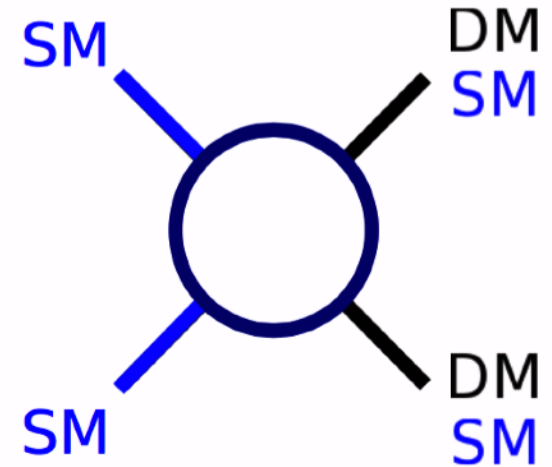
Ordinary
particles



Indirect Detection



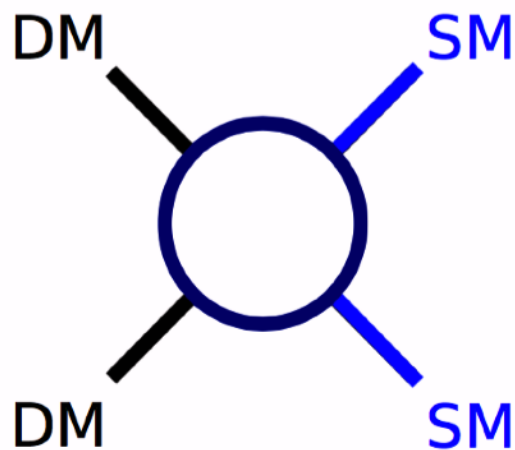
Direct Detection



Particle Colliders

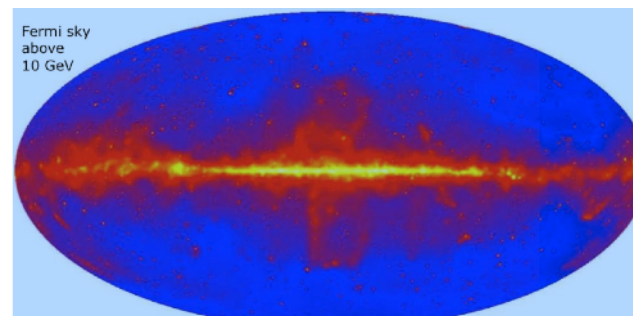
Complementary experimental strategies
All looking for **small signals**
over **large, complex backgrounds**

Indirect Detection: example



Dark Matter annihilates in the GC / dwarf galaxies to a place
photons, which are detected by Fermi, HESS, ...
 some particles an experiment

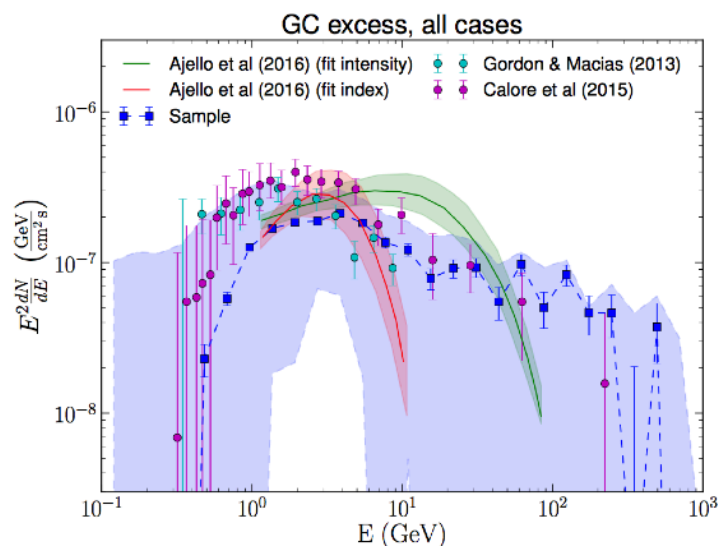
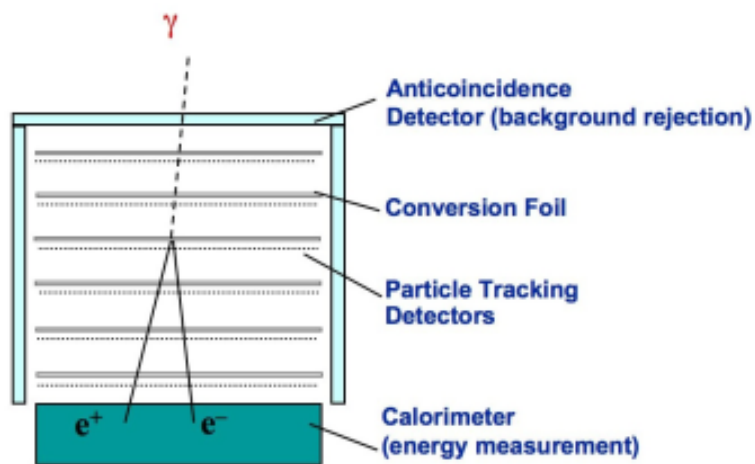
J. Feng



Indirect Detection

Fermi Large Area Telescope

<https://www-glast.stanford.edu/>



<https://arxiv.org/abs/1704.03910>

Also: interesting results from DAMA, AMS

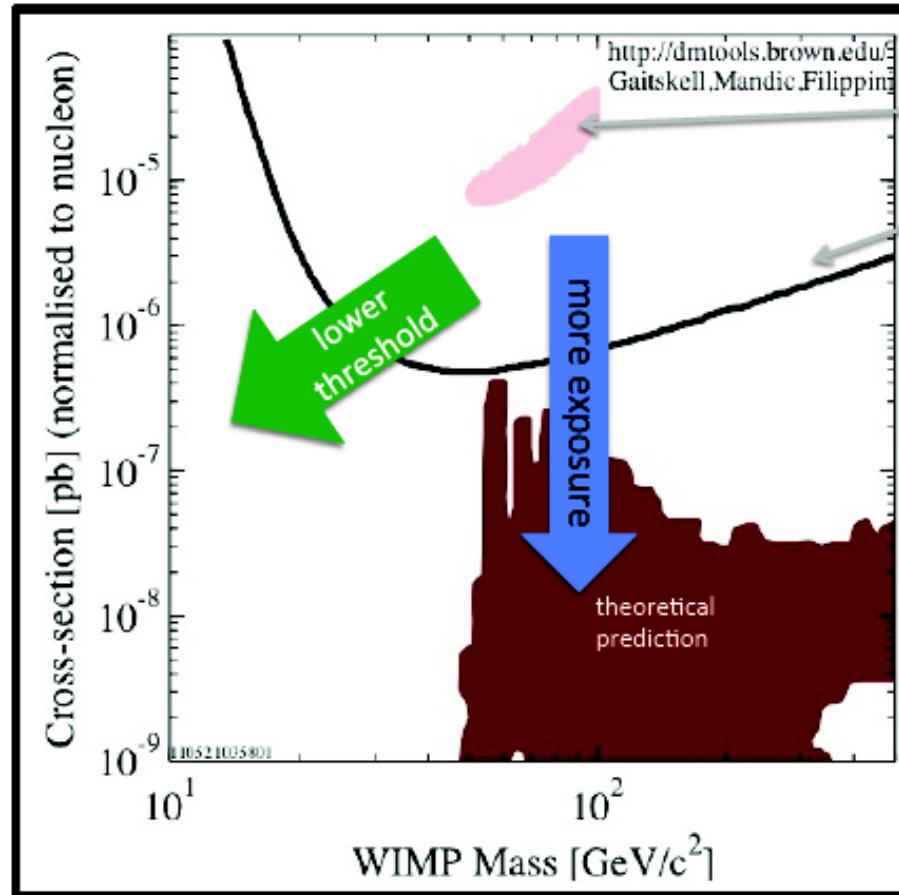
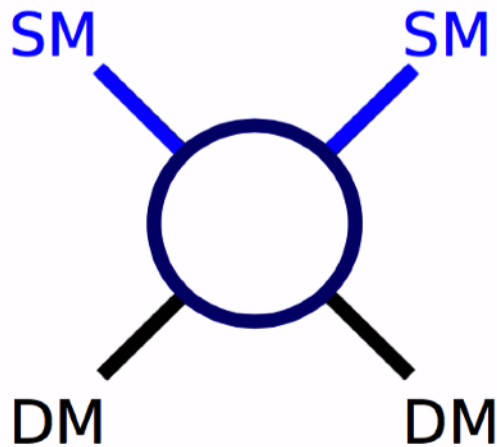


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Direct Detection: examples

We don't know Dark Matter interaction frequency or mass!

Direct Detection



Signal claim

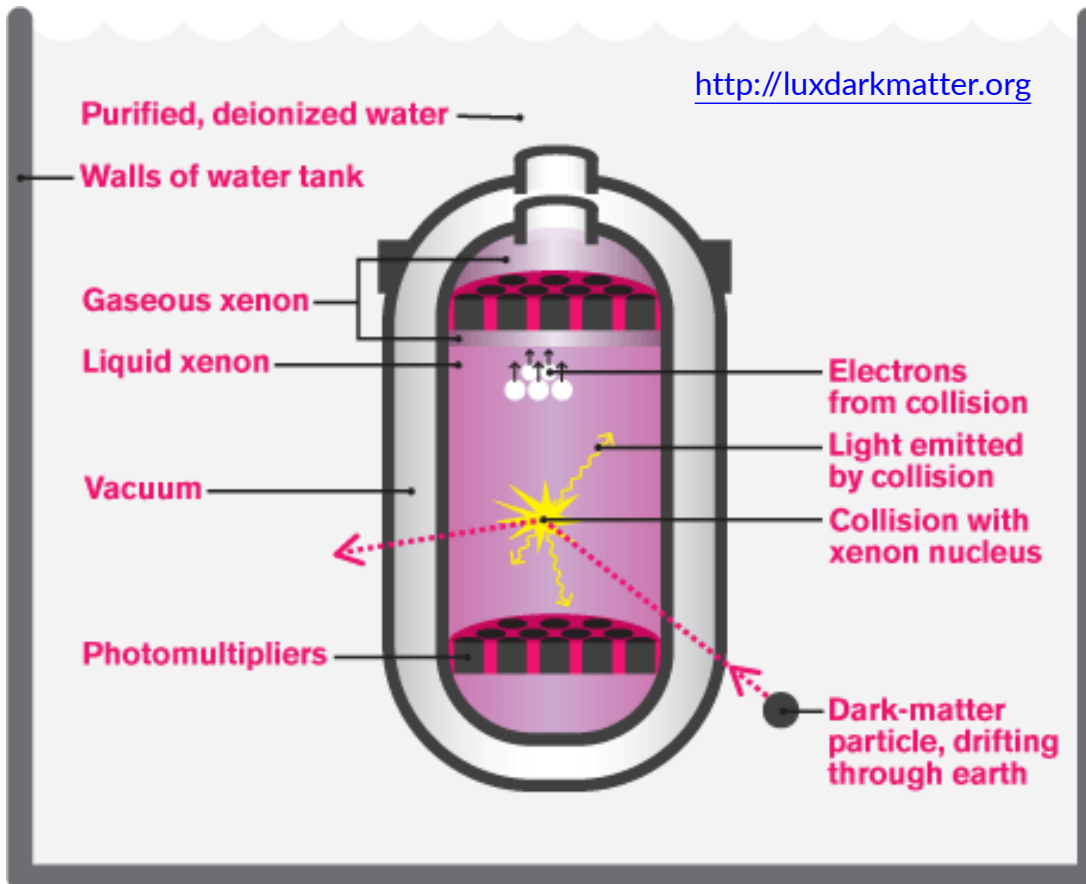
Exclusion limit

Raimund Strauss, MPI Munich

R. Strauss

Direct Detection: examples

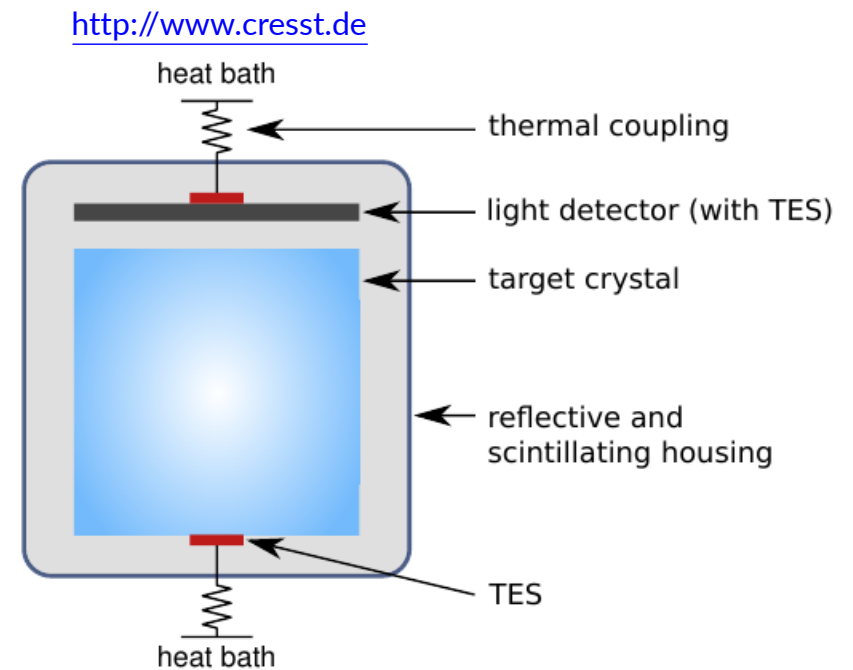
High Dark Matter mass: LUX



Large volume
(order: 10s of meters)

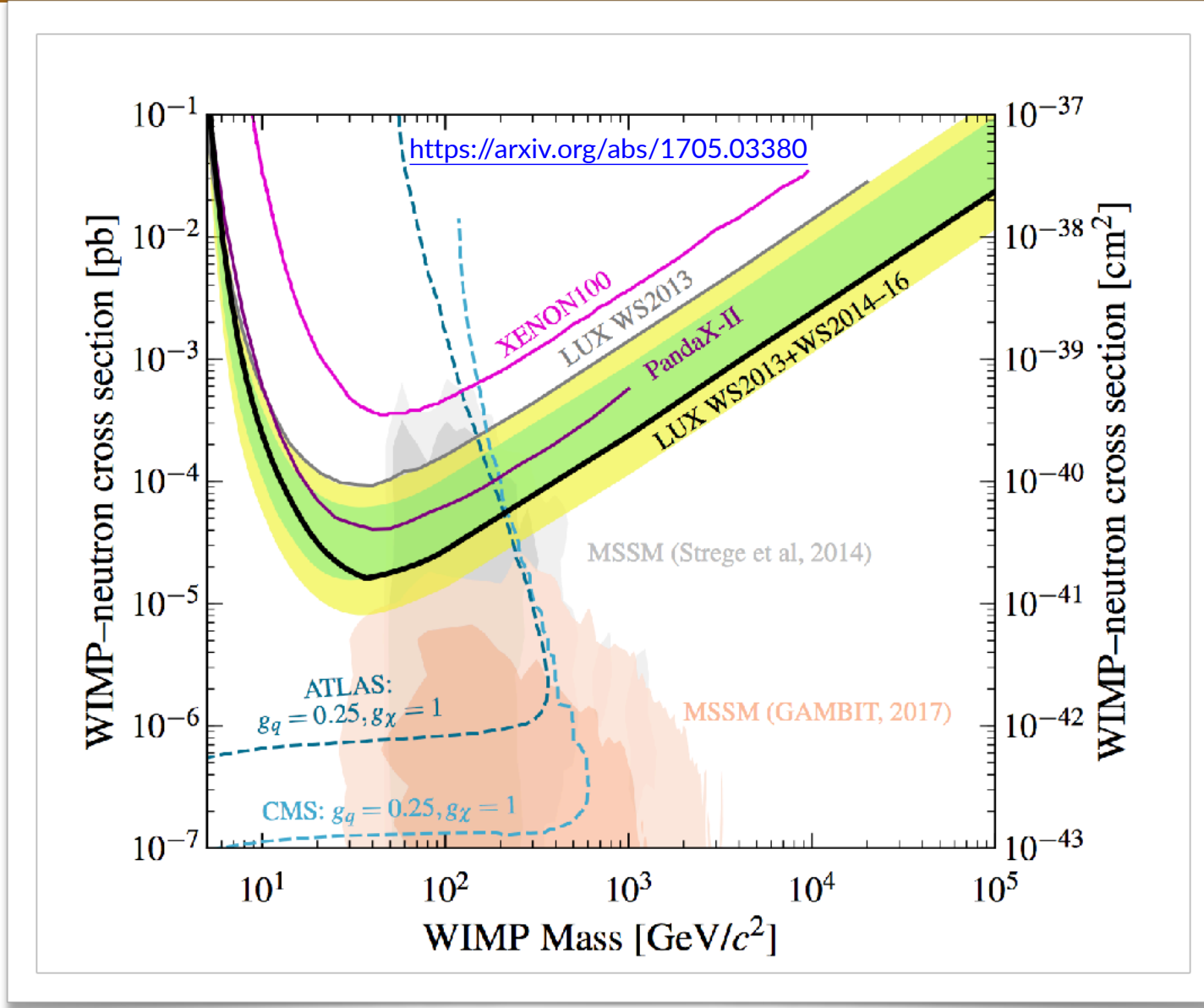
LUX detector

Low Dark Matter mass: CRESST

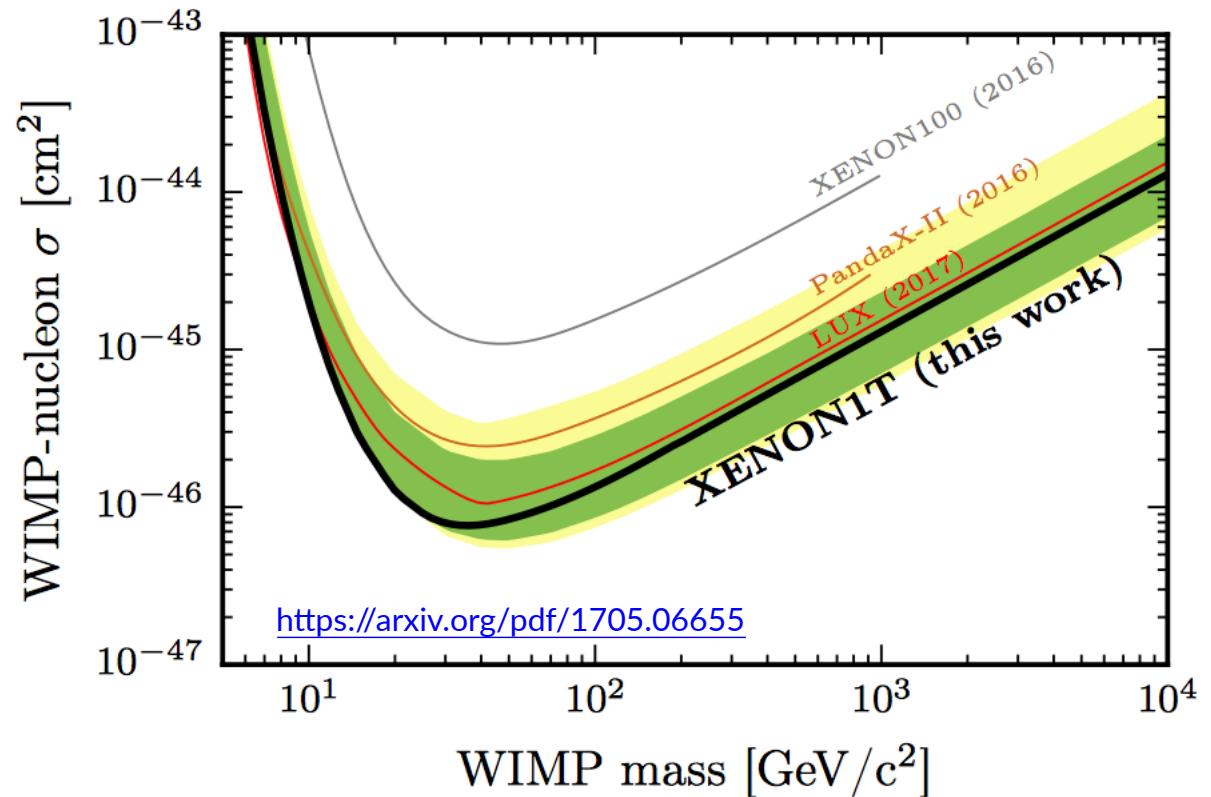
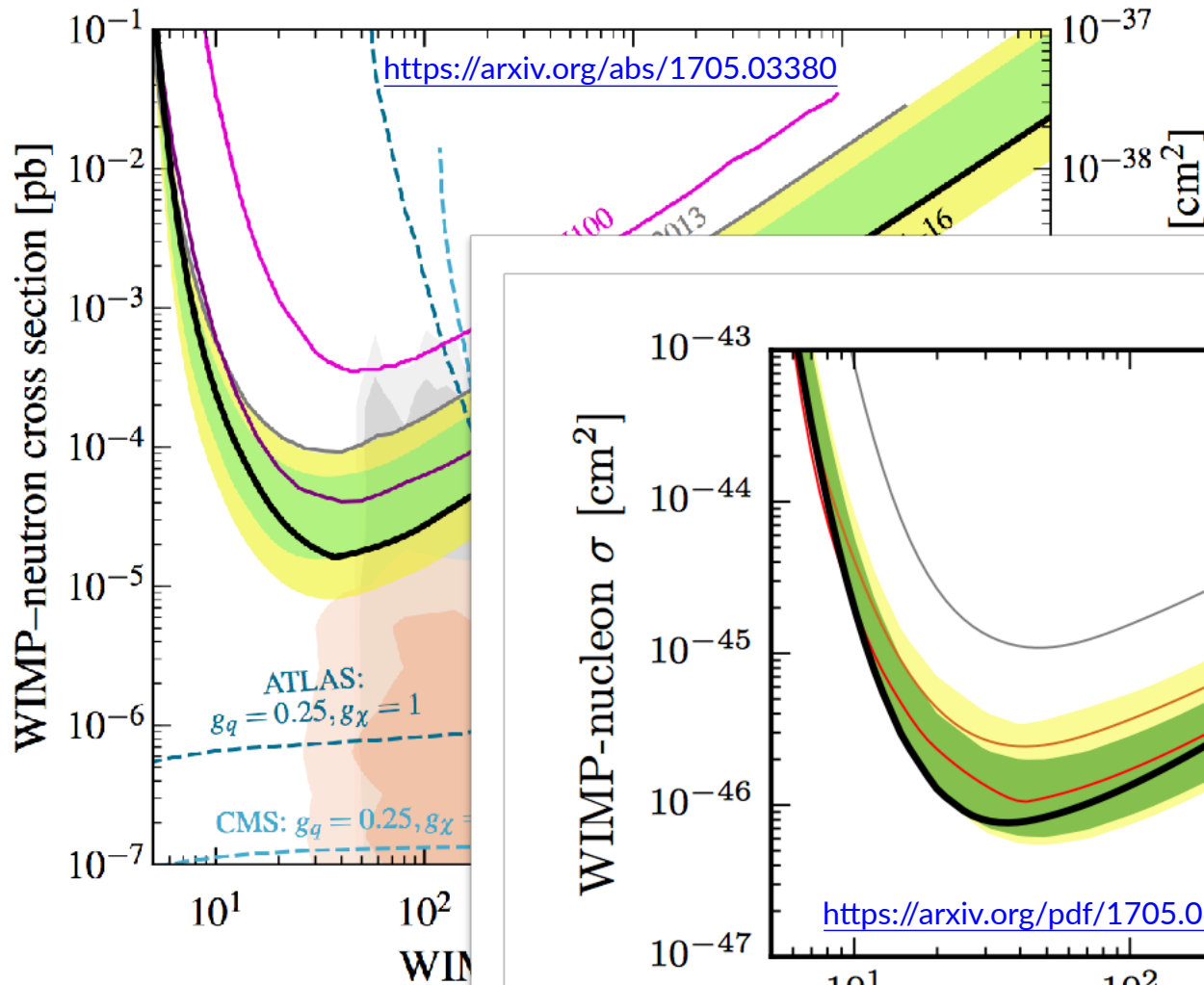


Very sensitive, smaller volume
(order: 10s of centimeters)

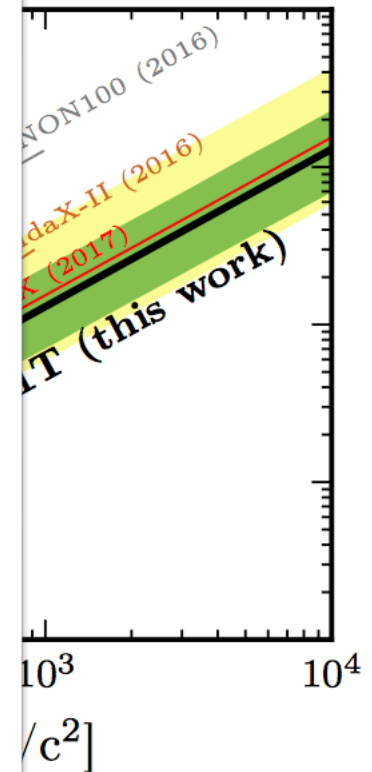
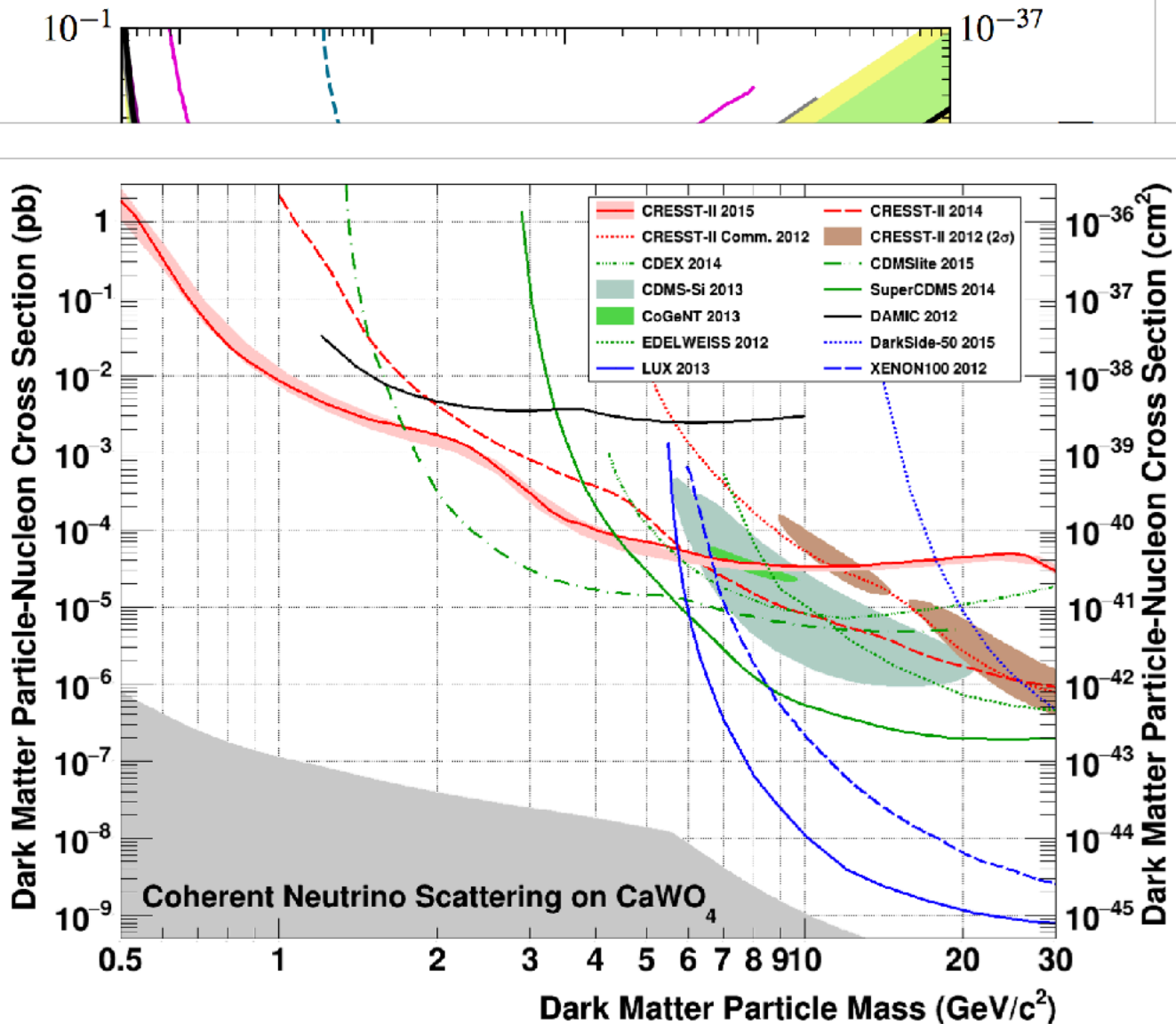
Direct Detection: example results



Direct Detection: example results

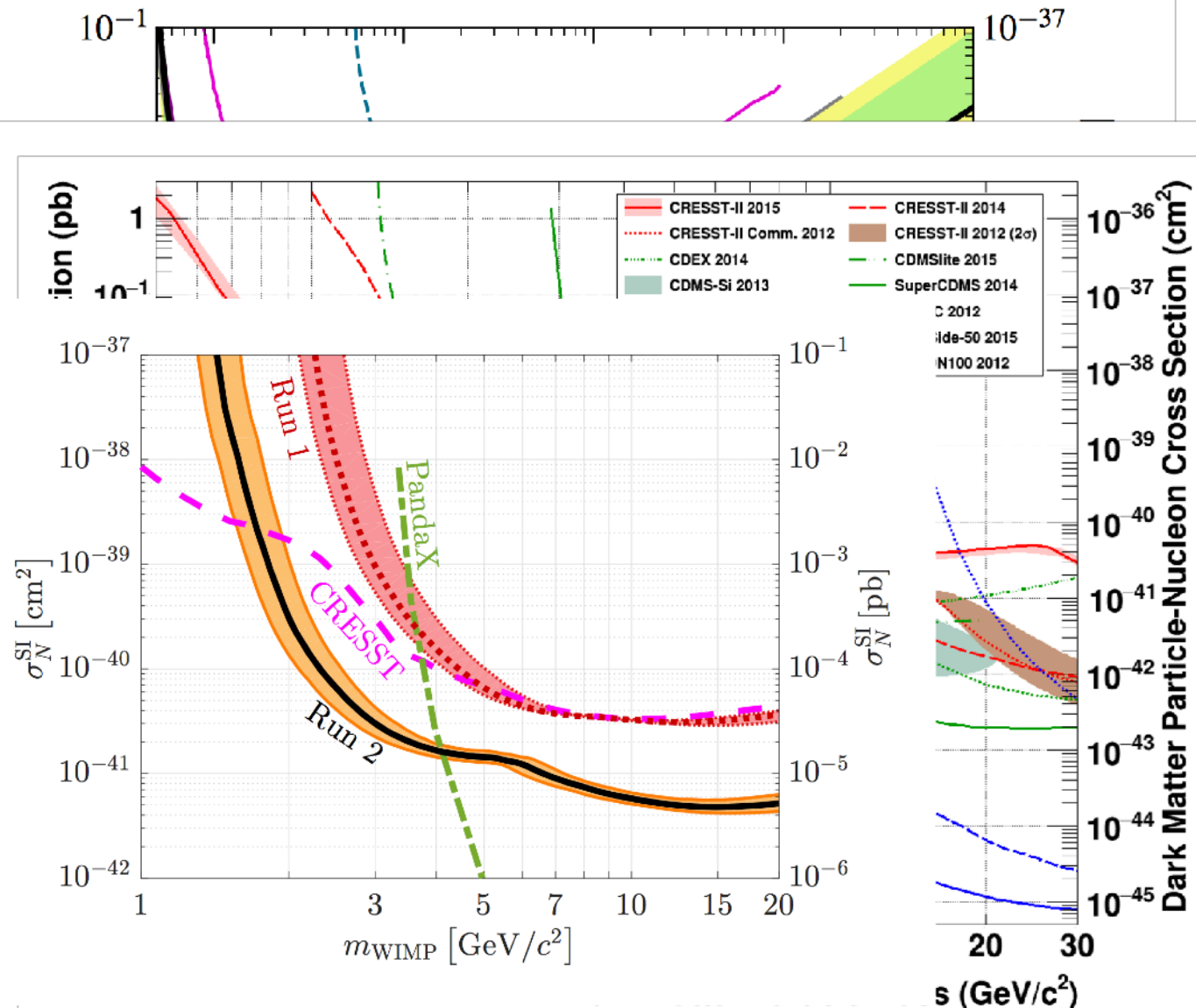


Direct Detection: example results



<http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/718/4/042044>

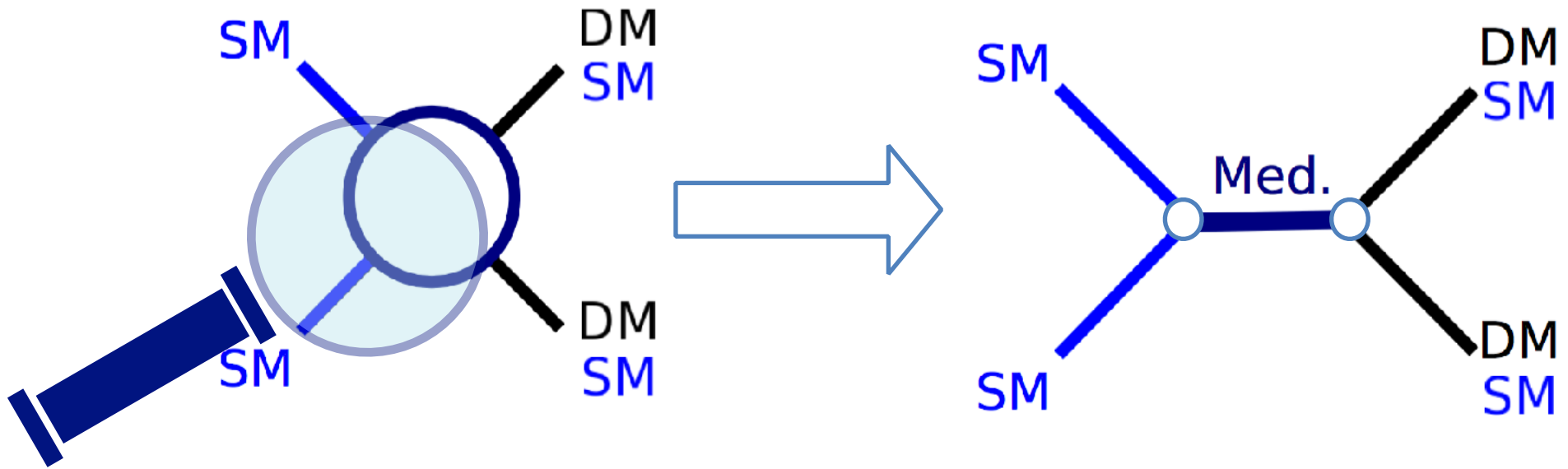
Direct Detection: example results



<https://arxiv.org/abs/1707.01632>

Dark Matter mediators at the LHC

If there's a force there's a mediator:



Particle Colliders

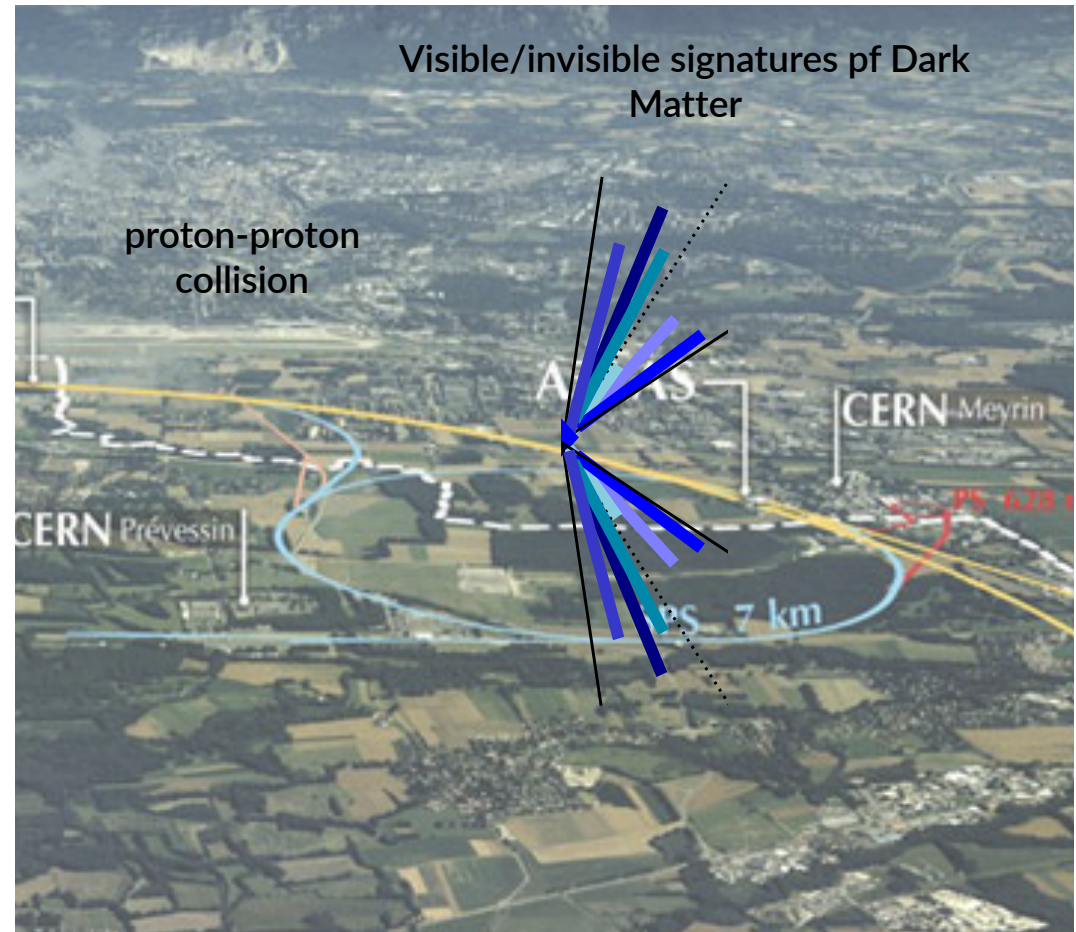
Can look for both invisible and visible decays of the mediator
(this talk: case in which the mediator is a new particle, but it can also be a known particle)

Where to start? Dark Matter Working Group

ATLAS, CMS and theory, within LHC Physics Centre (LPCC)

- **Mandate:**

- Define guidelines and recommendations for the benchmark models, interpretation and characterisation for **broad and systematic DM searches at the LHC**
 - Example: agree on classes of benchmark models used for experimental searches
 - Example: improve tools available to the experiments, such as higher-precision calculations of signals/backgrounds
- **Connect with broader DM community** towards comprehensive understanding of viable dark matter models



Dark Matter Benchmark Models for Early LHC Run-2 Searches: Report of the ATLAS/CMS Dark Matter Forum

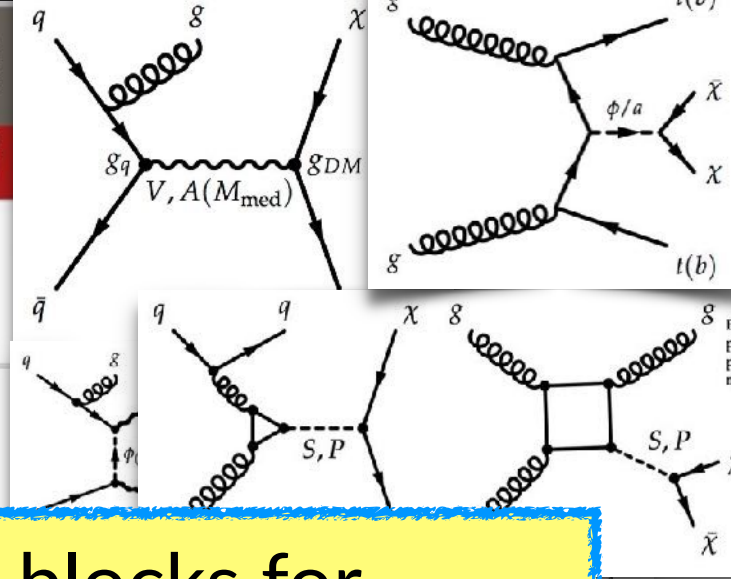
Daniel Abercrombie, Nural Akchurin, Ece Akilli, Juan Alcaraz Maestre, Brandon Allen, Barbara Alvarez Gonzalez, Jeremy Andrea, Alexandre Arbey, Georges Azuelos, Becham, Buchmue, Cacciapa, Gomez C, Cowden, Roeck, A, Caterina, Fischer, I

Download:

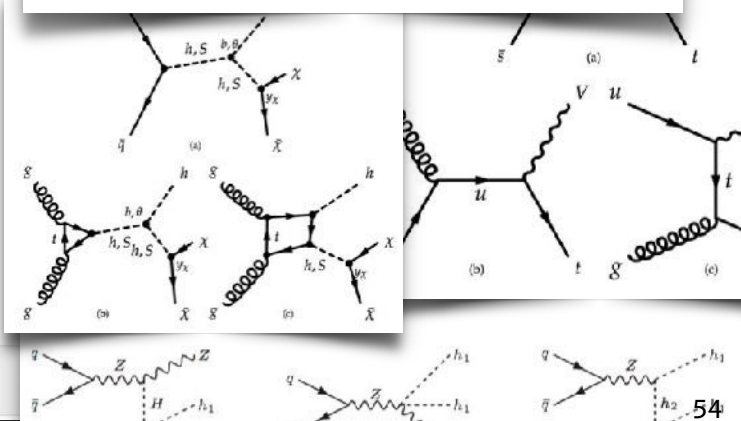
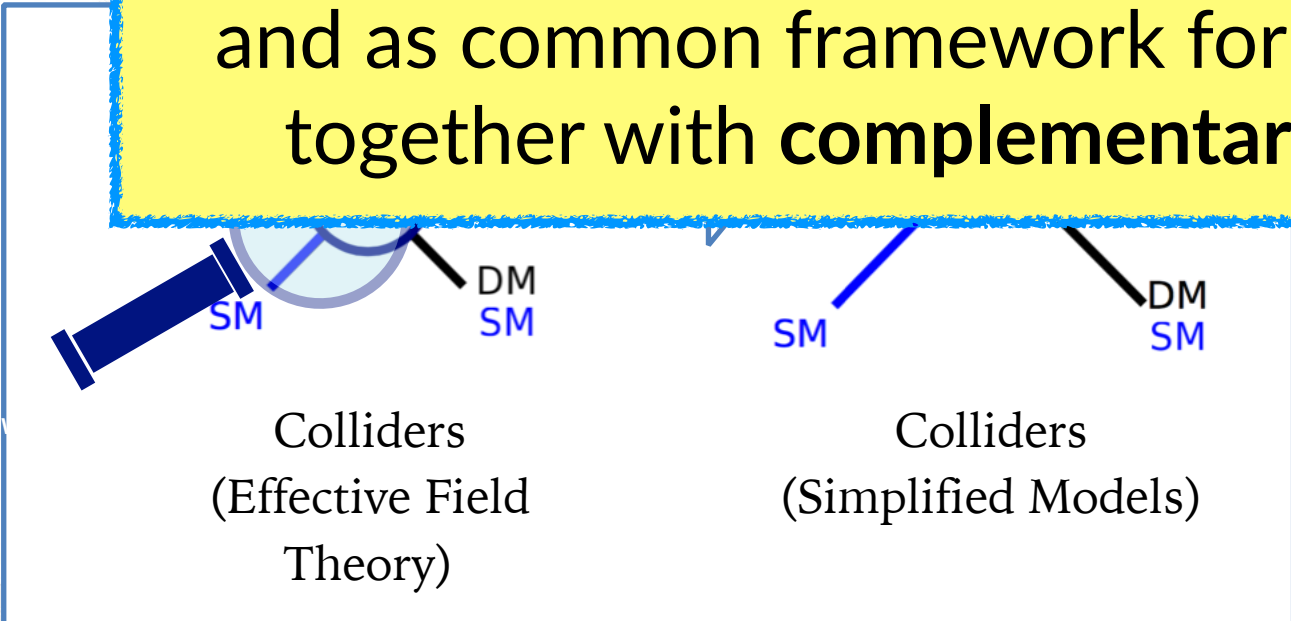
- PDF
- Other formats (license)

Current browse context: **hep-ex**

< prev | next >
new | recent | 1507



Simplified models as building blocks for **experimentalists** (designing and performing searches) and **theorists** (building new theories, reinterpreting searches) and as common framework for reinterpretation together with **complementary experiments**





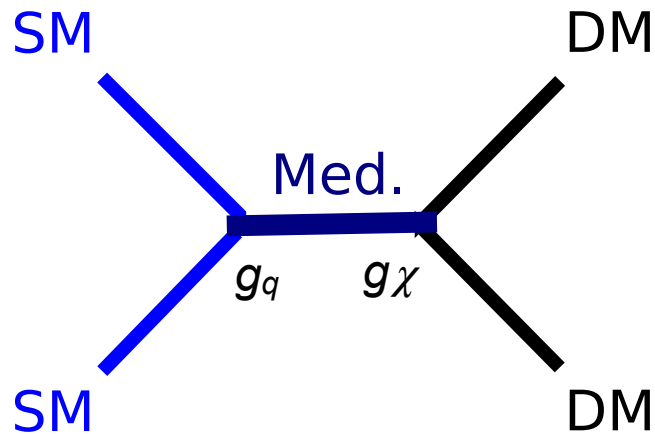
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Searching for Dark Matter (mediators) at the Large Hadron Collider



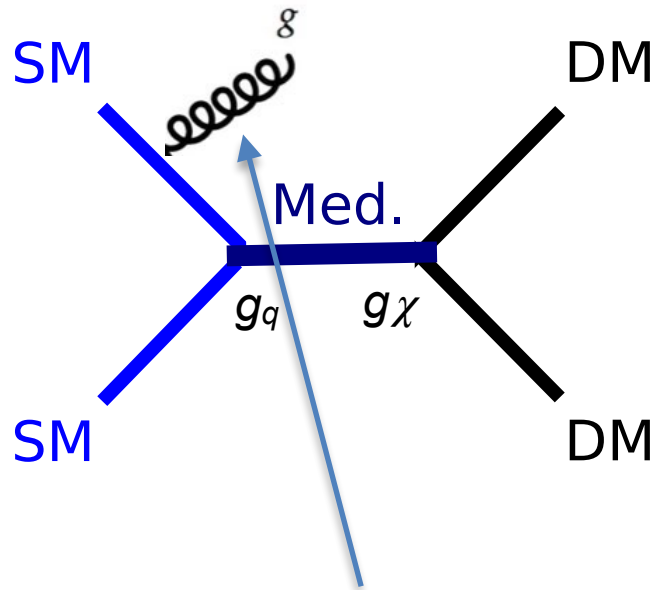
Looking for Dark Matter at the LHC

WIMPs are invisible to detectors

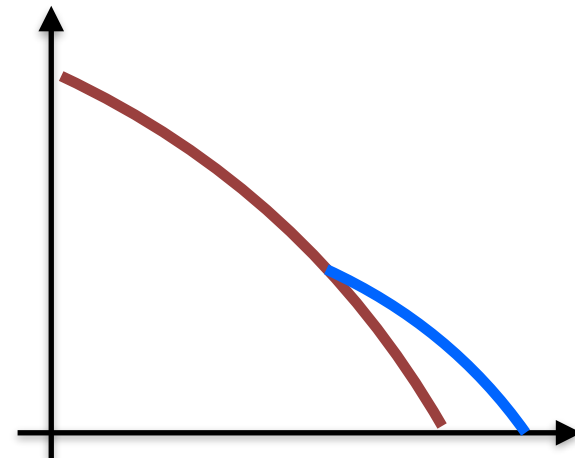
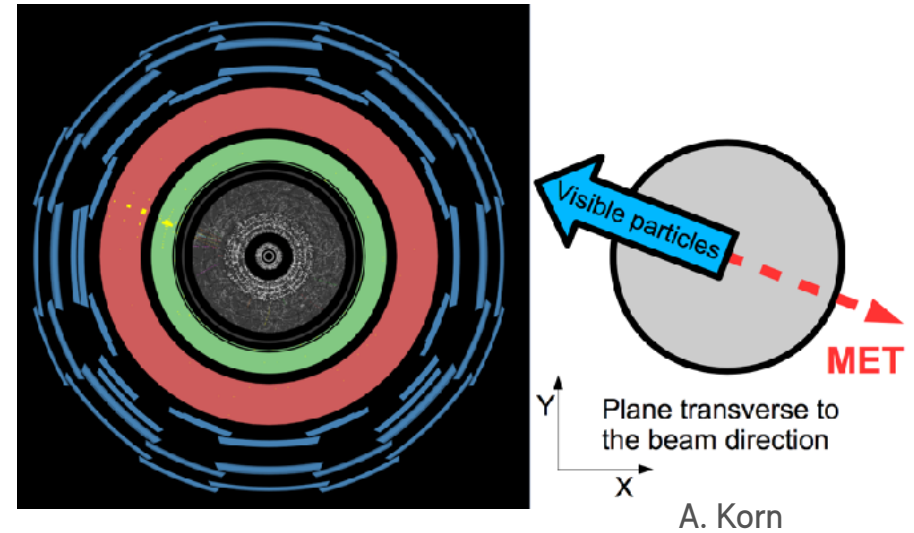


Looking for invisible Dark Matter at the LHC

Signature of Dark Matter:
missing transverse momentum

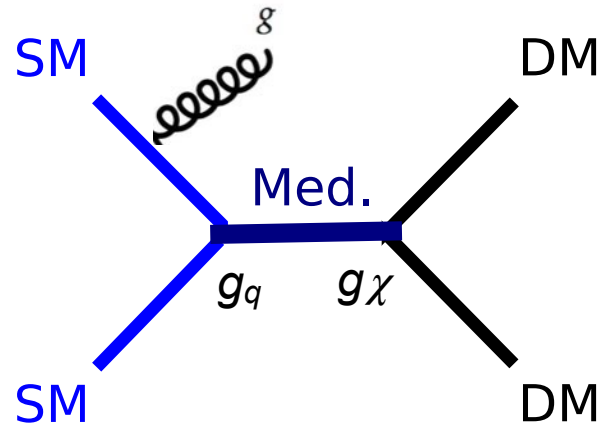


Invisible WIMPs:
Initial state radiation
makes them visible



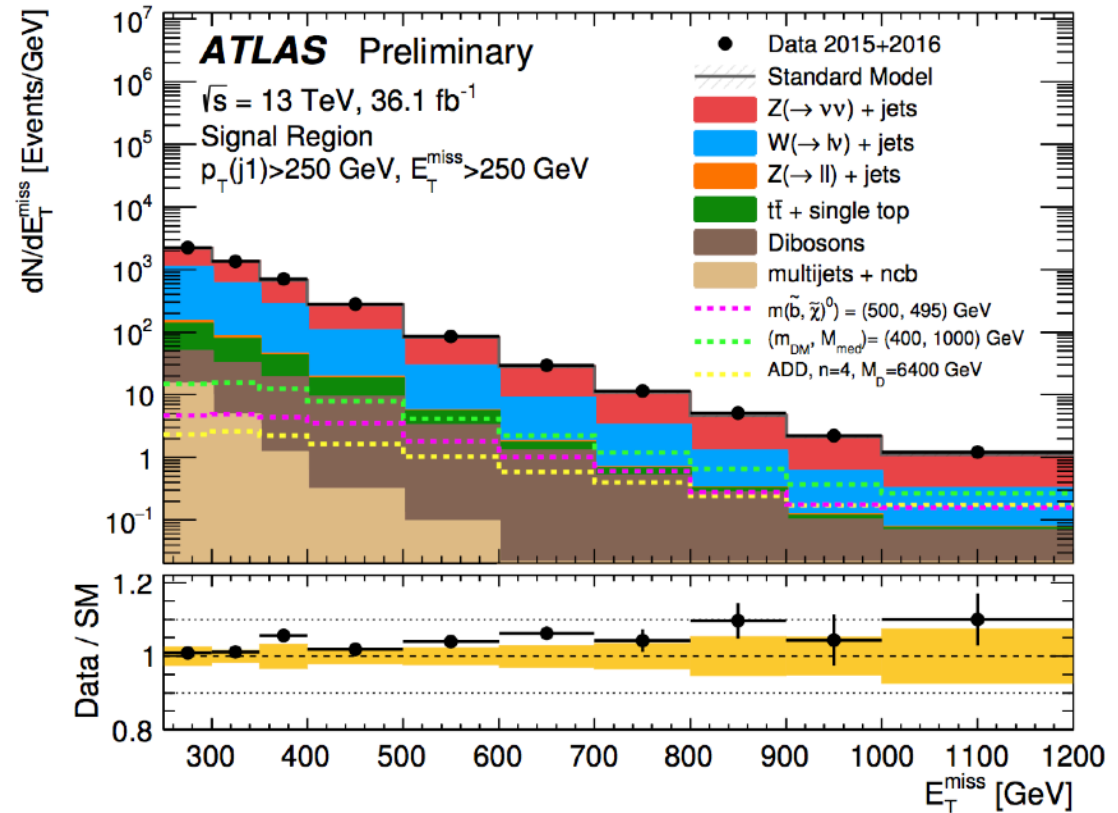
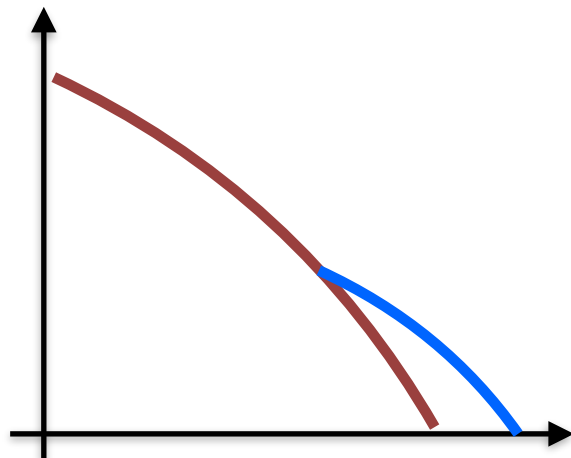
Excess of missing transverse momentum

Latest “monojet” result from ATLAS



ATLAS-CONF-2017-060

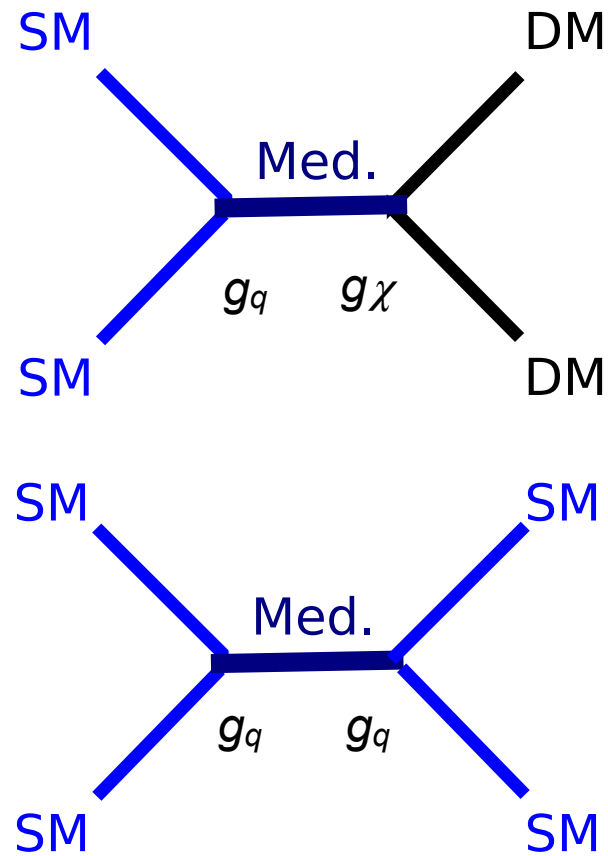
Signature of Dark Matter:
missing transverse momentum



No signals of Dark Matter

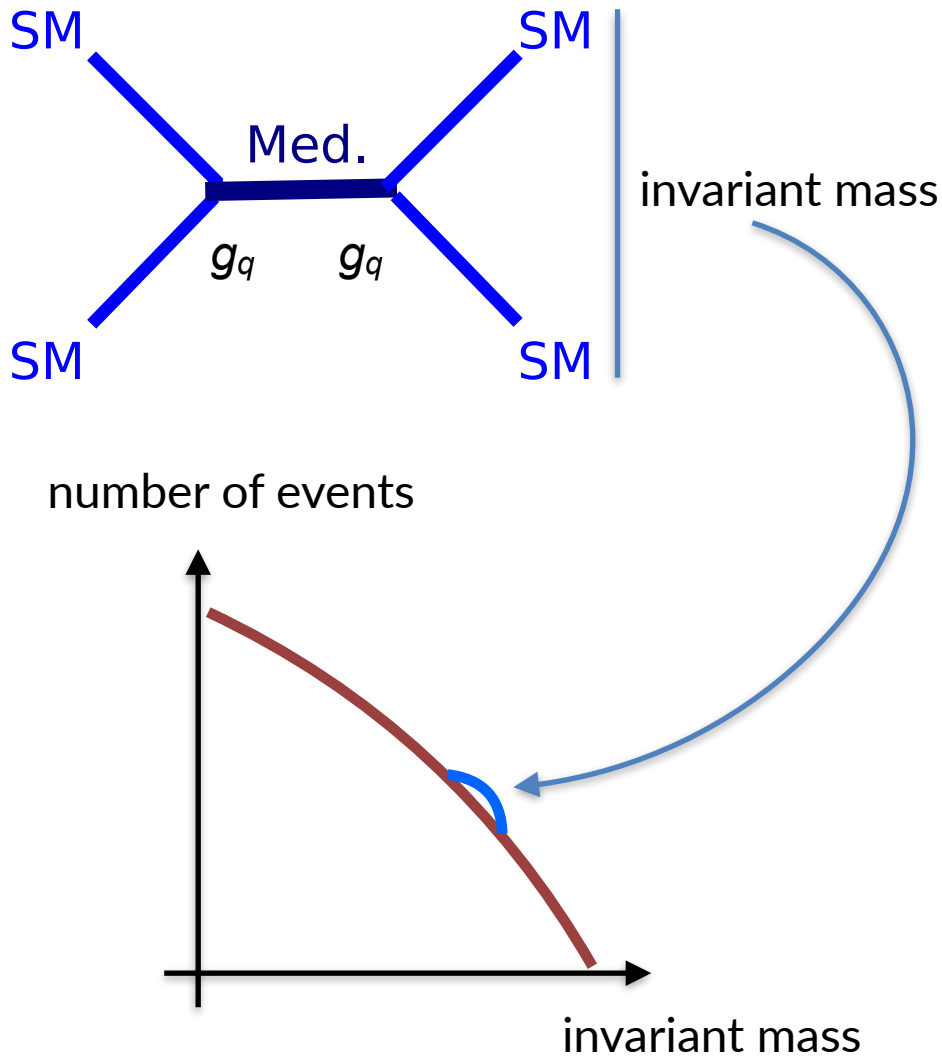
Can also use other radiated objects:
photon, W, Z, Higgs

Searches for DM mediators



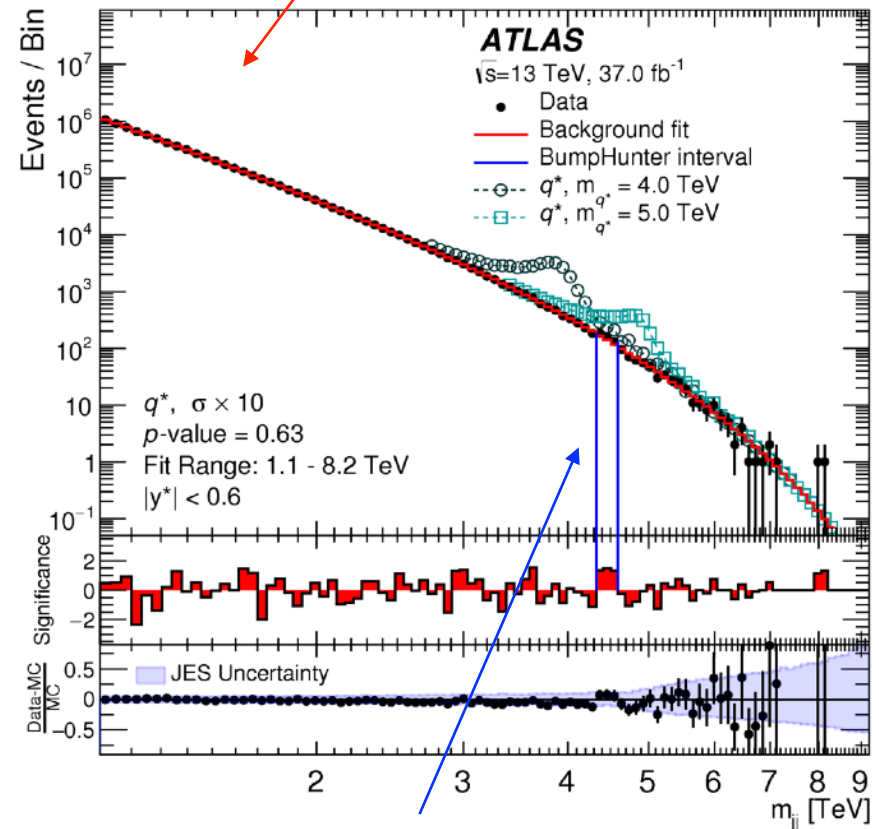
Look for an inevitable LHC physics process: **di-jet resonances**

Anatomy of a *bump-hunt*



Data-driven background fit
 $f(z) = p_1(1 - z)^{p_2} z^{p_3+p_4} \log z$

arXiv: highmassdijets

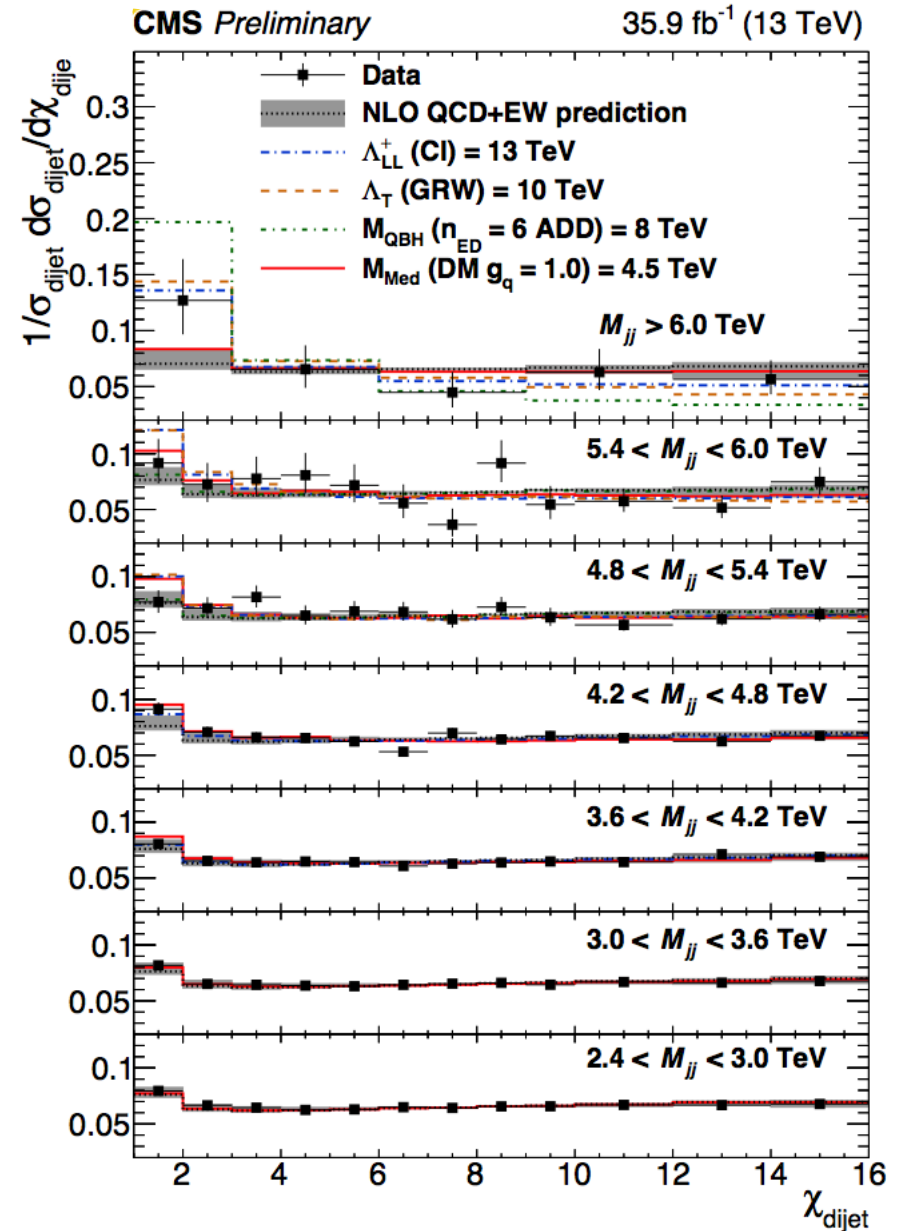
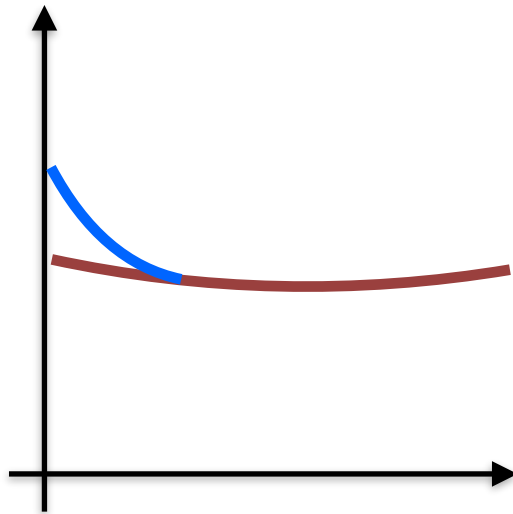


Most discrepant region

No signals of Dark Matter mediators
 (or other resonances)

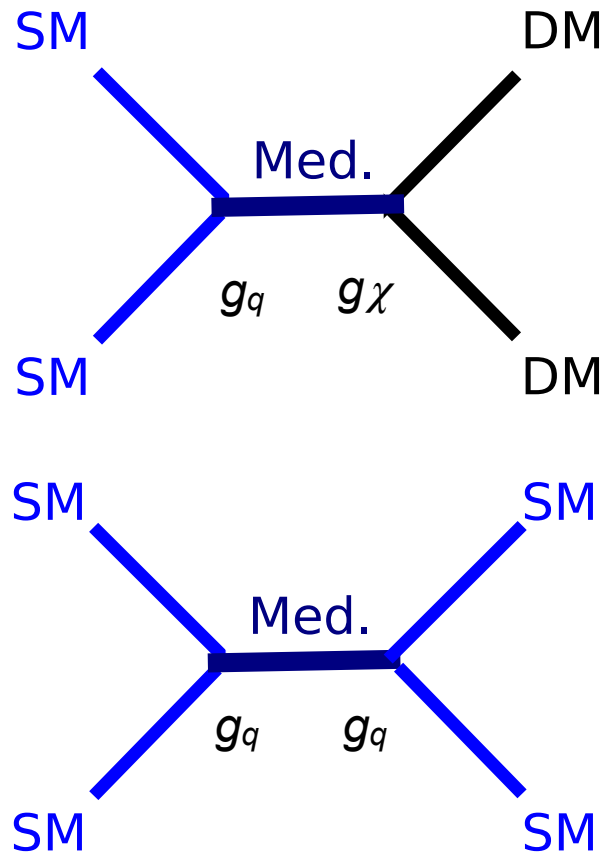
Wide mediators: angular distributions

If the mediator is wide,
 a fit is not effective
 → use dijet scattering angle
 to discriminate signal/background

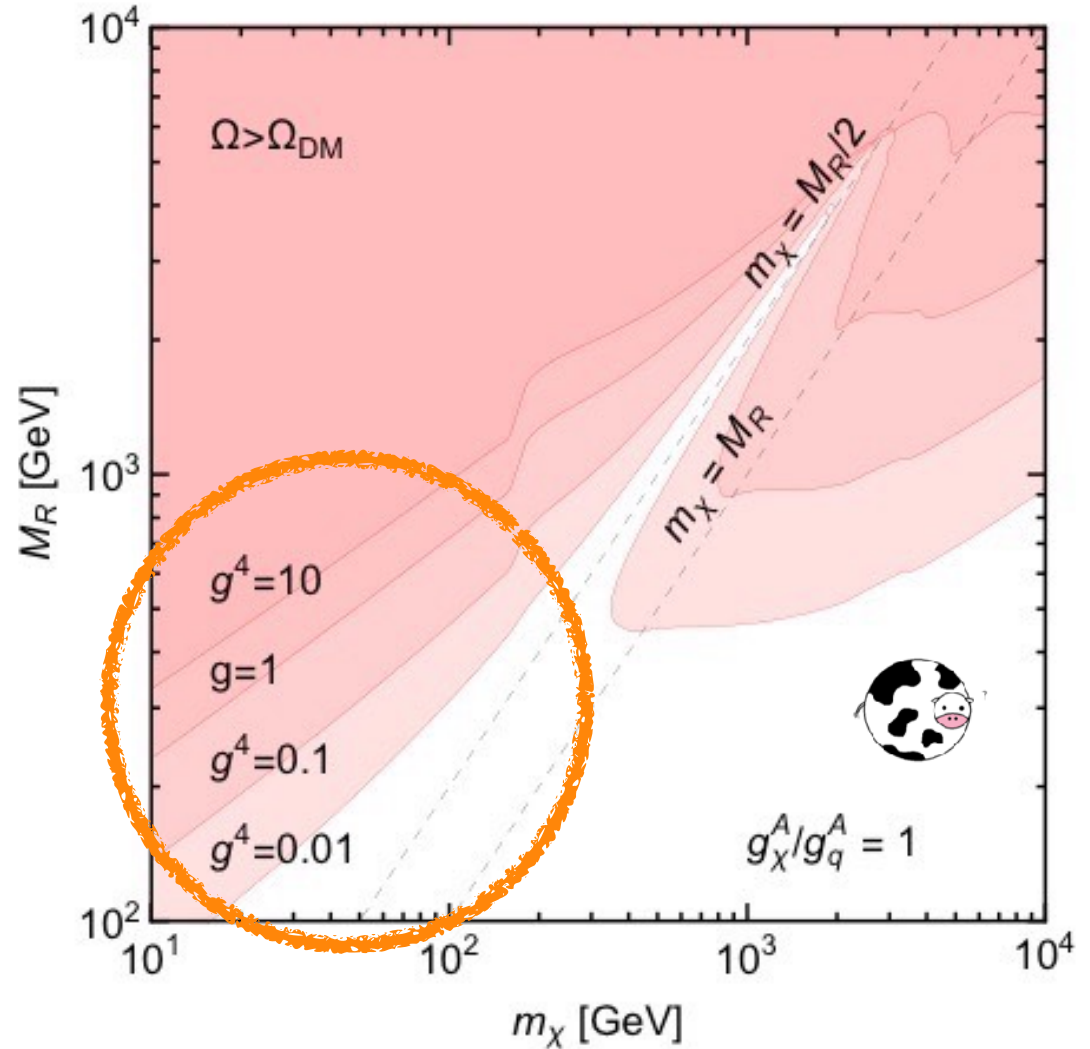


No signals of Dark Matter mediators

Visible low mass DM mediators: interesting!



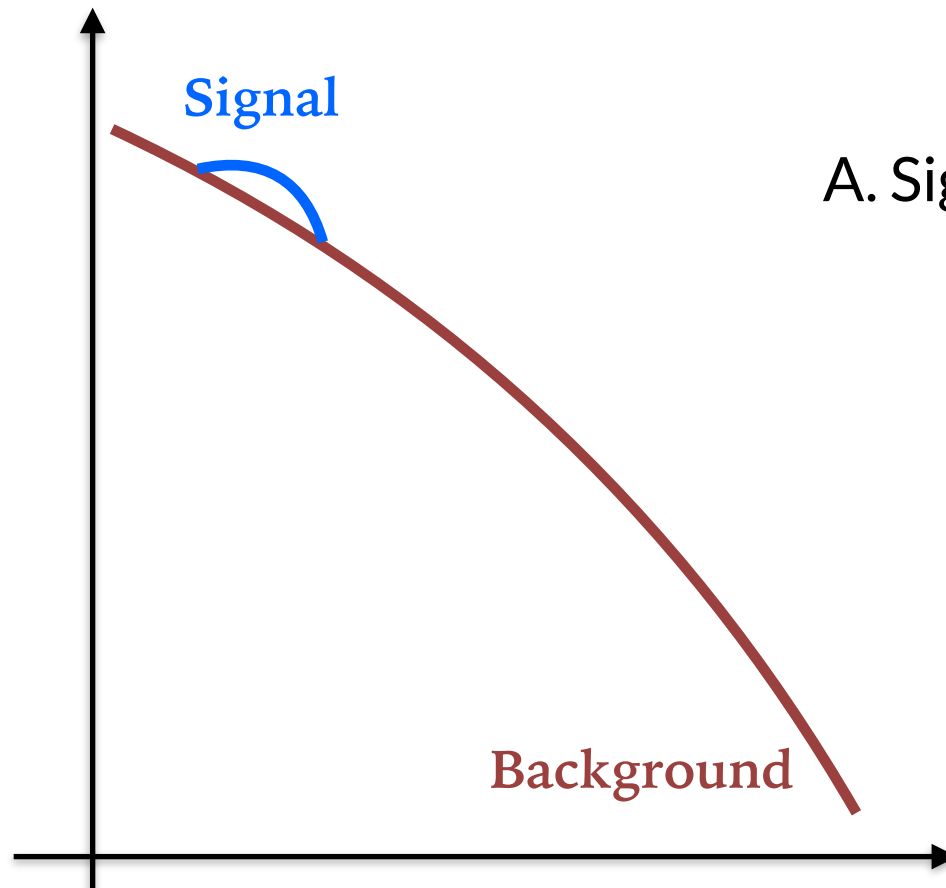
$$g \equiv (g_q^A g_\chi^A)^{1/2}$$



Signals and backgrounds with jets

Main challenge for jet searches: large backgrounds,
impossible to store all data

Number of events



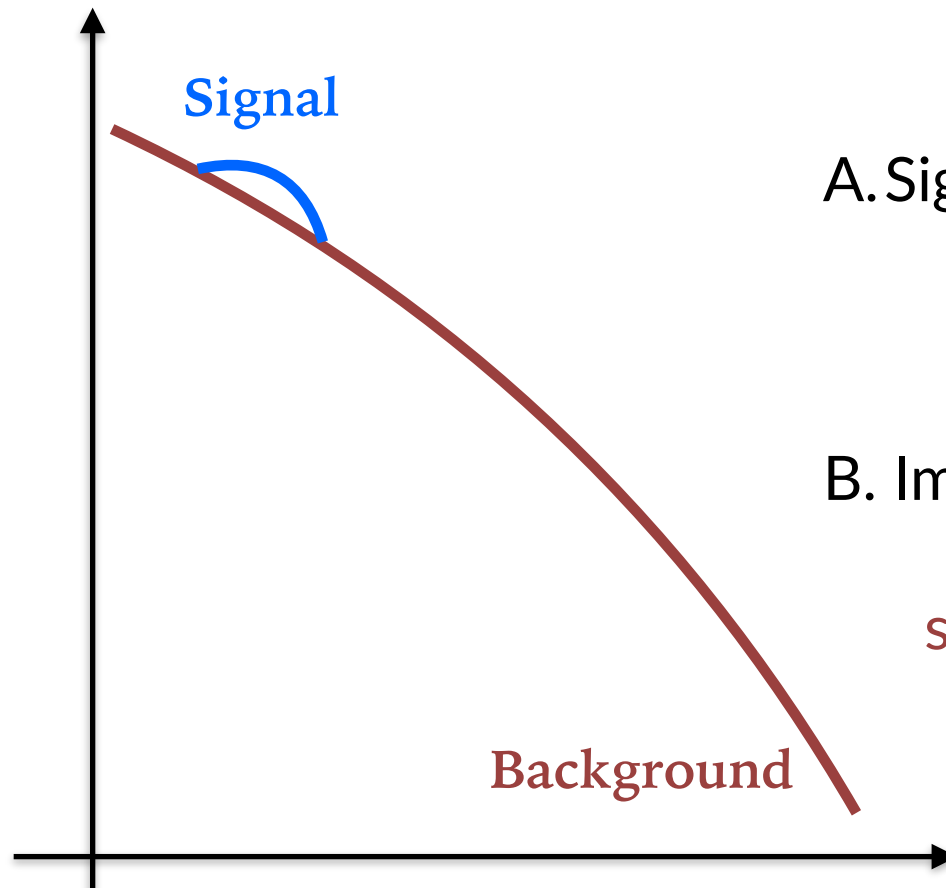
A. Signal overwhelmed by background
if no discriminating power
poor sensitivity to new physics!

Mass of di-jet system
(\sim new particle mass)

Signals and backgrounds with jets

Main challenge for jet searches: large backgrounds,
impossible to store all data

Number of events

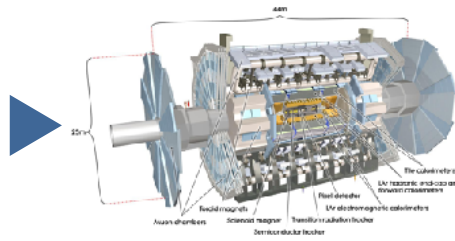
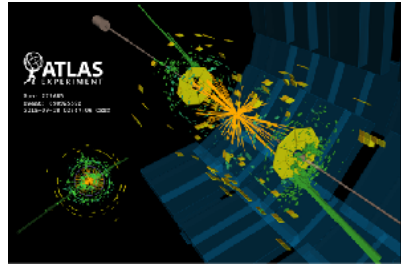


A. Signal overwhelmed by background:
if no discriminating power
poor sensitivity to new physics!

B. Impossible to record all events fully:
(ATLAS trigger system needed)
statistical error harms sensitivity!

Mass of di-jet system
(\sim new particle mass)

Data taking in ATLAS



Event selection
(trigger)

Object
reconstruction
and calibration

Data analysis

Computing resources are essential for the full data taking chain

Trigger and data acquisition: select interesting events

First step: **fast hardware selection (Level 1)**

data taking rate: 100 kHz

Second step: **computer farm (High-Level Trigger)**

data taking rate: 1000 Hz

Trigger Level Analysis technique (TLA)

(CMS: Data Scouting, LHCb: Turbo Stream)

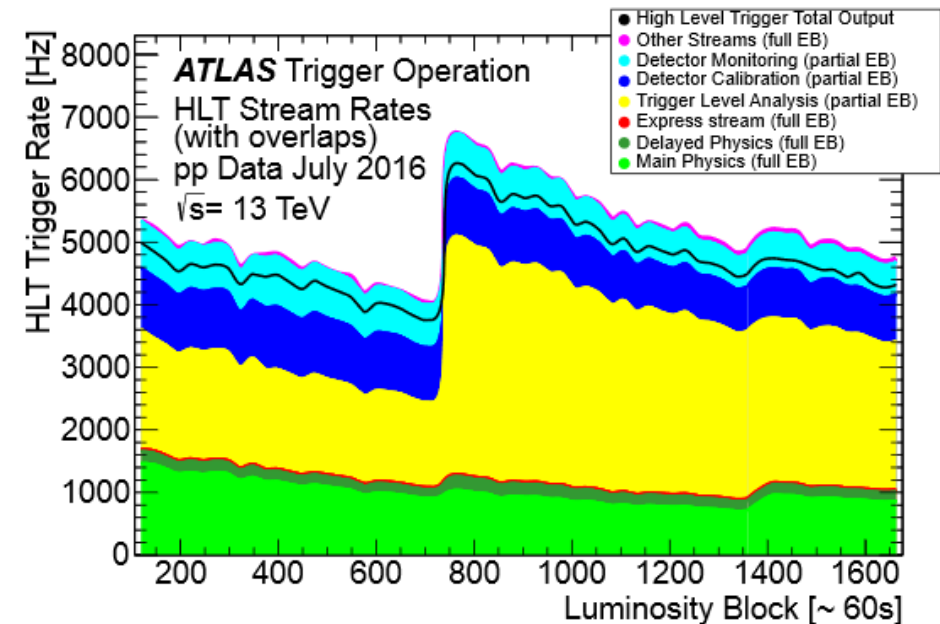
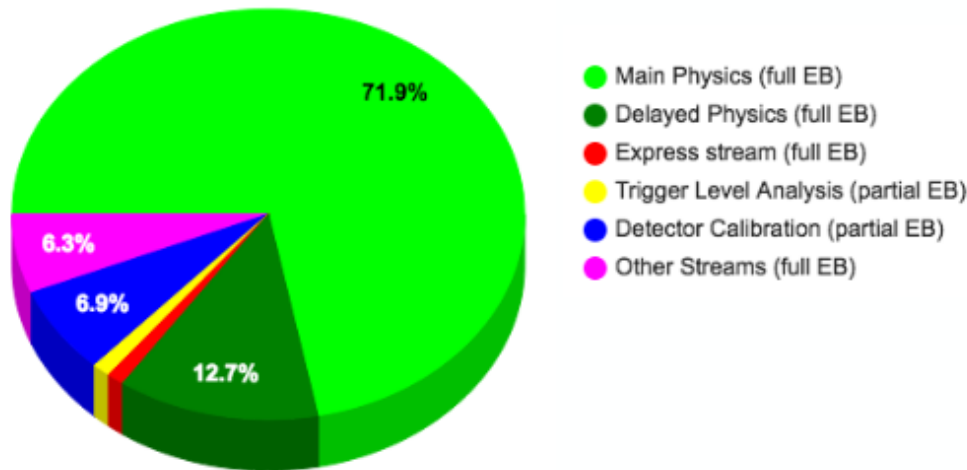
Record only necessary information for jet search: **jets**

Use information already available to make the decision: **trigger jets**

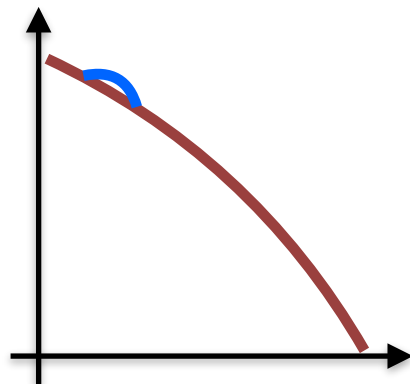
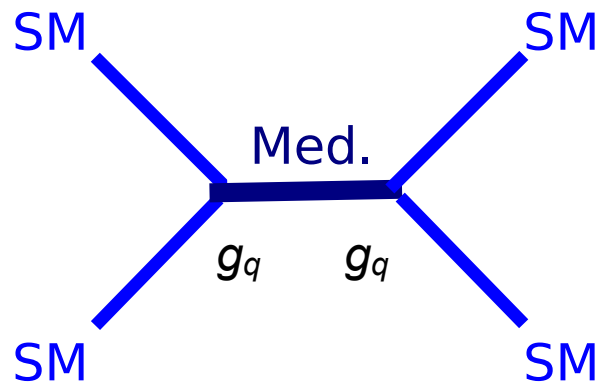
Event size reduced to 5%
of fully recorded event

Reduced size -> increase number
of events that can be recorded

ATLAS Trigger Operation
pp Data July 2016, $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV



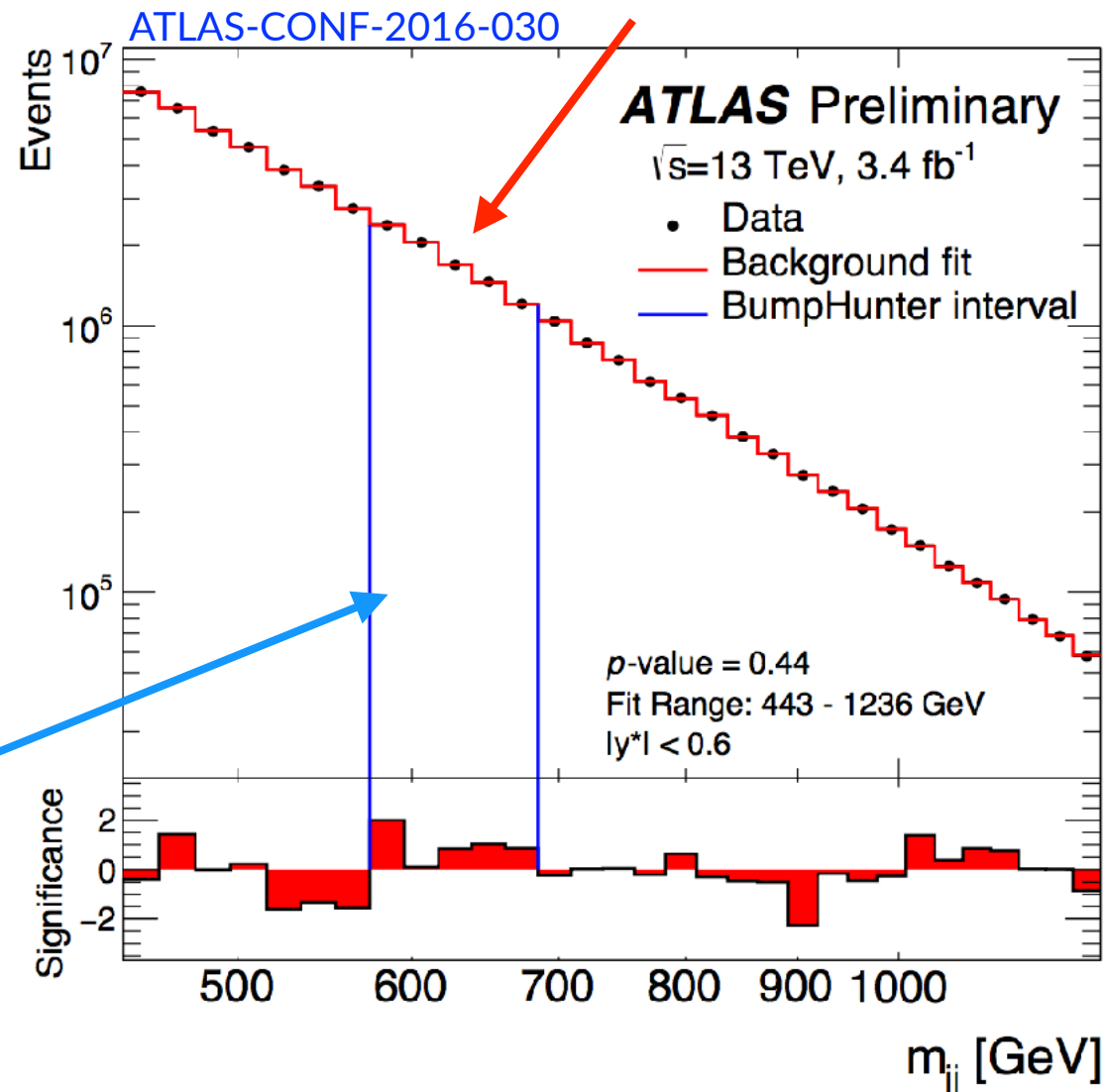
ATLAS Trigger Level Analysis results



Most discrepant region
(p-value 0.44)

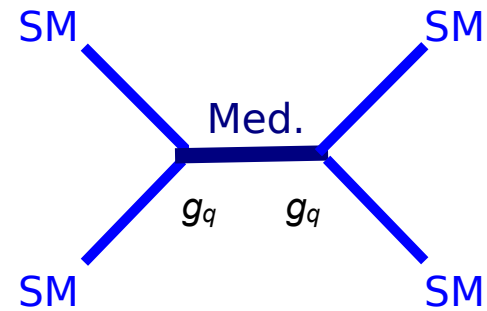
Data-driven background fit

$$f(z) = p_1(1 - z)^{p_2} z^{p_3+p_4} \log z$$

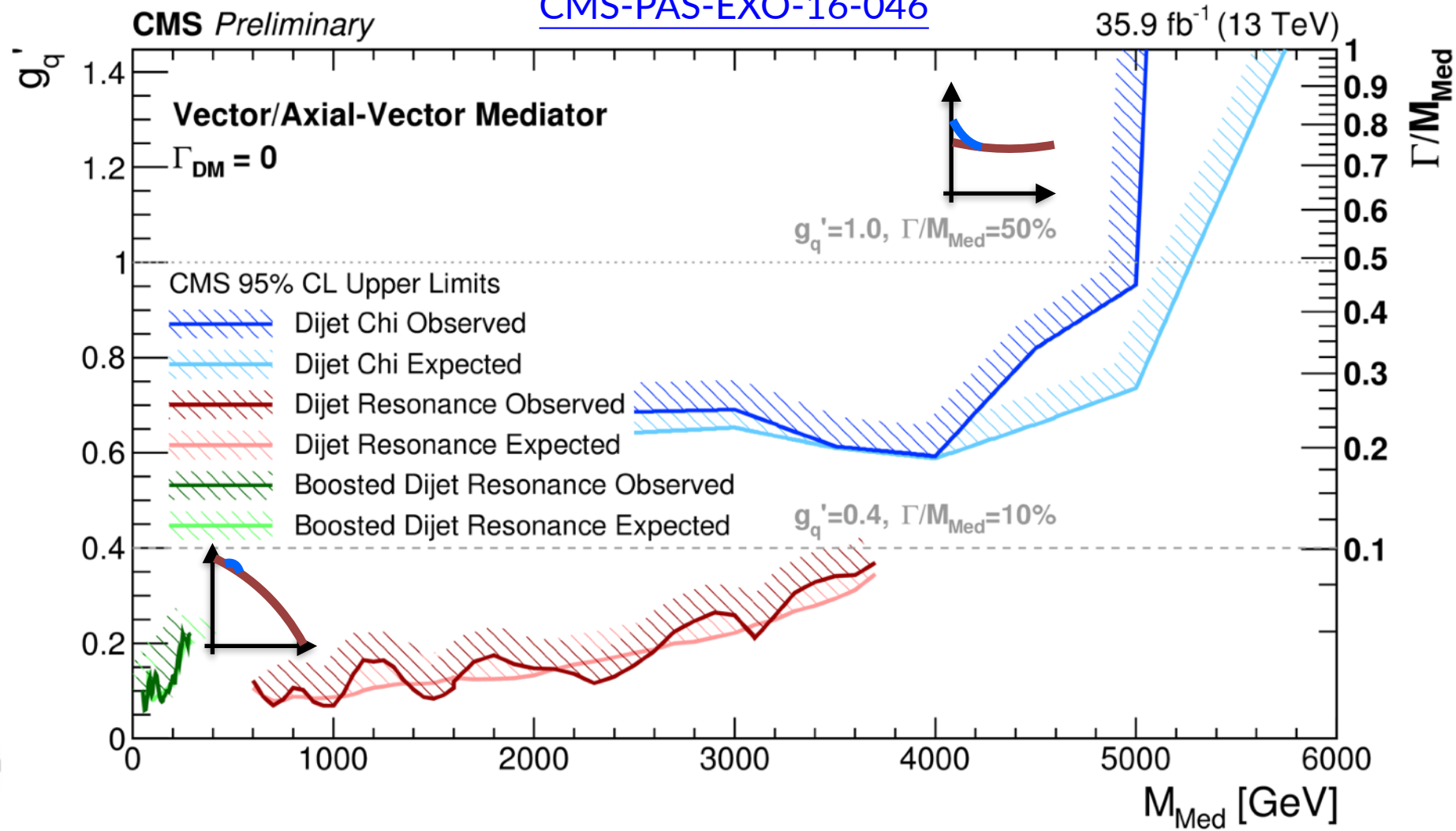


No signals of Dark Matter mediators

The full (CMS) picture of mediator searches



[CMS-PAS-EXO-16-046](#)





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Highlighting complementarity of Dark Matter searches



Visible/invisible DM LHC searches

How to display interpretation of collider search using simplified models

Cornell University Library

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arXiv.org > hep-ex > arXiv:1603.04156

Search or Article ID All papers

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High Energy Physics - Experiment

Download:

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- Other formats (license)

Current browse context: hep-ex

< prev | next >

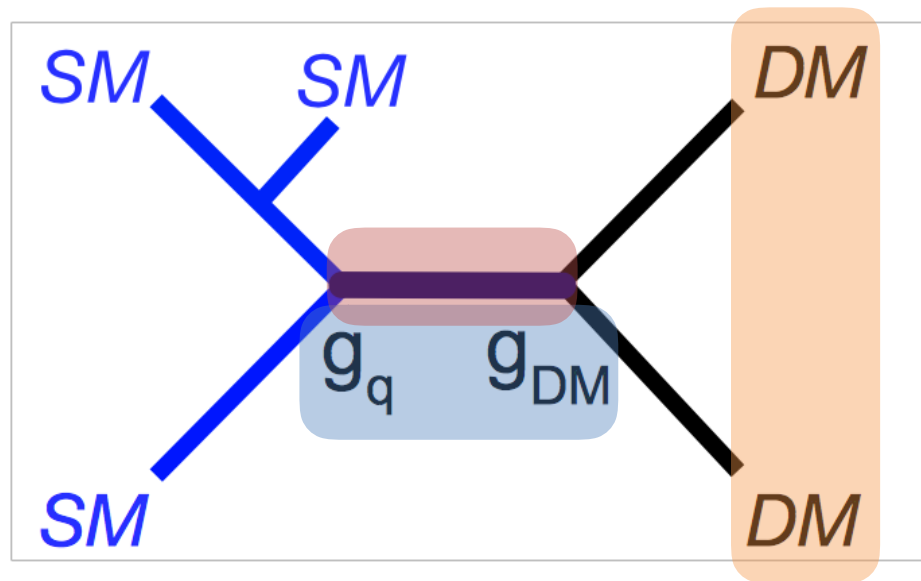
new | recent | 1603

Change to browse by: hep-ph

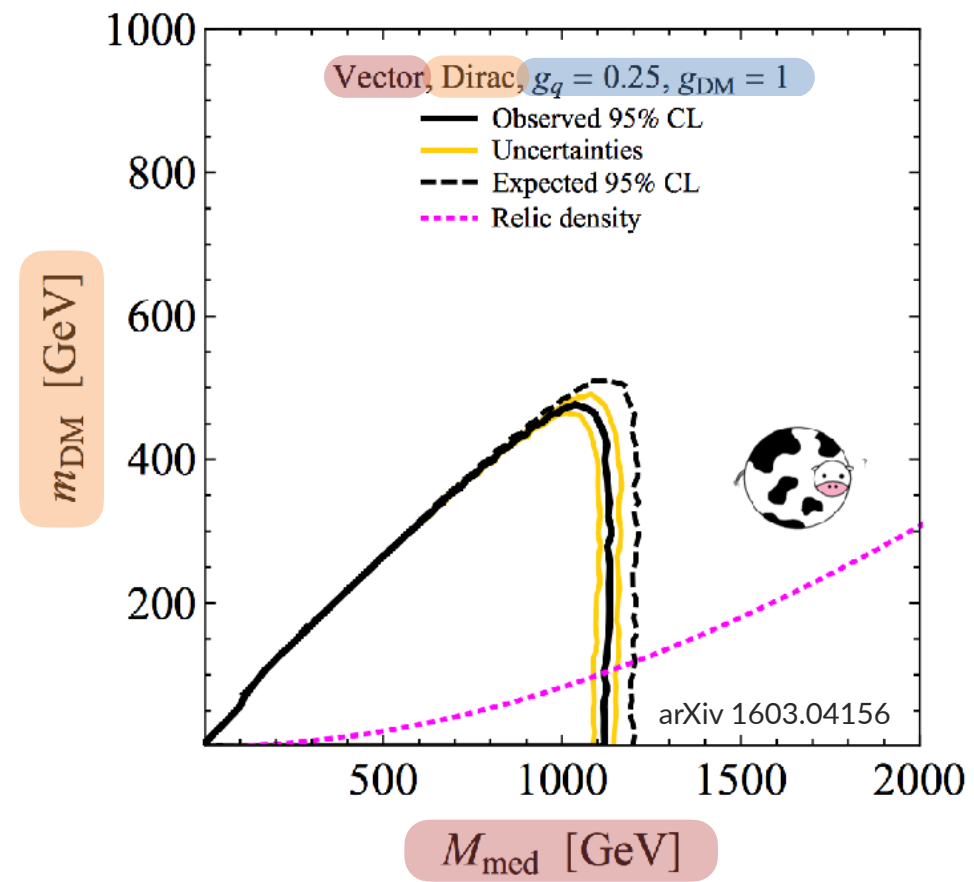
References & Citations

Recommendations on presenting LHC searches for missing transverse energy signals using simplified s -channel models of dark matter

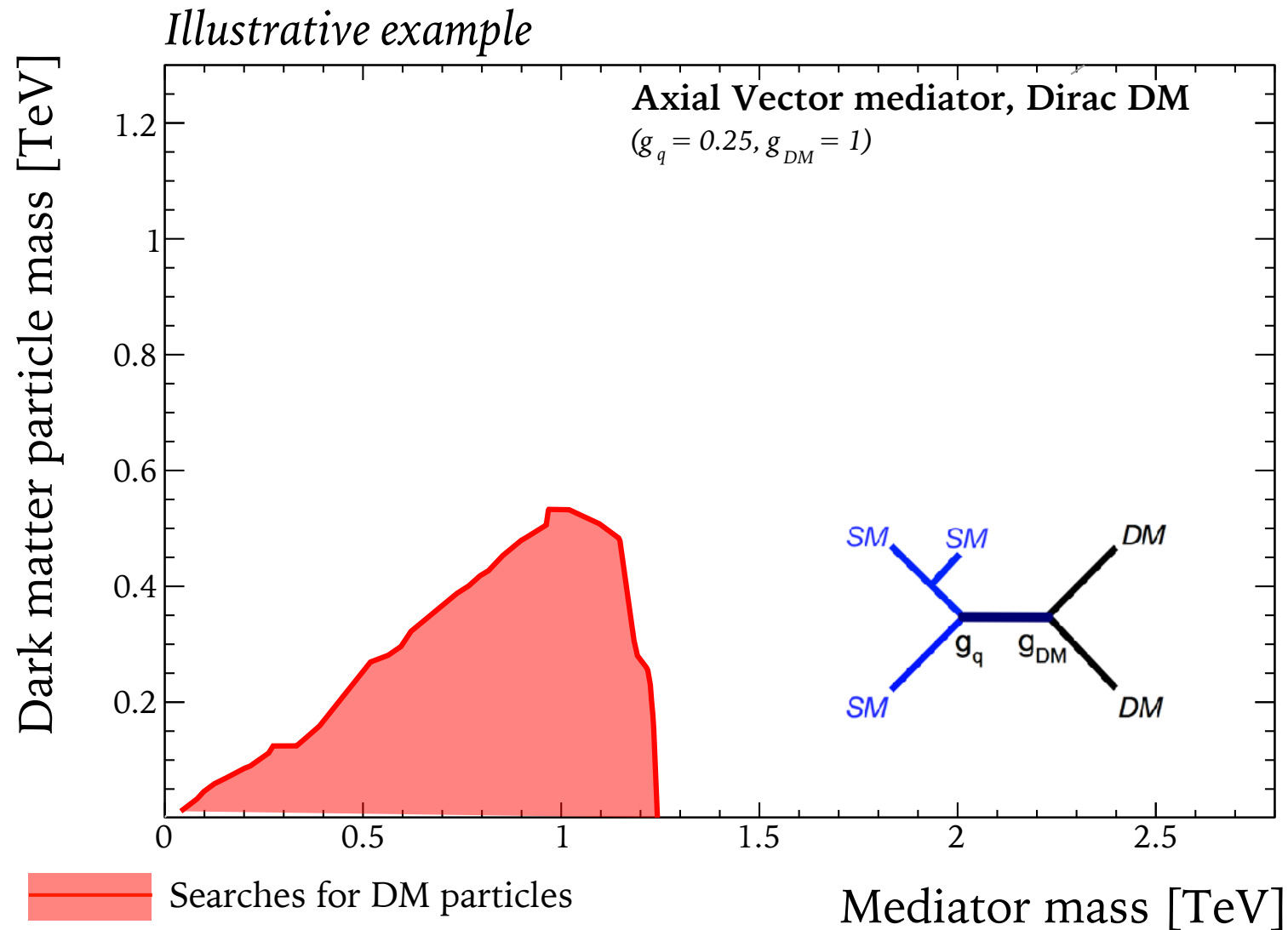
Antonio Boveia, Oliver Buchmueller, Giorgio Busoni, Francesco D'Eramo, Albert De Roeck, Andrea De Simone, Caterina Doglioni, Matthew J. Dolan, Marie-Helene Genest, Kristian Hahn, Ulrich Haisch, Philip C. Harris, Jan Heisig, Valerio Ippolito, Felix Kahlhoefer, Valentin V. Khoze, Suchita



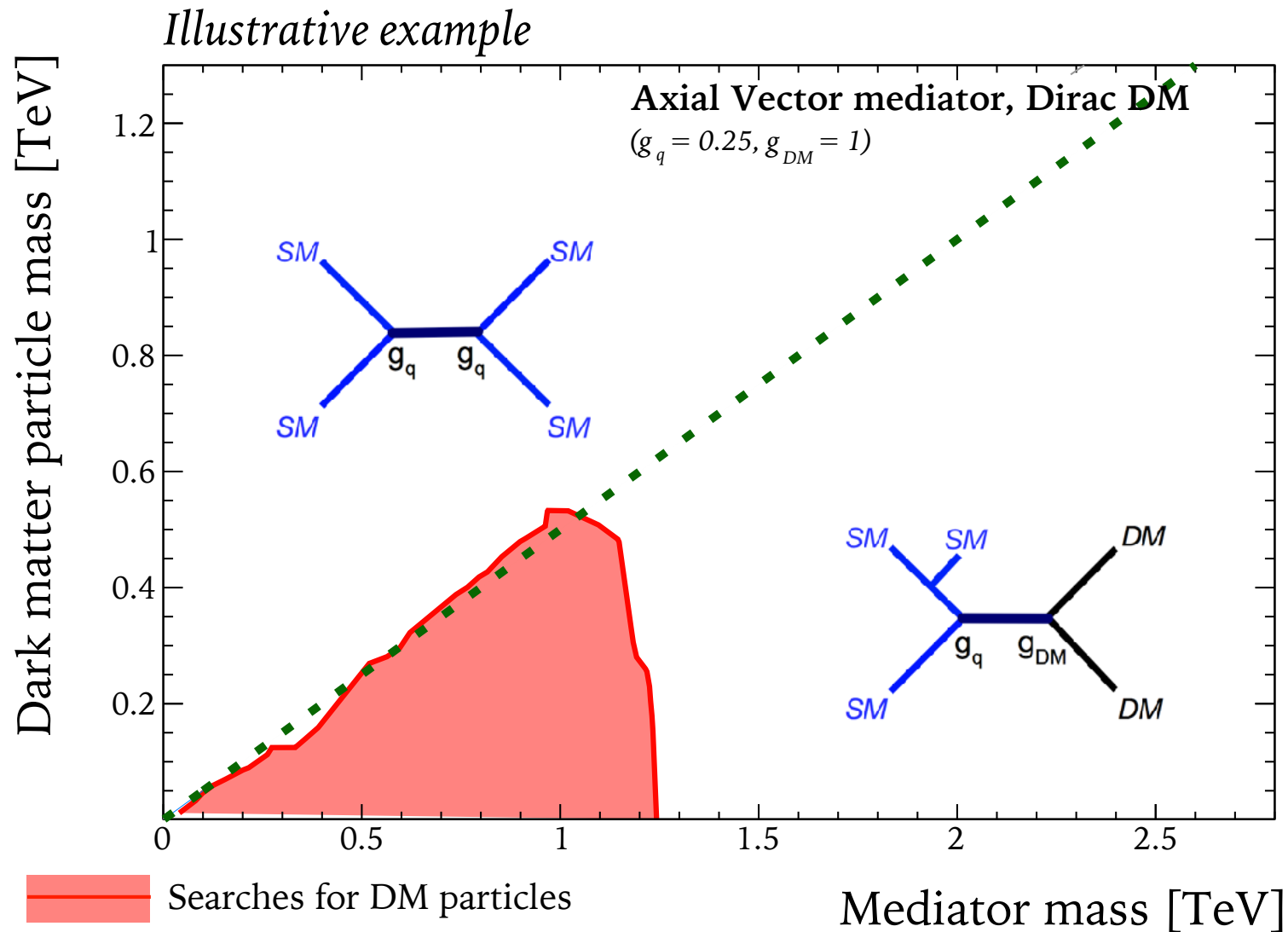
Dark Matter Working Group



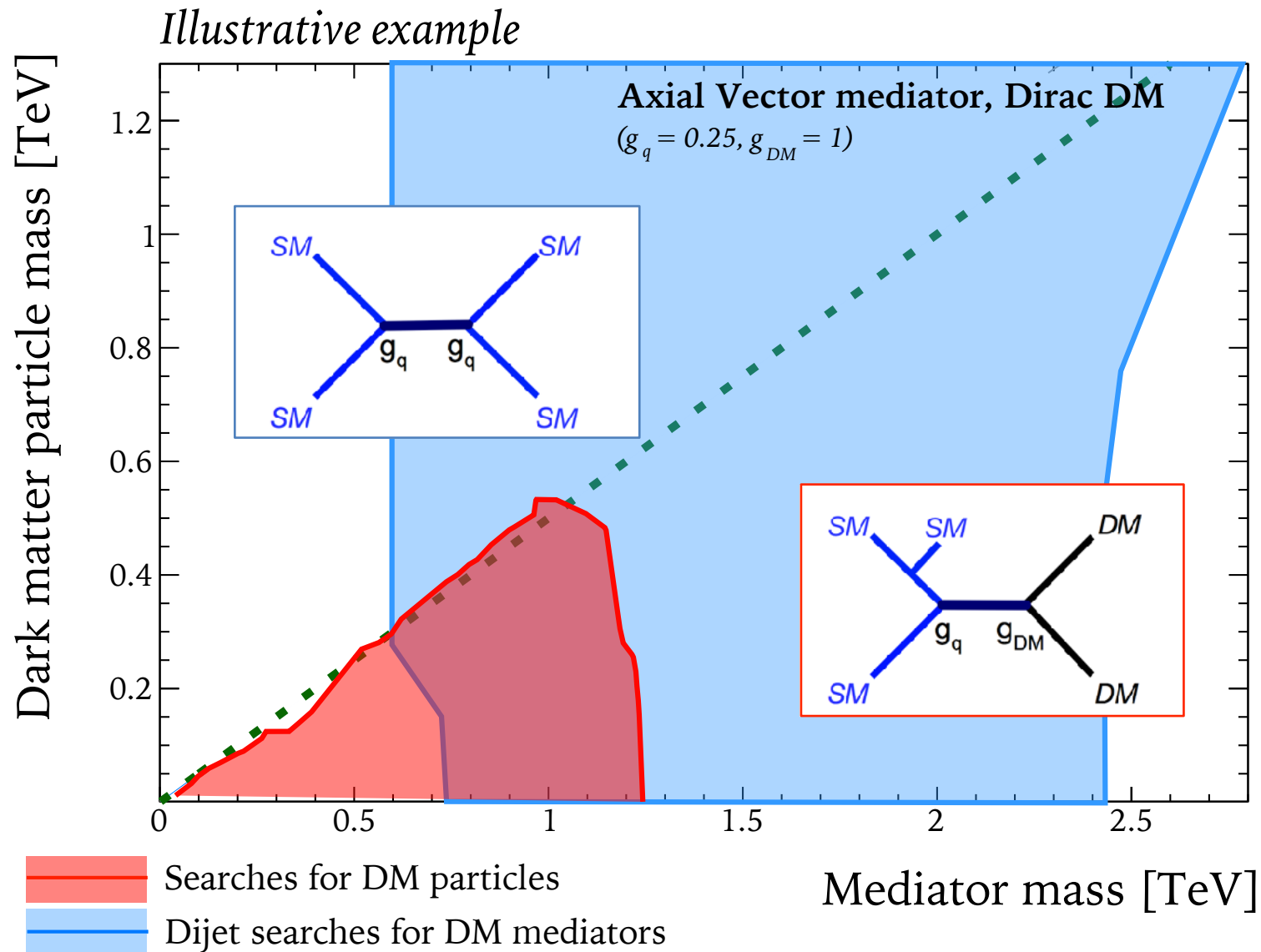
Visible/invisible DM LHC searches



Visible/invisible DM LHC searches

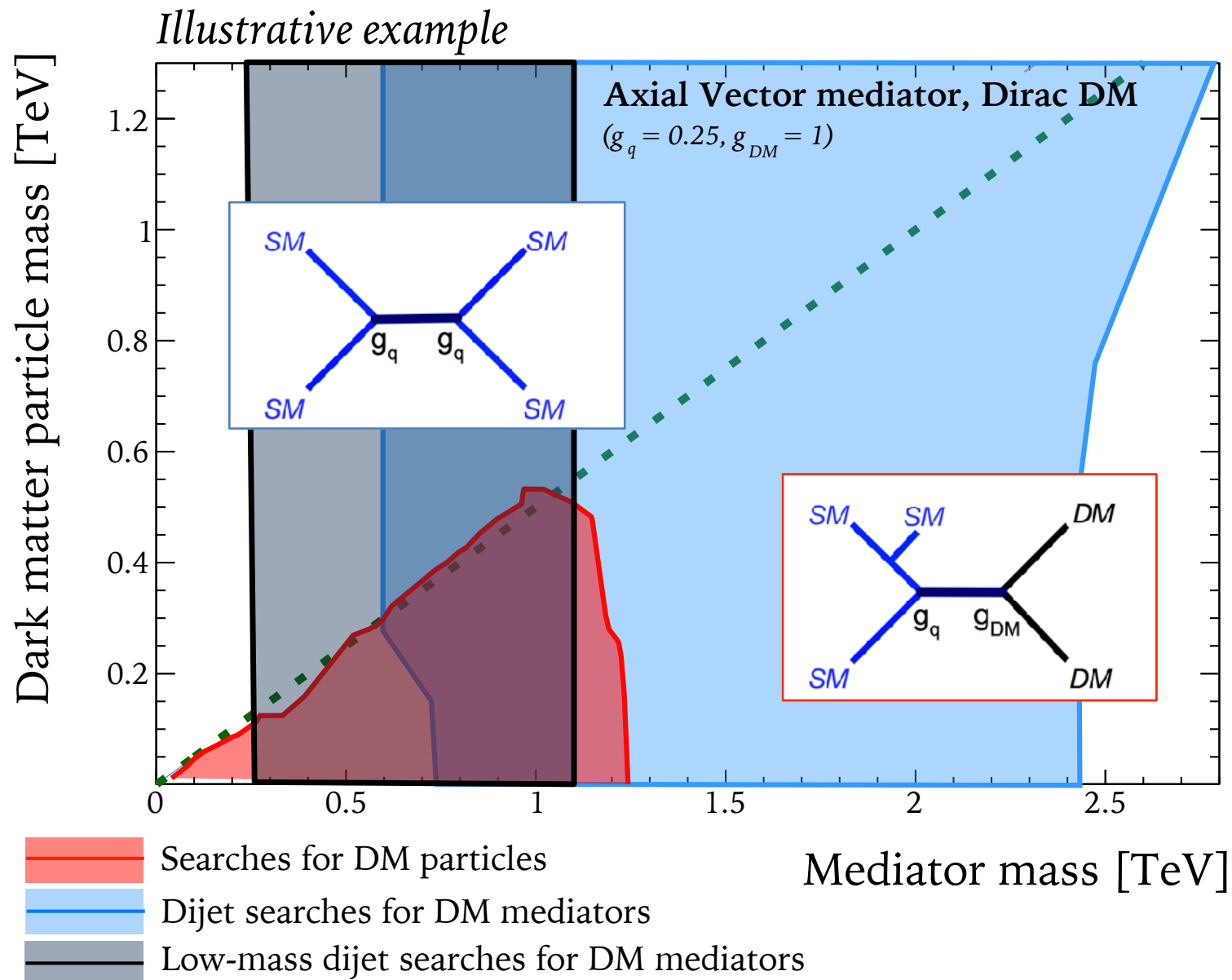


Visible/invisible DM LHC searches



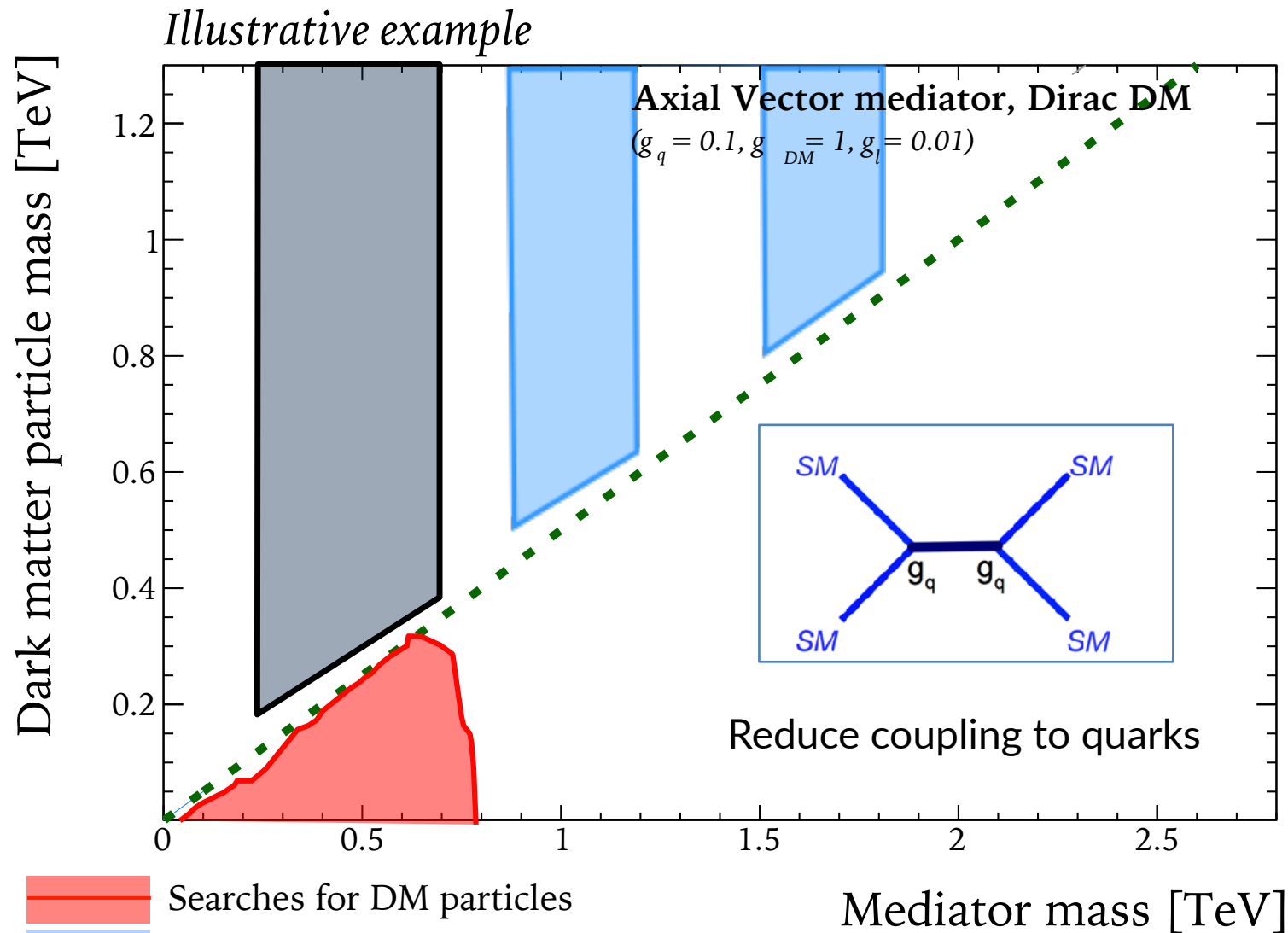
Collider strength: searches for visible mediator decays

Visible/invisible DM LHC searches



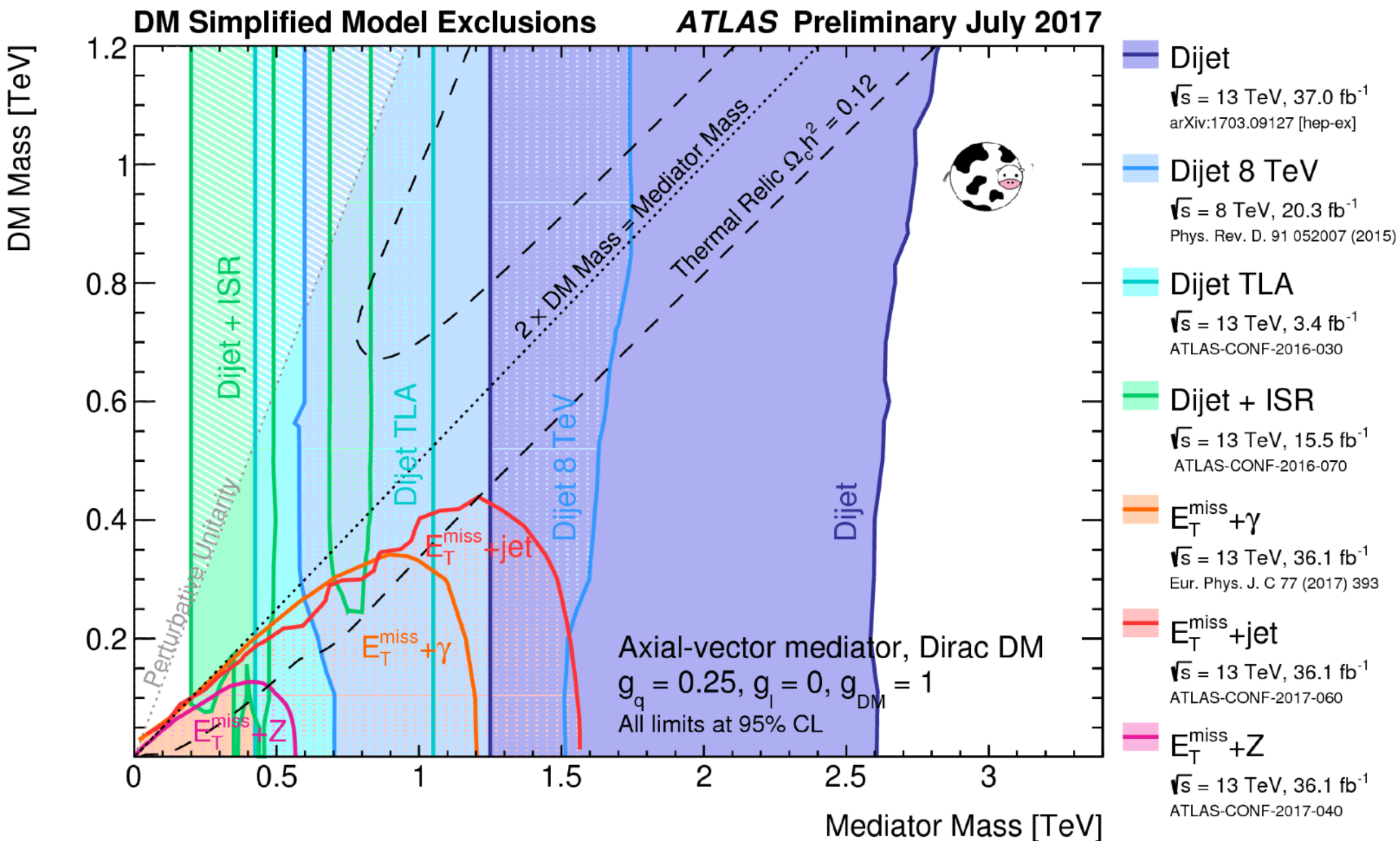
Motivating new searches for visible mediator decays

Visible/invisible DM LHC searches

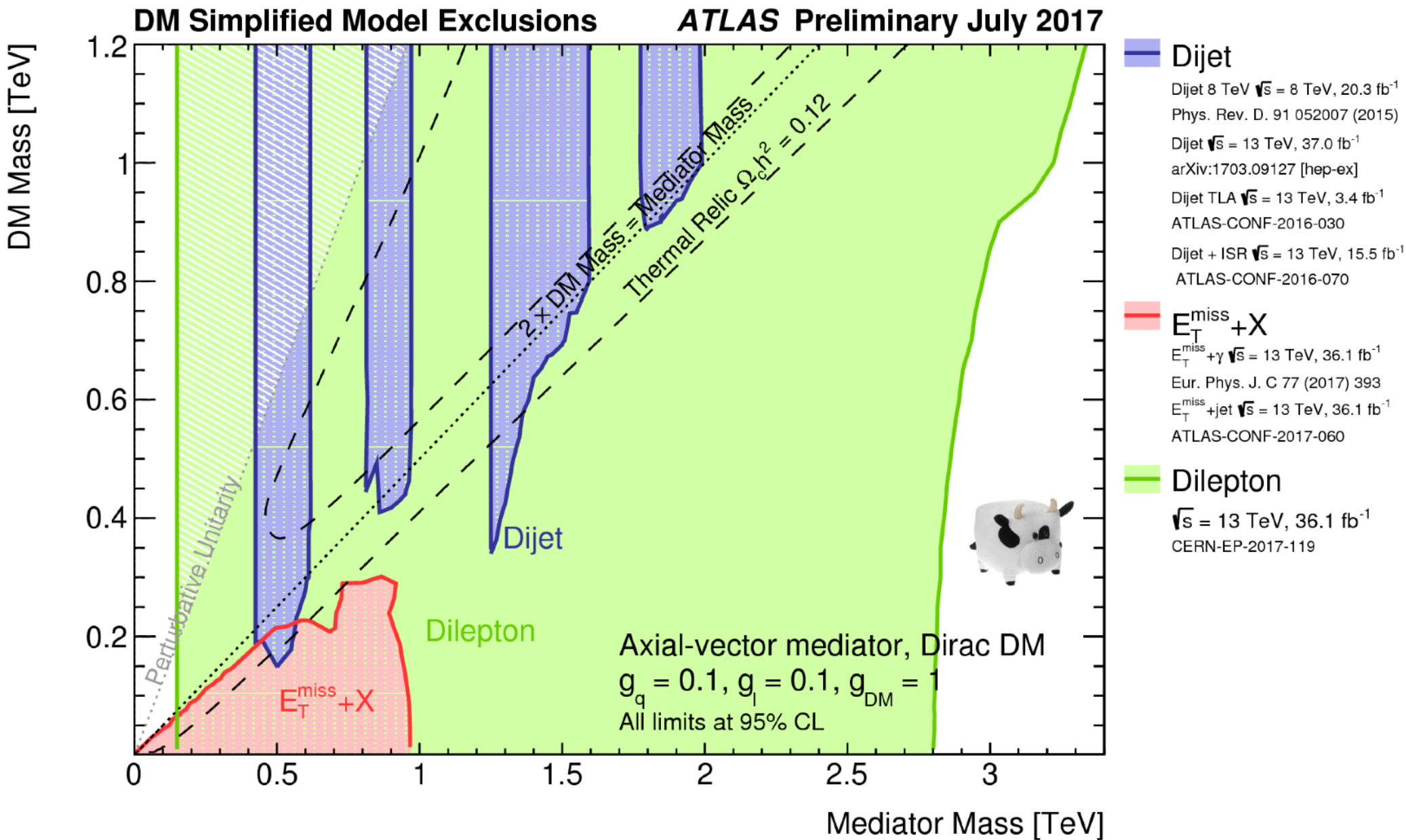


However, sensitivity is a coupling-dependent statement

ATLAS results on visible/invisible DM searches

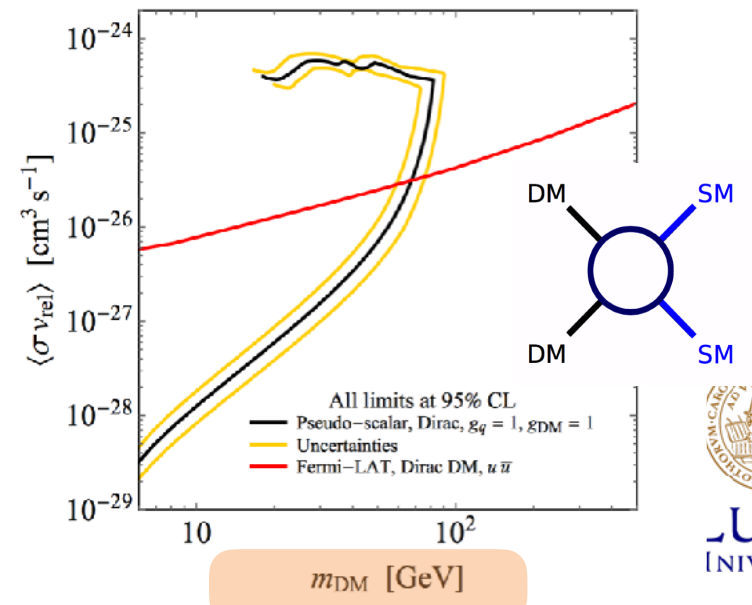
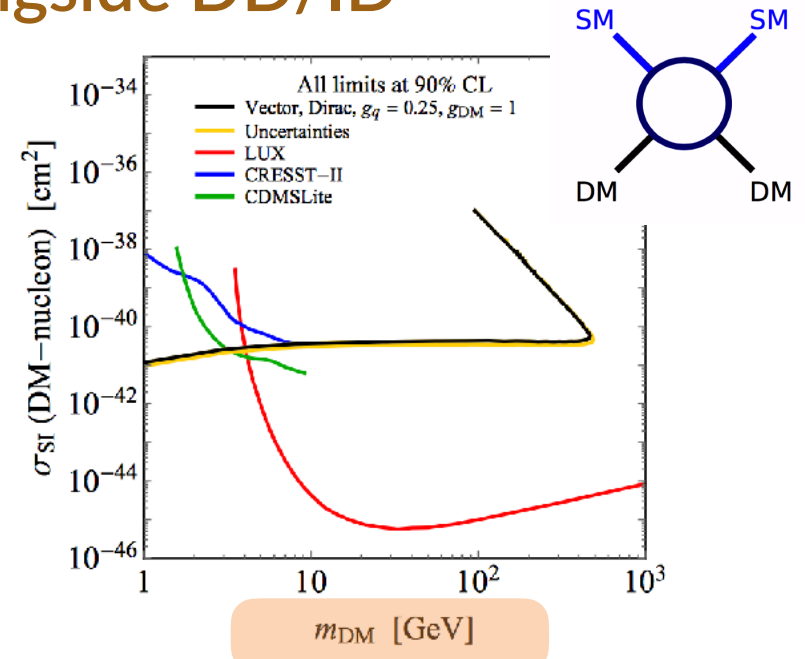
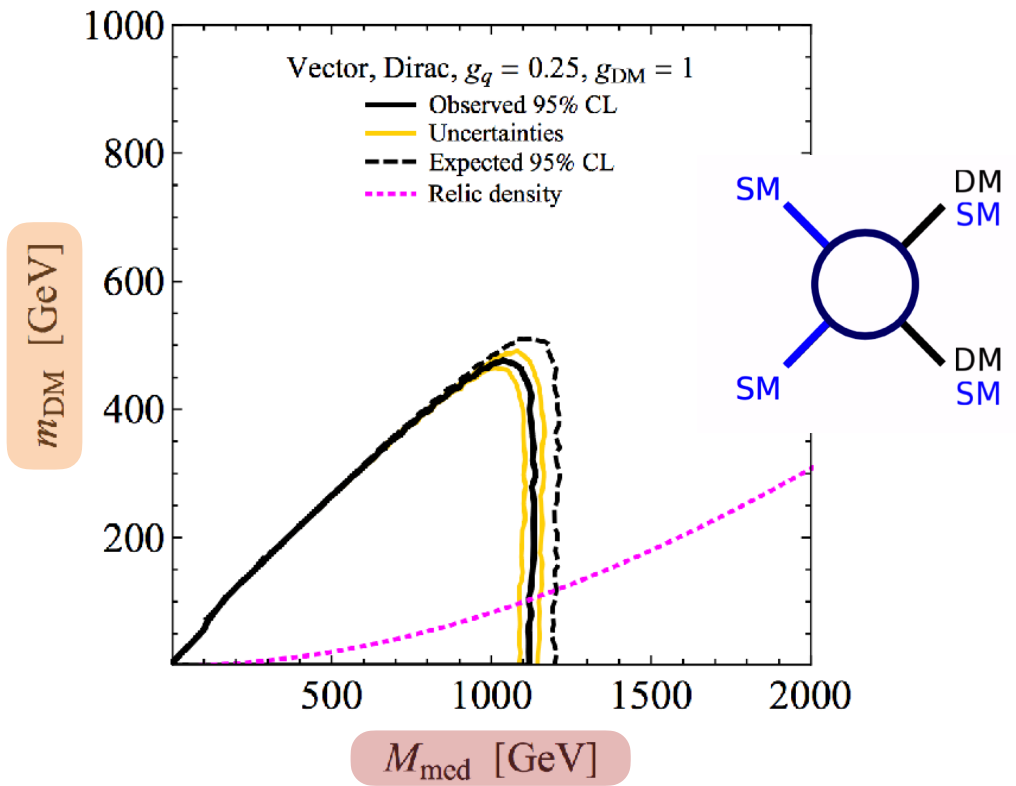


ATLAS results on visible/invisible DM searches



A (simplified) global picture of DM

How to display collider searches alongside DD/ID



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arXiv.org > hep-ex > arXiv:1603.04156

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High Energy Physics – Experiment

Recommendations on presenting LHC searches for missing transverse energy signals using simplified s-channel models of dark matter

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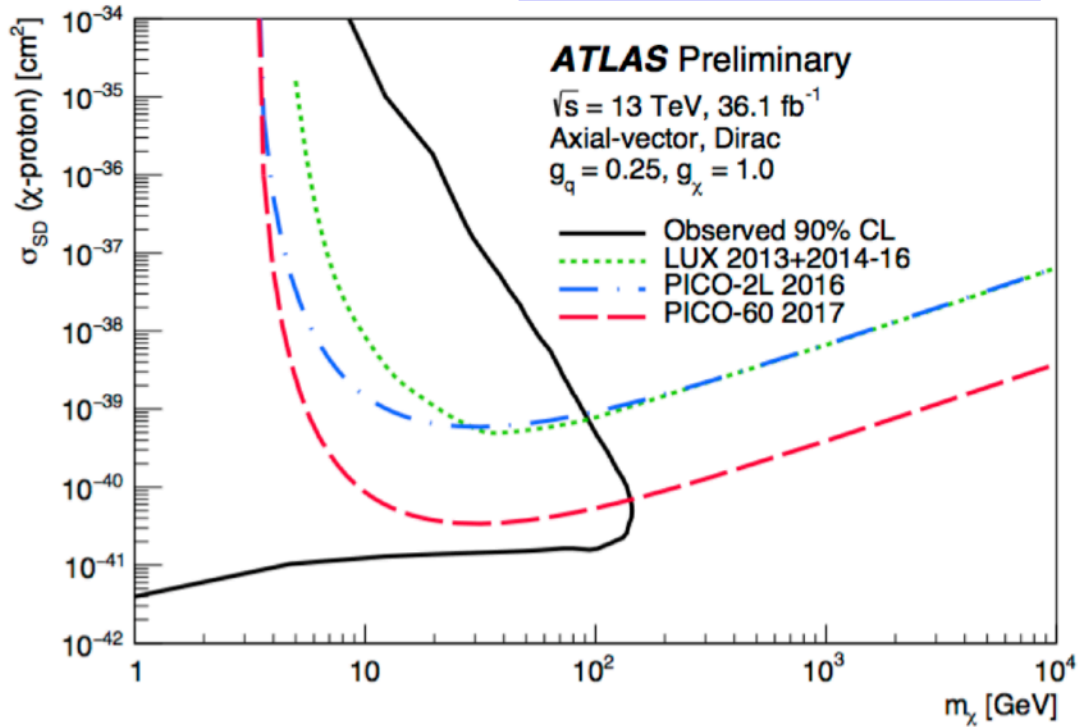
Current browse context: hep-ex

< prev | next >



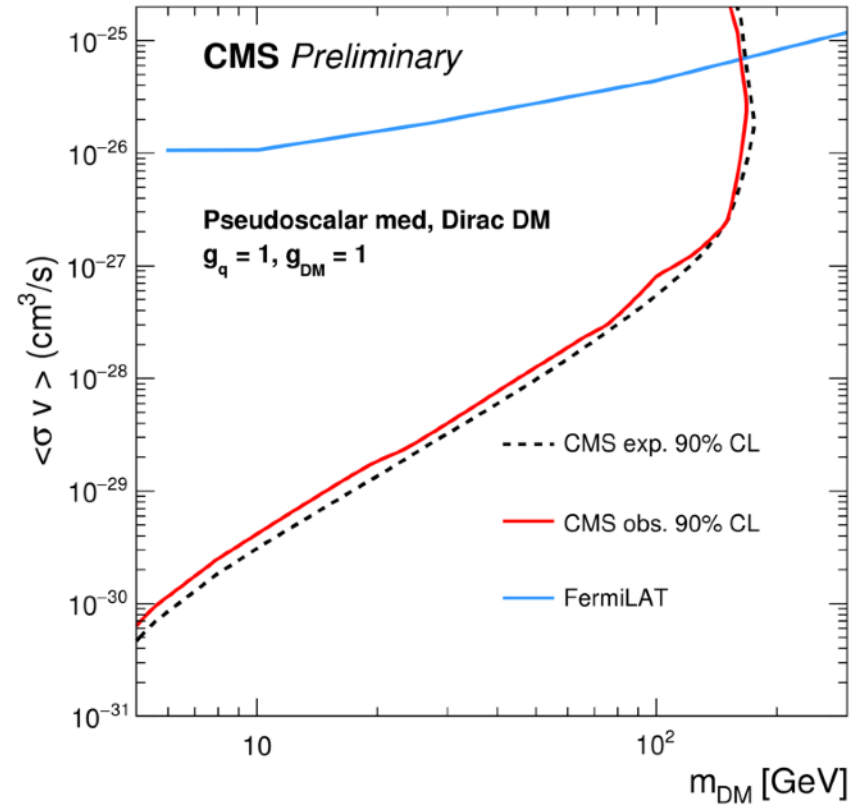
ATLAS/CMS results, in context

[ATLAS-CONF-2017-060](#)



[EXO-16-048](#)

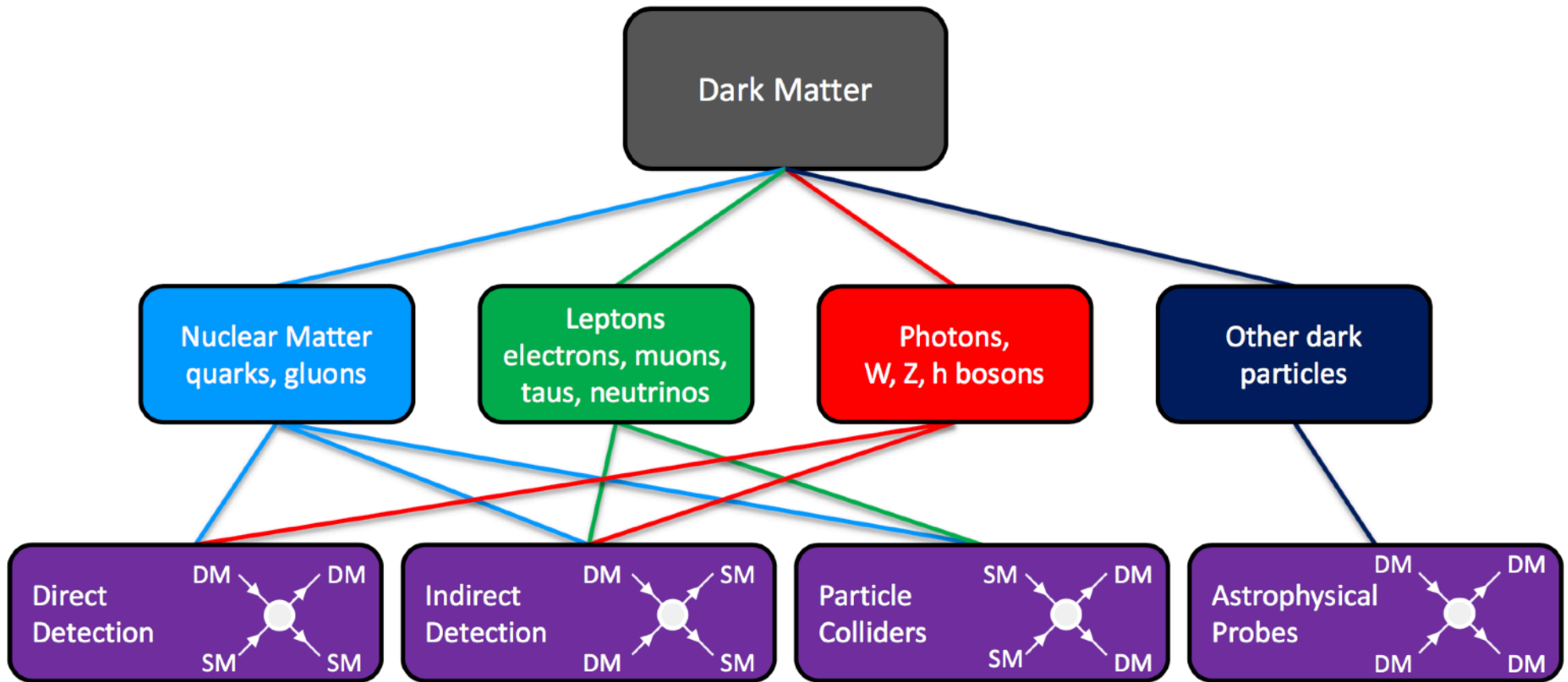
35.9 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)



Note: complementarity between DD/ID and colliders, requires a model

Astrophysical probes: complementarity

[arXiv:1305.1605](https://arxiv.org/abs/1305.1605)



Further complementarity?

Relic density

- Is the relic density a "guide for the eye" in the WIMP paradigm, or more? How should its (precise) measurement influence DM searches?

Galaxy formation

Is it possible to introduce different models and assumptions in simulations, or are those too fine-grained to make a difference?

Nature of DM

Could astrophysics help shedding light on the nature of DM? Growing interest (also in the direction of black holes) -> anything colliders can do?

Role of the Higgs

We discovered a new particle: what is the role it played in the early universe?



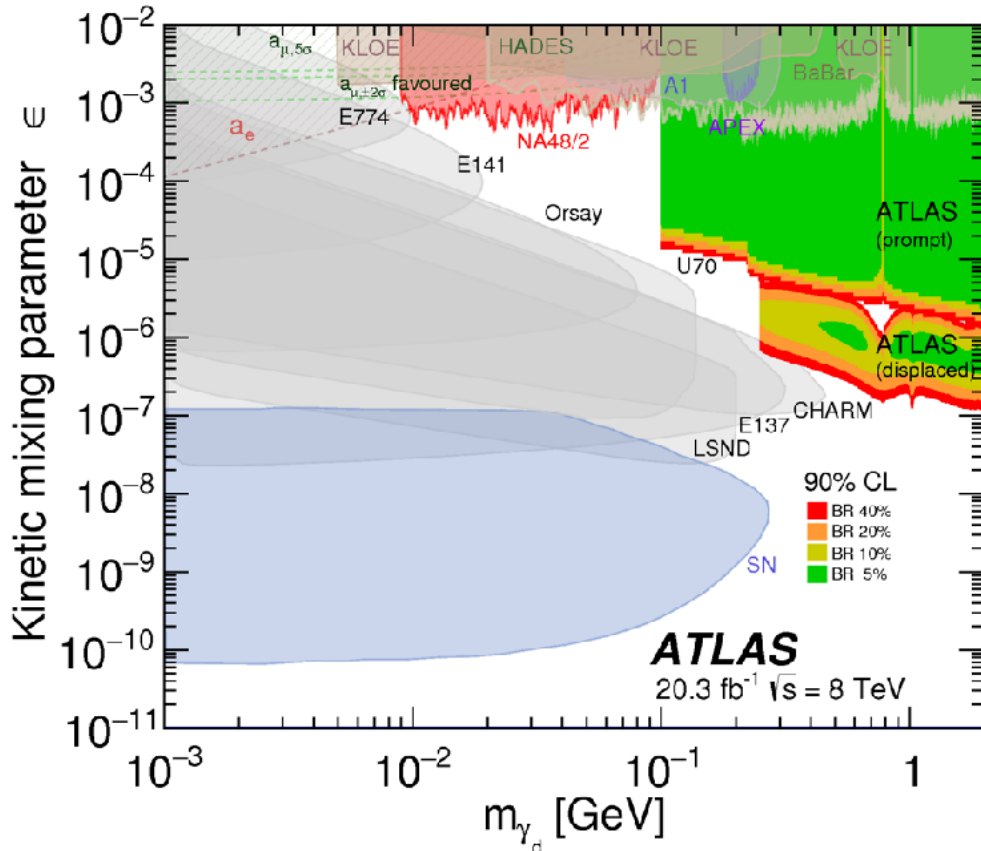
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Conclusions and outlook

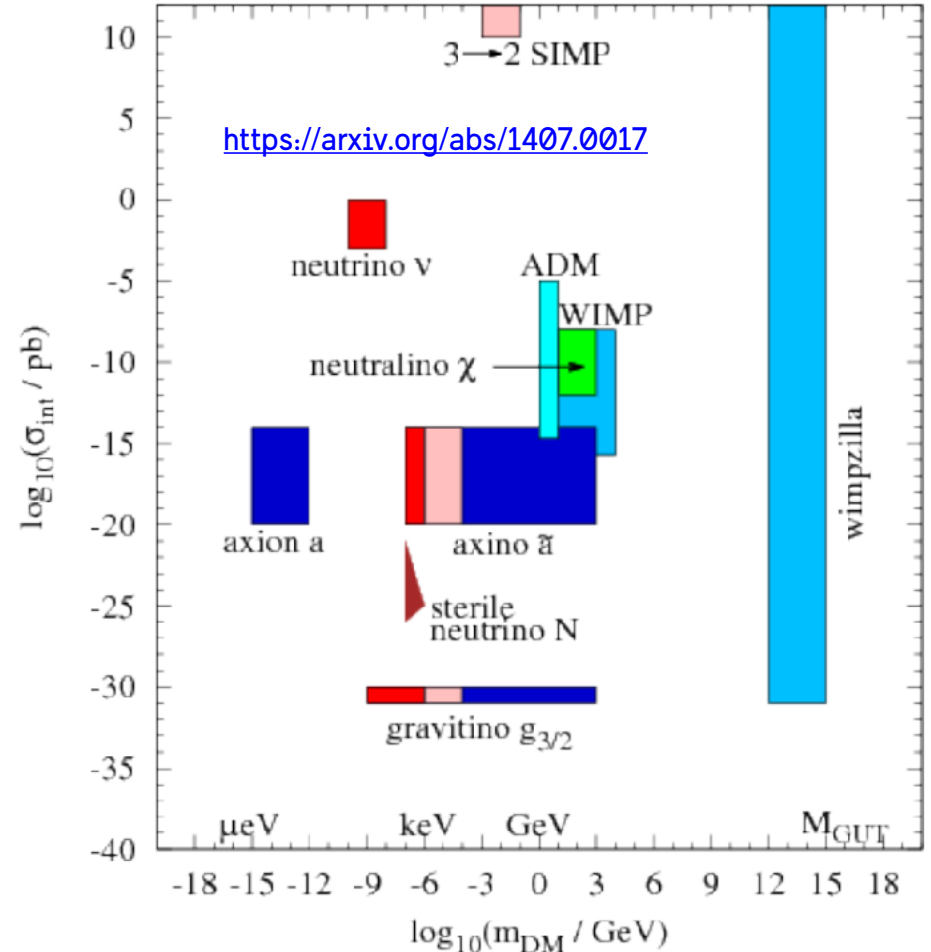
Everything we don't want to miss

by thinking of WIMPs only

Searches for Dark Sector particles
(no direct DM/SM interaction)

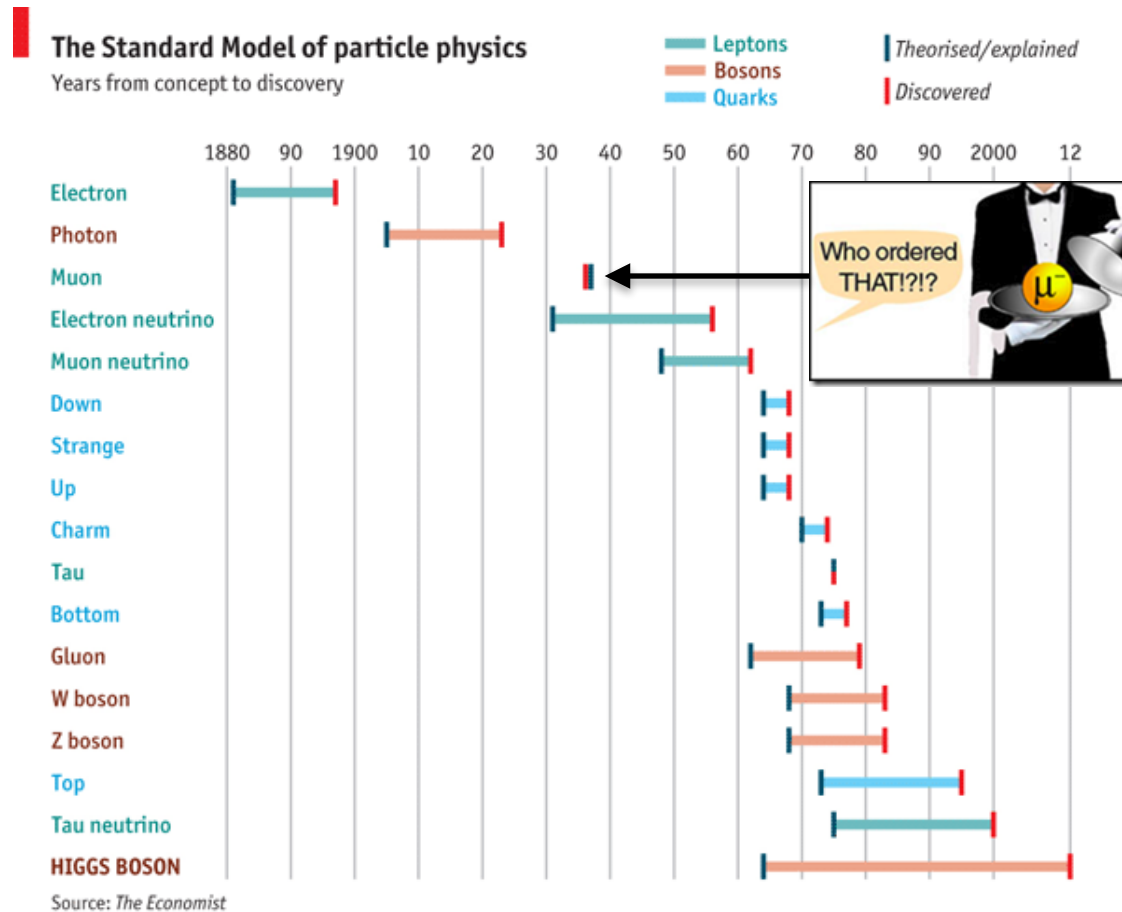


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Streetlight_effect



No details in this talk, but many other interesting and compelling DM candidates at colliders and beyond

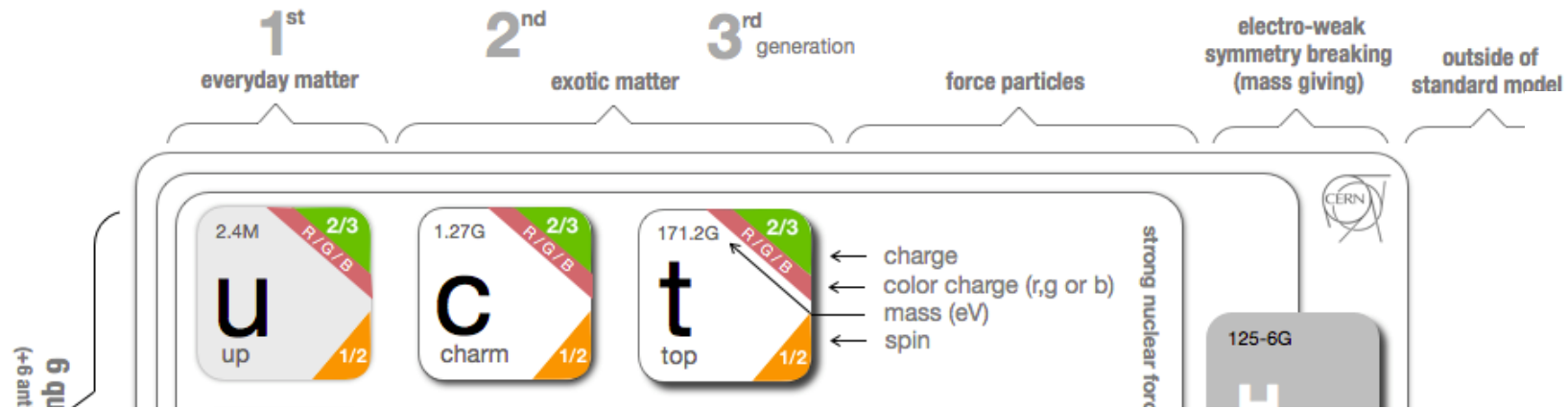
Where to look for DM and new particles?



Everywhere!

design model-independent searches for new phenomena

Looking forward to more searches



<https://cds.cern.ch/record/874049>

We should perhaps finish with an apology and a caution. We apologize to experimentalists for having no idea what is the mass of the DM particle, unlike the case with the Higgs and for not being sure of its couplings to other particles, except that they are probably all very small. For these reasons we do ~~not~~ want to encourage big experimental searches for the Higgs boson, but we do feel that people performing experiments vulnerable to Dark Matter should know how it may turn up.



Thanks for your attention!



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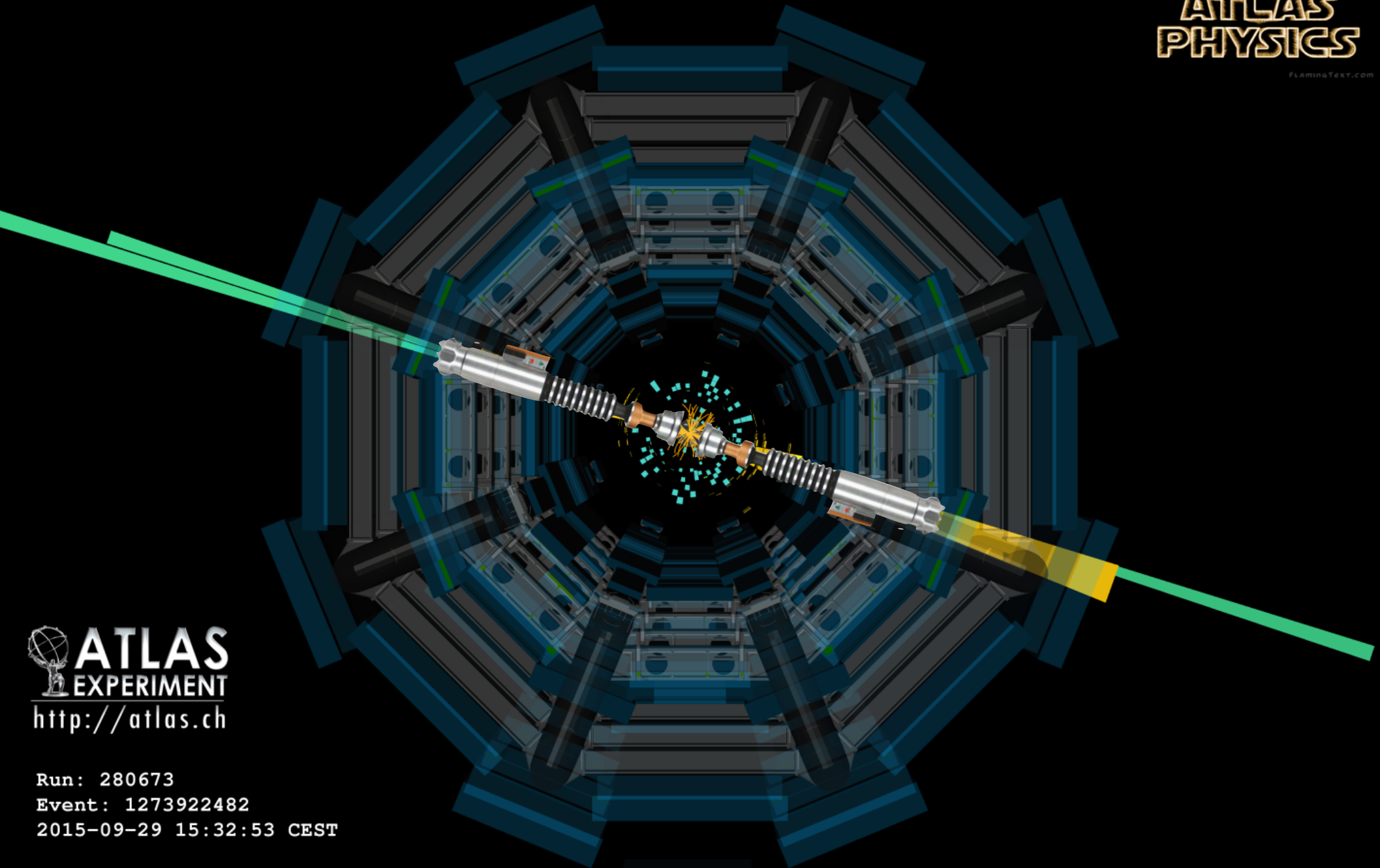
ATLAS
PHYSICS

FLAMINGTEXT.COM



ATLAS
EXPERIMENT
<http://atlas.ch>

Run: 280673
Event: 1273922482
2015-09-29 15:32:53 CEST



List of DMWG topics covered so far

http://lpsc.web.cern.ch/lpsc/index.php?page=dm_wg

Summer 2015

[Dark Matter Forum] Reach consensus on a **common set of benchmark models** for ATLAS and CMS early Run-2 searches

Winter 2015

Within the framework of the DMF simplified models, **present results and compare** Direct Detection (DD) / Indirect Detection (ID) / collider searches

Winter 2016

Agree on how to **present searches for mediators** of DM interactions in visible decays together with searches to DM particles, add lepton couplings to DMF benchmark models

Spring 2017 (ongoing)

Develop **scalar sector** and **t-channel** benchmark models

Spring 2017 (ongoing)

Arrive at a joint **estimation of theory uncertainties** for *precision DM searches* at colliders (e.g. mono-jet)

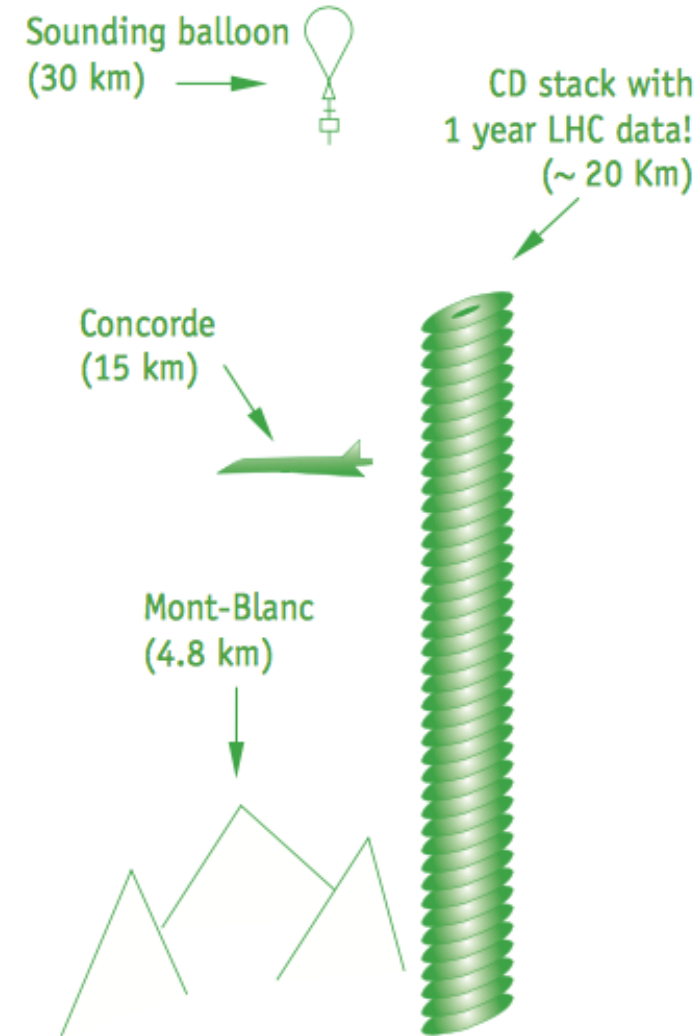
Data volumes at the LHC

- * LHC: if everything was recorded...
 - * up to 40 million collisions/second (MHz)
 - * 1-1.5 MB/data per collision
 - * $40 \text{ MHz} * 1 \text{ MB} = 40 \text{ TB/s}$
 - * $40 \text{ TB/s} * 10^6 \text{ s/year} = 0.05 \text{ ZB/year}$

- * Facebook:
 - * 600 TB/day ~ 200 PB/year [\[Facebook\]](#)

LHC experiments need to:

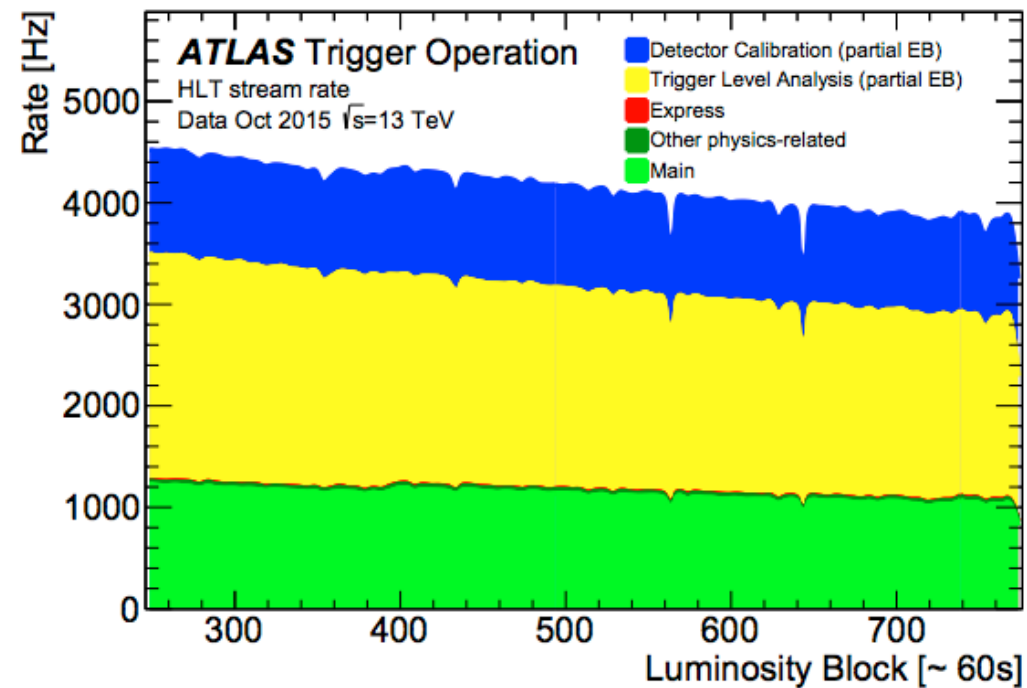
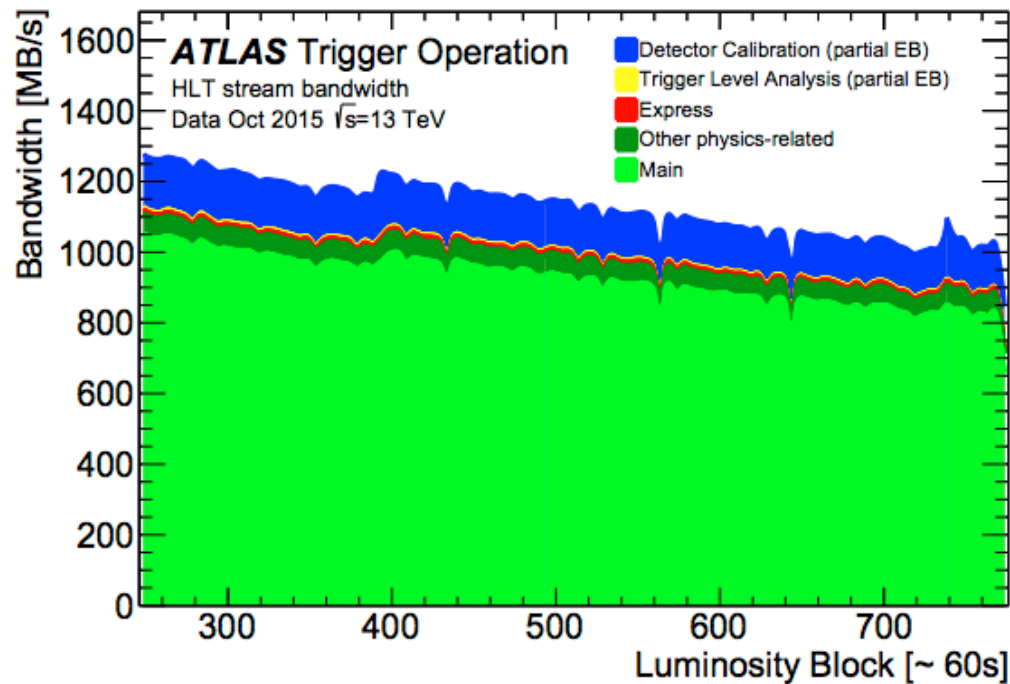
1. **process** all data, fast
2. **select** only interesting events



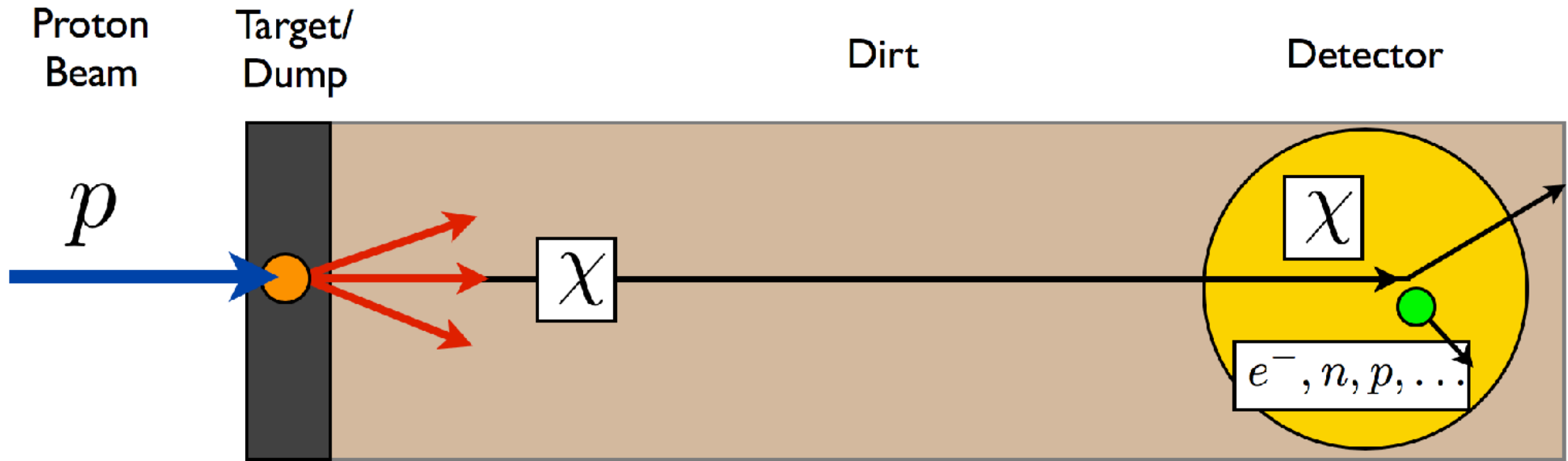
(after selecting interesting events)

Overcoming data taking limitations

$$\text{Bandwidth} = \text{Event rate} \times \text{Event size}$$



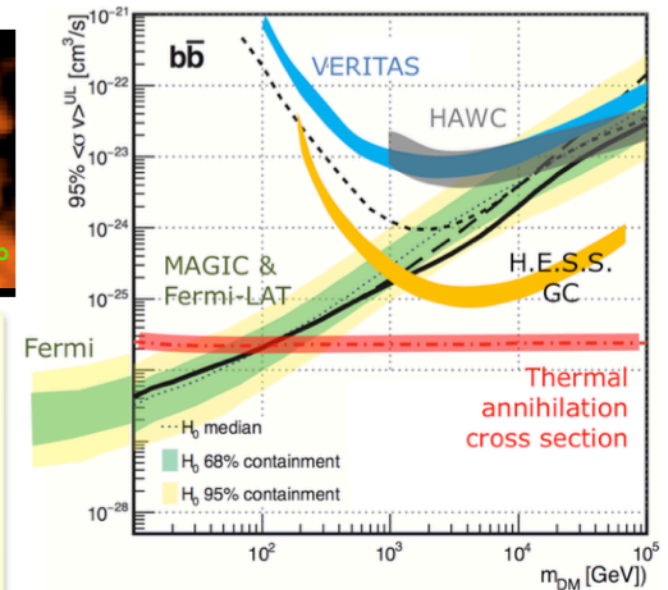
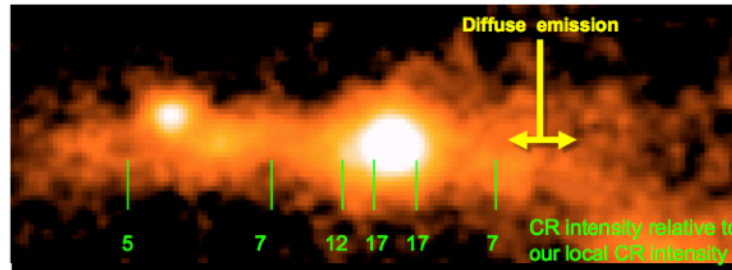
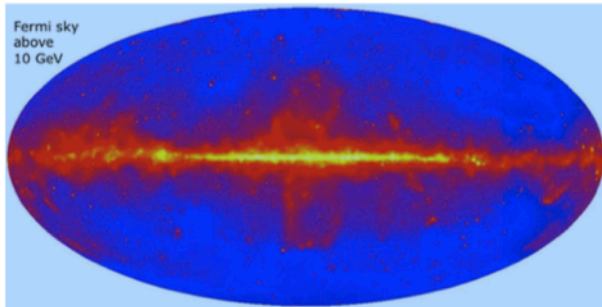
Beam Dump Search for Light Dark Matter



[BB, Pospelov Ritz, '09]
 [deNiverville, Pospelov Ritz, '11]
 [McKeen, deNiverville, Ritz, '12]

- Superior sensitivity for many models with light dark matter + light mediator
- Can be done with existing neutrino experiments
 - MiniBooNE, NOvA, MicroBooNE, T2K, DUNE...
- Provides a strong motivation for intense proton sources (FNAL, CERN, JPARC,...)
- Electron beam dump searches are also promising and complementary

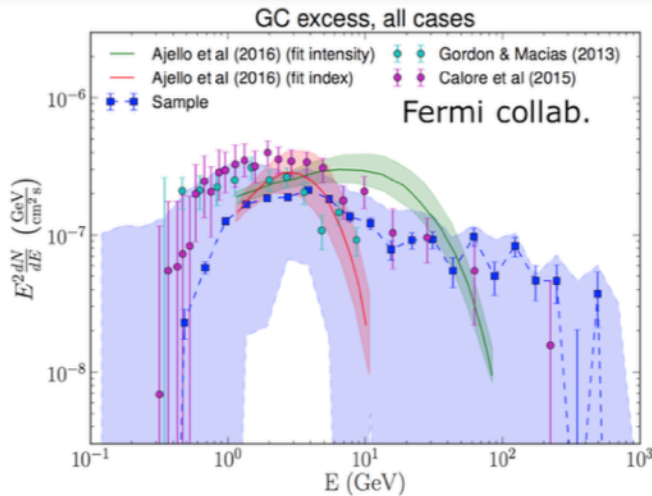
DM indirect searches: γ -ray expts



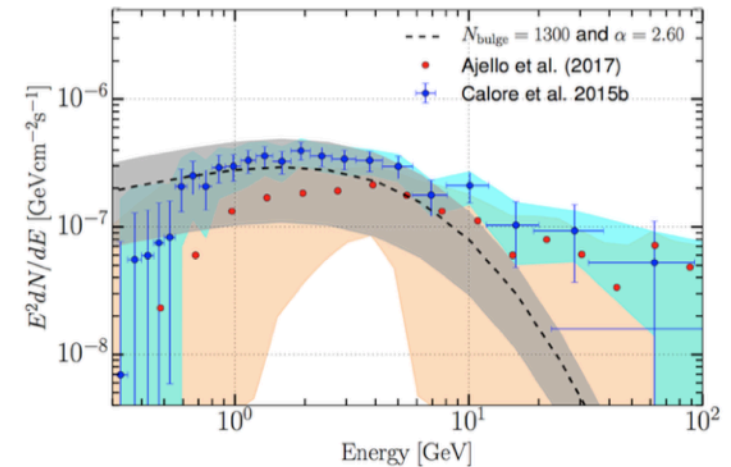
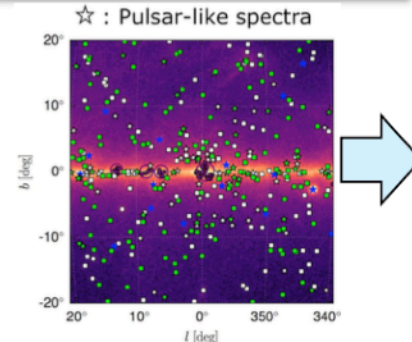
Clearly, experiments have evolved significantly;
 Caveats: not in control of the beam; not in control of the space between the source and the experiment; **“limits are easy; signal very hard!”**

Excess – significant? DM???

Accounts for much of the effect?



Add pulsars...



Fermi LAT Galactic center DM interpretation

