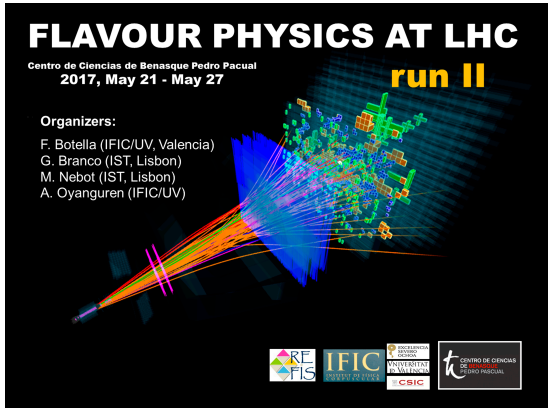
Searches for Dark Matter plus Heavy Flavor Production at the LHC

Mario Martínez

ICREA IFAE BIST

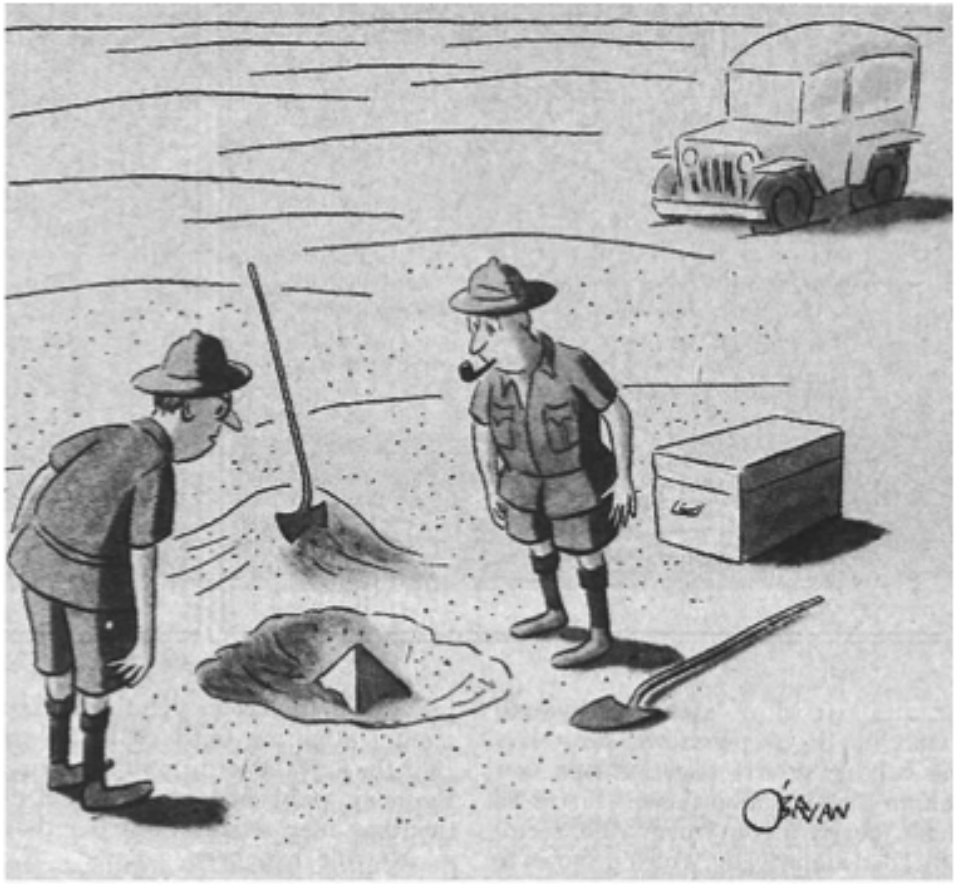
(including results from the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations)



Flavour Physics @ LHC Workshop
Benasque, 21st – 27th May 2017

Outline

- LHC and ATLAS/CMS
- Theory Framework
- Bs → μμ
- 3rd Gen. SUSY
- DM+HF results
- Final notes

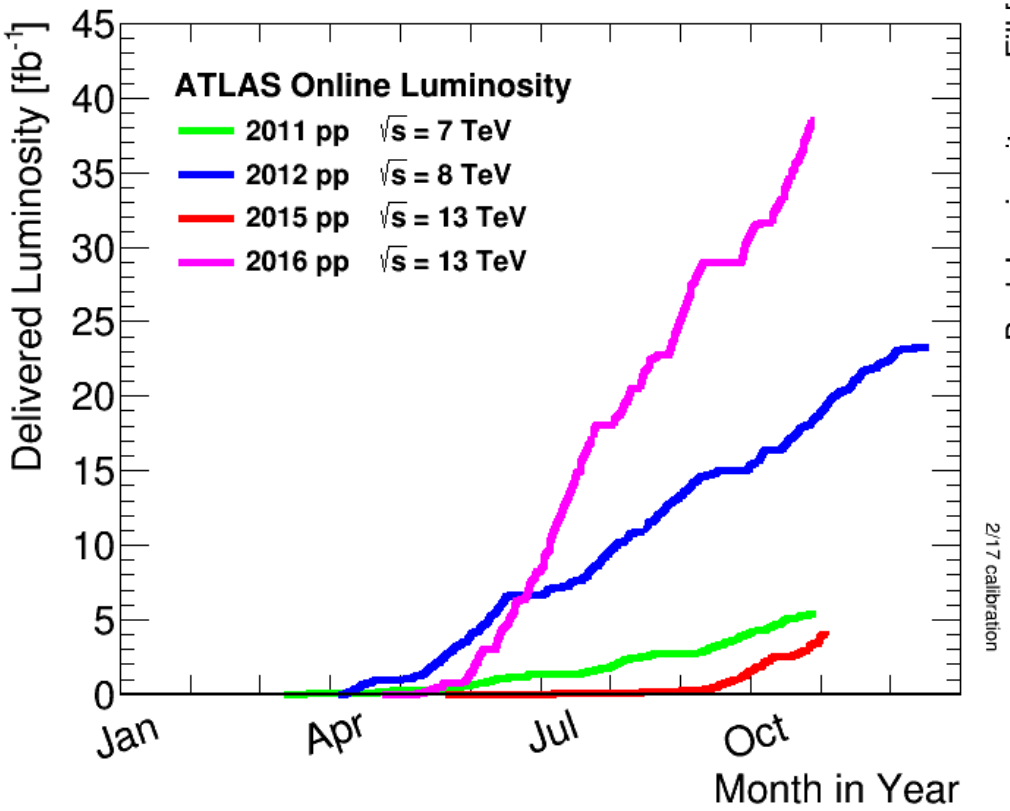


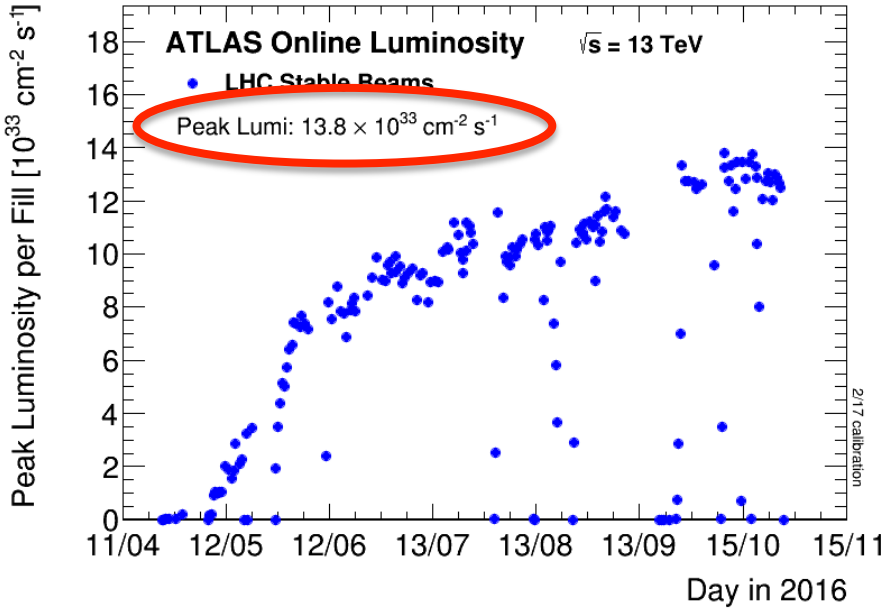
"This could be the discovery of the century. Depending, of course, on how far down it goes."

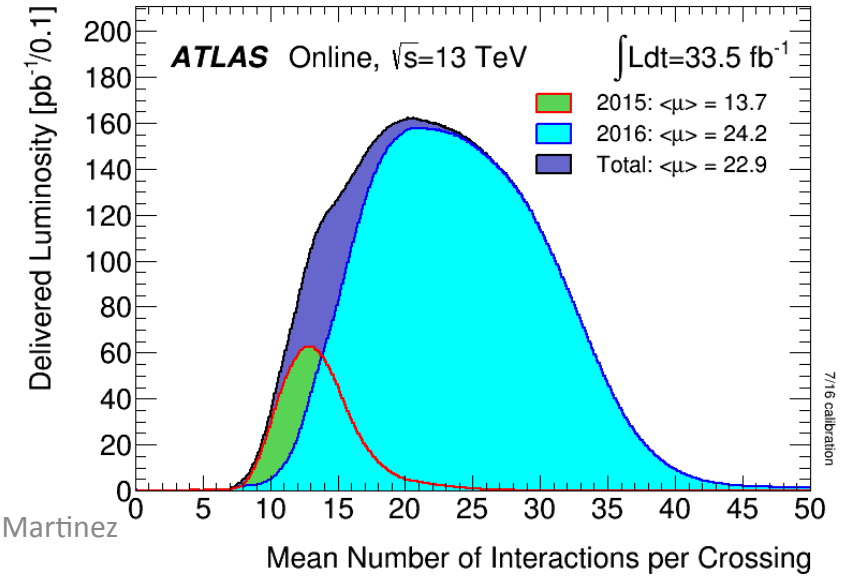
This is not a comprehensive review (rather focused on recent results) Impossible to cover all details

LHC Performance (2010-2016)

Spectacular LHC performance (rapid increase of data samples)

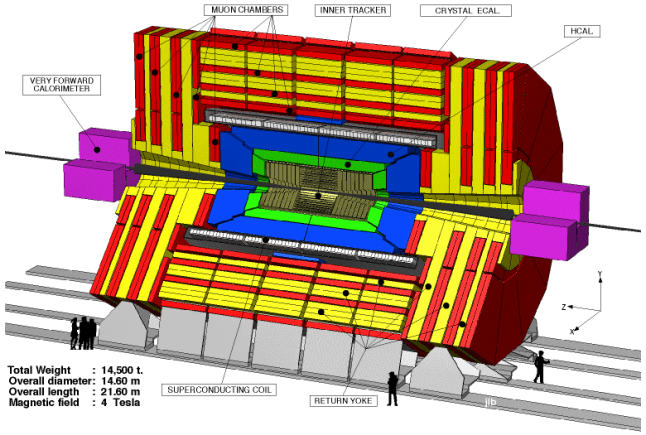


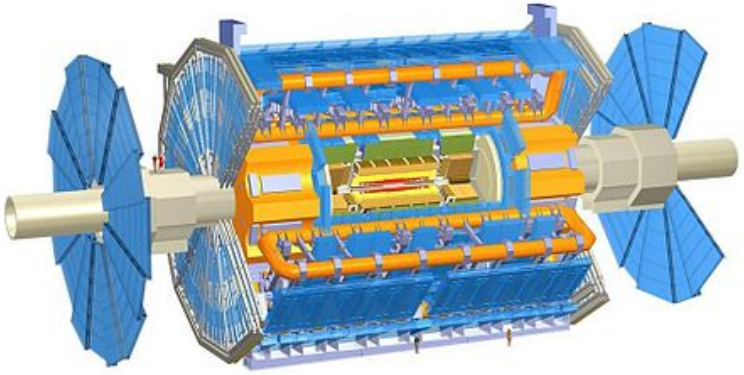


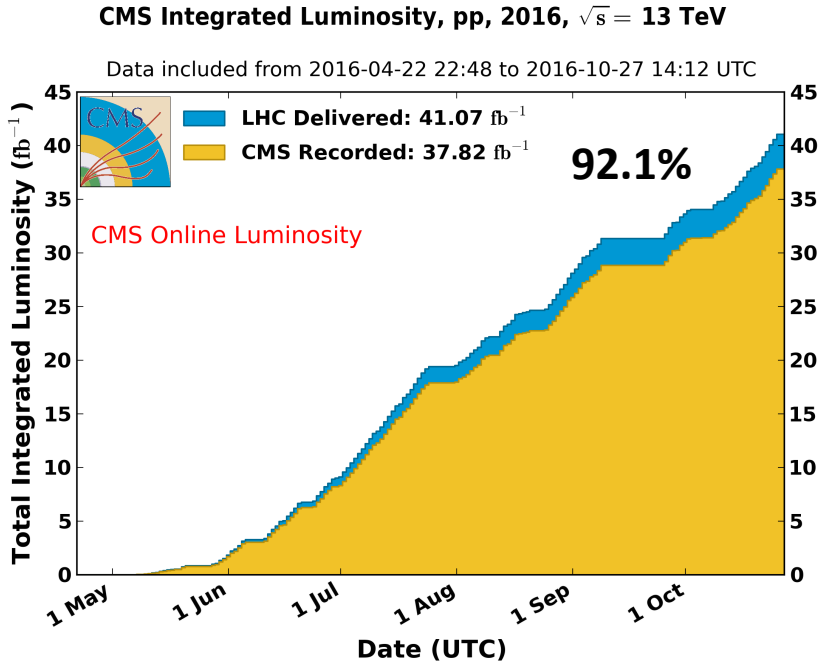


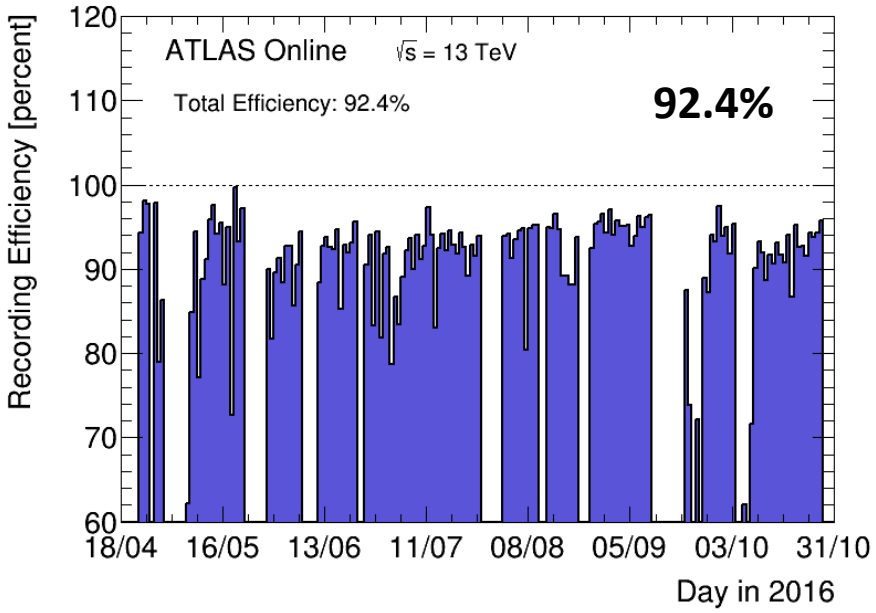
LHC performed beyond expectations in 2016 leading to a data samples of about 40 fb-1 (..at the costs of increased pile-up levels)

ATLAS/CMS Performance





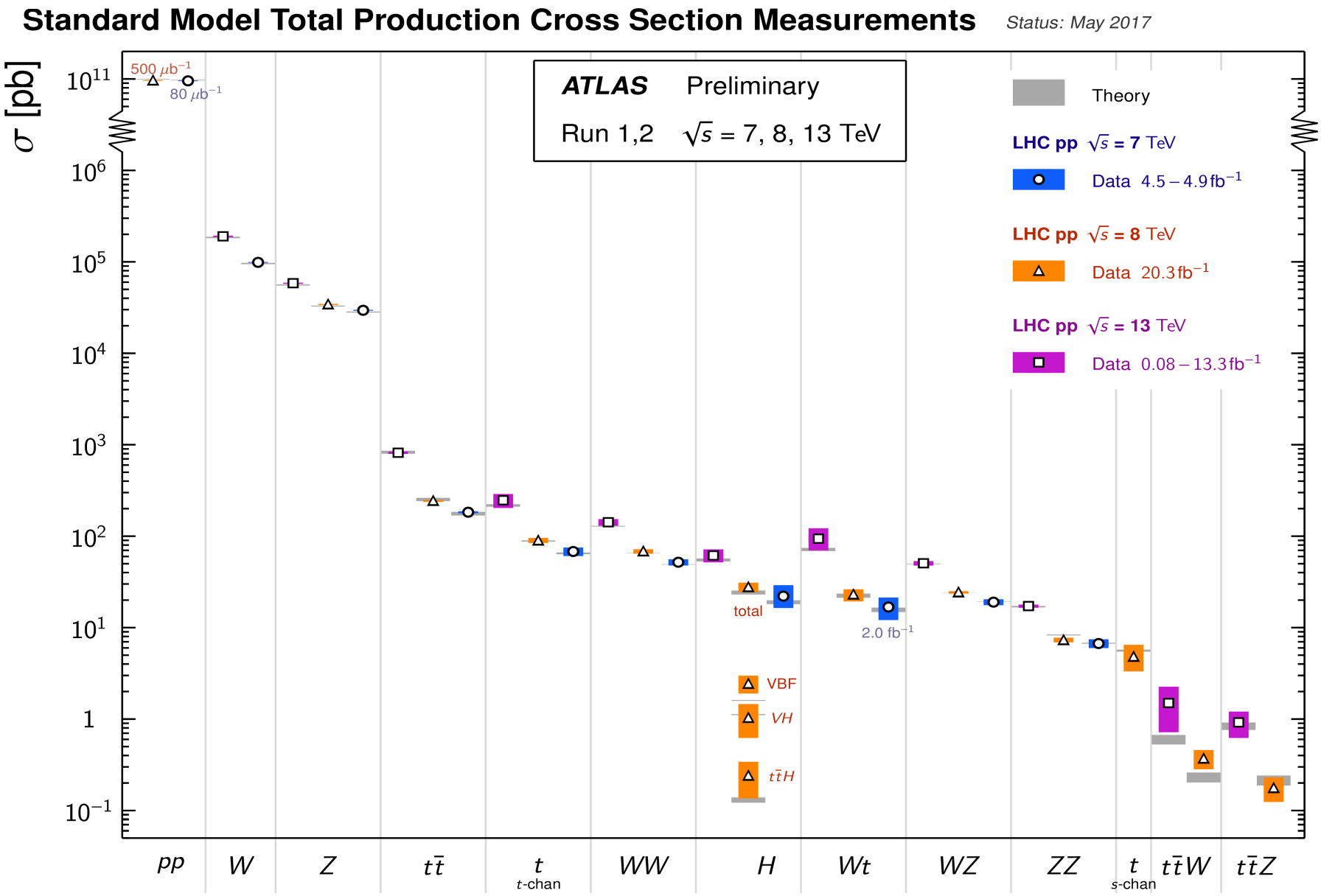




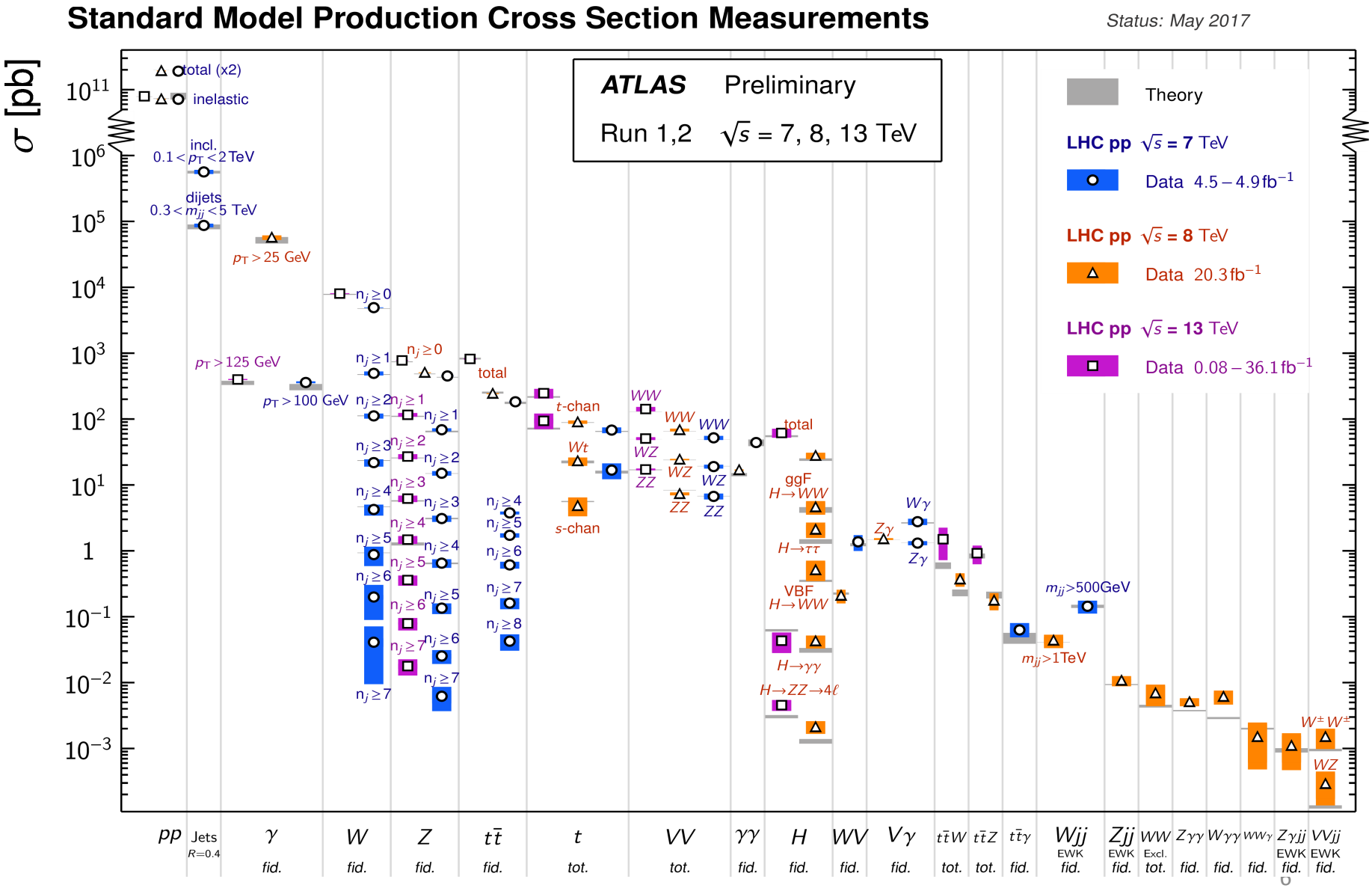
The experiments collected high-quality data with efficiencies above 92%

At the moment both experiments are still furiously analyzing the data

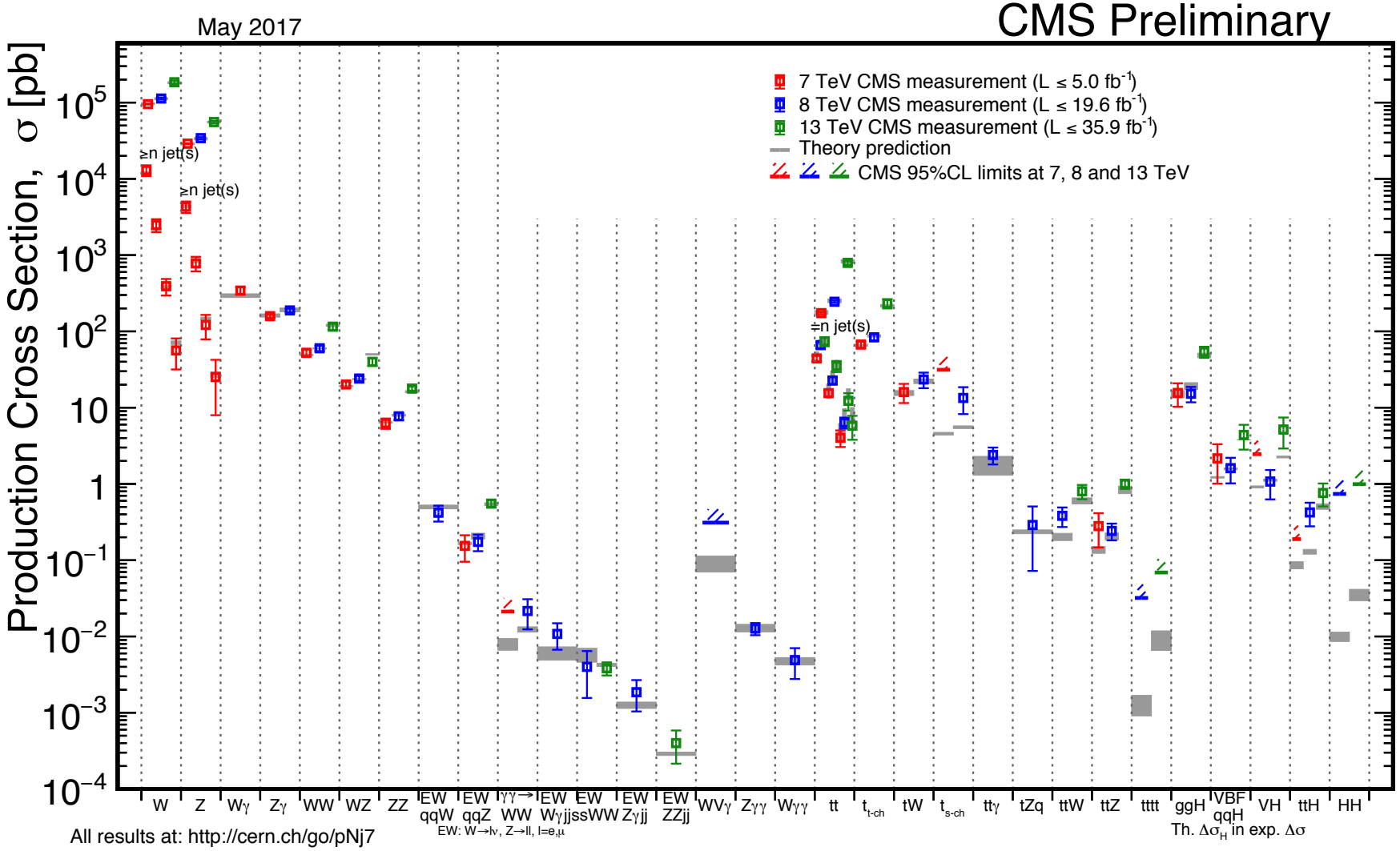
Summary EWK/Top Physics (I)



Summary QCD/EWK/Top Physics (II)



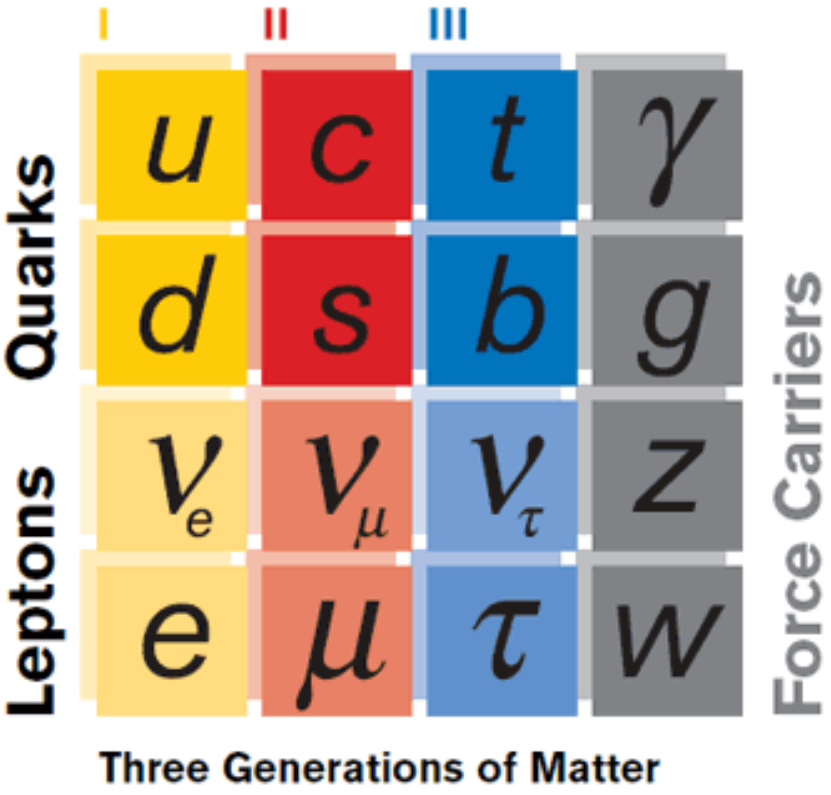
Summary QCD/EWK/Top Physics (III)



All results at: http://cern.ch/go/pNj7

Some of the open questions

(i.e., the need for new physics)



Three Generations of Matter

- Who ordered 3 generations?
- Matter/Anti-Matter ?
- ……..

- Hierarchy Problem …
- Unification at Large Scale?
- Dark Matter in the Cosmos?
- ……..
- What about Gravity ?
- ……..

H

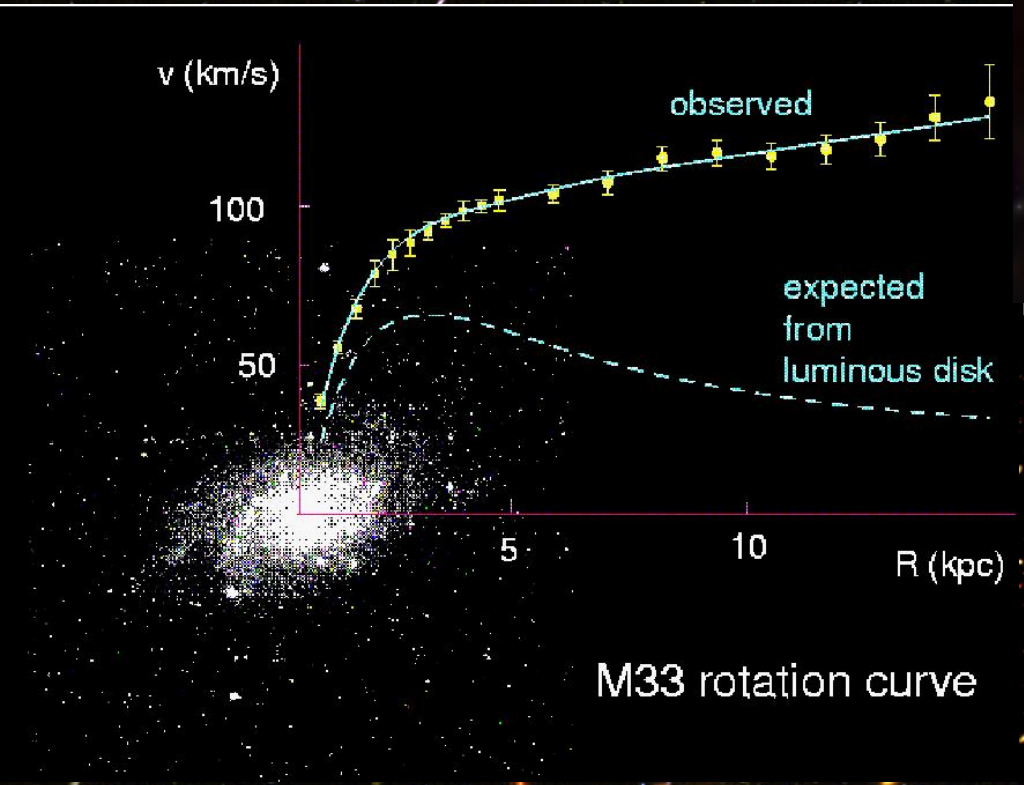
New Physics (!)

O(TeV) scale phenomenology

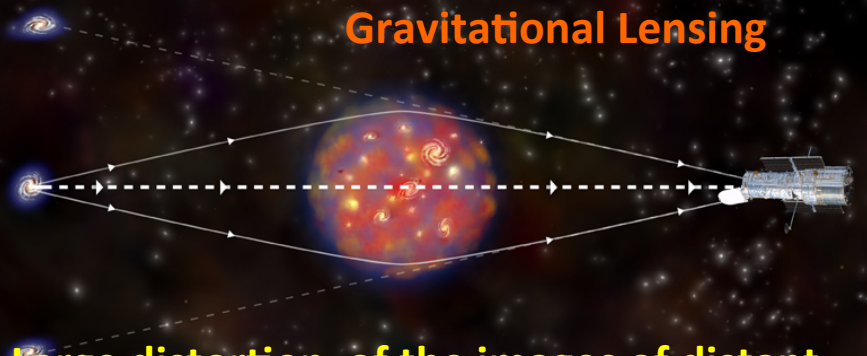
Evidence for Dark Matter

The rotation of the stars around the center of the galaxies is not consistent with the amount of mass observed $(L/M \text{ ratio})_{SUN}$

Spherical dark matter halo



Gravitational Lensing



Large distortion of the images of distant galaxies due to gravitation lensing
→ indication of DM in galaxy clusters

Collisions of clusters of galaxies

Considered the ultimate demonstration of the presence of Dark Matter since this does not involve Newton's Law

Search for SUSY

Gluino mediated and direct third generation squarks producton

Centered in RP conserving scenarios and somehow driven by DM*HF searches…

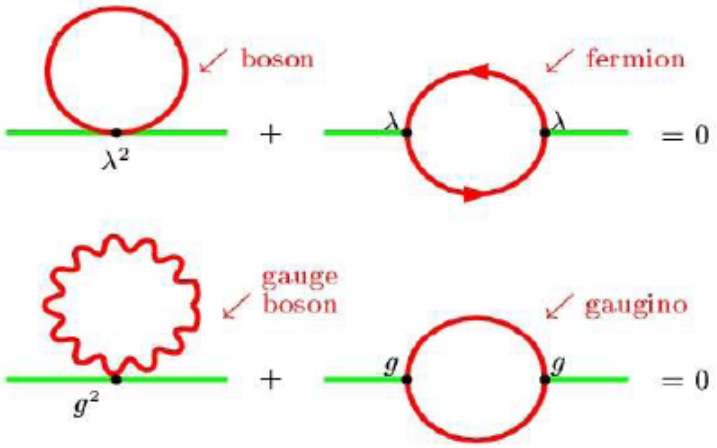
SuperSymmetry in 30"

- **Fermion/Boson symmetry**

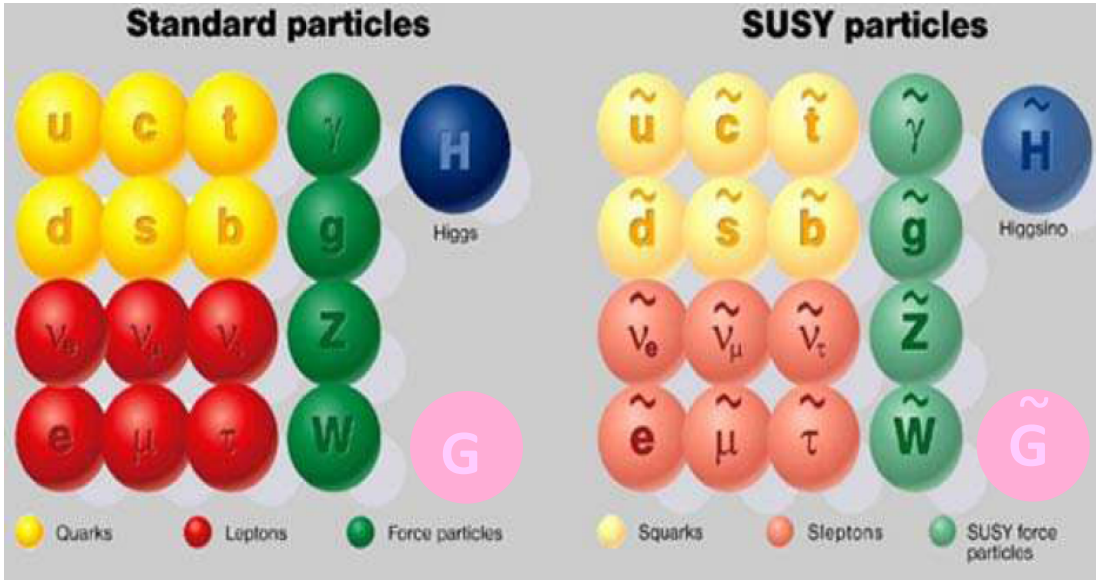
$$Q\,|\,\text{fermion}\,\rangle = |\,\text{boson}\,\rangle$$

$$Q\,|\,\text{boson}\,\rangle = |\,\text{fermion}\,\rangle$$

- **Exact cancellation between fermion & boson loops for Higgs**



Double Spectra of Particles



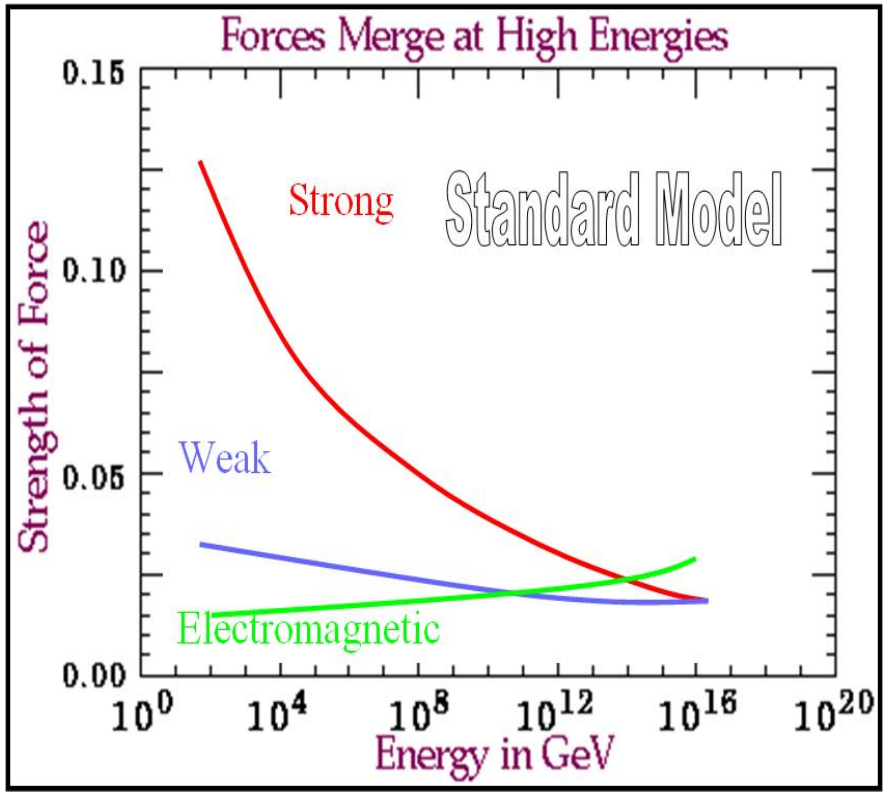
..will mix to form mass eigenstates..

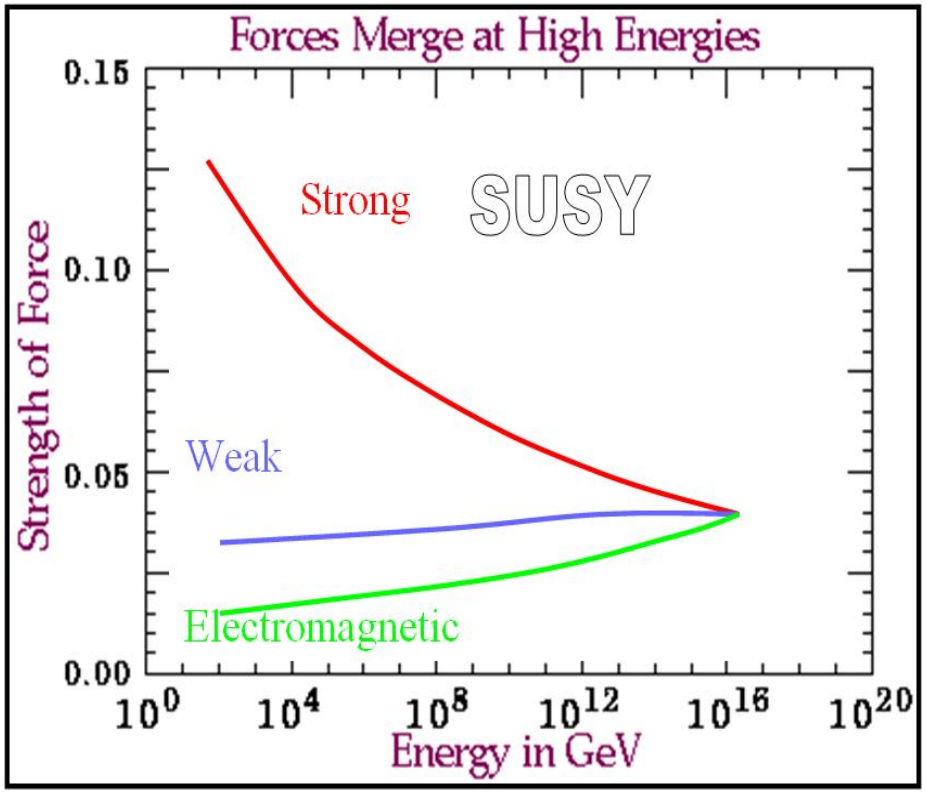
Higgs sector with 2 doublets

$$H_U, H_D \longrightarrow h, H, A, H^{\pm}$$

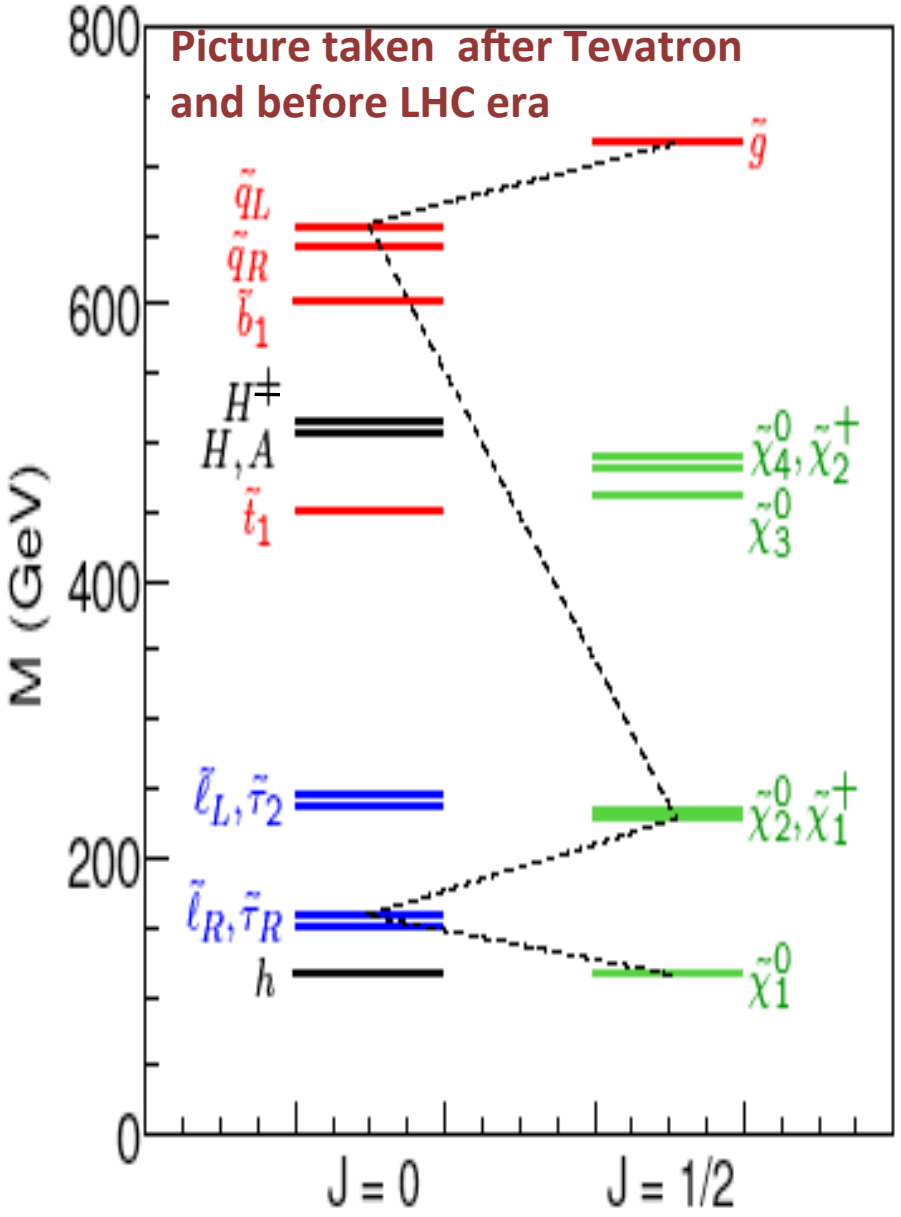
..SUSY must be broken….. model-dependent phenomenology

Unification of Forces…

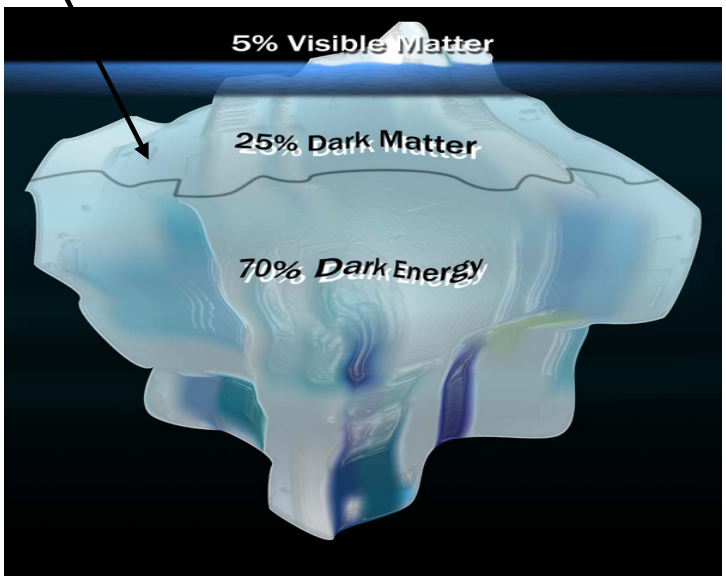




SUSY candidate for Dark Matter



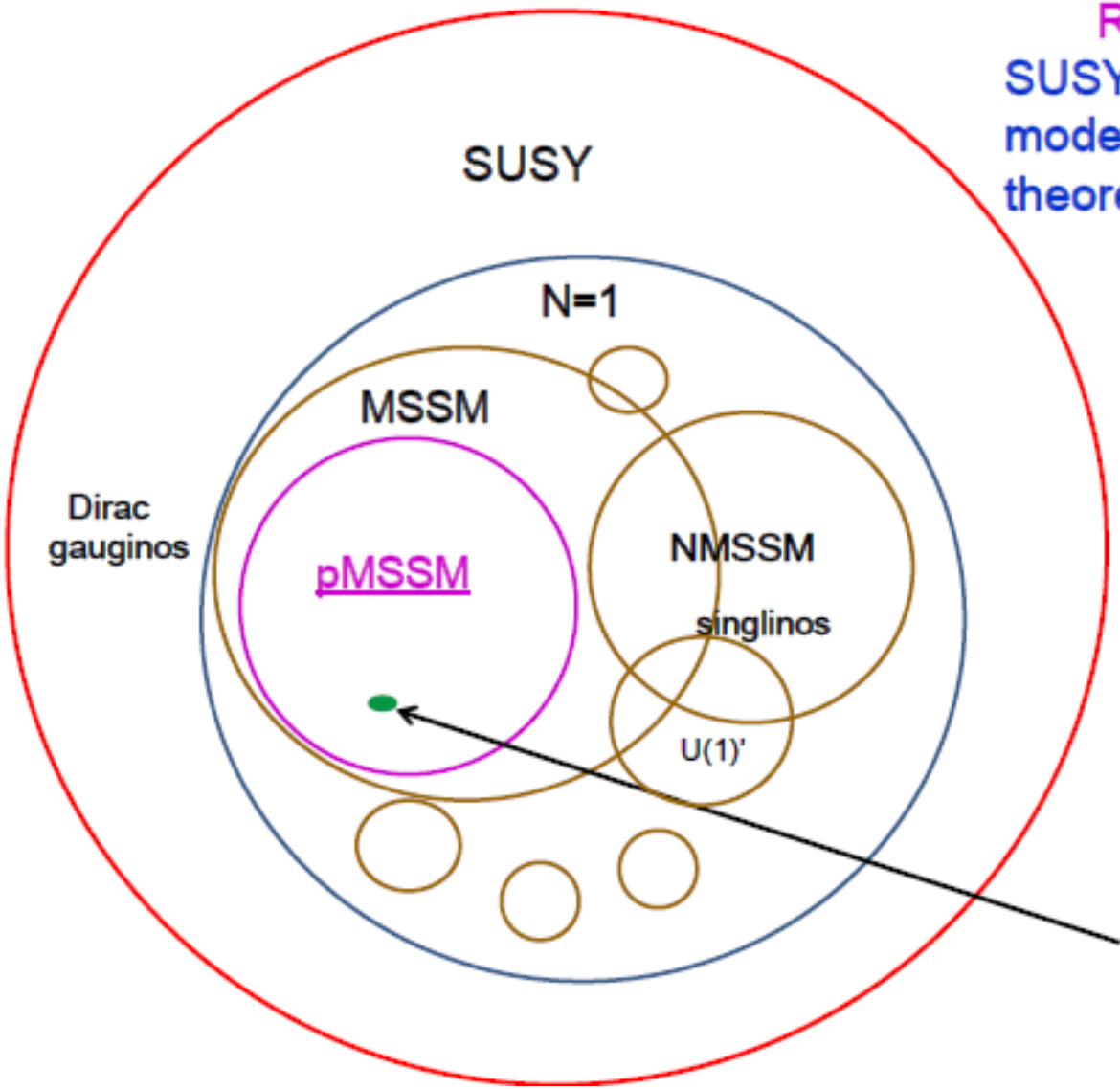
1. Squarks and Gluinos are heavy
2. mixing of third generation leads to light stop and sbottom
3. χ_1^0 good candidate for Dark Matter



4. One higgs is very light (< 135 GeV)

Taken from T. Rizzo

SUSY ZOO



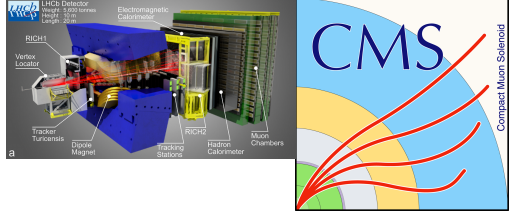
Reminder:
SUSY is *not* a single model but a very large theoretical framework

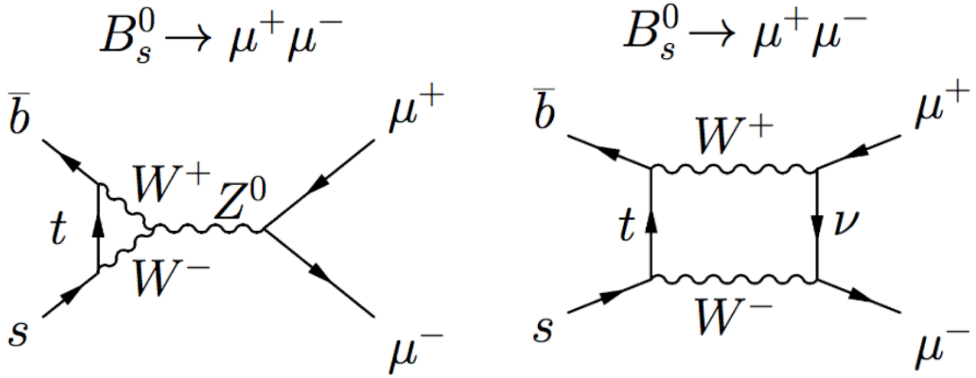
6

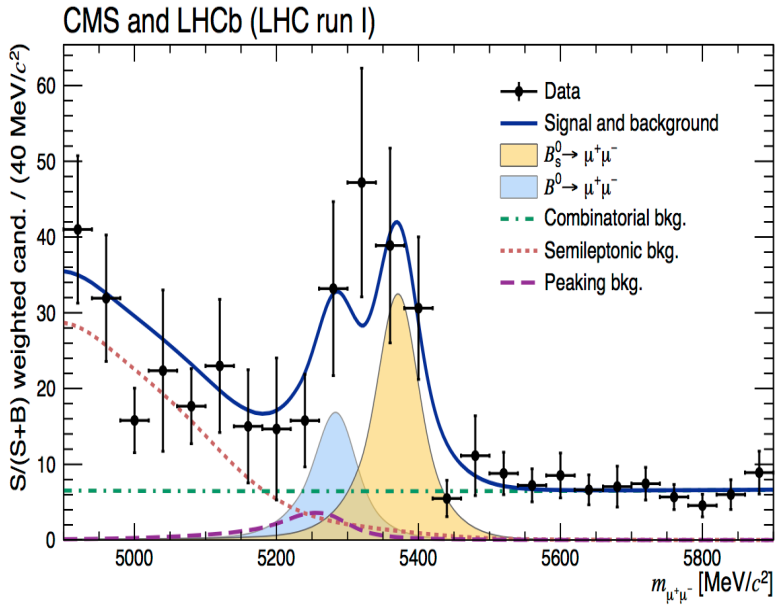
arXiv:1411.4413

Nature (2015) 14474

$B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$

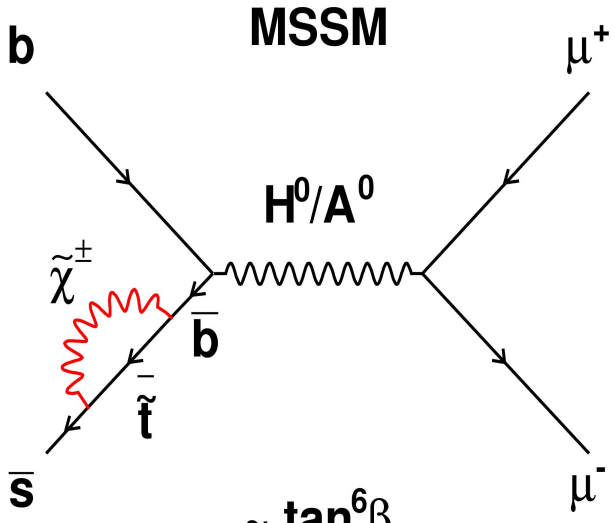


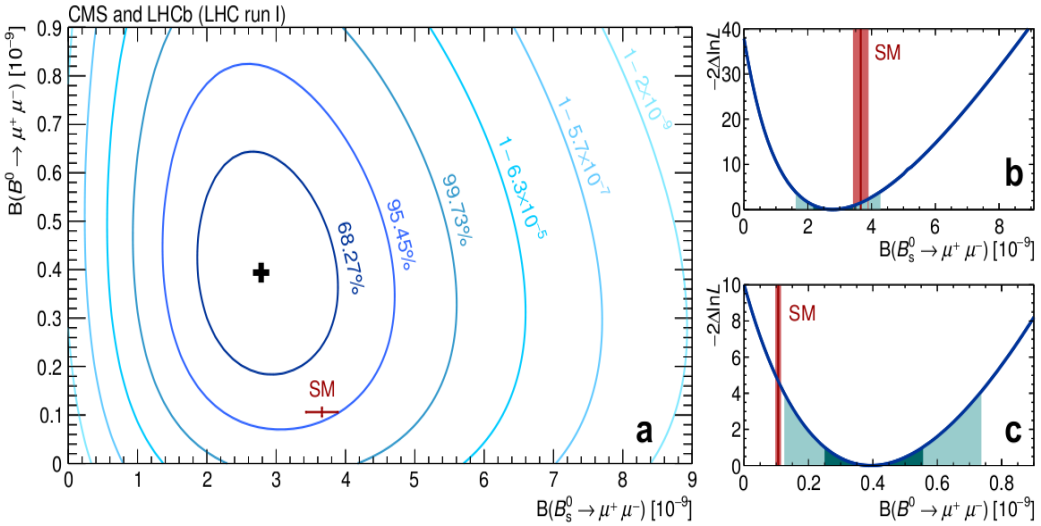




SM prediction $\Rightarrow$ Br($B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$) ~ 3.42×10^{-9}

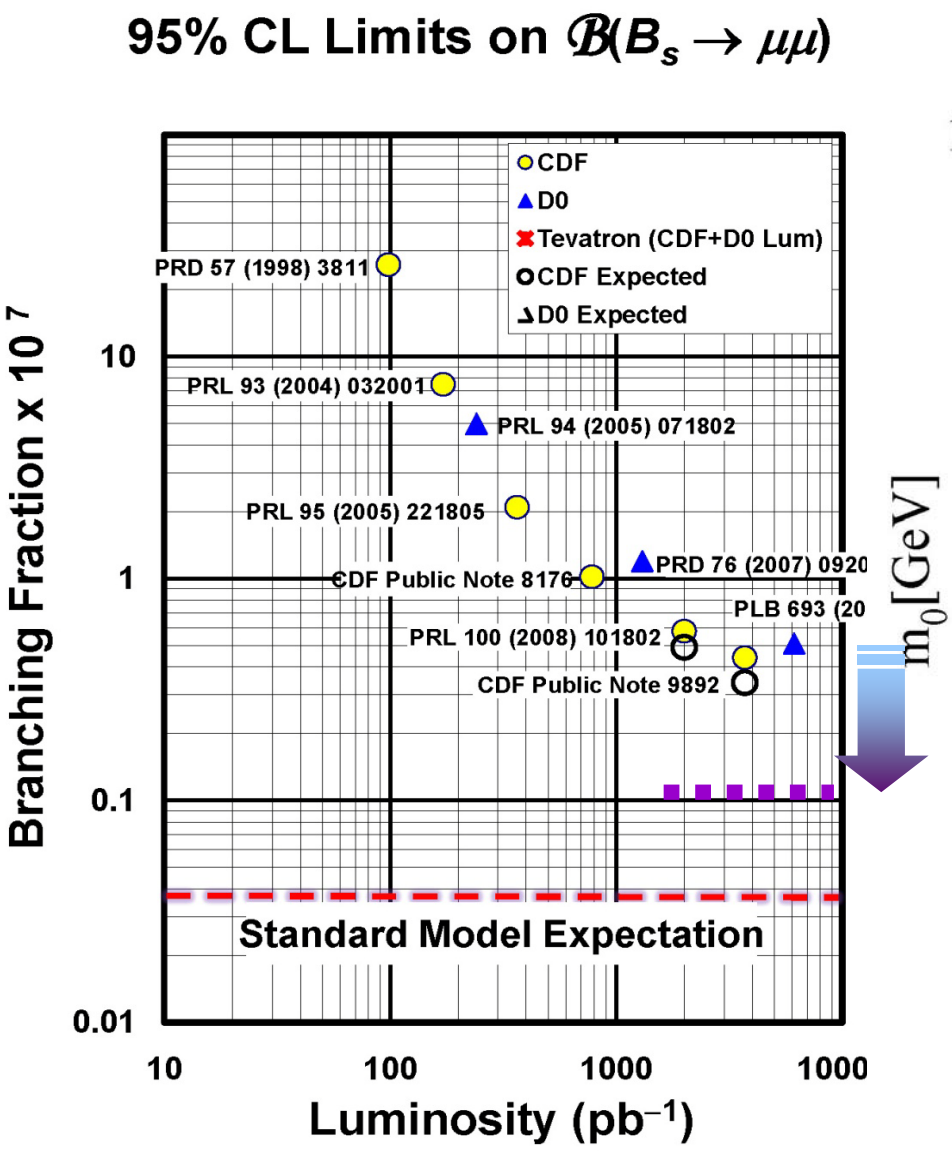
SUSY $\to$ big enhancement $\to$ (~ $\tan^6\beta$)

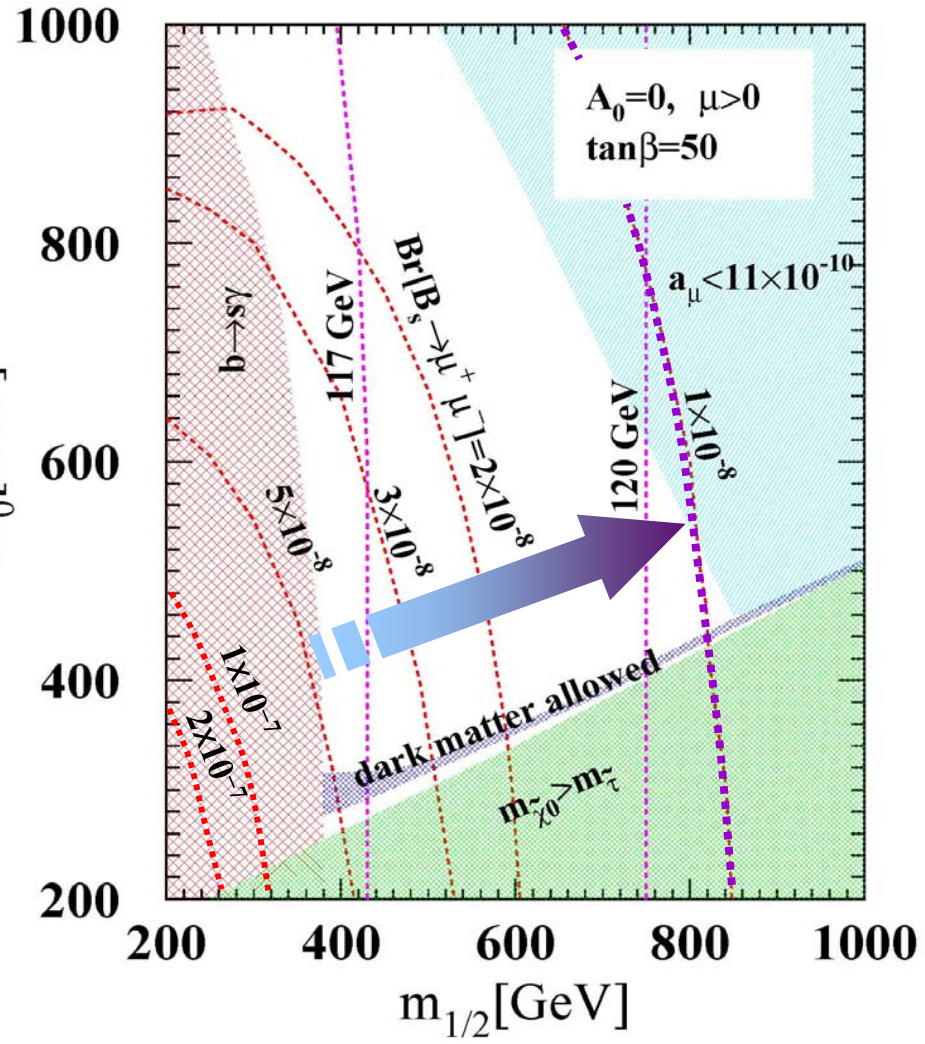




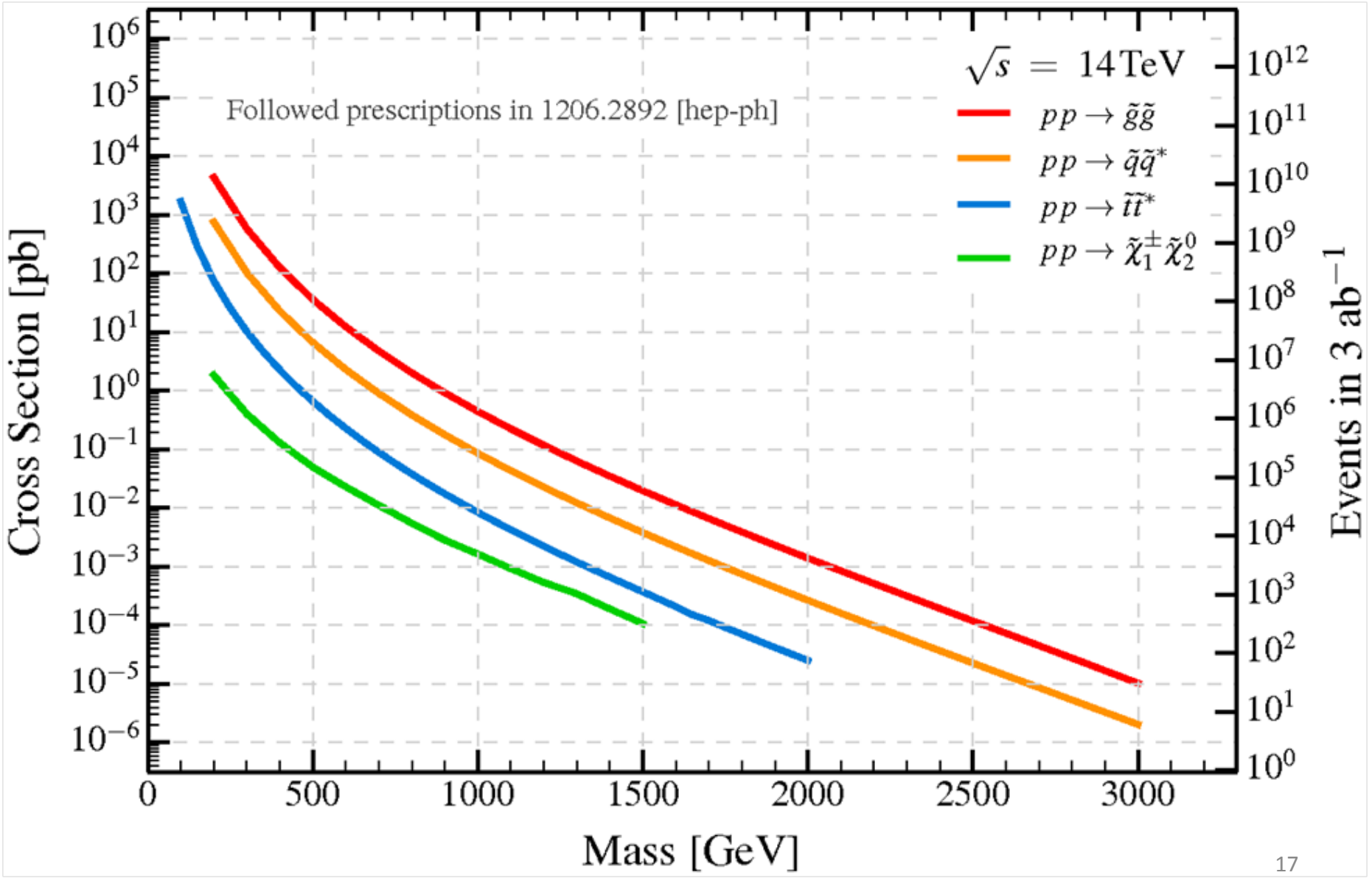
Consistent with SM predictions

$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu\mu)$ and Cosmological Connection



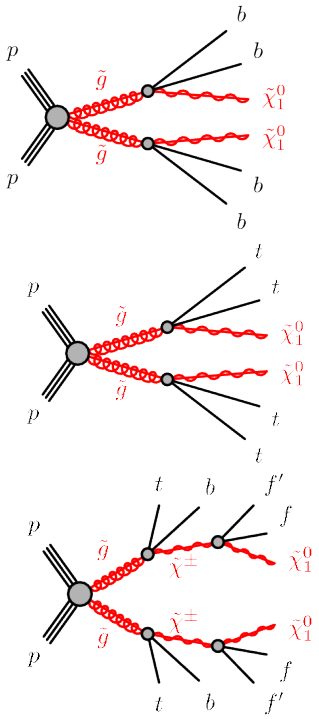


SUSY Cross Sections @ LHC (14 TeV)



√s=13 TeV, 36.1 fb^{-1}

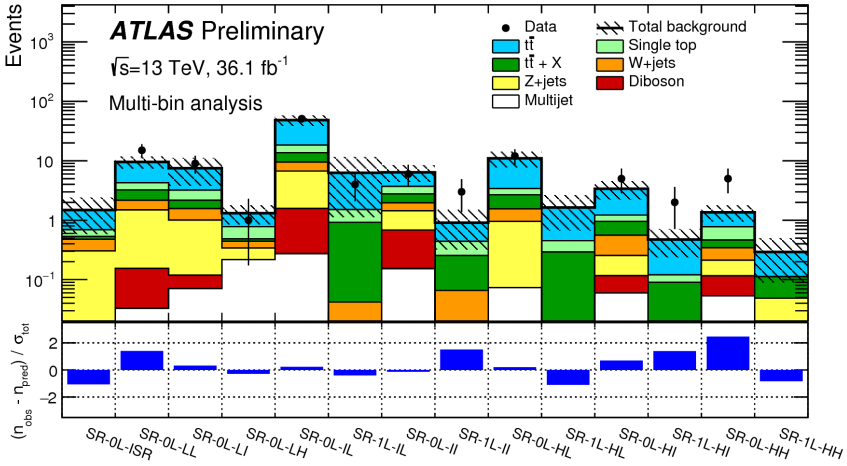
Gluino-mediated sbottom/stop

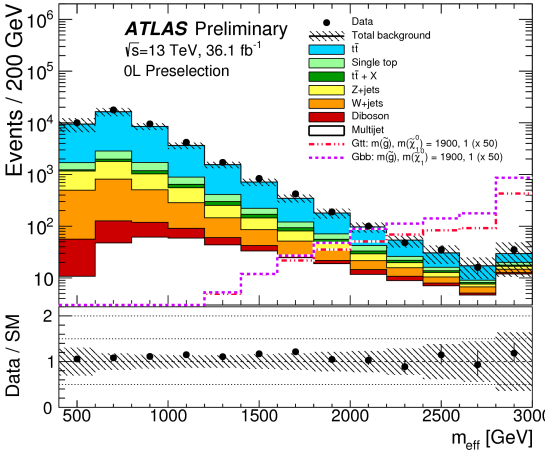


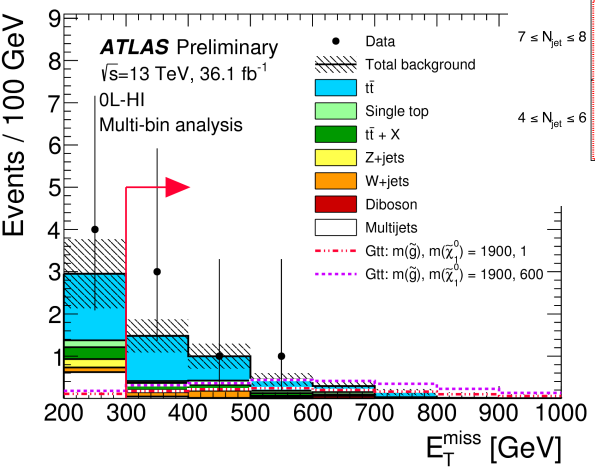
Considering both 0L and 1L channels

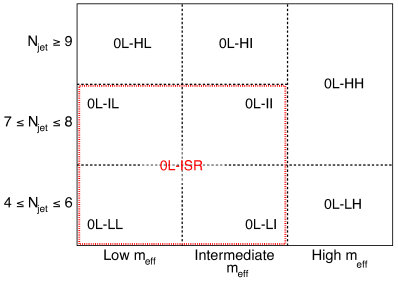
Selection on events with large Njet, Nb-jets, $E_T$miss, m_T, Jet Mass for large R-jets, …

$$m_{\text{eff}} = \sum_i p_{\text{T}}^{\text{jet}_i} + \sum_j p_{\text{T}}^{\ell_j} + E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$$

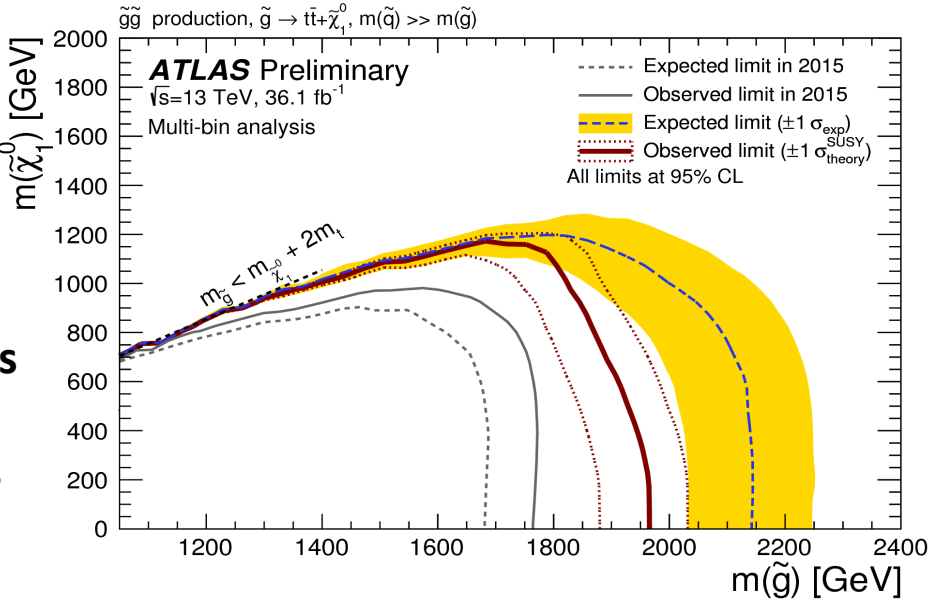








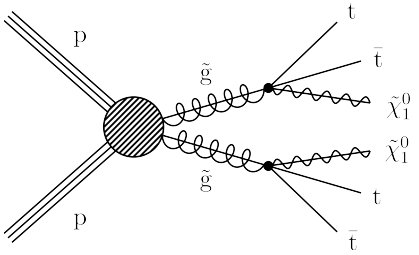
Excluding gluinos up to 2 TeV for light neutralinos



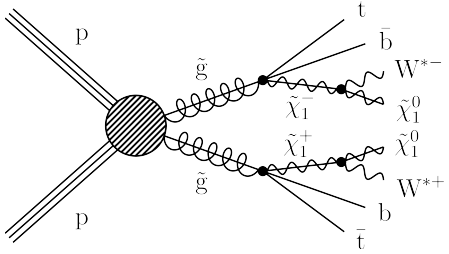
CMS-SUS-16-033

√s=13 TeV, 35.9 fb^{-1}

Gluino-mediated stop/sbottom



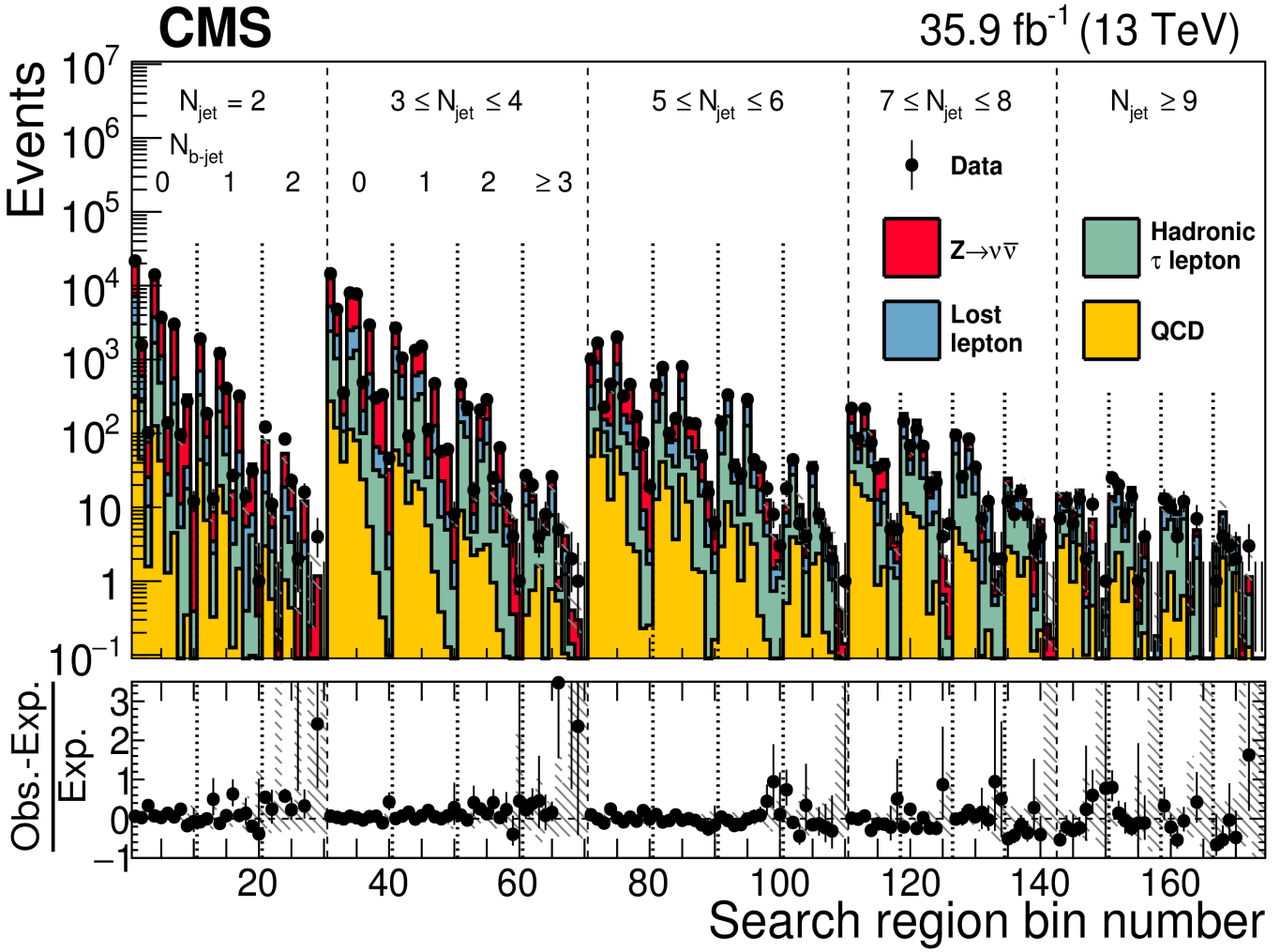
Signal regions sensitive to Different gluino decay channels



Good agreement with SM predictions

A 4D search on Njet, Nb-jet, H_T and $H_T$miss

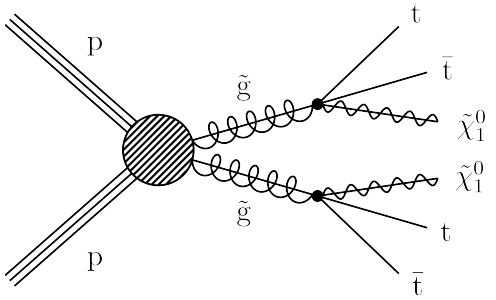
A total of 174 search regions

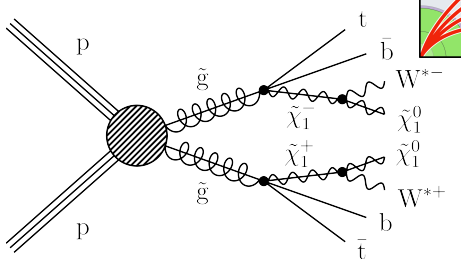


CMS-SUS-16-033

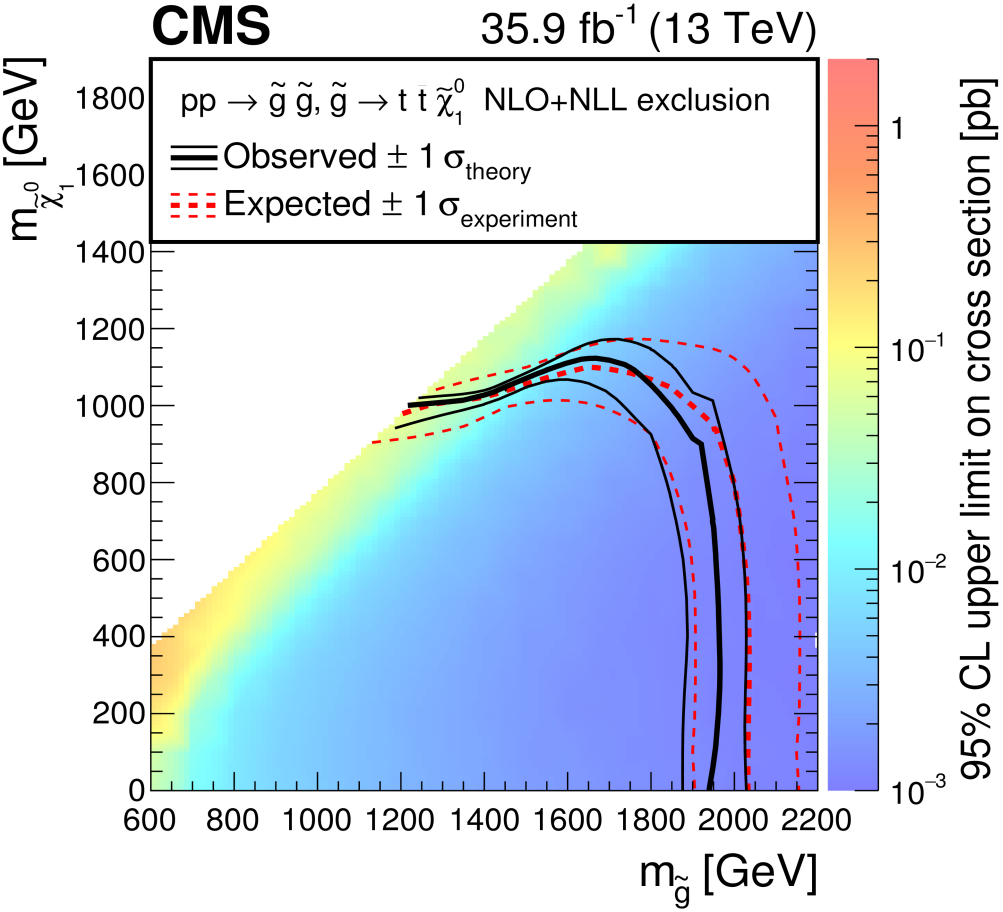
√s=13 TeV, 35.9 fb^{-1}

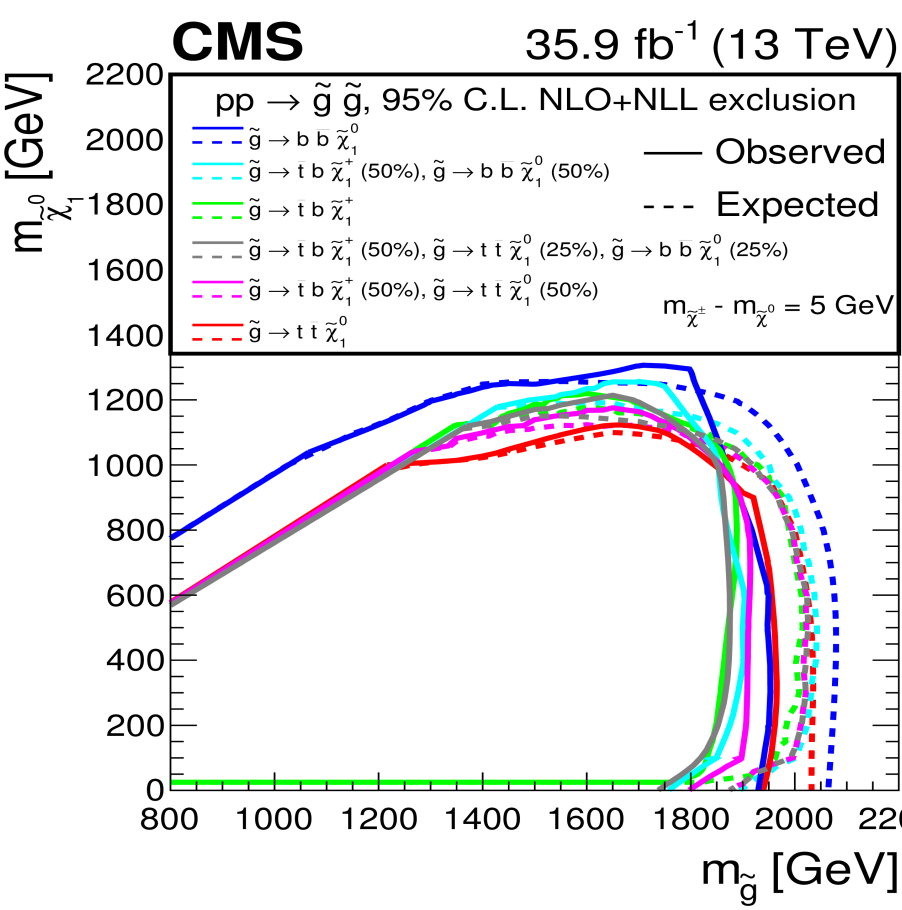
Gluino-mediated stop/sbottom





Lower limits on the gluino mass in the range between 1.8 – 2.0 TeV (depending on decay channels considered)

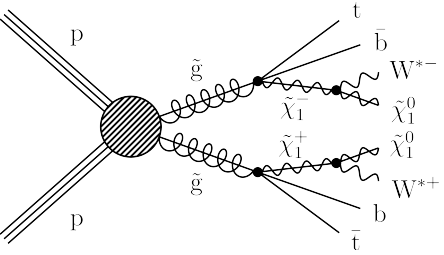




https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsSUS

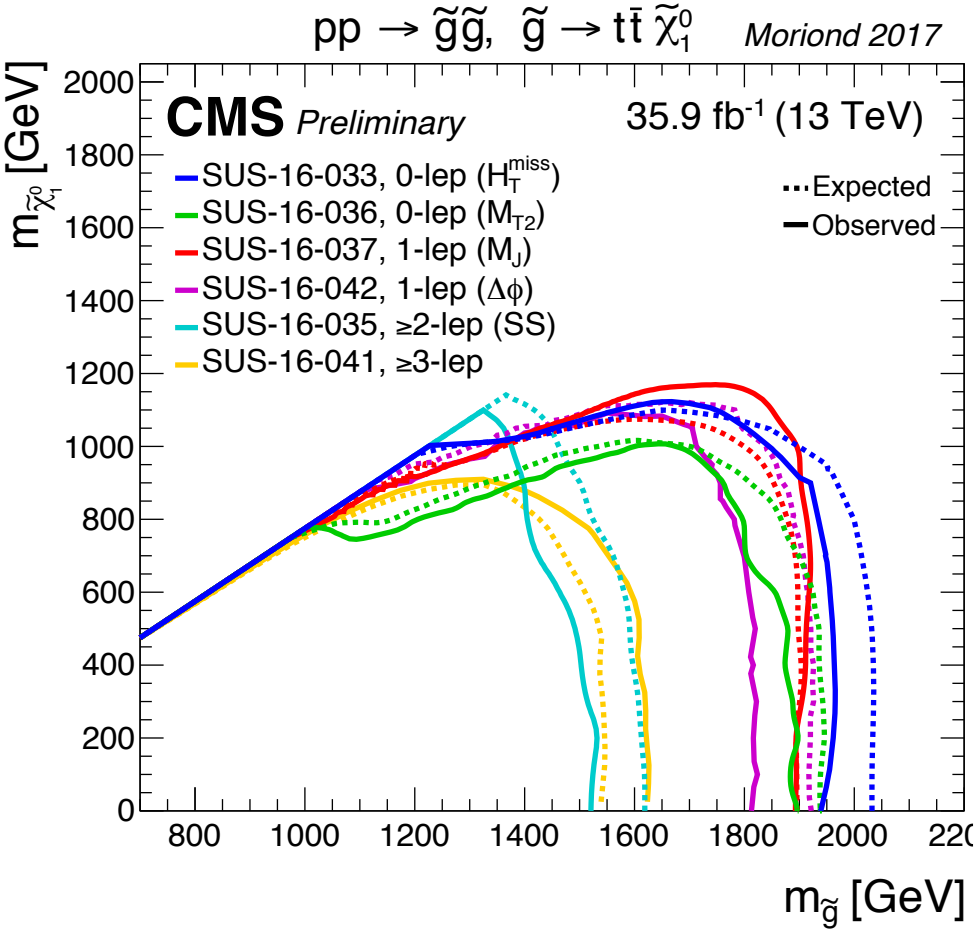
√s=13 TeV, 35.9 fb^{-1}

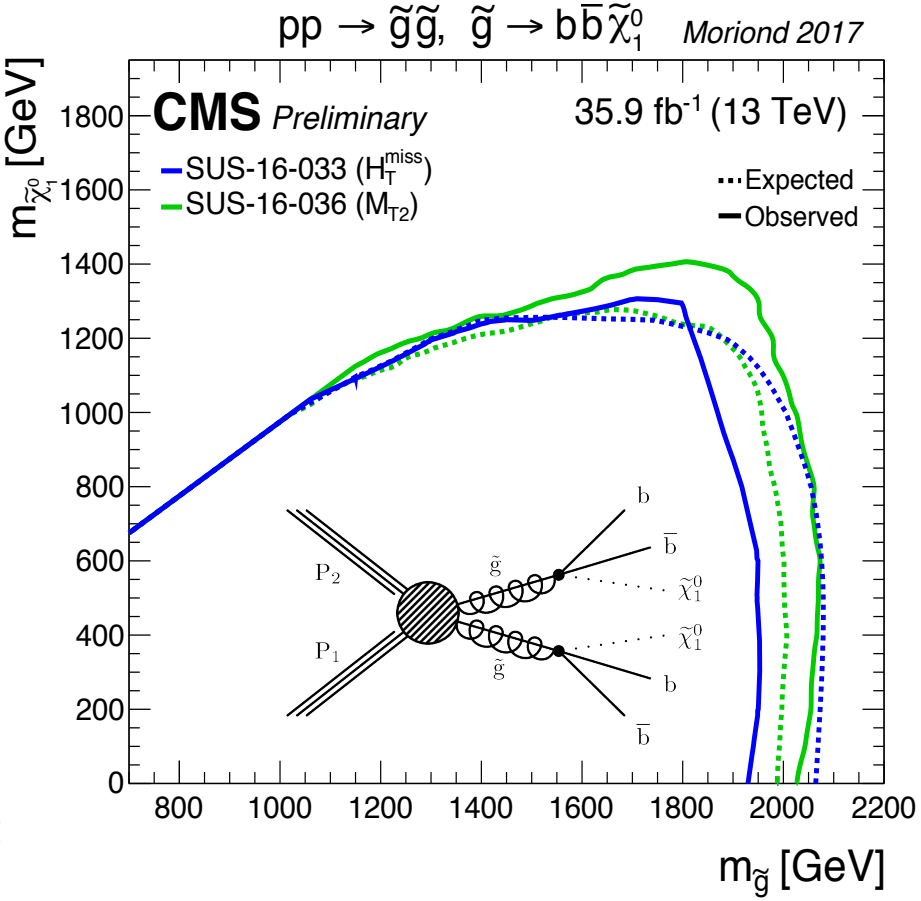
Summary on Gluino-mediated stop/sbottom production



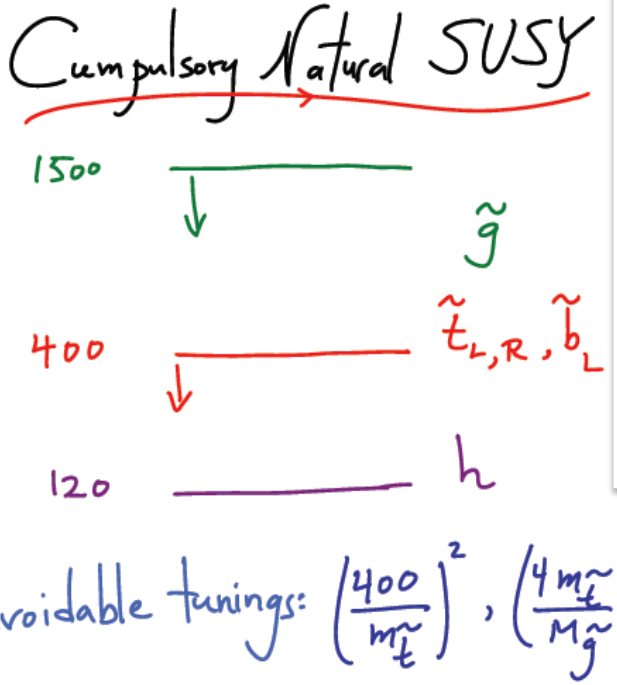
Different analyses including other observable and also leptons in the final state

Excluding gluino masses all the way to 2 TeV

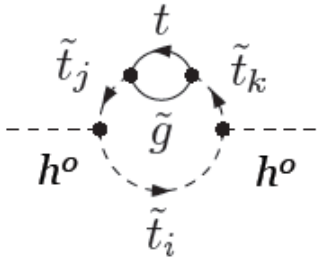




"Natural SUSY 2012"



N. Arkani-Hamed talk at CERN Oct. 2012



$$\frac{m_H^2}{2} = -|\mu|^2 + \ldots + \delta m_H^2$$

$$\delta m_H^2\big|_{stop} \cong -\frac{3y_t^2}{8\pi^2}\left(m_{Q_3}^2 + m_{U_3}^2 + |A_t|^2\right)\ln\left(\frac{\Lambda}{TeV}\right)$$

$$\delta m_H^2\big|_{gluino} \cong -\frac{2y_t^2}{\pi^2}\left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)|M_3|^2 \ln^2\left(\frac{\Lambda}{TeV}\right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{t}_1 \\ \tilde{t}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_t & \sin\theta_t \\ -\sin\theta_t & \cos\theta_t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{t}_L \\ \tilde{t}_R \end{pmatrix}$$

→ Light higgsinos

→ Light stop (t_1 < 1 TeV)

→ Light gluinos (< 1-2 TeV)

One light stop and sbotton ….rest of sparticles can be decoupled….

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{t}_L \\ \tilde{b}_L \end{pmatrix} \quad \tilde{t}_R \quad \tilde{b}_R$$

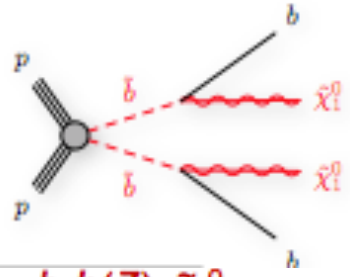
(same weak isospin multiplet)

Direct Stop/Sbottom

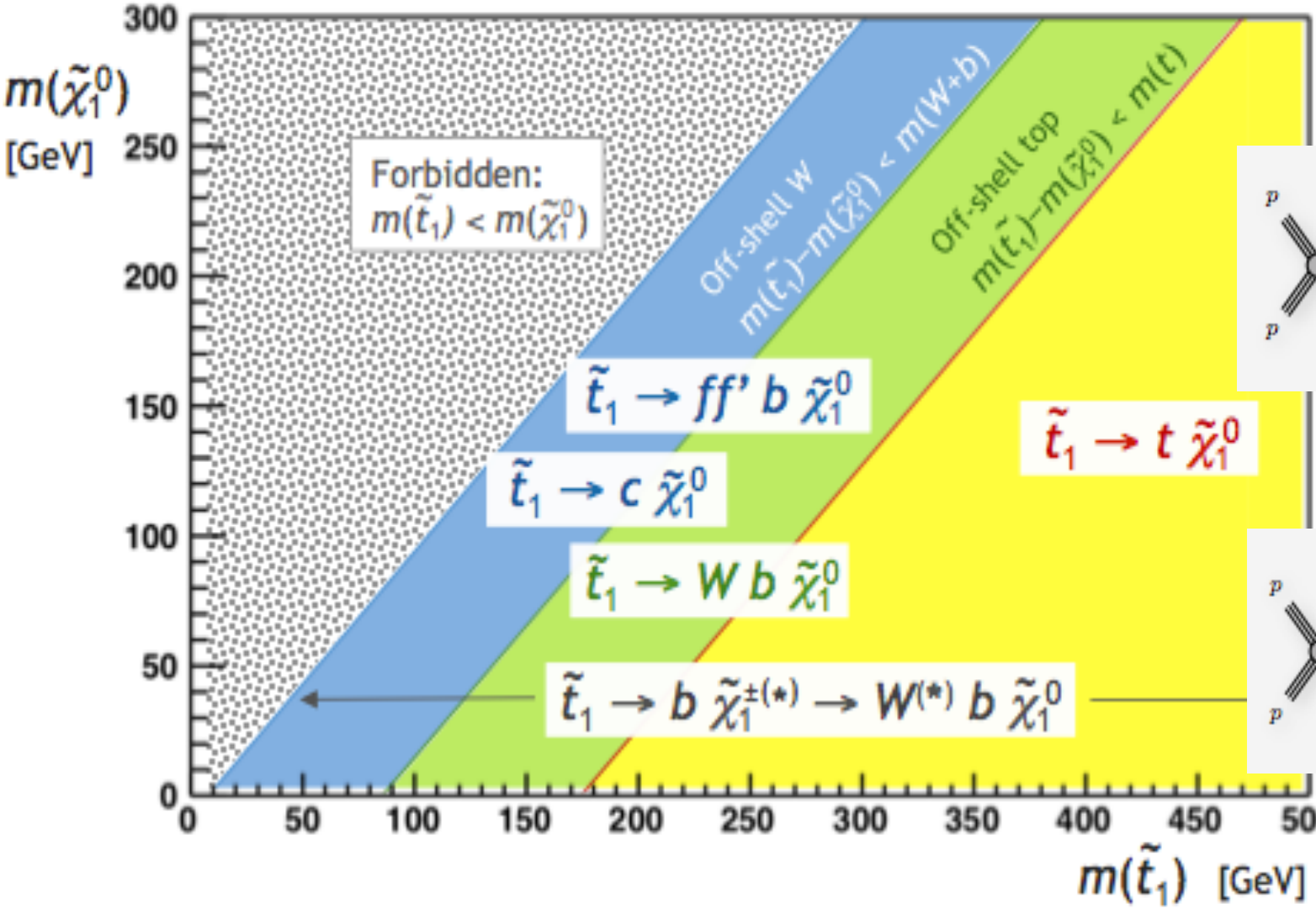
$\tilde{b}_1 \to b\,\tilde{\chi}_1^0$

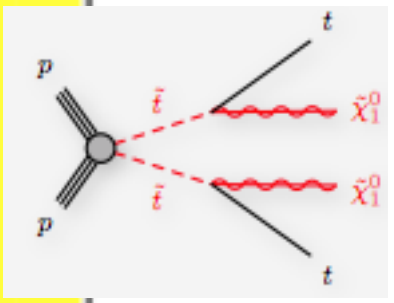
$\tilde{b}_1 \to t\,\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$

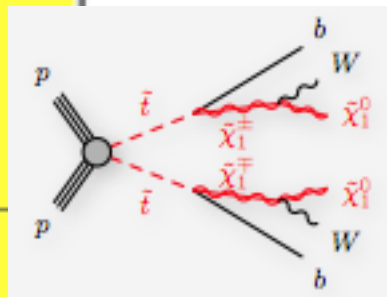
$\tilde{b}_1 \to b\,\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \to b\,h(Z)\,\tilde{\chi}_1^0$



In the scenario with TeV gluinos / squarks (1st/2nd generations)
All the attention is put now in searches for stop/sbottom
Multiple channels according to the decays



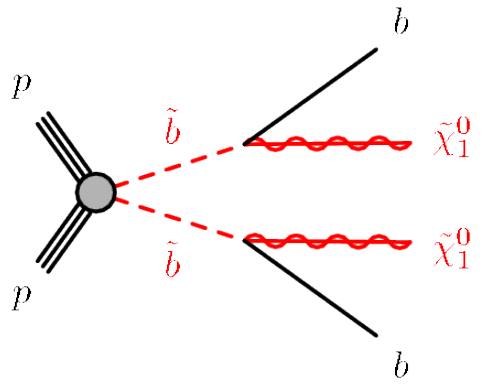




ATLAS-CONF-2017-038

√s=13 TeV, 36.1 fb^{-1}

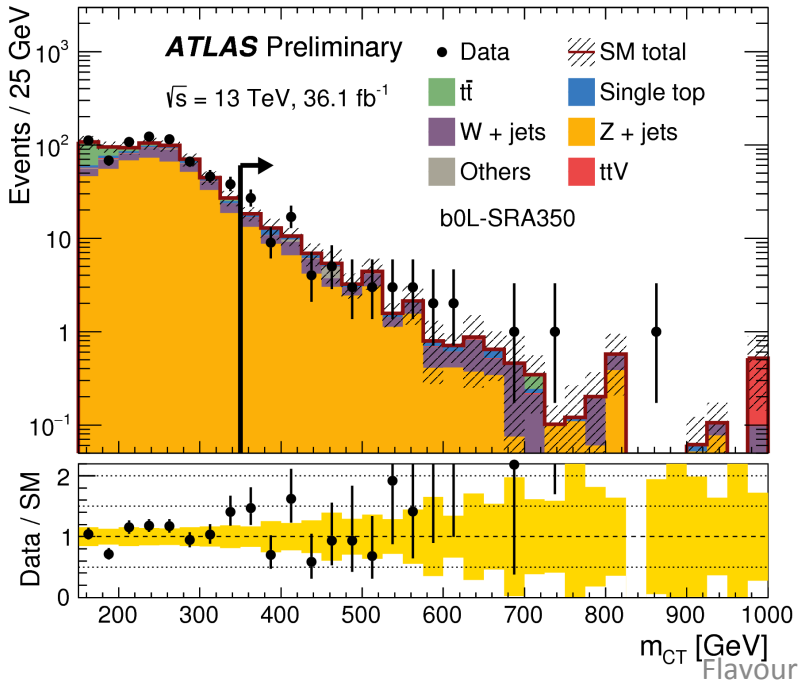
Sbottom pair Production

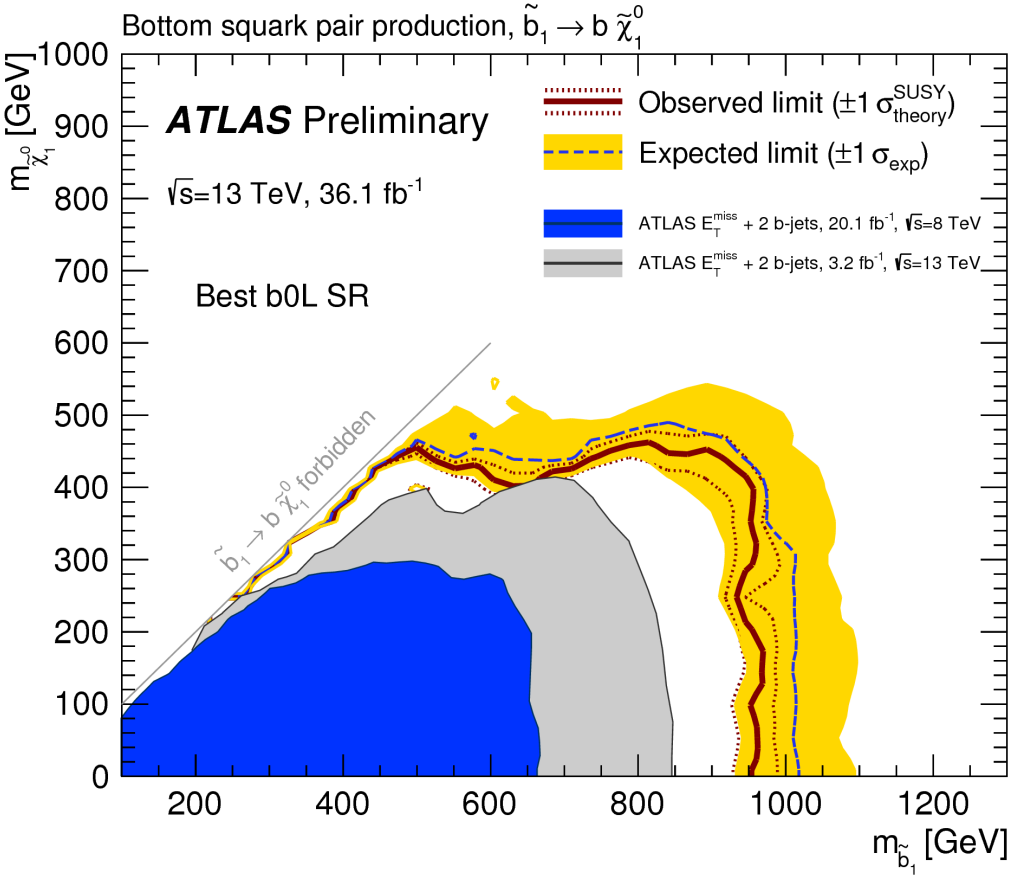


Large E_T^{miss} and 2 b-jets

Discriminating variable MCT

$$m_{CT}^2(v_1, v_2) = [E_T(v_1) + E_T(v_2)]^2 - [\boldsymbol{p}_T(v_1) - \boldsymbol{p}_T(v_2)]^2$$



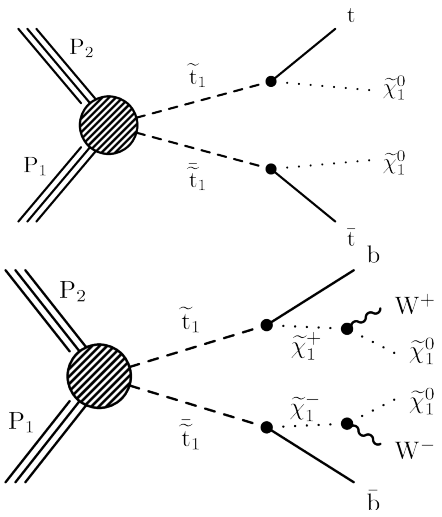


Sbottom mass exclusion approaching 1 TeV

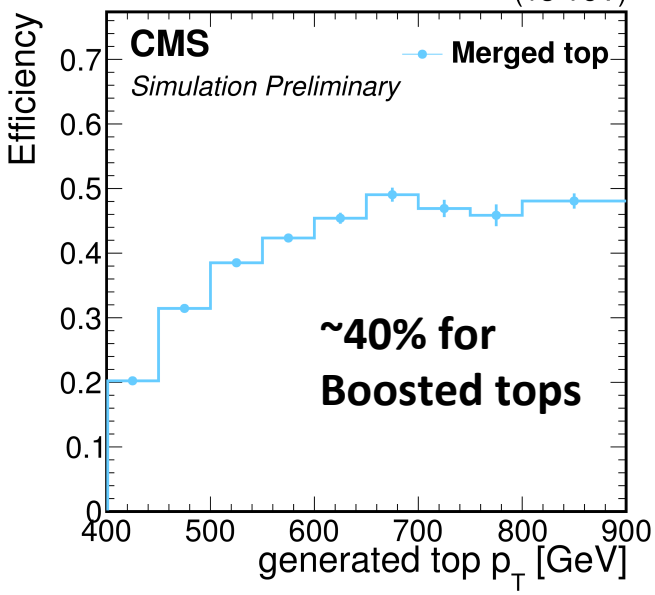
CMS-PAS-SUS-16-049

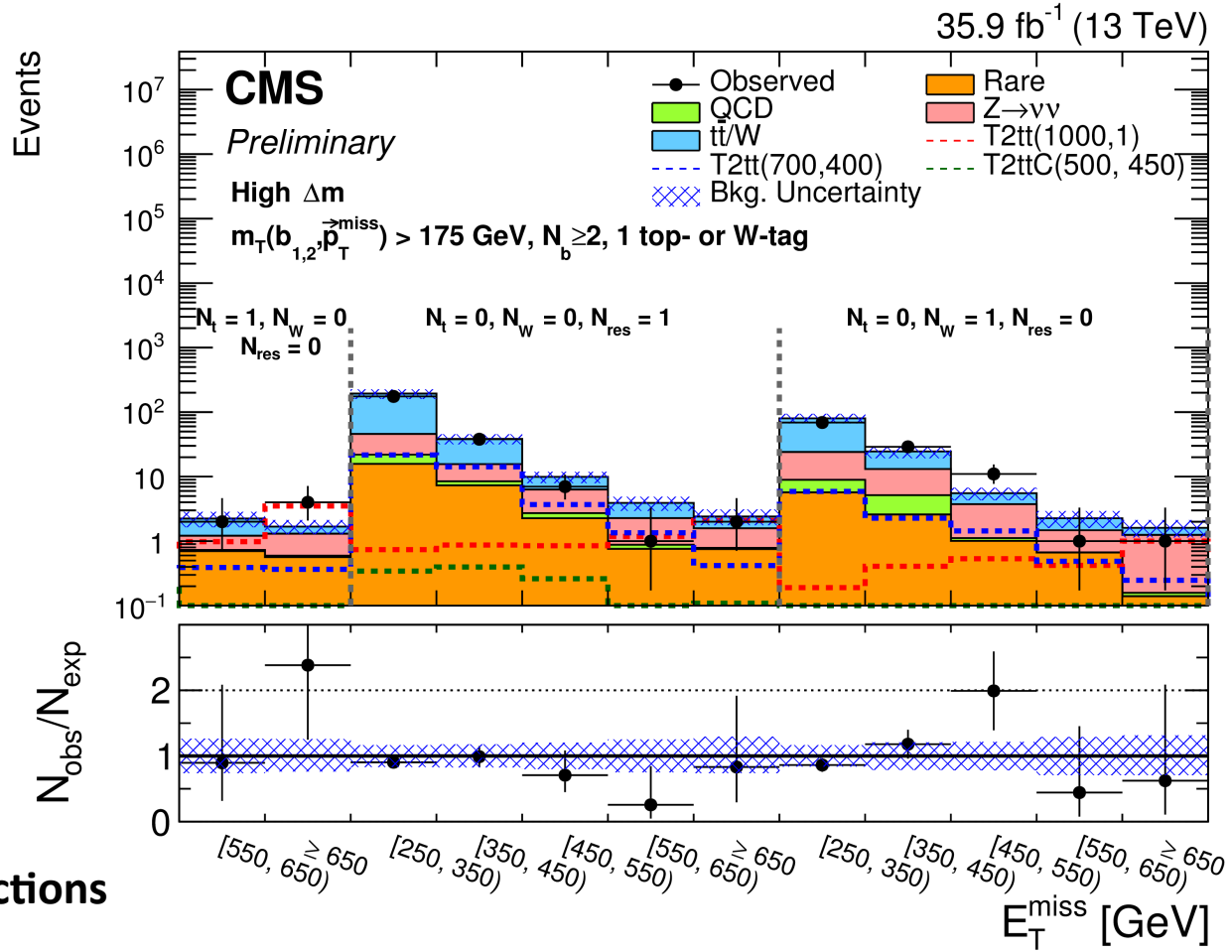
√s=13 TeV, 35.9 fb^{-1}

Stop pair production
(all-hadronic channel)



Multidimensional analysis based on m_T, Nb-jets, E_T^{miss}
Algorithms for top and W tagging, low p_T b-jet tagging



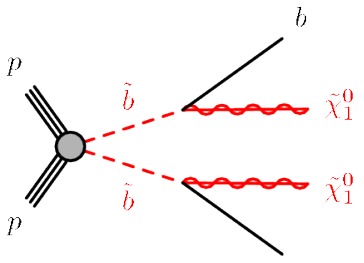


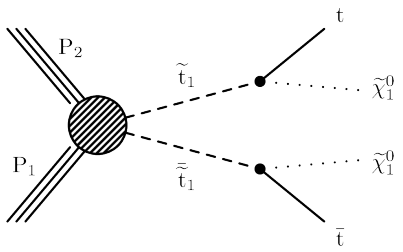
Good agreement with SM predictions

https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsSUS

√s=13 TeV, 35.9 fb^{-1}

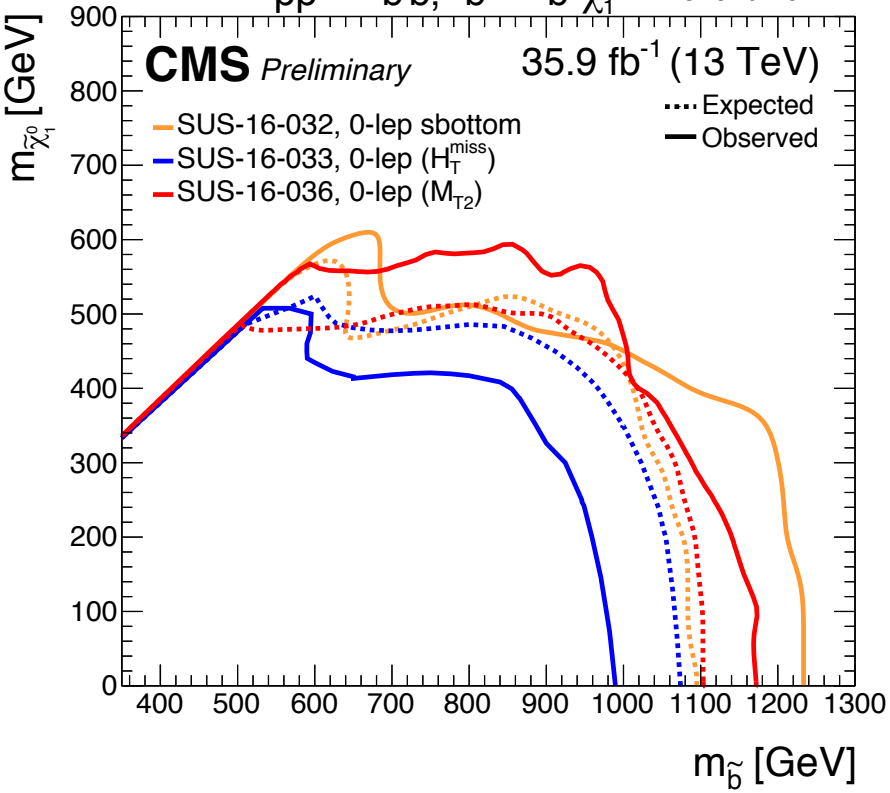
Summary of Stop/Sbottom



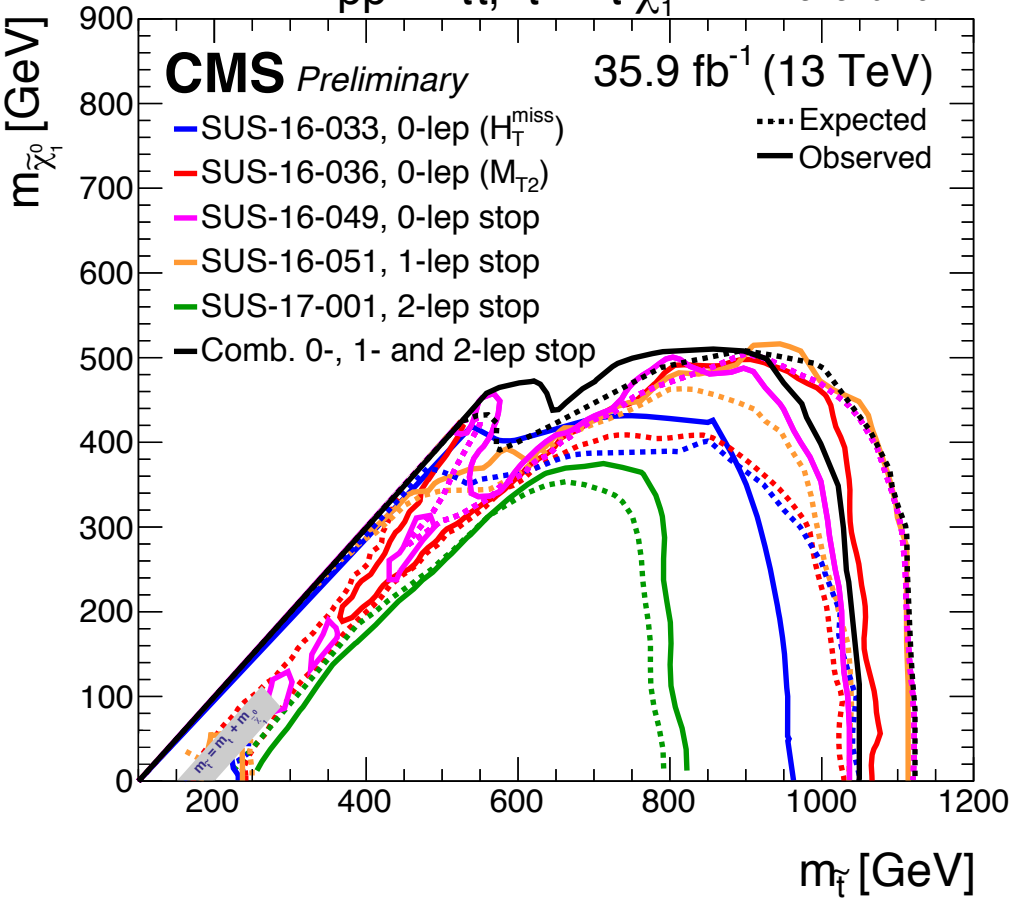


Also including channels with leptons in the final state

pp → b̃b̃̄, b̃ → b χ̃$_1^0$ *Moriond 2017*



pp → t̃t̃̄, t̃ → t χ̃$_1^0$ *Moriond 2017*



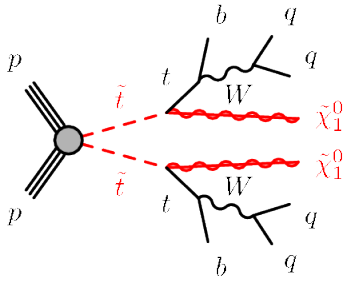
Stop/sbottom exclusion goes beyond 1 TeV

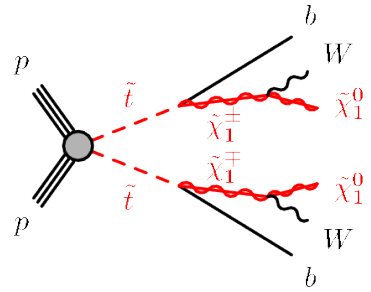
Flavour Phys

ATLAS-CONF-2017-020

√s=13 TeV, 36.1 fb^{-1}

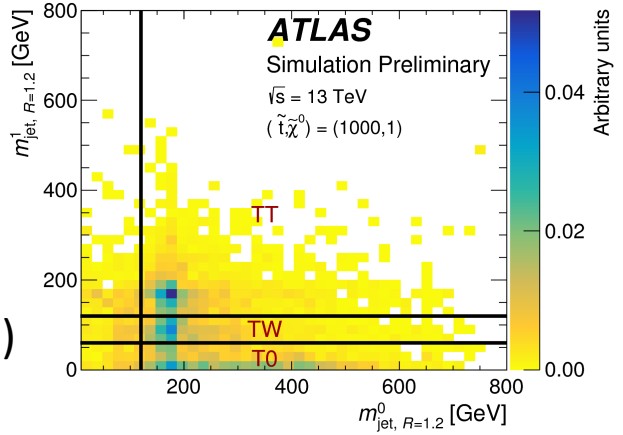
Stop Pair Production



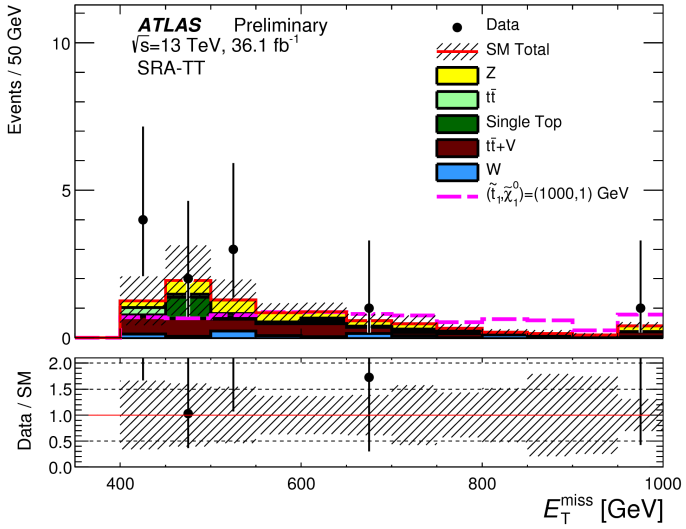


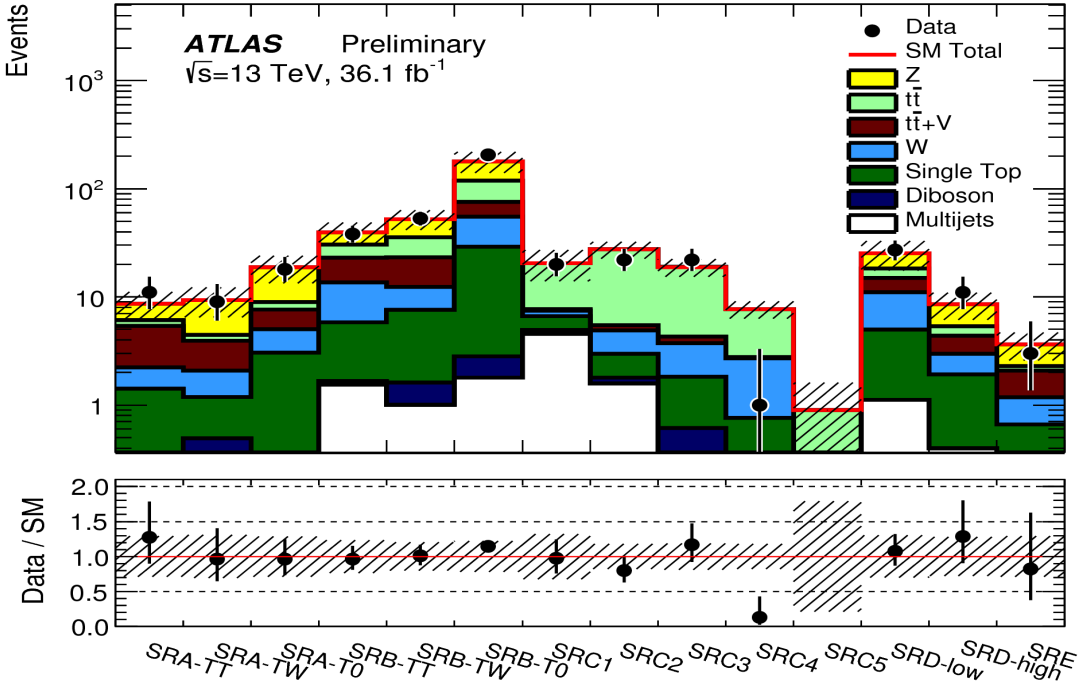
Large E_T^{miss} and large $m_T^{b,min}$
At least four jets, and 2 b-jets, lepton veto

Reconstruction of two large jets R=1.2
with masses above 120 and 60 GeV
(events with two and one reconstructed top)



Complemented with other SRs for a compressed scenario



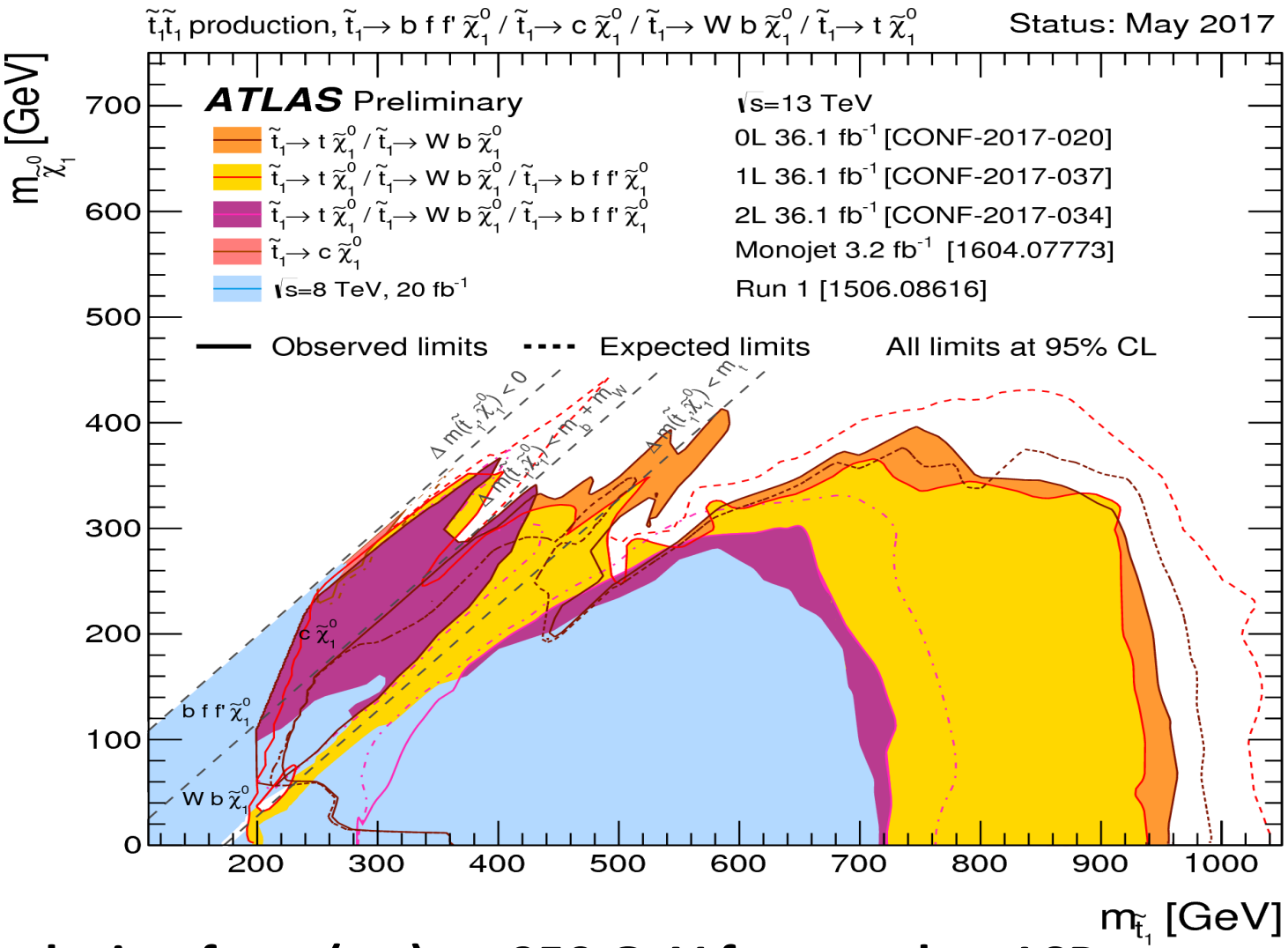


Good agreement with SM predictions

Flavc

Summary Searches for Stop

(different mass hierarchies, simplified models)



Exclusion for m(~t_1) < ~950 GeV for massless LSP

Exclusion up to m(LSP) ~350 GeV

Generic DM+HF Searches

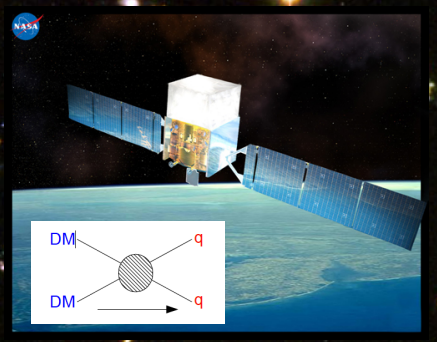
Using simplified models

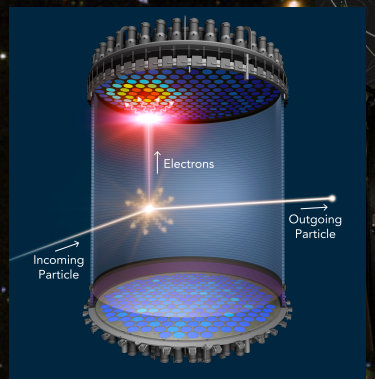
Introductory notes

If Dark Matter turns to be WIMP like (weakly interacting) there is a chance to produce it directly at colliders (Golden channel → Mono-jet final state)

This makes the LHC complementary to direct-detection dedicated experiments underground

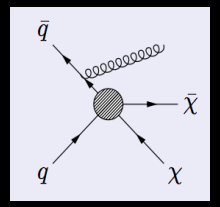
Some of the models explored at the LHC are also inspired by the Higgs boson and /or indirect searches at satellites → heavy flavors involved



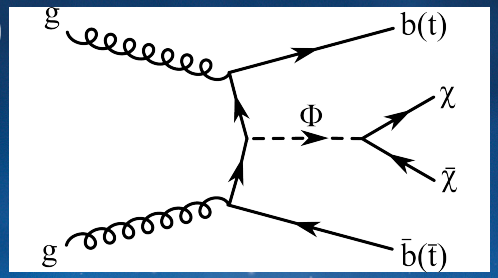


Benchmark Models

In Run II the ATLAS and CMS experiments moved away from the use of EFT inspired models with questionable validity at high-Q^2



A set of well-defined simplified diagrams with heavy mediators is now considered motivated by a number of different considerations (DM Forum: arXiv:1507.00966)

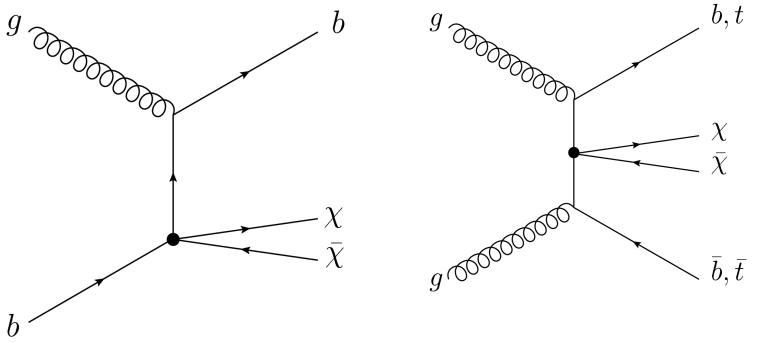


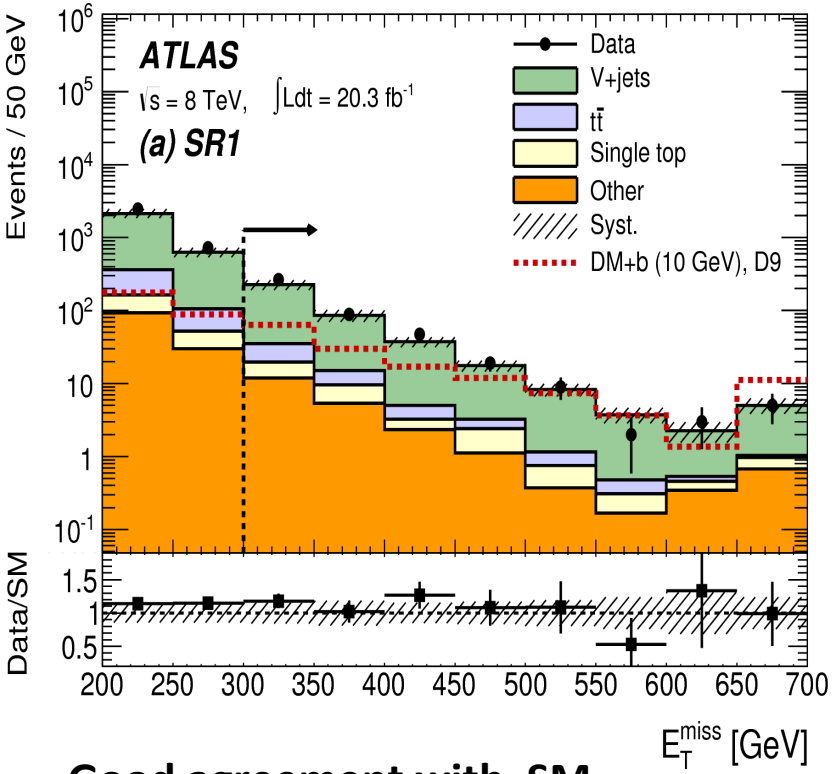
- **Simple extensions of SM symmetries**
- **Minimal Flavor Violation**
- **Assuming Yukawa couplings → favor 3rd generation**
- **Some models inspired by satellite "hints"**

In some cases a clear overlap with SUSY-inspired simplified models for direct production of 3rd generation squarks

Eur. Phys. J. C (2015) 75:92

DM+b/bb $\sqrt{s}$=8 TeV, 20.3 fb^{-1}





Good agreement with SM

Mono-b targeted event selection criteria

E_T^{miss} > 300 GeV
p_T (j1) > 100 GeV
N_{jet}(p_T > 30 GeV) < 2
At least one b-tagged jet
$\Delta\phi$ (E_T^{miss}, jets) > 1.0
Lepton vetoes

Other signal regions target DM+bb (not discussed yet in this slide)

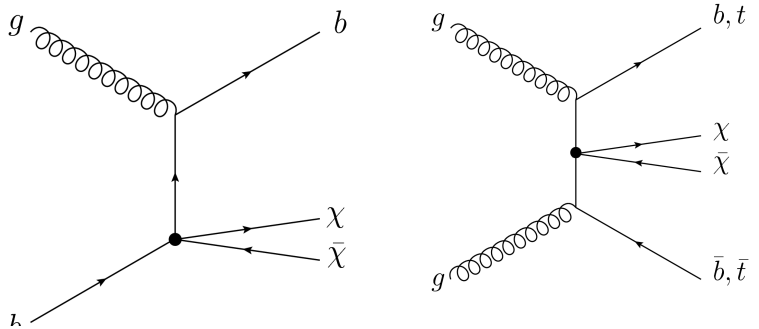
Z(→ νν)+jets and W(→lν)+jets backgrounds constrained in Z+jets, γ+jets and W+jets control regions (tt-bar from MC validated in control regions)

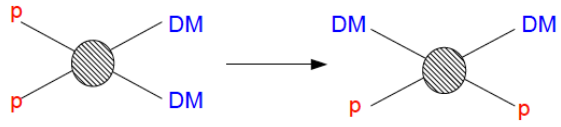
Name	Initial state	Type	Operator
D1	qq	scalar	$\frac{m_q}{M_\star^3}\bar{\chi}\chi\bar{q}q$
D5	qq	vector	$\frac{1}{M_\star^2}\bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\chi\bar{q}\gamma_\mu q$
D8	qq	axial-vector	$\frac{1}{M_\star^2}\bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\gamma^5\chi\bar{q}\gamma_\mu\gamma^5 q$
D9	qq	tensor	$\frac{1}{M_\star^2}\bar{\chi}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\chi\bar{q}\sigma_{\mu\nu}q$
D11	gg	scalar	$\frac{1}{4M_\star^3}\bar{\chi}\chi\alpha_s(G^a_{\mu\nu})^2$

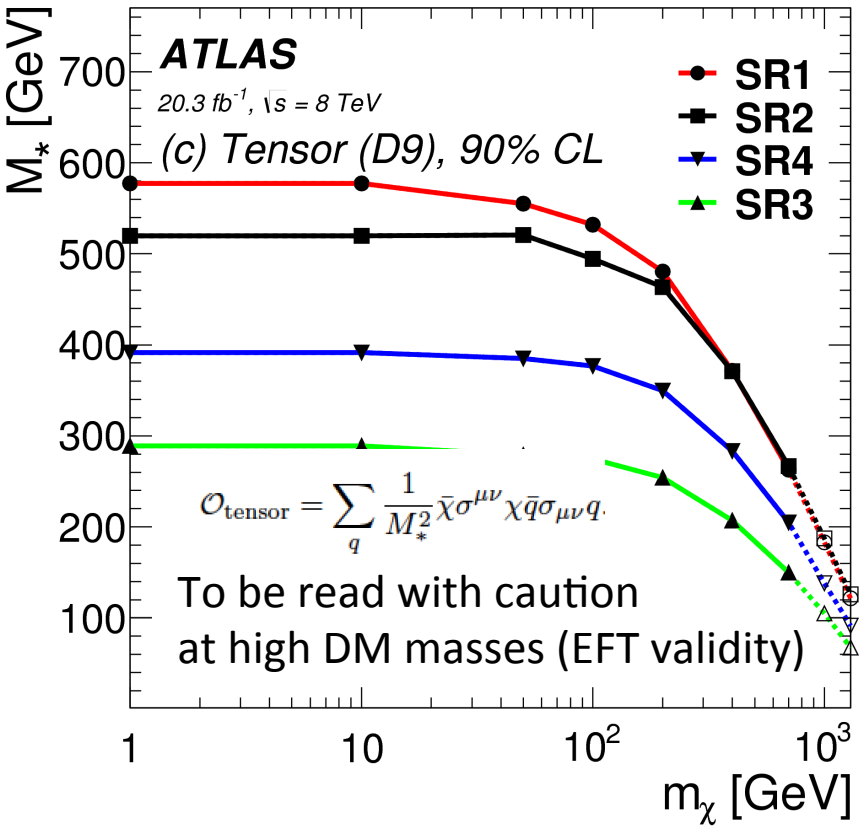
Eur. Phys. J. C (2015) 75:92

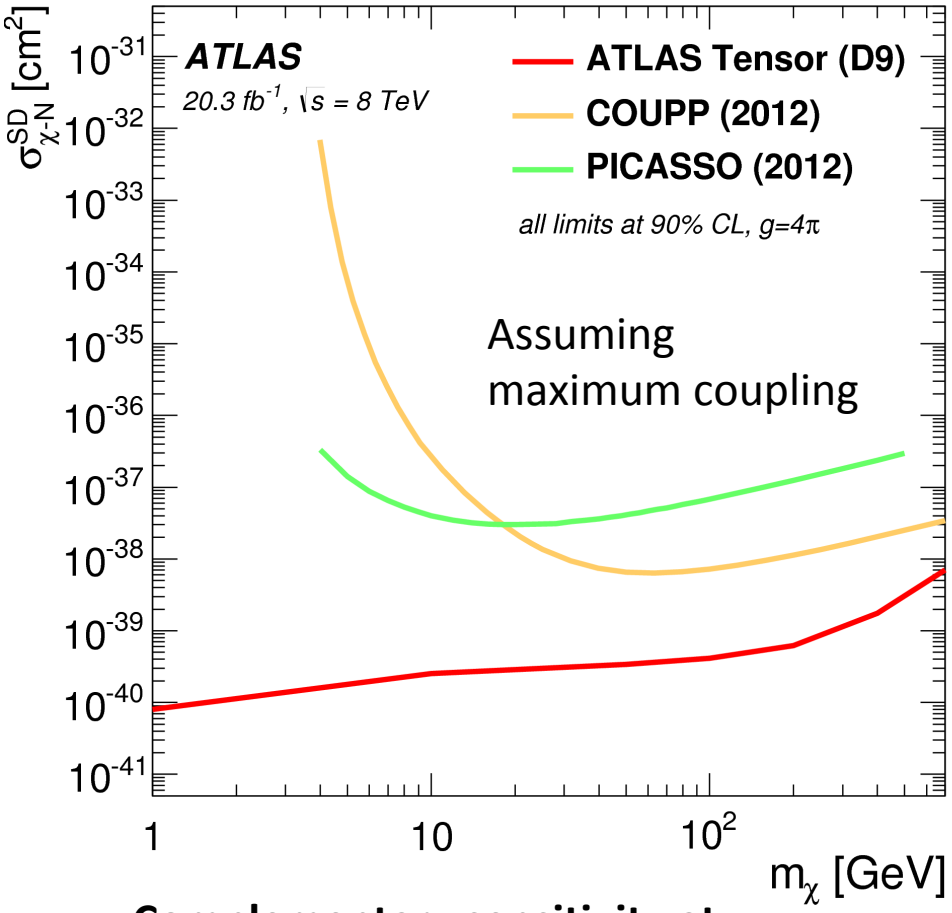
DM+b

√s=8 TeV, 20.3 fb^{-1}









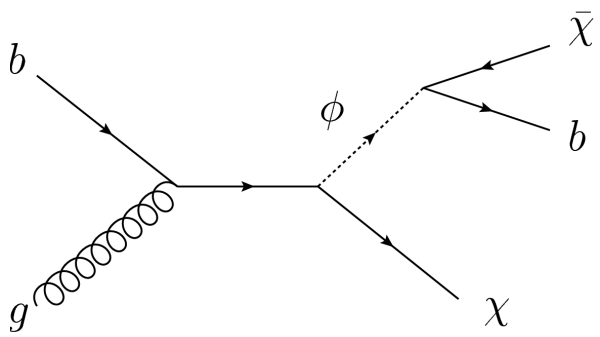
Complementary sensitivity at very low DM masses

Eur. Phys. J. C (2015) 75:92

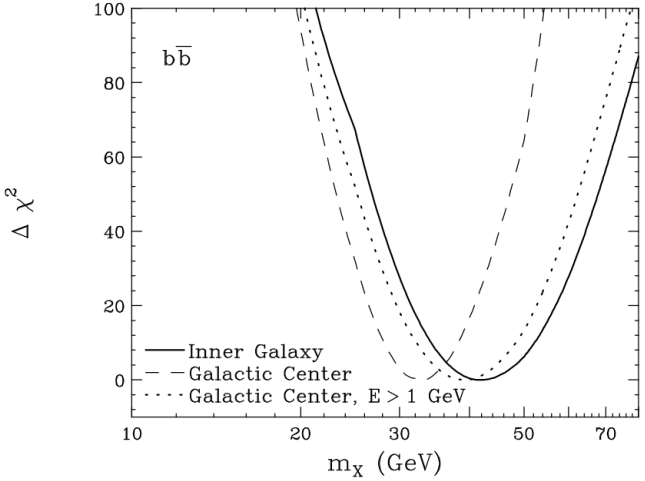
√s=8 TeV, 20.3 fb^{-1}

DM+b

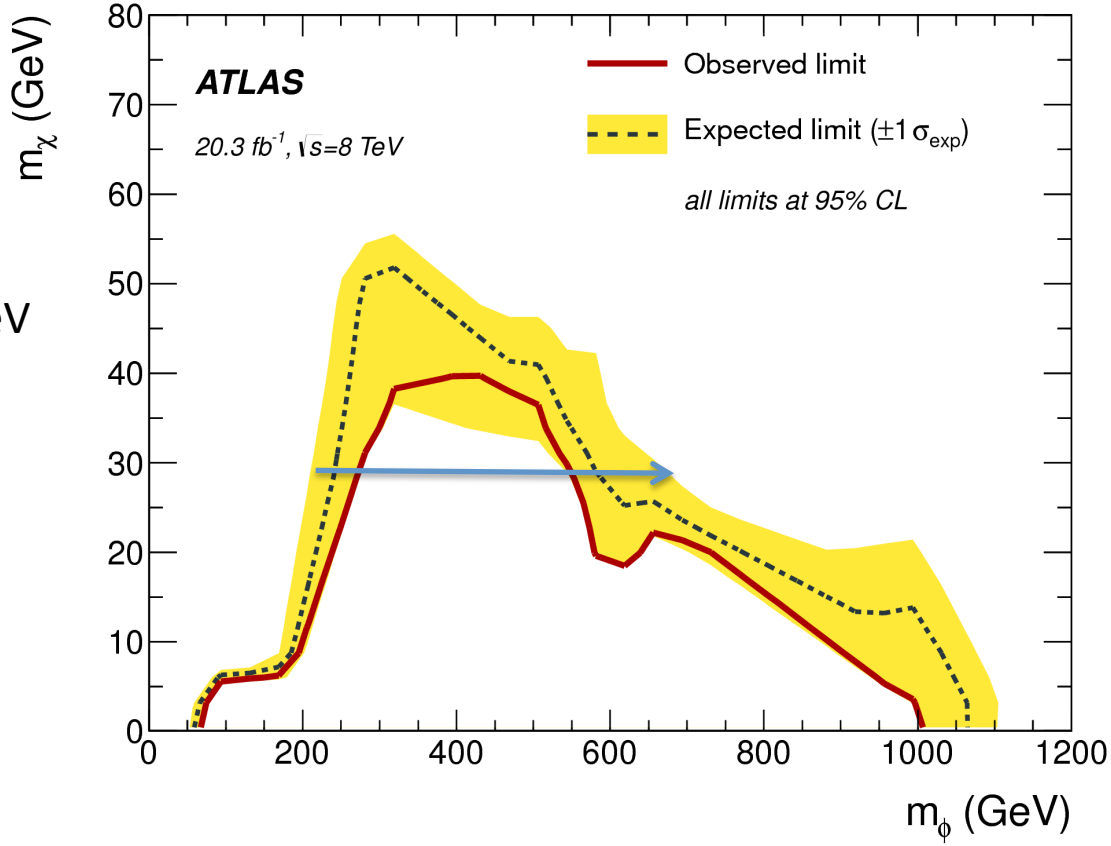
Bottom Flavored DM model
(motivated to accommodate Fermi-LAT hints)
P. Agrawal et al., Phys. Rev. D 90, 063512 (2014)



Analysis of Fermi-LAT data
points to DM mass point of ~35 GeV



Taken from: T. Daylan et al.,
Physics of the Dark Universe Volume 12, P1, 2016

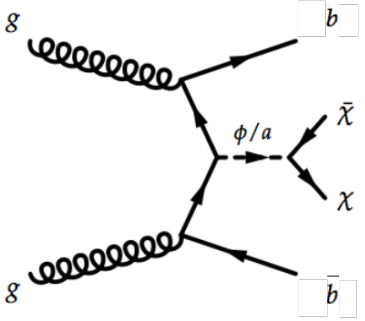


For a DM mass of 35 GeV, mediator masses in the range 300 – 500 GeV are excluded at 95% CL

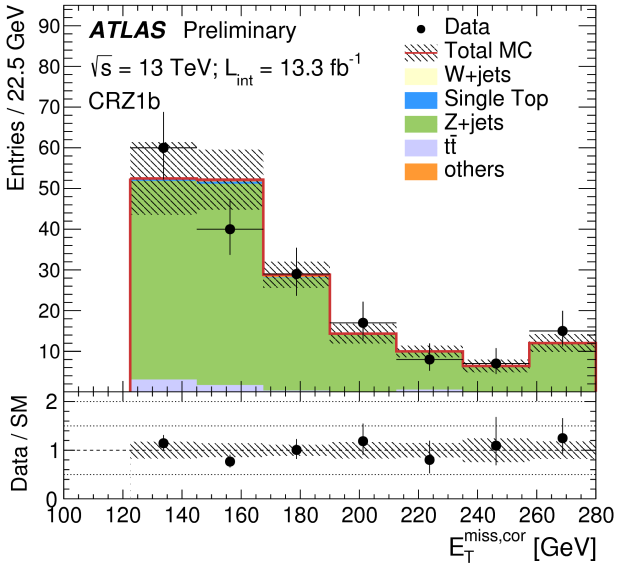
ATLAS-CONF-2016-086

DM+bb

√s=13 TeV, 13.3 fb^{-1}



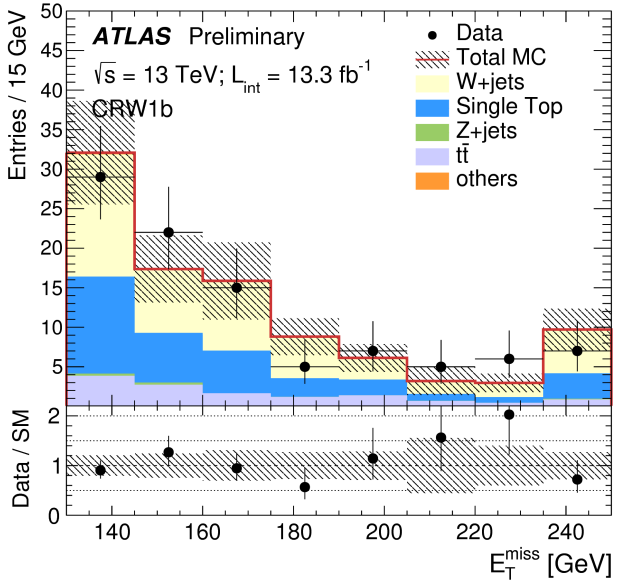
Parameters:
Mediator and DM masses
(minimal mediator width)
couplings: g_q,g_{DM} = g=1



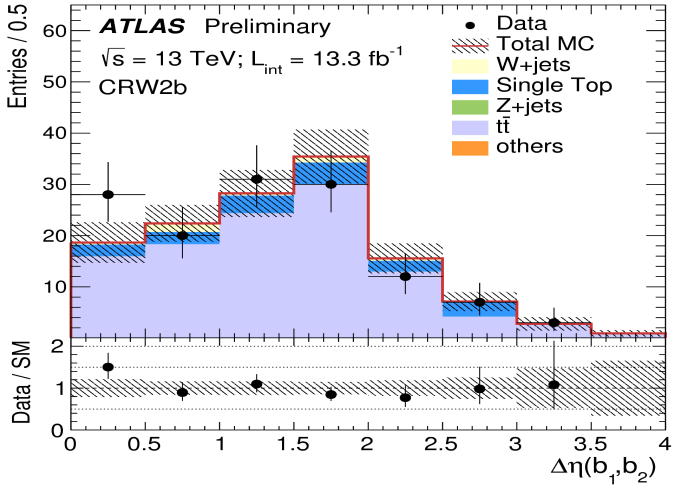
The analysis is optimized for a spin-0 mediator
Final state characterized by

- Two b-jets, no more than 3-jets,
- Large missing transverse energy
- No leptons
- Azimuthal E_T^{miss}-Jet separation against QCD

As expected SM backgrounds driven by
Z(→νν)+bb, W(→lν)+bb and top quark production



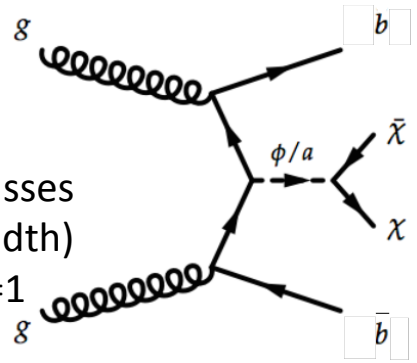
Normalization of main background processes are constrained in dedicated control regions in data



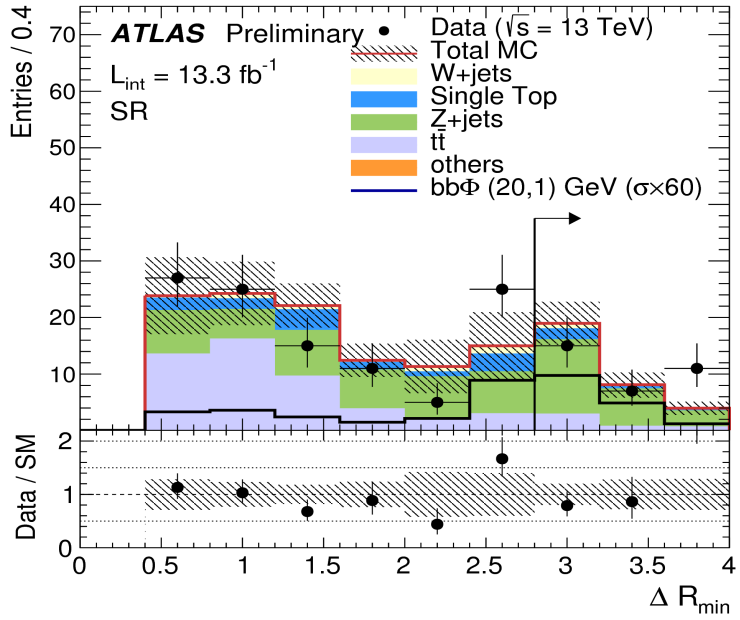
ATLAS-CONF-2016-086

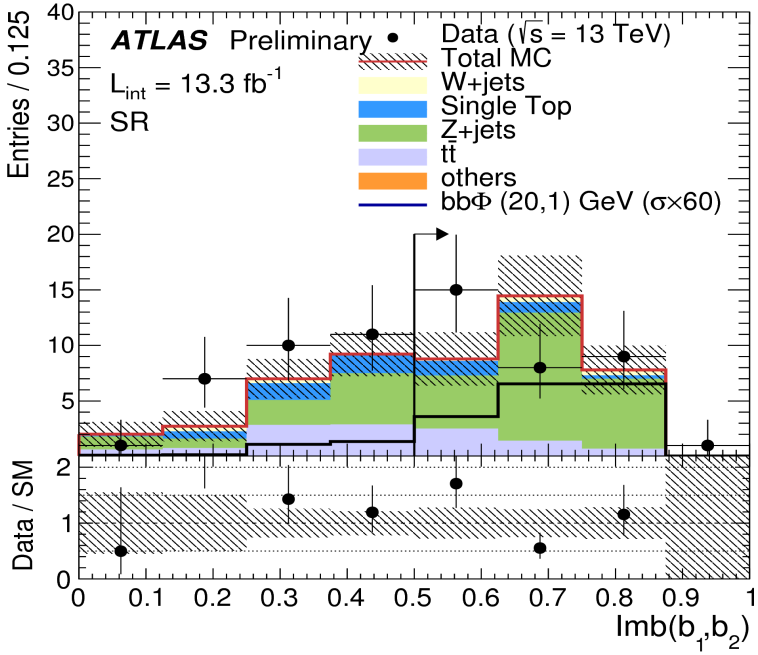
DM+bb

√s=13 TeV, 13.3 fb^{-1}



Parameters:
Mediator and DM masses
(minimal mediator width)
couplings: g_q,g_{DM} = g=1





The analysis is optimized for relatively light mediators (with mass < 300 GeV) and very light DM masses (1 GeV)

Discriminants based on different final state topologies between irreducible Z+bb and DM+bb from differences in spin and mass.

Signal with well separated jets and b-jets and reduced p_T-imbalance between them

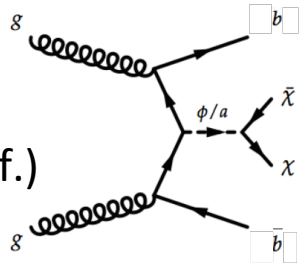
$$\Delta R_{min} = \min\left(\Delta R_{ij}\right) > 2.8 \qquad Imb(b_1, b_2) = \frac{p_T(b_1) - p_T(b_2)}{p_T(b_1) + p_T(b_2)} > 0.5$$

Good agreement with SM expectations

ATLAS-CONF-2016-086

DM+bb

$\sqrt{s}$=13 TeV, 13.3 fb^{-1}



Good agreement with SM. Analysis still dominated by statistics…
(uncertainties mainly coming from jet energy scale and b-tagging eff.)

	SR
Observed	33
Total background	31.0 ± 6.2
W+jets	1.2 ± 0.8
Z+jets	22.6 ± 5.7
$t\bar{t}$	4.7 ± 1.4
single top	2.6 ± 1.1
others	-
pre-fit W+jets	1.2 ± 0.8
pre-fit Z+jets	20.1 ± 6.0
pre-fit $t\bar{t}$	5.8 ± 1.5
pre-fit single top	2.7 ± 1.1
pre-fit others	-

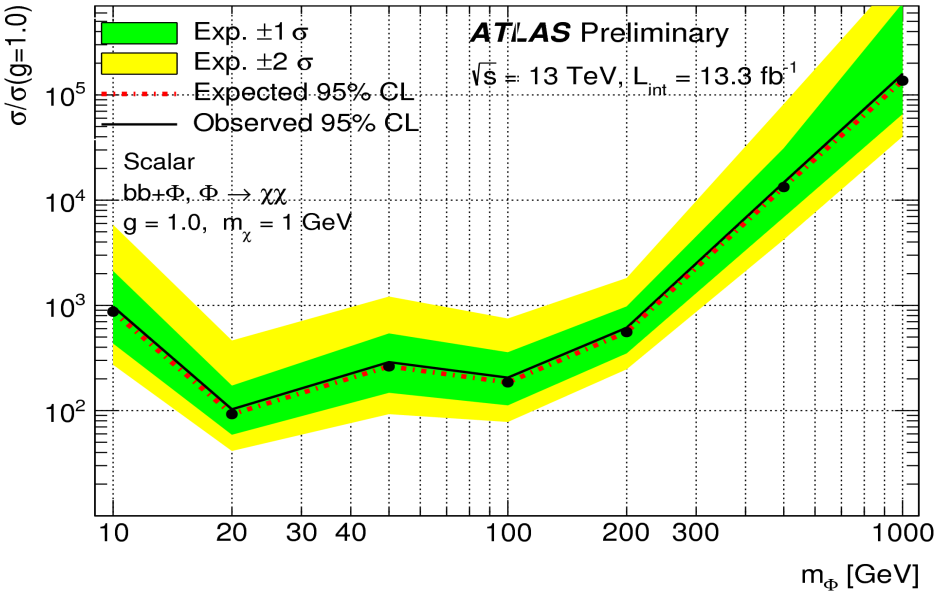
Observed: 33 events
SM prediction: 31.0 +- 6.2

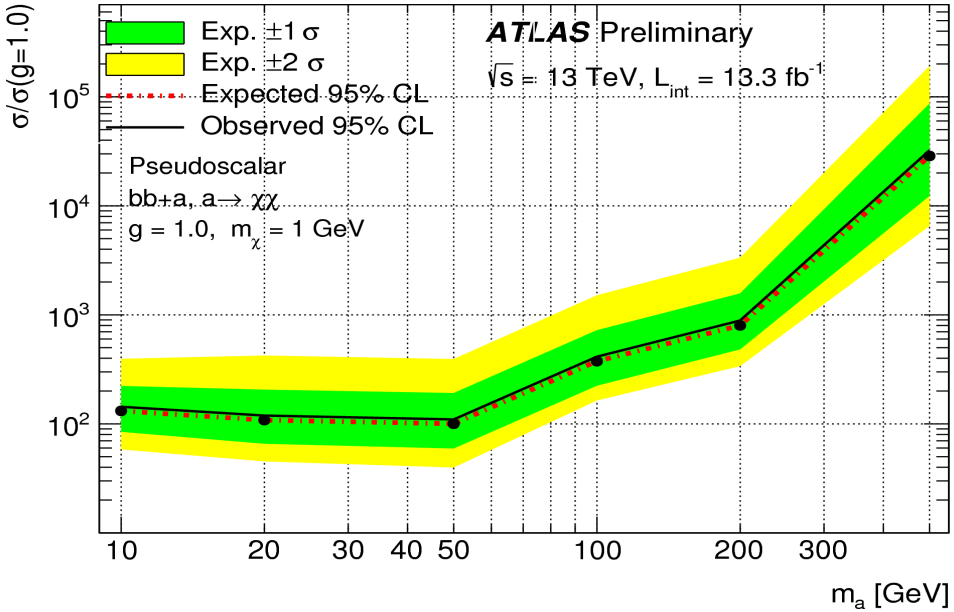
Model-independent 95% CL limits on visible cross section: 1.38 fb

Cross section limits vs mediator mass (DM of 1 GeV and g=1)

$m_{\Phi(a)}$ [GeV]	σ_{UL} [pb] Scalar	Pseudoscalar
10	6366	897
20	510	574
50	569	213
100	110	222
200	52	76
500	29	48
1000	9.3	-

95%CL upper limits w.r.t σ_{signal} @ g=1

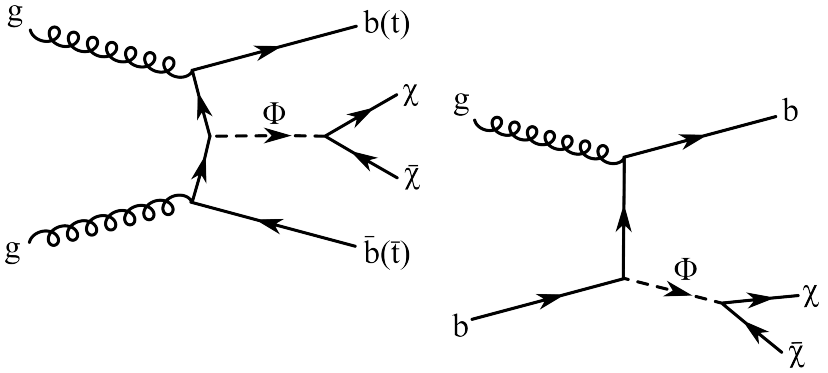


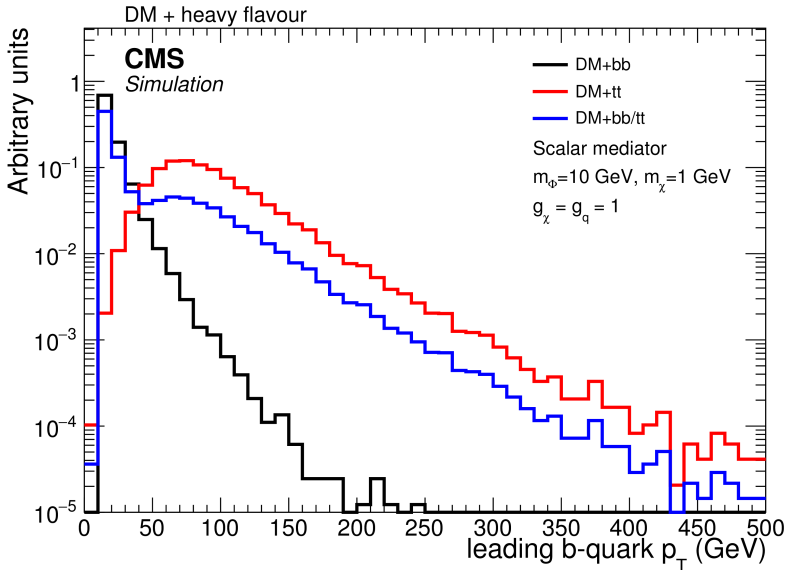


CMS-PAS-B2G-15-007

DM+b/bb

√s=13 TeV, 2.17 fb^{-1}



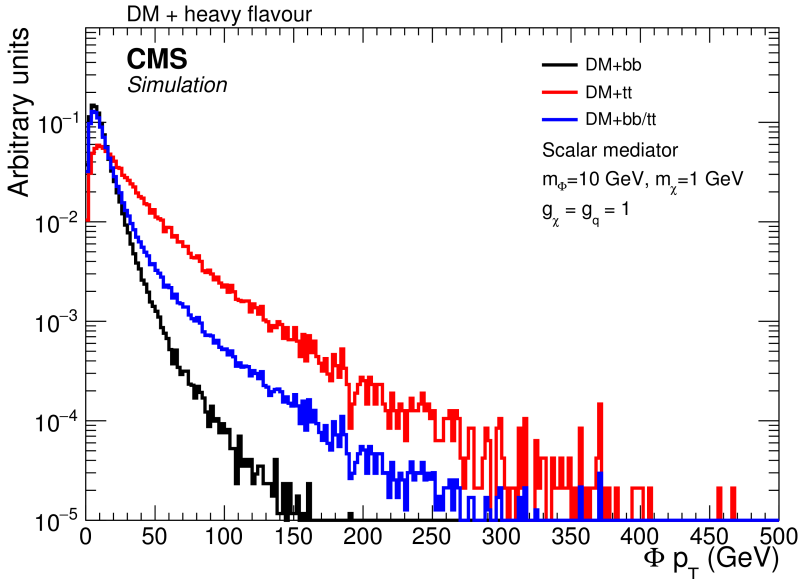


Analysis targets both DM+bb and DM+tt
Analysis strategy with two signal regions with exclusive 1- and 2-b-jets

Veto on leptons and > 1 additional jet
Imposed azimuthal E_T^{miss}-Jet separation

Signal final state characterized by large missing transverse momentum energetic b-jets (enhanced for DM+tt)

As expected SM backgrounds driven by Z(→νν)+bb, W(→lν)+bb and top quark production



CMS-PAS-B2G-15-007

DM+b/bb

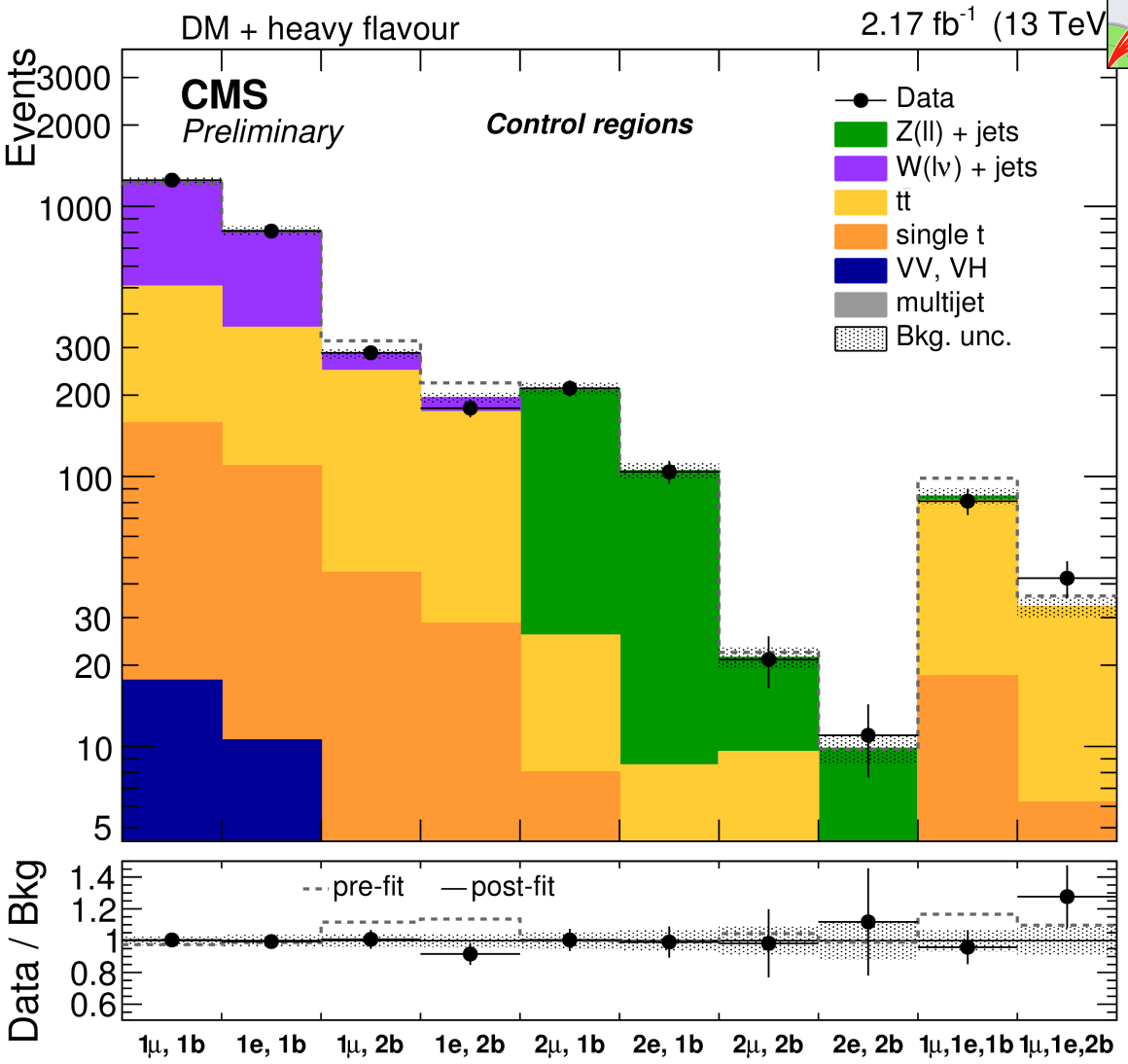
√s=13 TeV, 2.17 fb^{-1}

Normalization of dominant background Processes are constrained in dedicated control regions in data using a simultaneous fit to data and MC predictions

A total of 10 control regions with leptons and with same requirements as in signal regions

Other small background (e.g single-top, Diboson) taken from simulation

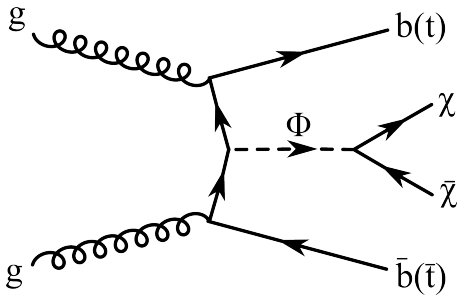
QCD-multijets data driven

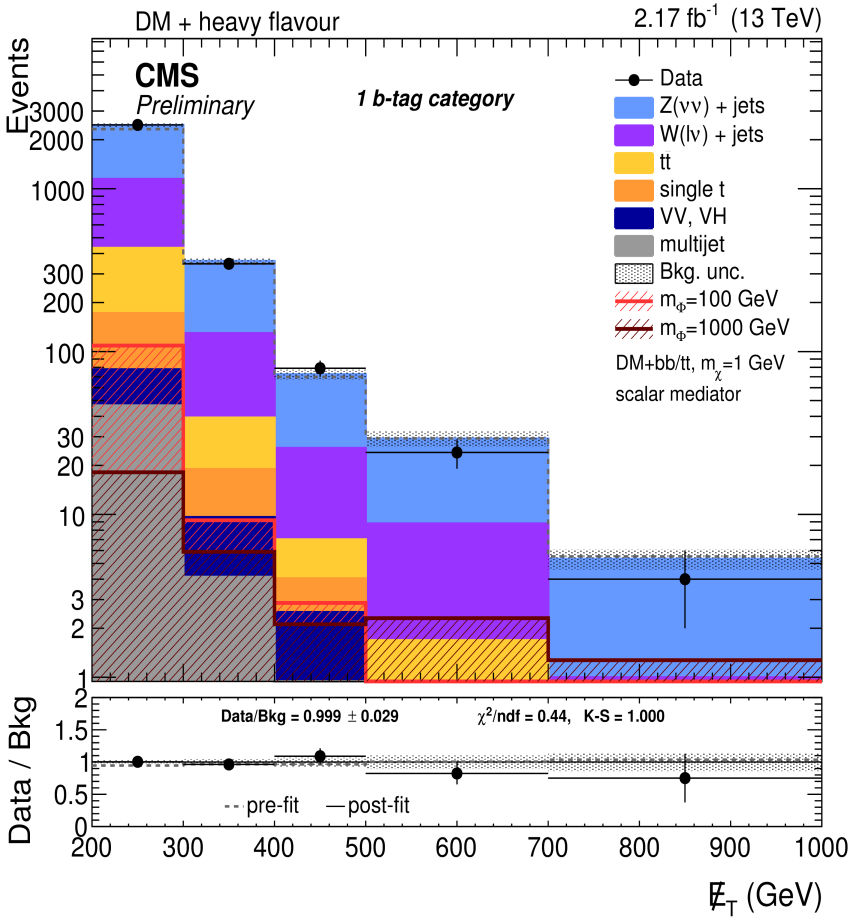


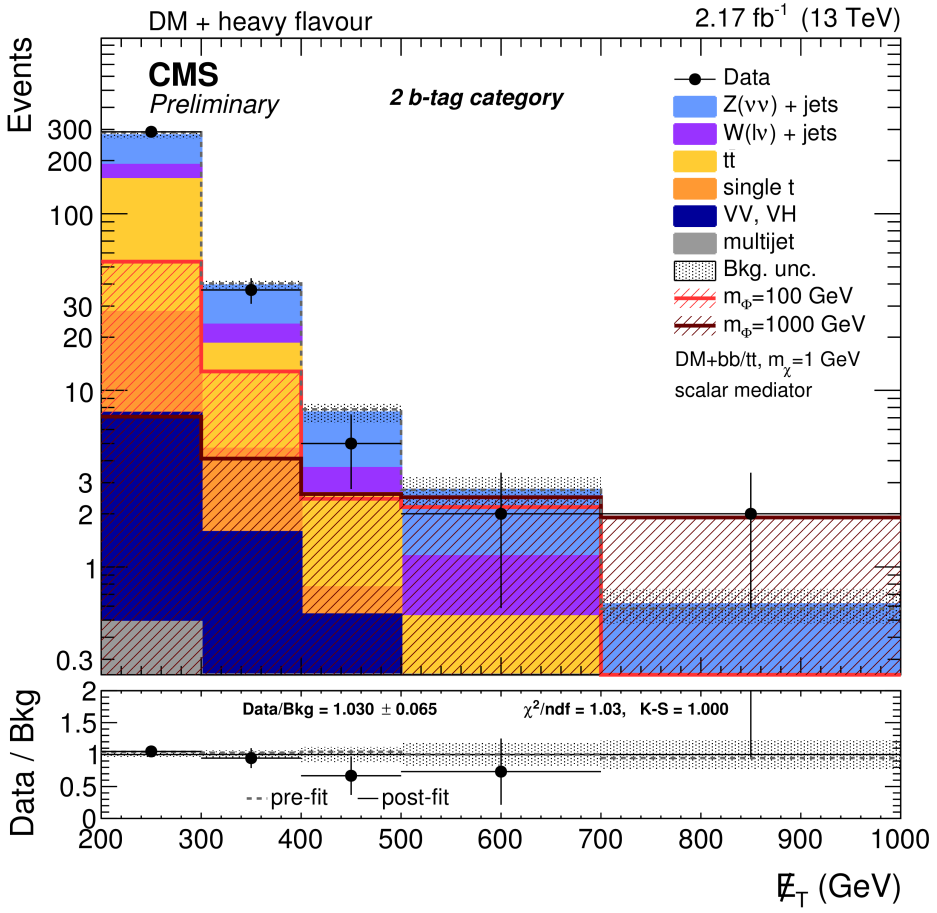
CMS-PAS-B2G-15-007

DM+b/bb

√s=13 TeV, 2.17 fb^{-1}



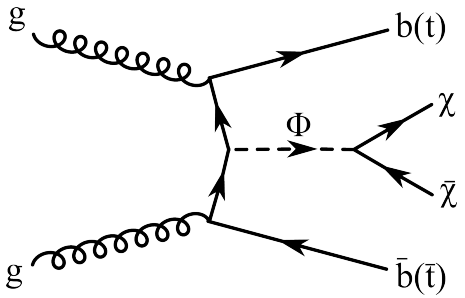




Good agreement with SM predictions

(uncertainties dominated by b-tagging efficiency and background modeling)

CMS-PAS-B2G-15-007

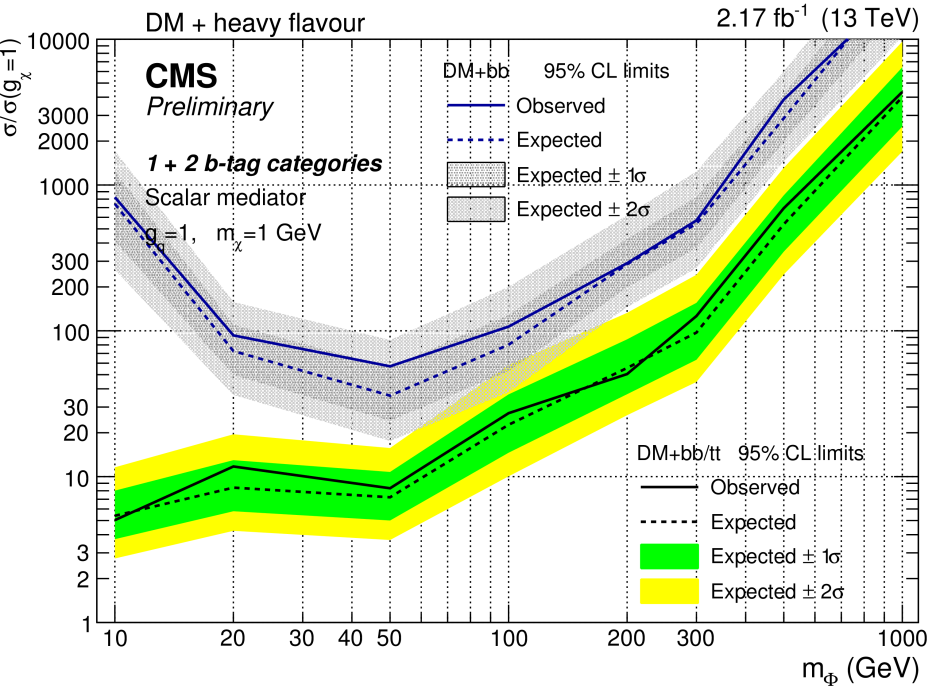


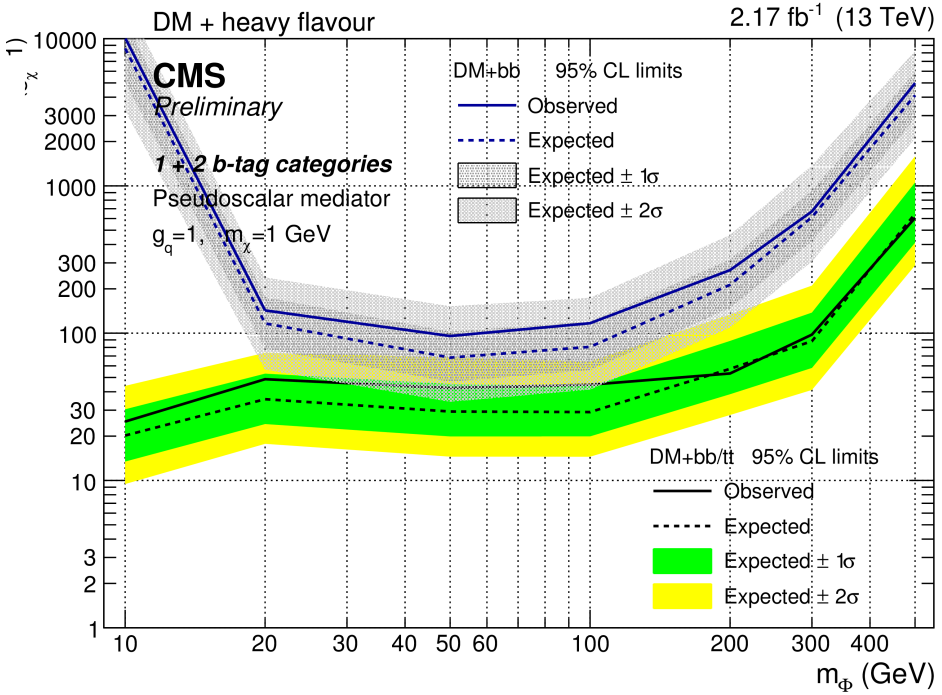
√s=13 TeV, 2.17 fb^{-1}

DM+b/bb

Combined cross section limits for DM+bb and DM+bb/tt vs mediator mass (DM of 1 GeV and g=1)

95%CL upper limits w.r.t σ_{signal} @ g=1



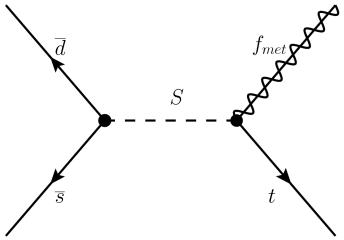


Upper limits down to (26) 5 × σ/σ(g_χ,g_q=1) are set for models with a generic pseudoscalar (scalar) mediator for low mediator and DM candidate masses.

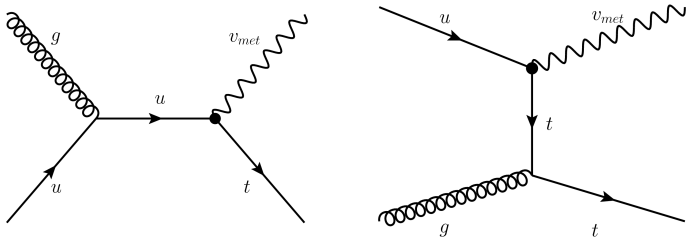
Eur. Phys. J. C75 (2015) 79

DM+t

√s=8 TeV, 20.3 fb^{-1}



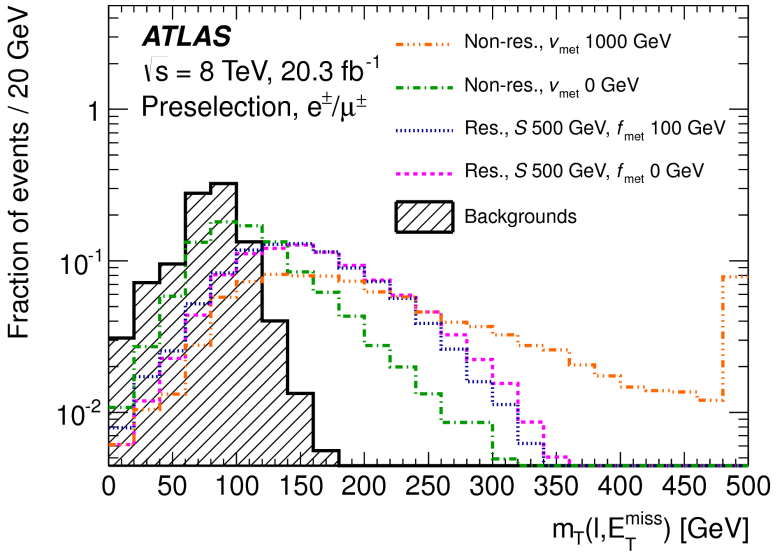
Resonant channel
Spin-0 mediator → t + (invisible) fermion

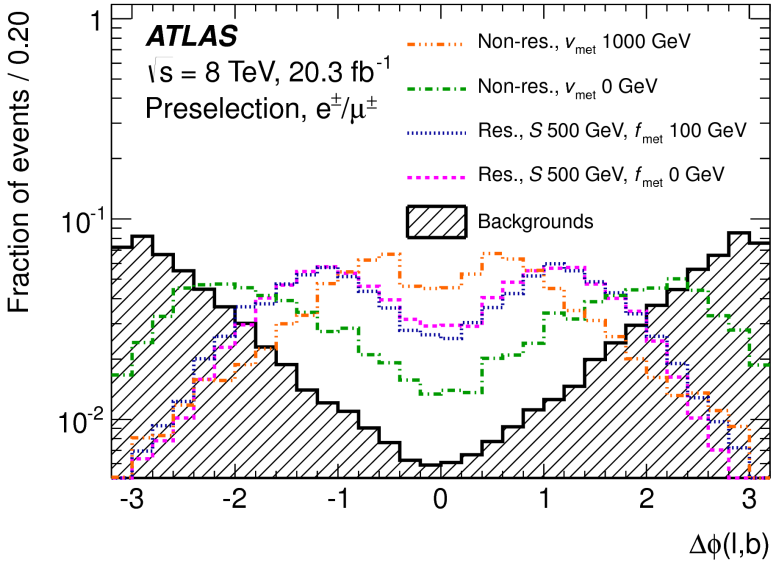


Non-resonant channel
Production of t + spin-1 (invisible) particle

No such mono-top process is available
in the SM at tree level
(t+Z (Z → νν) is GIM suppressed)
→ **Sizable event rate would indicate BSM**

Considering Top decay in lepton+jets





Eur. Phys. J. C75 (2015) 79

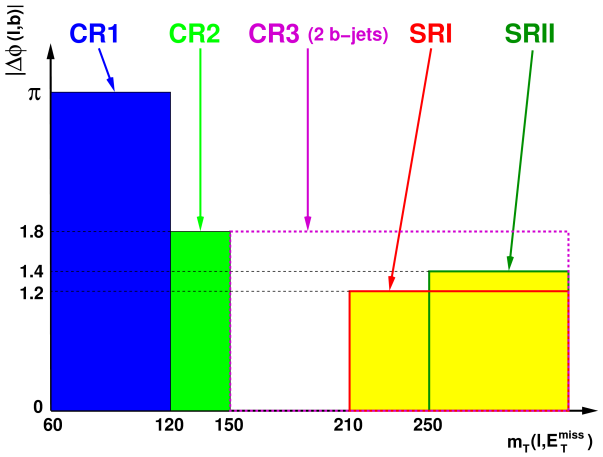
DM+t

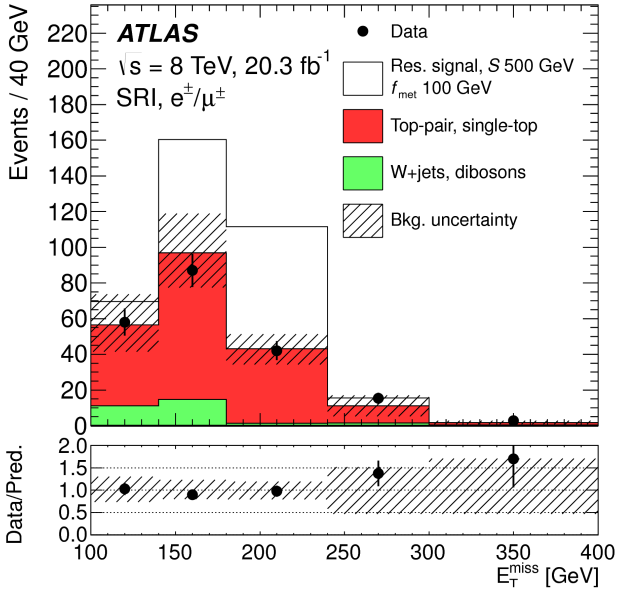
Selection based on

- Large missing transverse energy
- One lepton and exactly one b-tagged jet from the top semi-leptonic decay

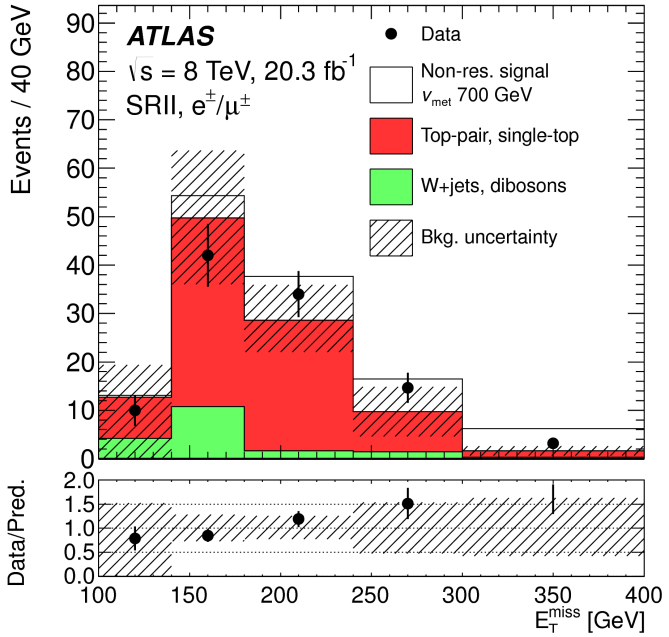
SM background dominated by tt pairs followed by W+jets processes

Background predictions are taken from simulation and validated in CRs





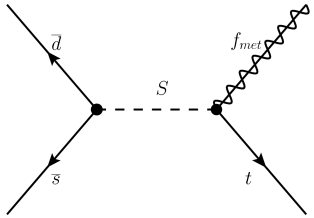
Good agreement with SM predictions



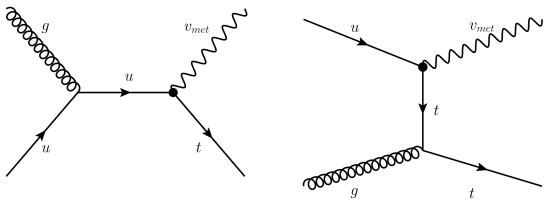
Systematic uncertainties from
Jet energy scale, b-tagging efficiency and
MC modeling + x-section uncertainties

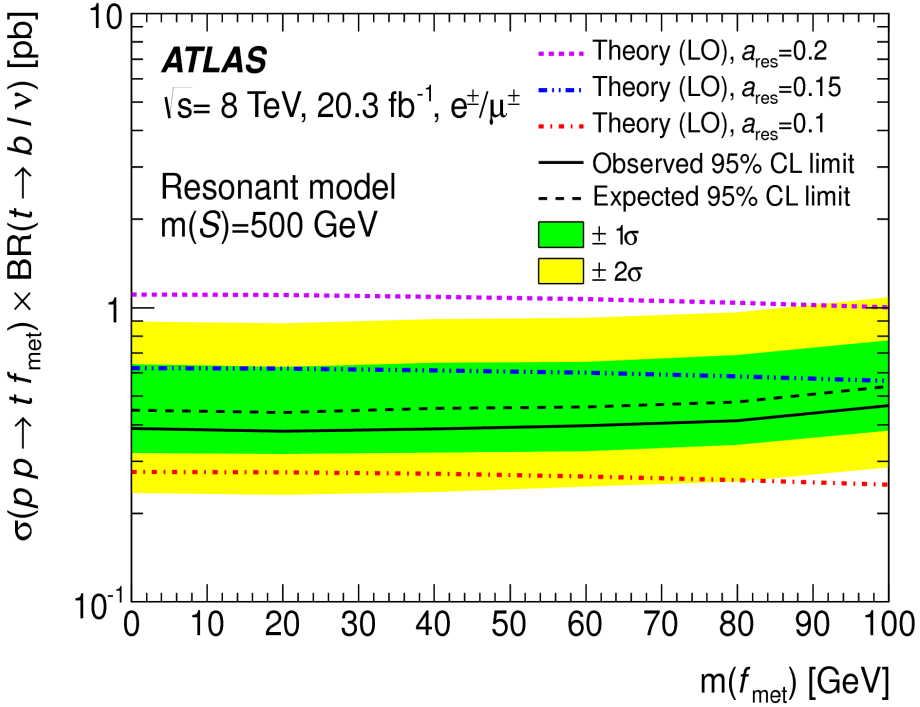
Eur. Phys. J. C75 (2015) 79

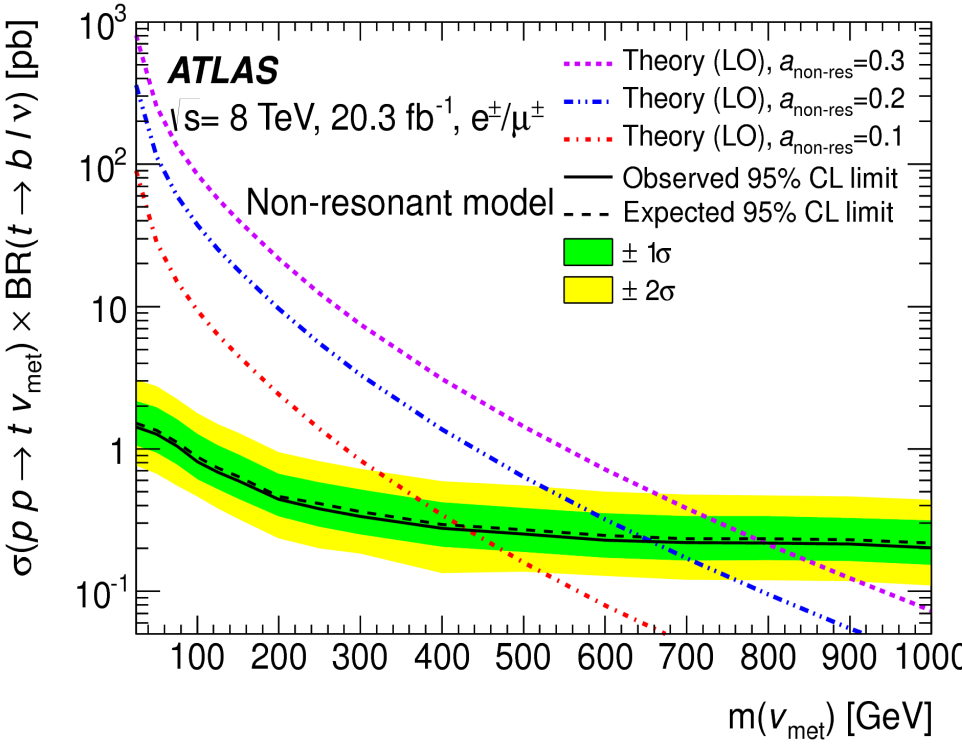
DM+t



Parameters:
Mediator mass (resonant)
Mass of invisible particles
couplings







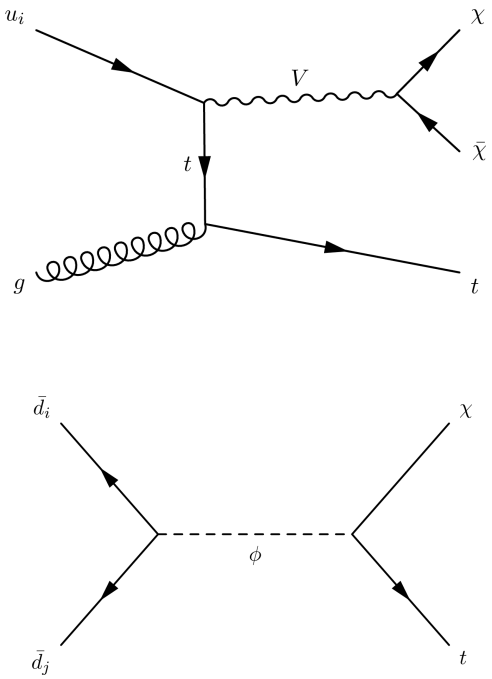
For a spin-0 mediator mass of 500 GeV Fermion masses below 100 GeV and couplings above 0.1 are excluded at 95% CL

In the non-resonant case masses below 400 – 800 GeV are excluded @ 95% CL depending on the coupling assumed

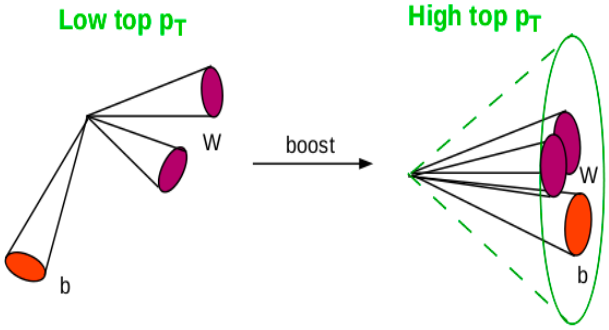
CMS-PAS-EXO-16-040

DM+t

√s=13 TeV, 12.9 fb^{-1}



Reconstruction of the hadronic top decays in boosted configurations using large-R jets (grooming applied to remove soft contributions)



Large missing transverse energy
A fat jet (R=1.5) with pT > 250 GeV
A b-jet identified inside
Jet mass in the range 110-210 GeV
N-subjettiness compatible with top decays

Veto on additional b-jets outside
Veto on isolated leptons/photons

Dominant background from tt, Z(→νν)+jets and W(→lν)+jets estimated using MC simulations constrained in dedicated control regions

Other small backgrounds
(single-top, diboson, QCD-multijets)
taken from simulation

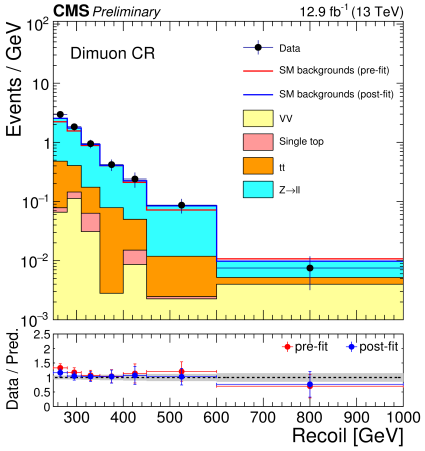
PAS EXO-16-040

DM+t

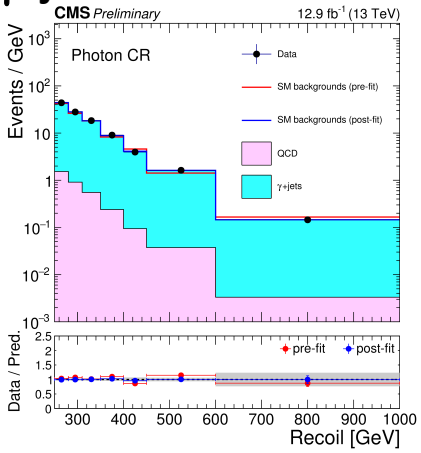
Some examples of CRs below:

Simultaneous fit **in signal+control regions** to determine SM prediction and identify potential BSM signals → **Good agreement with SM**

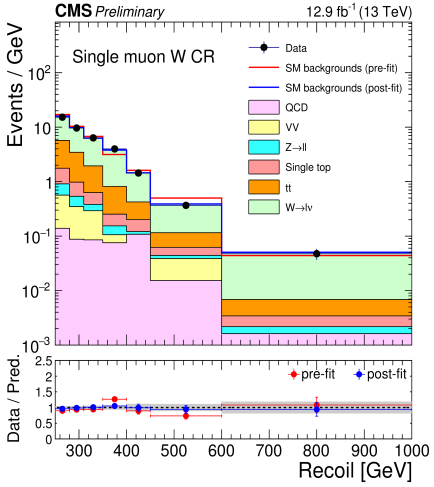
Z(→ μμ)+jets



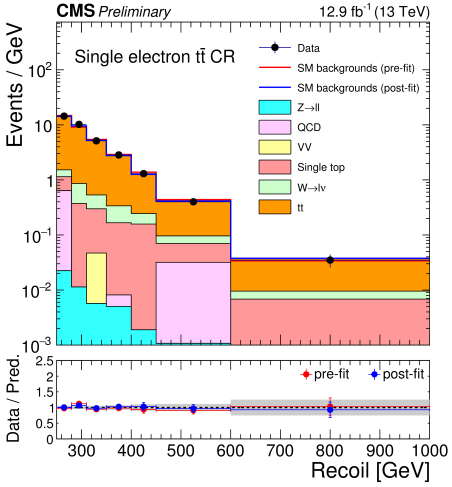
γ+jets

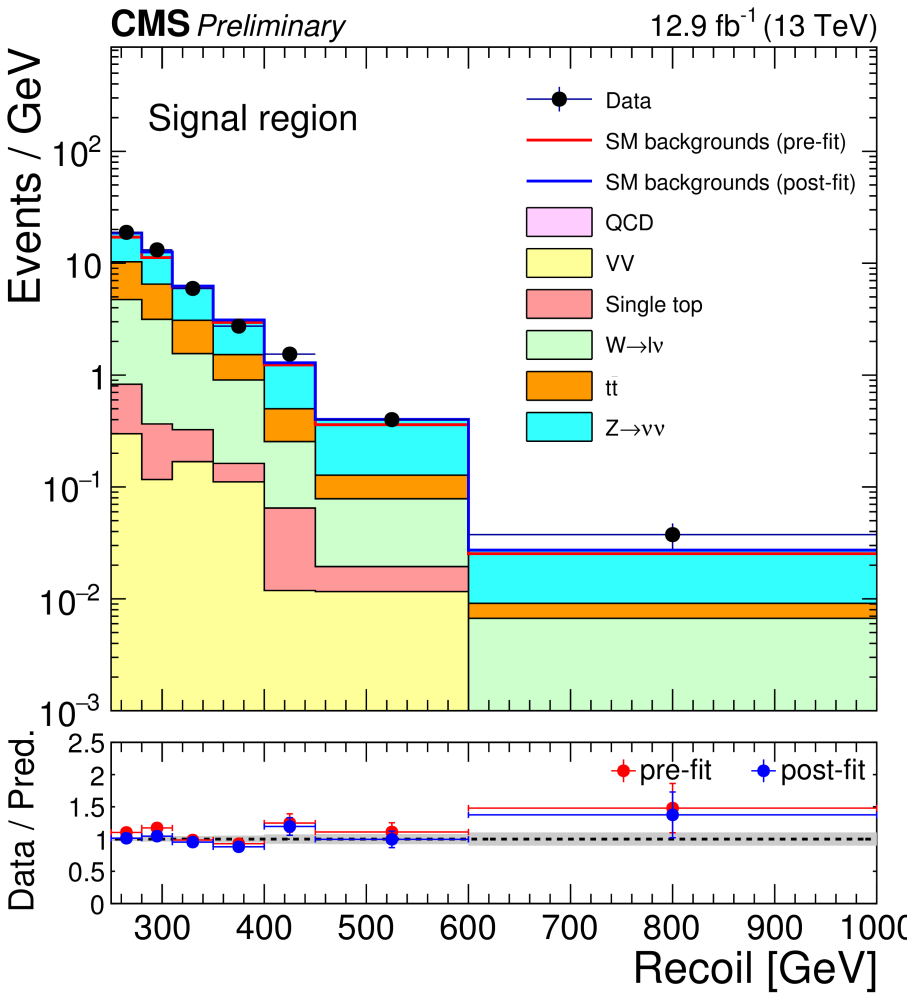


W(→ μν)+jets



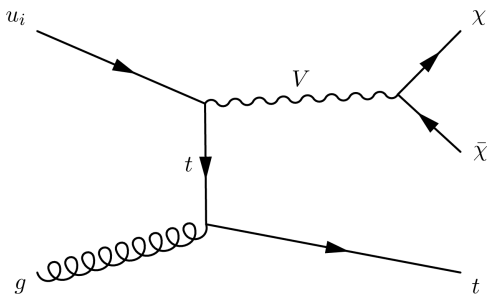
tt(l+jets e-channel)

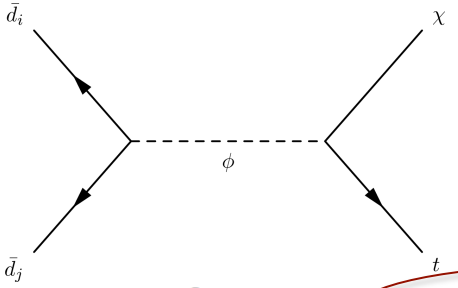


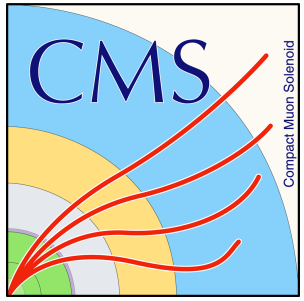


PAS EXO-16-040

DM+t

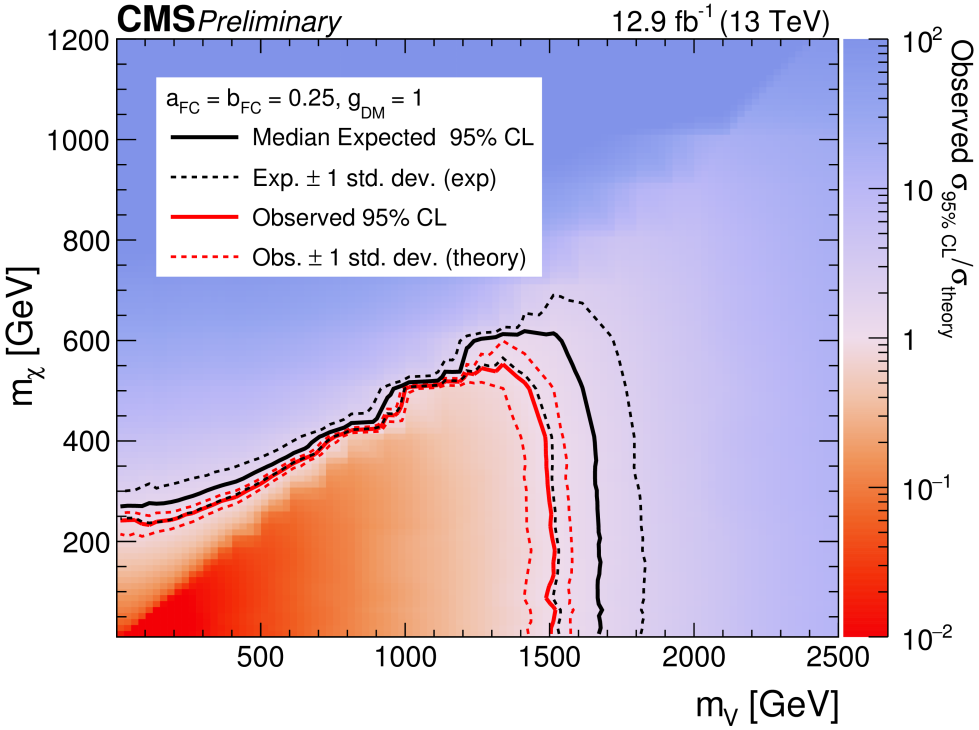


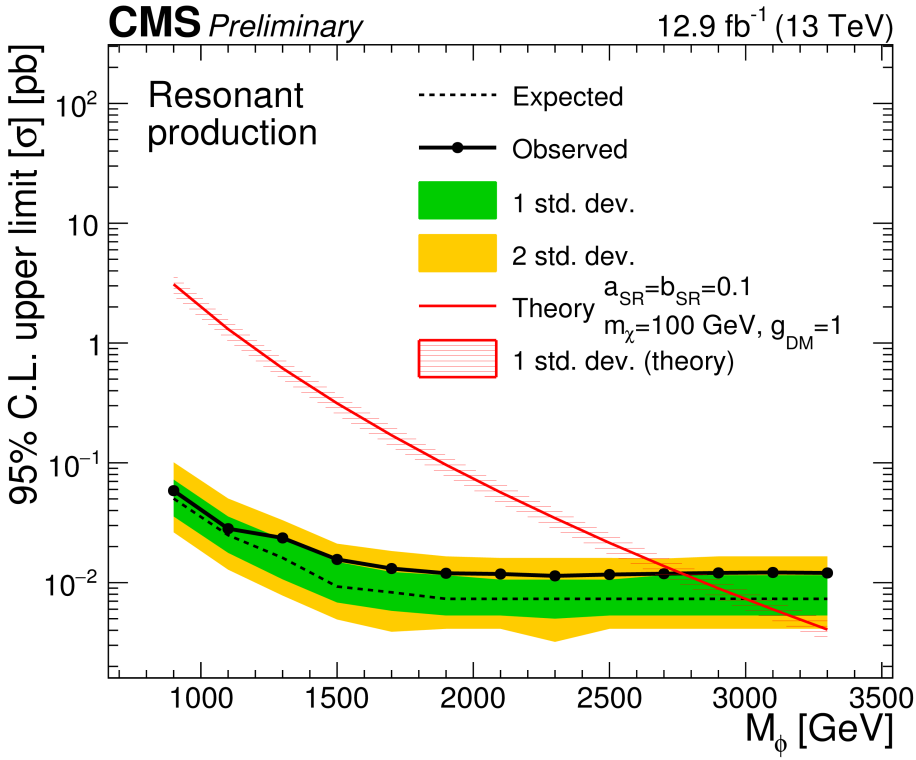




$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \mathcal{L}_{kin} + V_\mu(g_{R_\chi}\bar{\chi}_R\gamma^\mu\chi_R + g_{L_\chi}\bar{\chi}_L\gamma^\mu\chi_L) + V_\mu\bar{u}_i[(a_{FC})^{ij}\gamma^\mu + (b_{FC})^{ij}\gamma^\mu\gamma^5]u_j + \text{h.c.},$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \mathcal{L}_{kin}(\phi_s, \chi) + (\phi\bar{d}_i^C[(a_{SR}^q)^{ij} + (b_{SR}^q)^{ij}\gamma^5]d_j + \phi\bar{t}[a_{SR}^{1/2} + b_{SR}^{1/2}\gamma^5]\chi + \text{h.c.})$$





For m_χ = 10 GeV FCNC m_V < 1.5 TeV excluded at 95% CL (for given couplings)

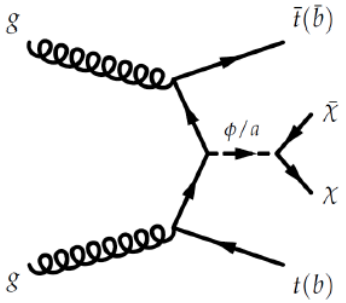
For m_χ = 100 GeV, Mϕ < 2.7 TeV excluded at 95% CL (for given couplings)

CMS PAS EXO-16-005

DM+tt

√s=13 TeV, 2.2 fb^{-1}

(hadronic and semileptonic)



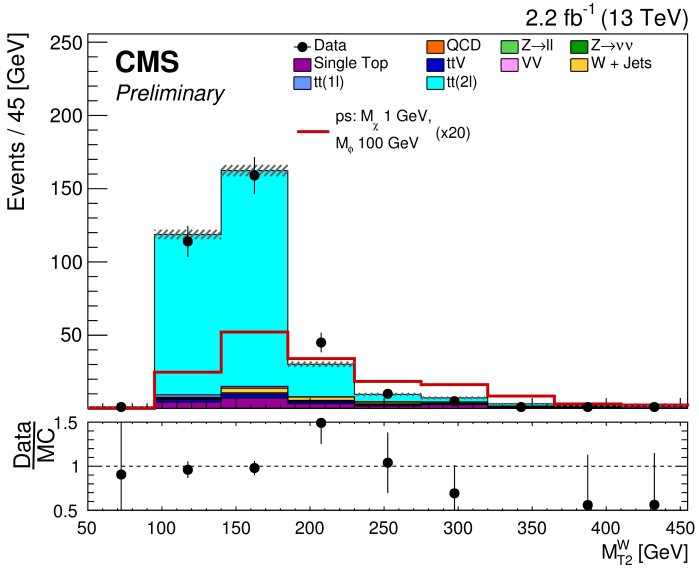
Semileptonic:

One high-pT (30 GeV) lepton, E_T^{miss} > 160 GeV

Three or more jets, at least one b-jet

m_T (lepton, E_T^{miss}) > 160 GeV, m^W_{T2} > 200 GeV

$\Delta\phi$ (E_T^{miss}, jets) > 1.2 (2 leading jets)

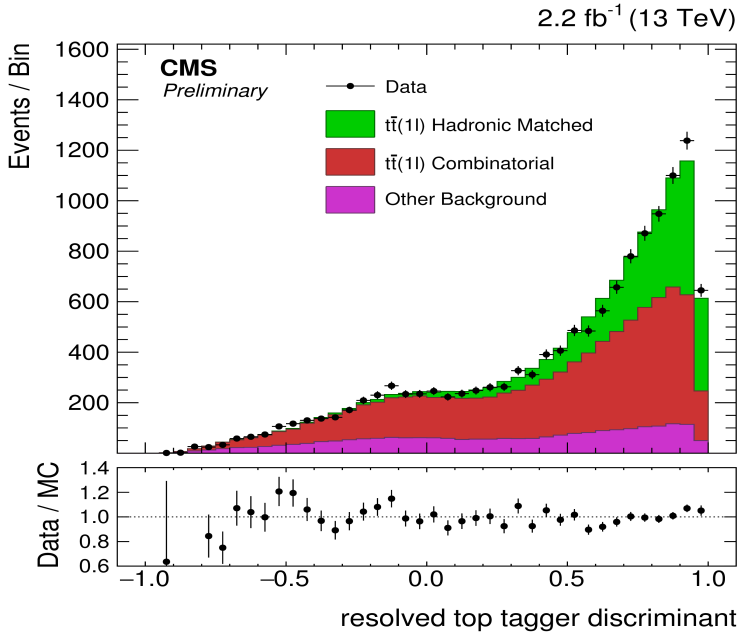


Hadronic:

Lepton veto, E_T^{miss} > 200 GeV,

Four or more jets, at least 2-bjets

$\Delta\phi$ (E_T^{miss}, jets) > 1.0 (up to 6th jet)



→ Novel top-tagger using NN discriminants

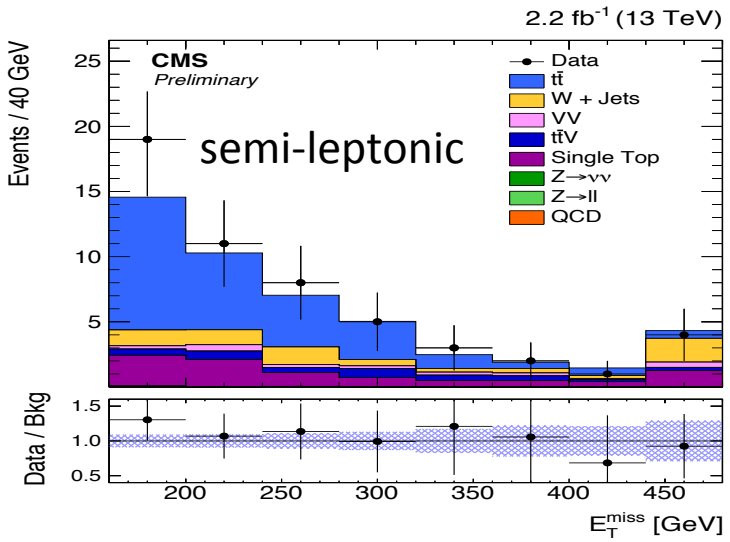
→ Event characterization based on it

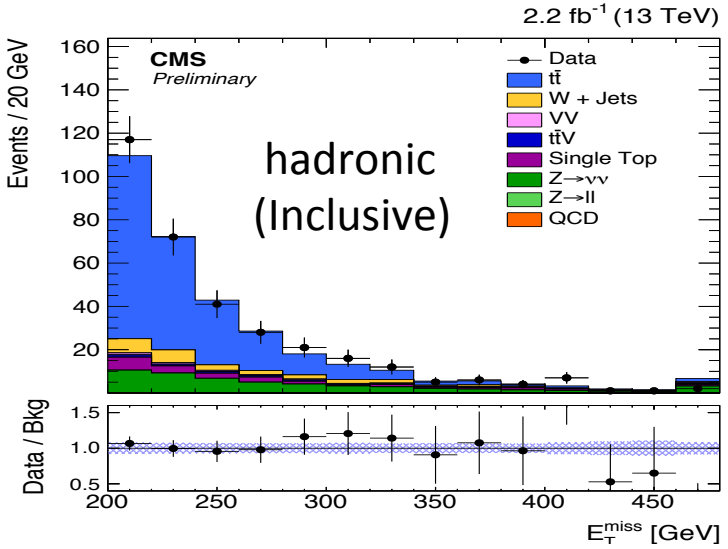
Dominant backgrounds(tt, W+jets) constrained in different control regions (as usual)

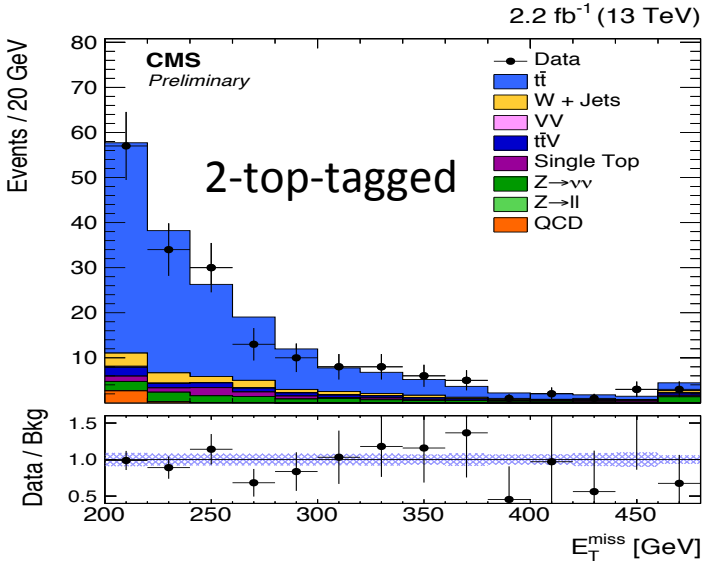
CMS PAS EXO-16-005

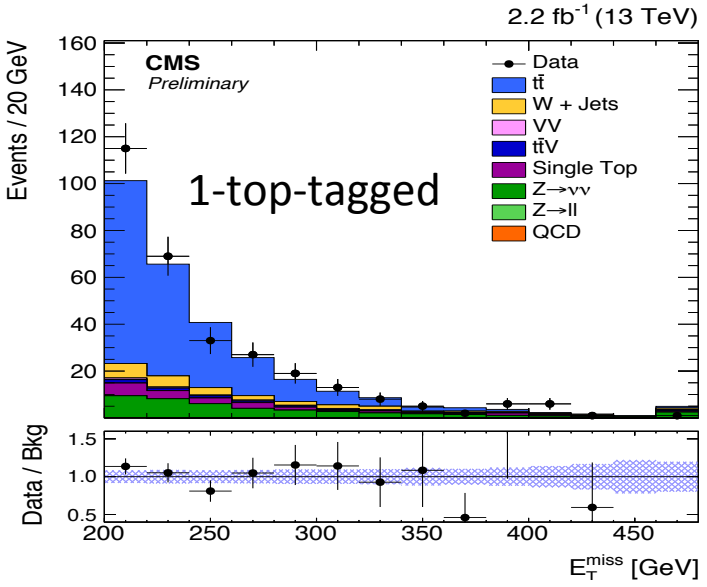
DM+tt

√s=13 TeV, 2.2 fb^{-1}







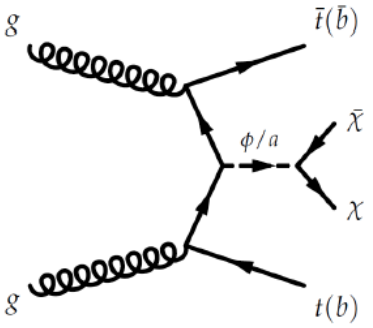


A binned maximum likelihood fit is performed simultaneously to the E_T^{miss} distributions →making full use of the shape → good agreement with SM

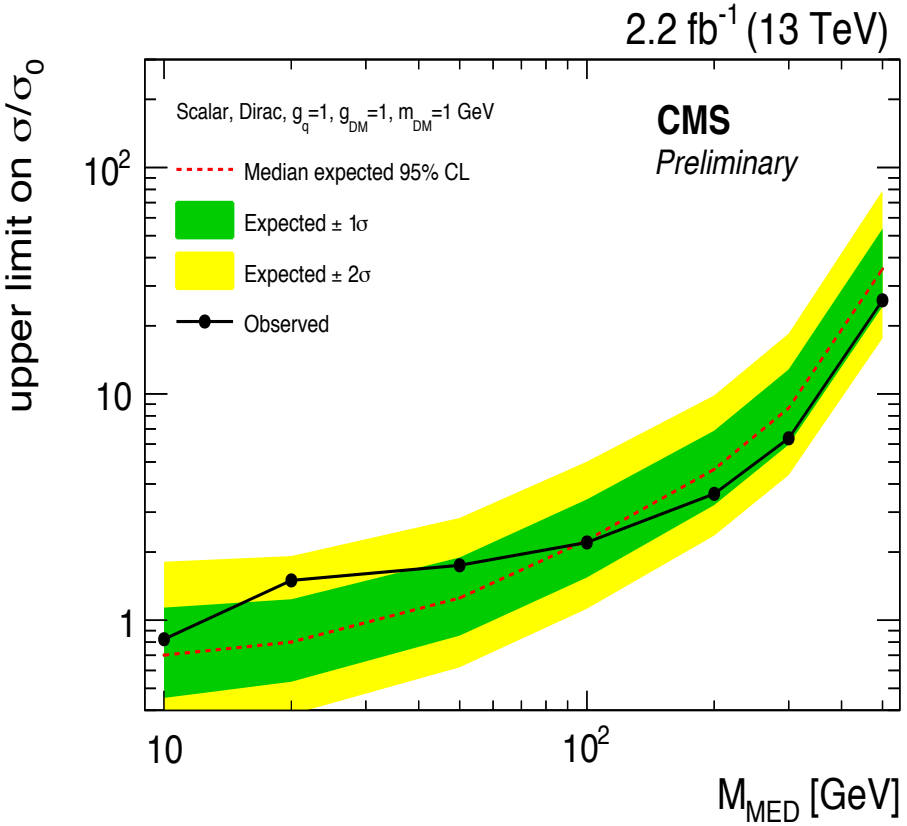
CMS PAS EXO-16-005

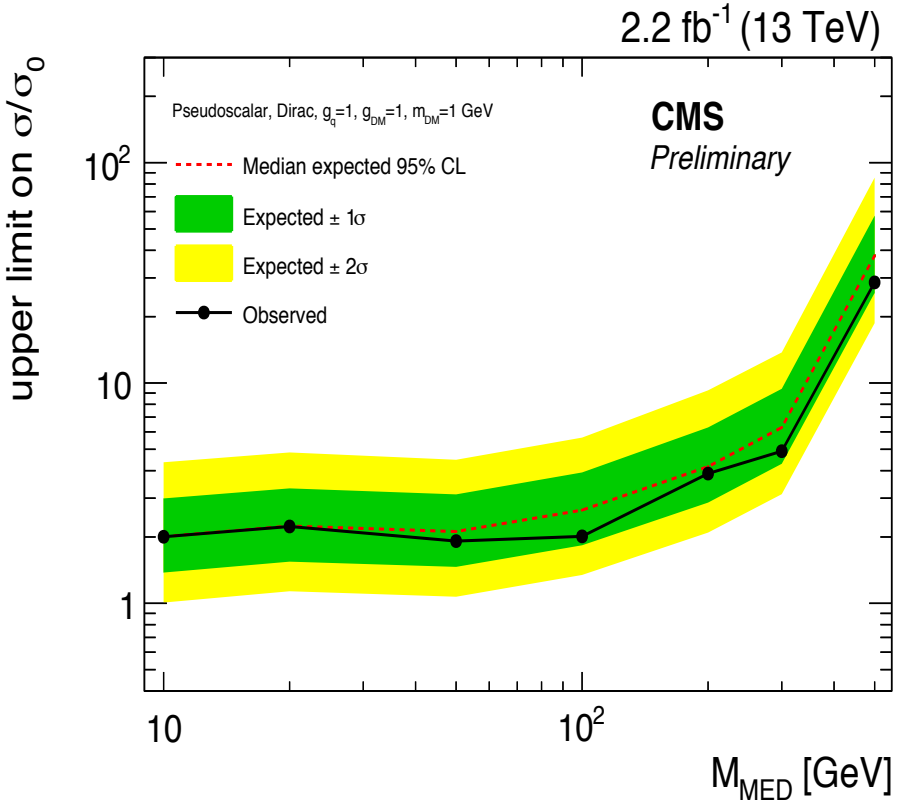
√s=13 TeV, 2.2 fb^{-1}

DM+tt



m_{DM} = 1 GeV, couplings = 1





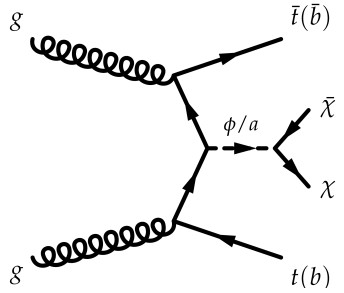
Upper limits on the DM production cross section as a function of the DM-particle mass m_{DM} and mediator mass m_{MED} → 95% confidence level (CL) are placed on the ratio to theory cross section → sensitivity for exclusion for scalar @ low m_{MED} masses.

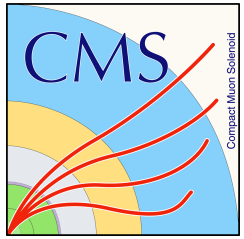
CMS-PAS-EXO-16-028

√s=13 TeV, 2.2 fb^{-1}

DM+tt

(dilepton channel)





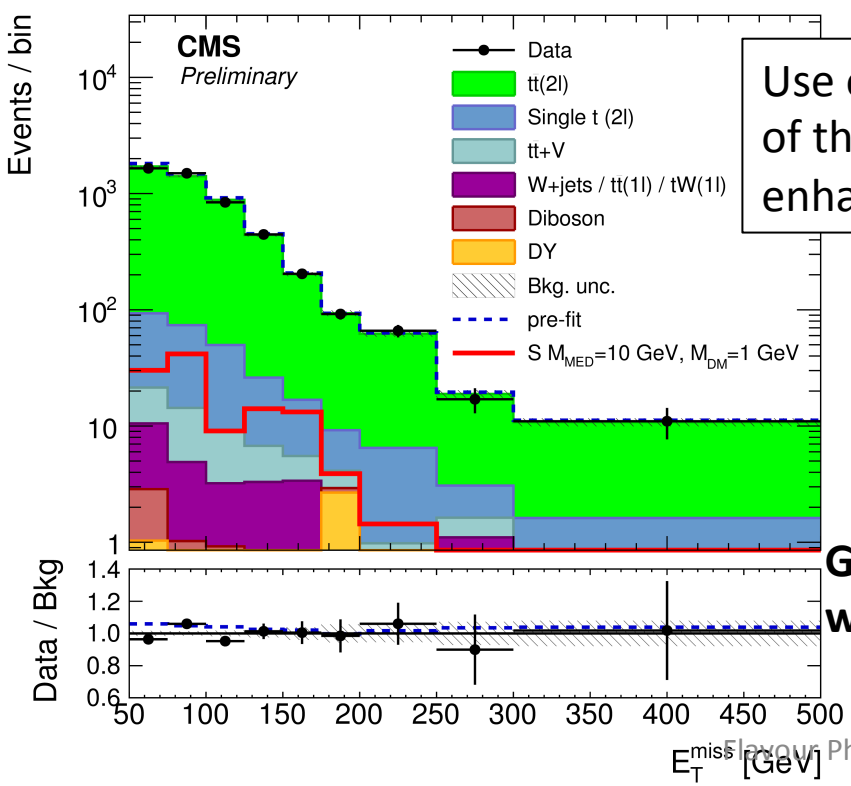
Considering dilepton channels (ee,μμ,eμ)

→ Moderate E_T^{miss}, at least one b-jet, multiple jets

→ Dominated by top production

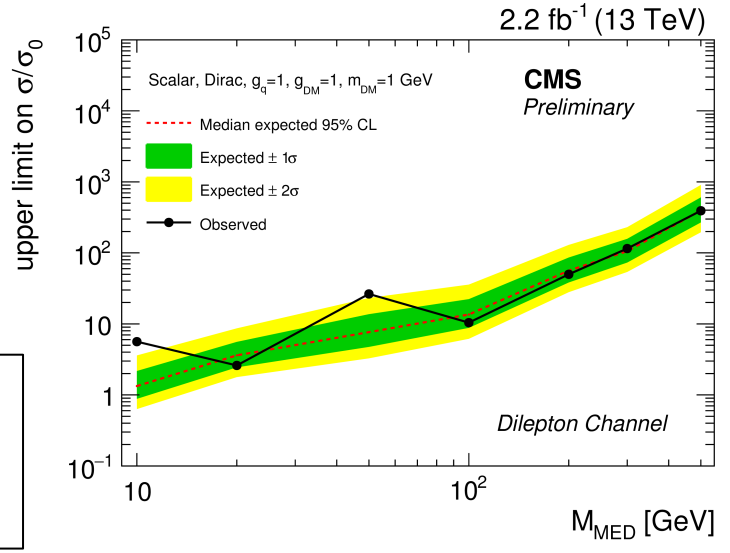
Most backgrounds from simulation

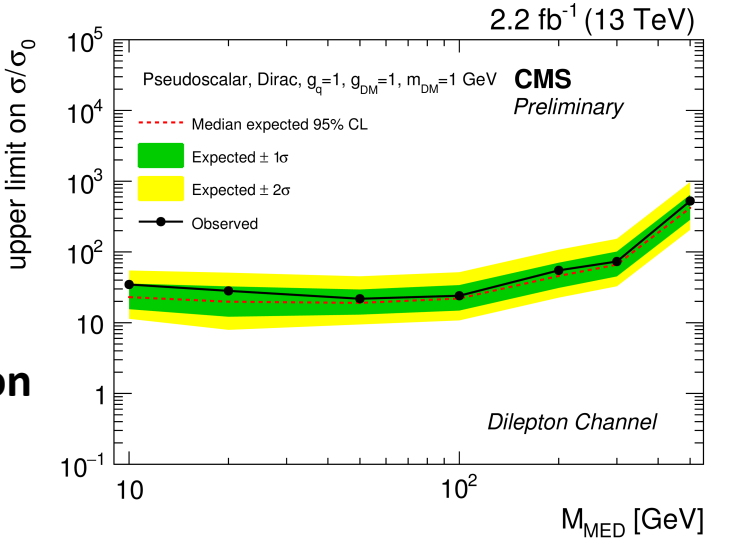
Data driven background estimations from DY and lepton fakes



Use of the full shape of the E_T^{miss} to enhance sensitivity

Good agreement with SM prediction



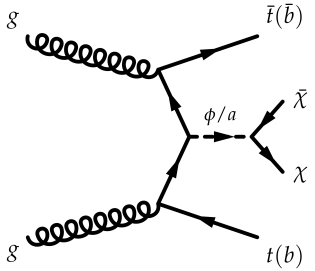


CMS-PAS-EXO-16-028

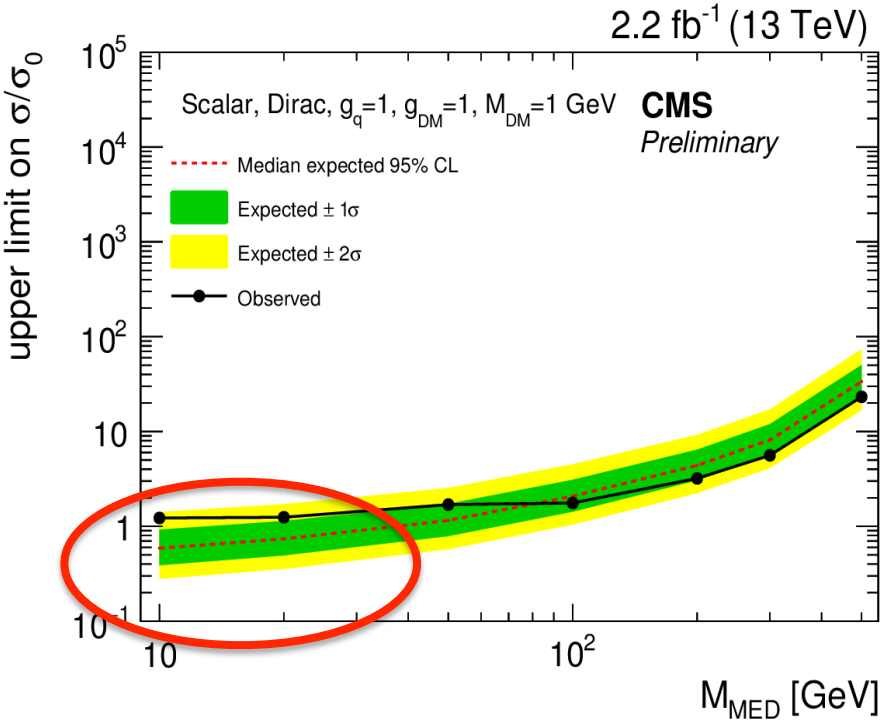
√s=13 TeV, 2.2 fb^{-1}

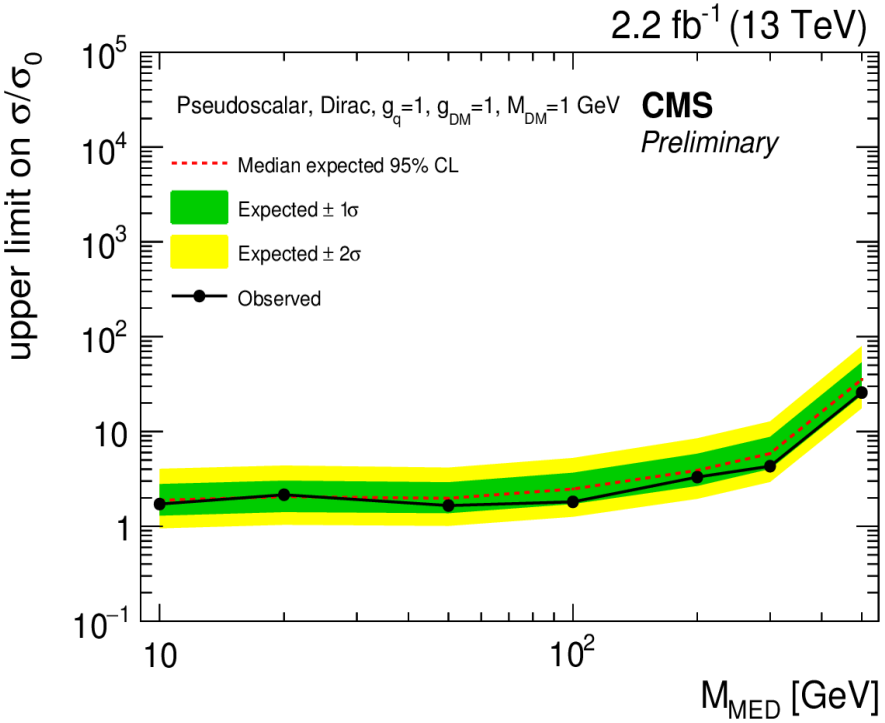
DM+tt

(all channels)



CMS combination of hadronic, semi-leptonic and dilepton channels





The combination analysis obtains an expected exclusion of scalar mediators with masses up to 39 GeV at 95% CL, with the assumption of Dirac DM particles with M_{DM}=1 GeV and g_q=g_{DM}=1

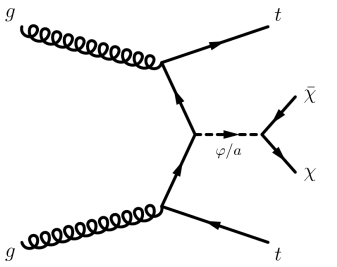
In the case of pseudoscalar mediator the expected sensitivity at the edge of that needed for exclusion

ATLAS-CONF-2016-077

√s=13 TeV, 13.3 fb^{-1}

DM+tt

(hadronic channel)



Large E_T^{miss} and E_T^{miss} significance
At least four jets, and 2 b-jets, lepton veto

Reconstruction of two large jets R=1.2
with masses above 140 and 60 GeV

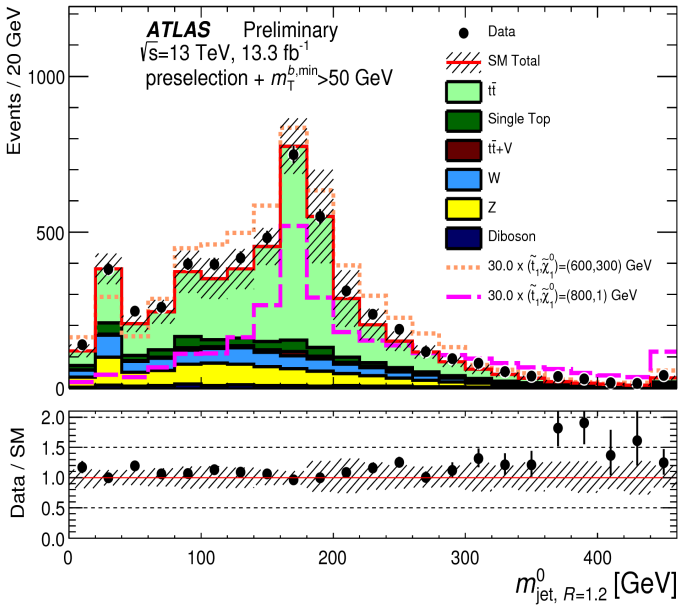
Some topological requirements optimized
for a DM signal with M_{MED} = 350 GeV and M_{DM} = 1 GeV

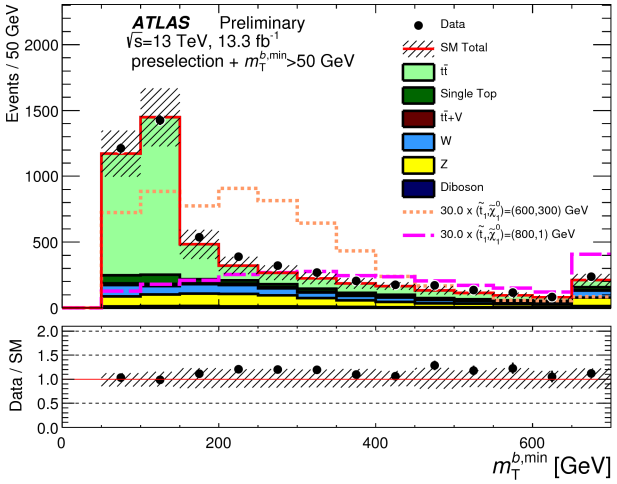
$\Delta R(bb) > 1.5$, $M_T^{b,min} > 200$ GeV

$$m_{\mathrm{T}}^{b,\mathrm{min}} = \sqrt{2\, p_{\mathrm{T}}^{b}\, E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}} \left[1 - \cos\Delta\phi\left(\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}^{b}, \mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}\right)\right]}$$

→ Dominated by top production (tt & Z(→ νν)+jets)

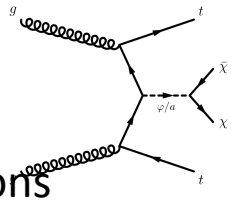
Background normalizations constrained in
dedicated control regions.

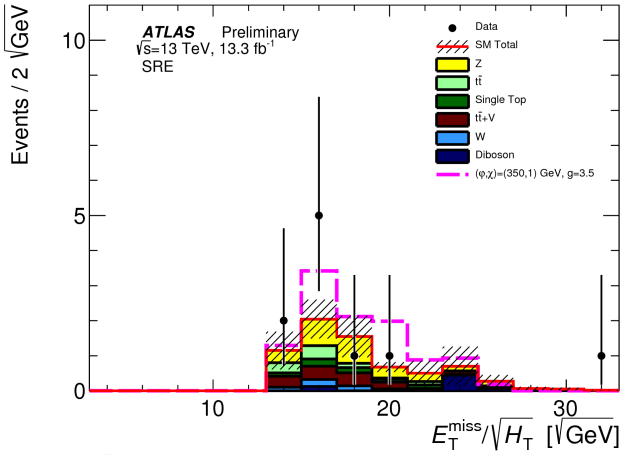




ATLAS-CONF-2016-077

DM+tt

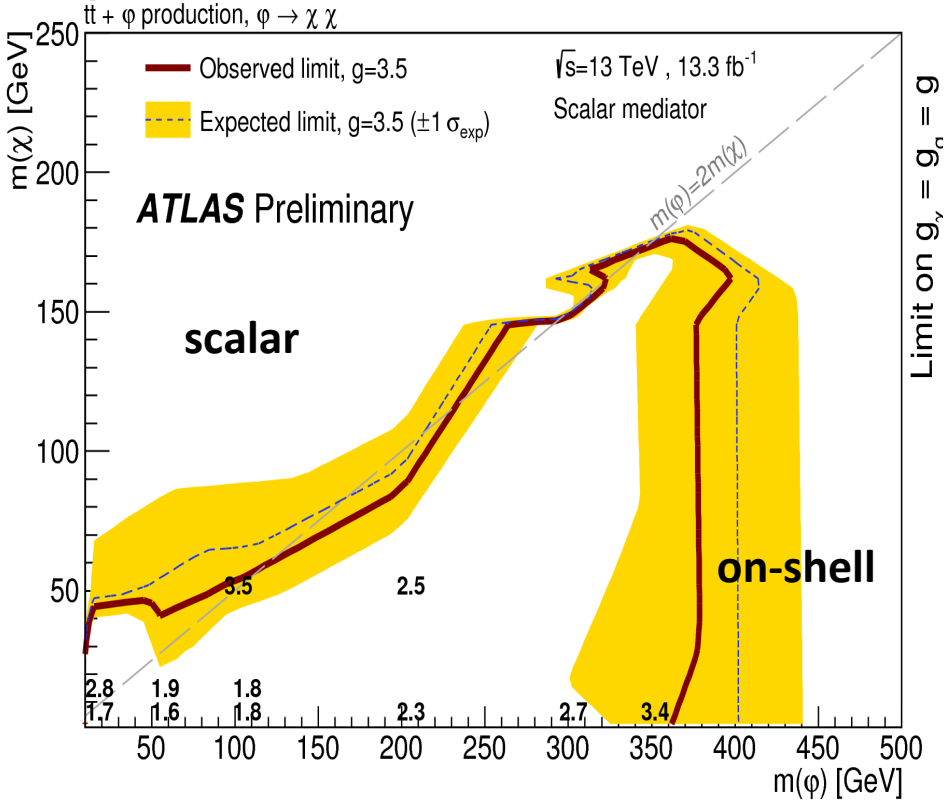


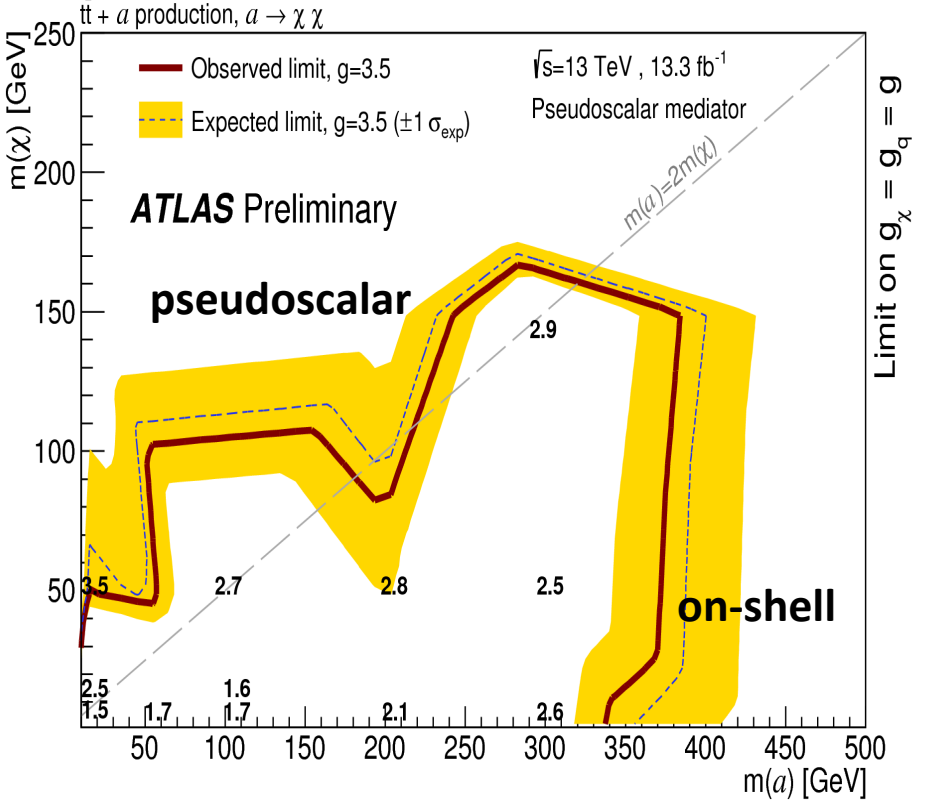


Good agreement with SM predictions

95% CL limits on visible cross section of 0.72 fb

Limits on DM models assuming g= 3.5
For on-shell scalar/pseudoscalar mediators
masses in the range 300 – 350 GeV excluded



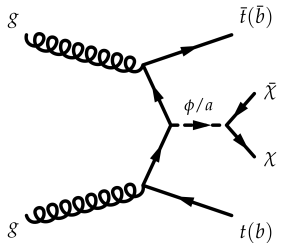


ATLAS-CONF-2016-050

DM+tt

(semileptonic channel)

√s=13 TeV, 13.3 fb^{-1}



Large E_T^{miss} and E_T^{miss} significance
At least one lepton
At least four jets, and 1 b-jets
Azimuthal separations: jets, E_T^{miss}, lepton

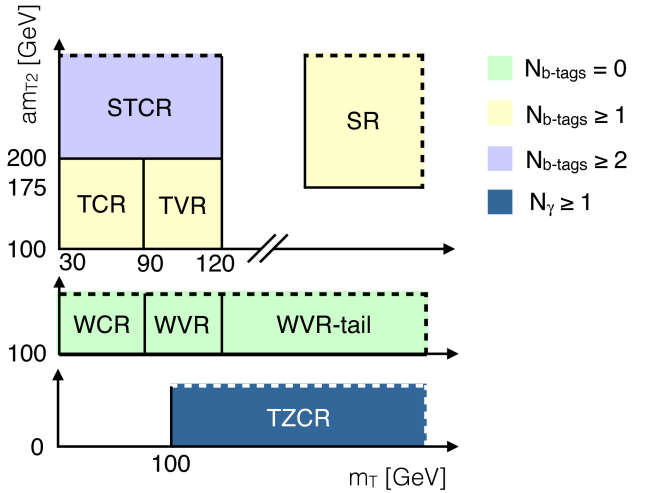
Some topological requirements based on variants of m_{T2} (arXiv:hep-ph/9906349)

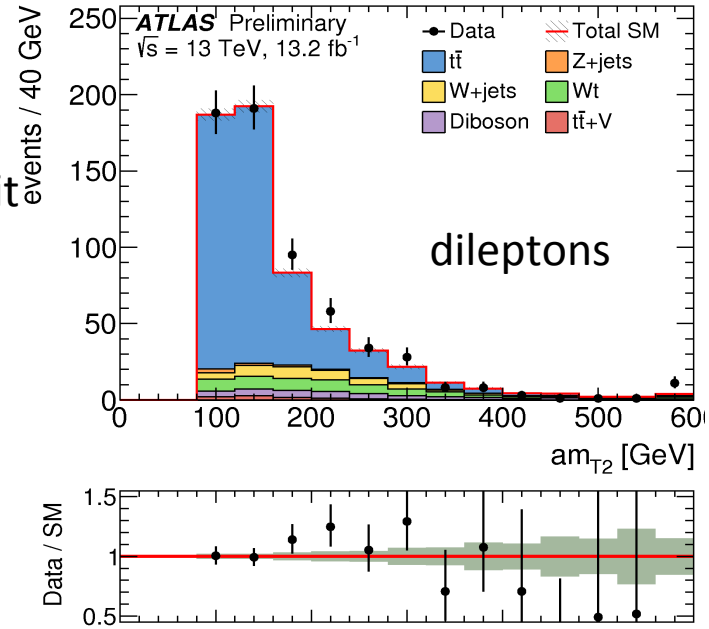
$$m_{T2}(\mathbf{p}_{T,1}, \mathbf{p}_{T,2}, \mathbf{q}_T) = \min_{\mathbf{q}_{T,1}+\mathbf{q}_{T,2}=\mathbf{q}_T} \{\max[\, m_T(\mathbf{p}_{T,1}, \mathbf{q}_{T,1}), m_T(\mathbf{p}_{T,2}, \mathbf{q}_{T,2})\,]\}$$

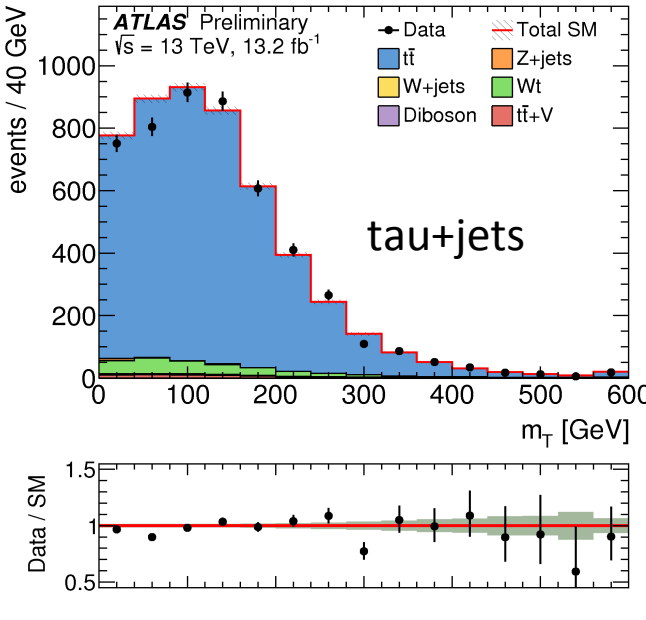
Background dominated by top processes.

Constrained in control regions via simultaneous fit

Different control regions and validation regions defined in the plane of topological variables and different N b-jets





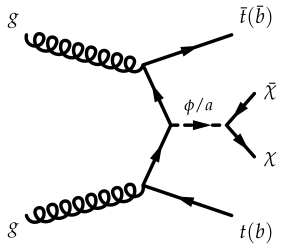


ATLAS-CONF-2016-050

√s=13 TeV, 13.3 fb^{-1}

DM+tt

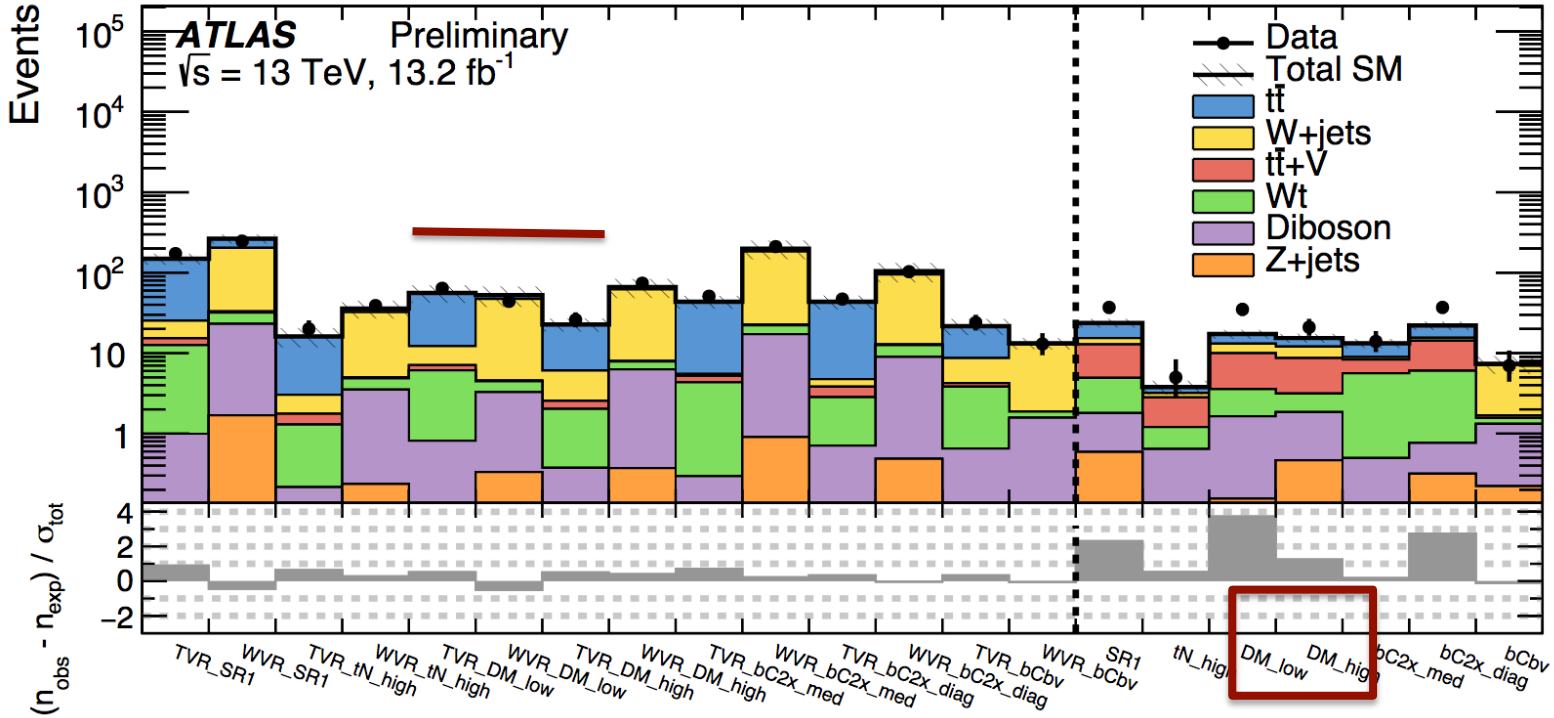
(semileptonic channel)



Variable	DM_low	DM_high
Number of (jets, b-tags)	($\geq 4, \geq 1$)	($\geq 4, \geq 1$)
Jet $p_T >$ [GeV]	(60 60 40 25)	(50 50 50 25)
E_T^{miss} [GeV]	> 300	> 330
$H_{T,sig}^{miss}$	> 14	> 9.5
m_T [GeV]	> 120	> 220
am_{T2} [GeV]	> 140	> 170
$\min(\Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T^{miss}, \text{jet}_i))(i \in \{1-4\})$	> 1.4	> 0.8
$\Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T^{miss}, \ell)$	> 0.8	–

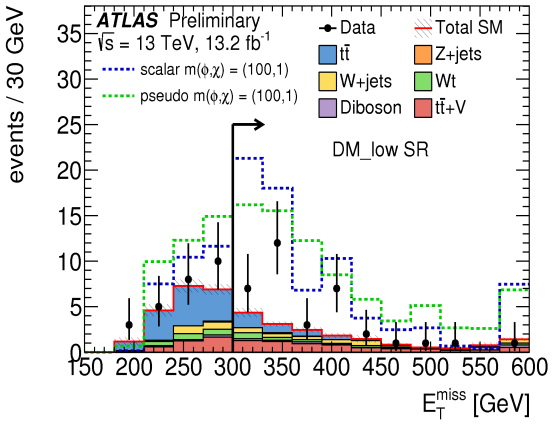
An about 3.3σ excess (local significance) in one of the signal regions

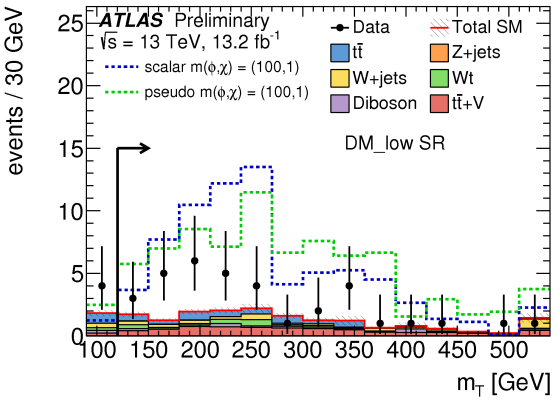
Nothing seen in Validation Regions

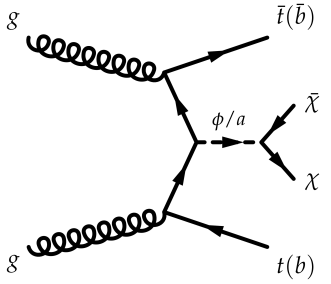


ATLAS-CONF-2016-050

DM+tt

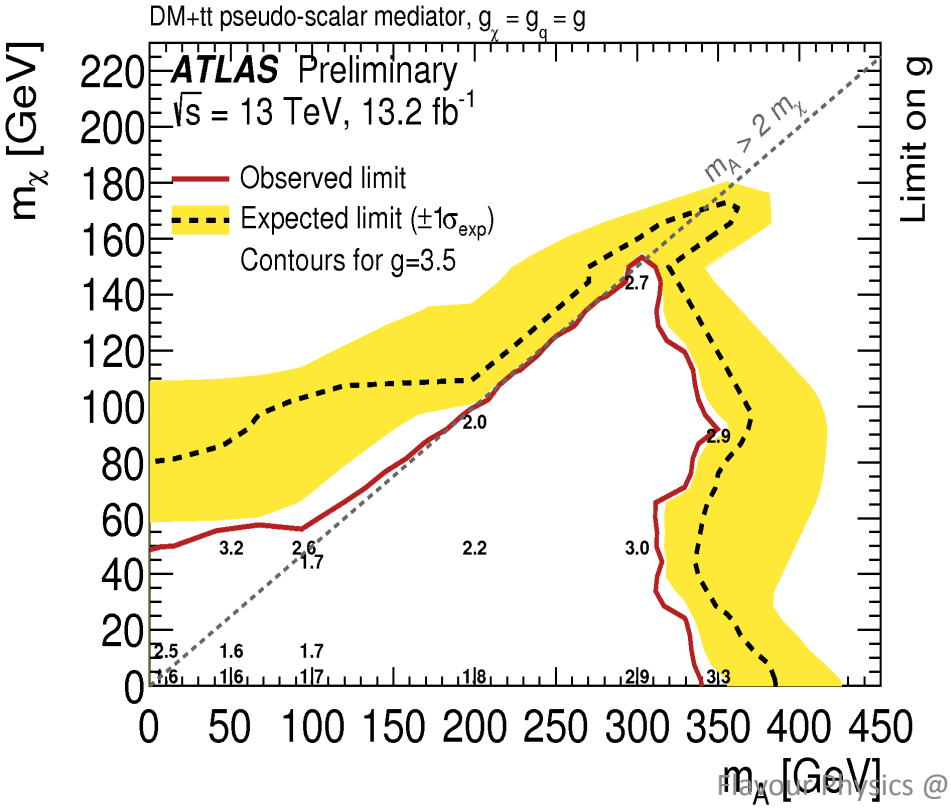


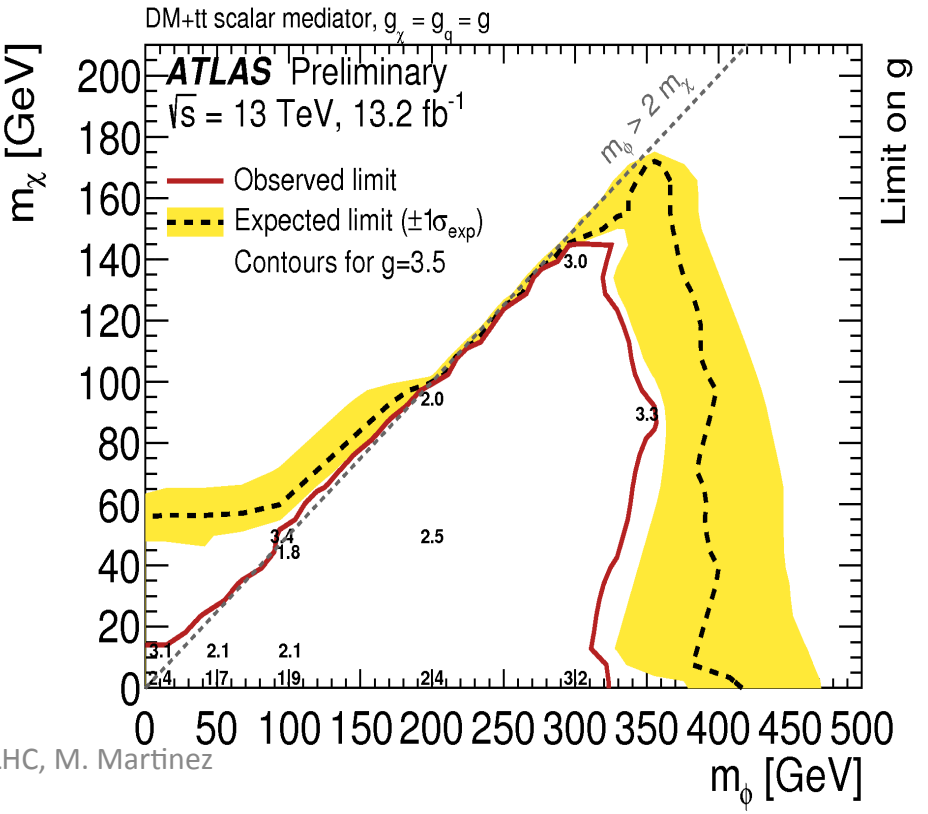




An about 3.3σ excess (local significance) in one of the signal regions

(needs more data…)

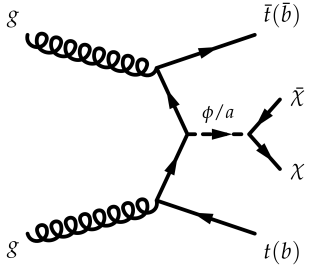


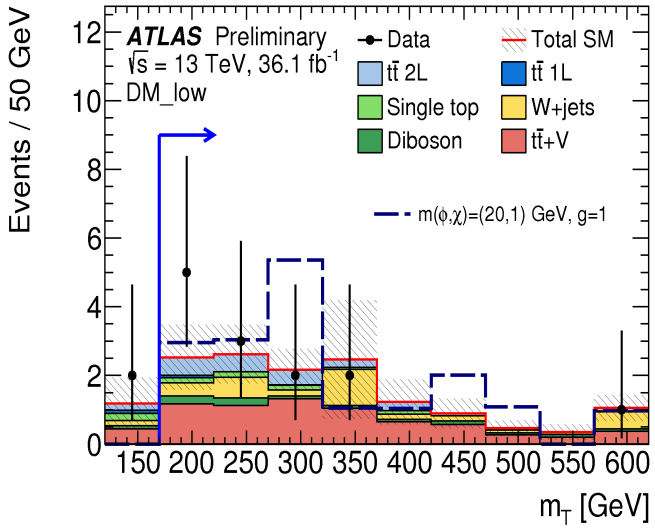


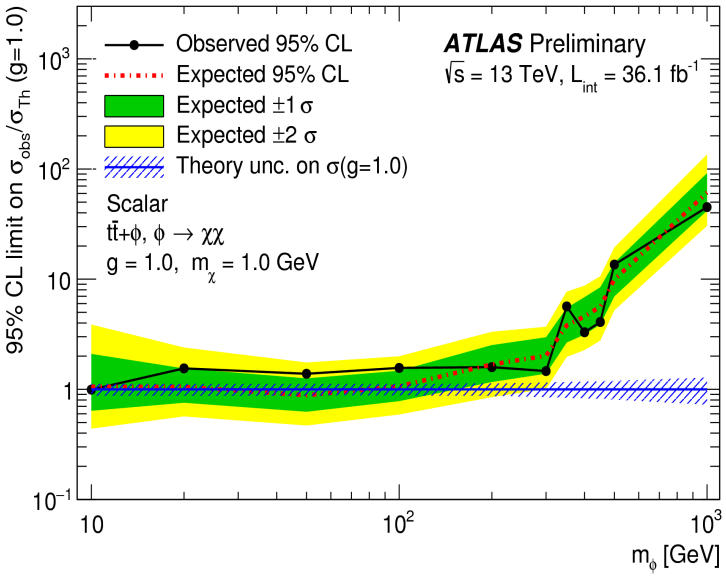
ATLAS-CONF-2017-037

DM+tt
(semileptonic channel)

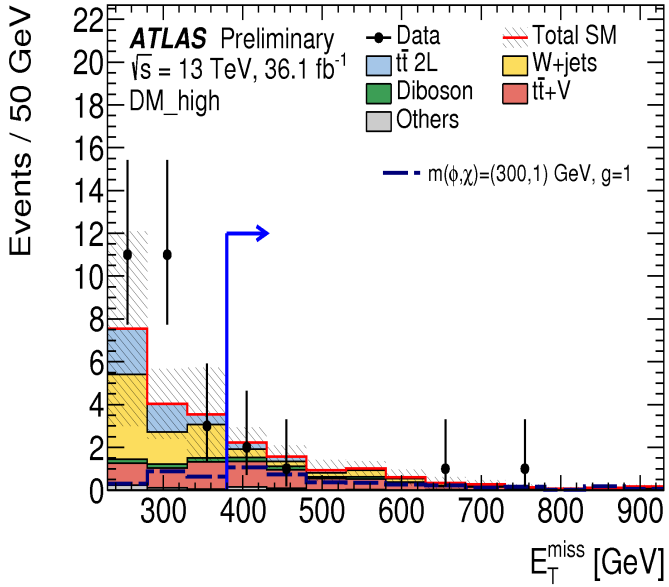
√s=13 TeV, 36 fb^{-1}





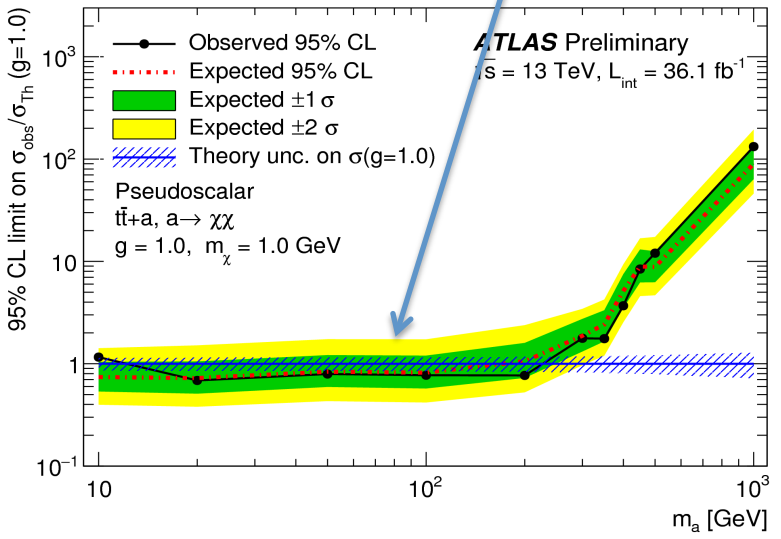


Exclusion in
The Pseudoscalar
scenario for
for light DM
and moderate
mediator mass



More data solved the discrepancy

Good agreement With SM predictions

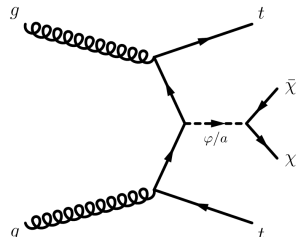


ATLAS-CONF-2016-076

√s=13 TeV, 13.3 fb^{-1}

DM+tt

(dilepton channel)



Considering dilepton channels (ee,μμ,eμ)

→ Moderate E_T^{miss}, at least one b-jet, multiple jets

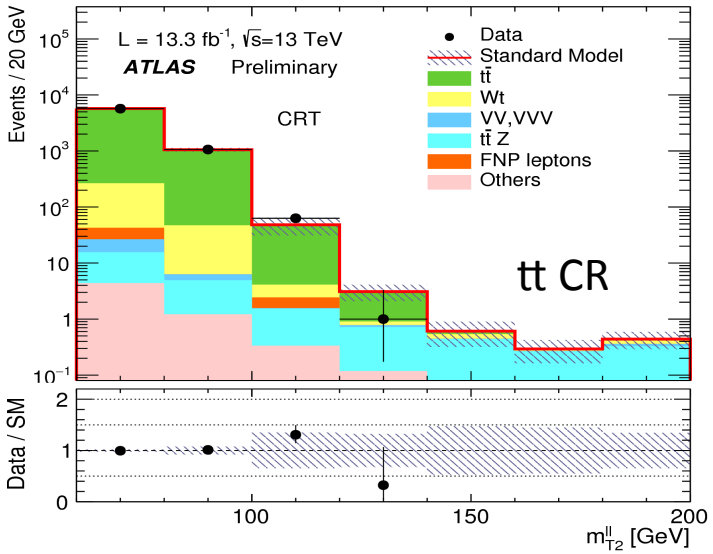
→ Topological cuts to enhance signal

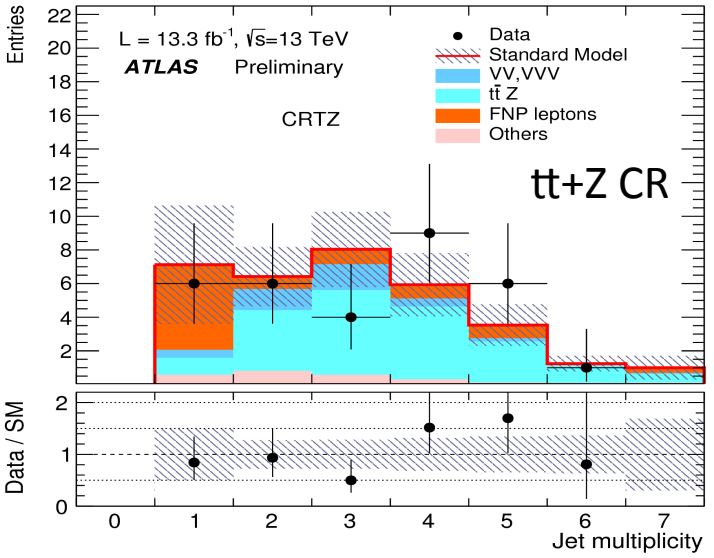
Variable	DM-SRL	DM-SRH
$\lvert m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z \rvert$ [GeV] (SF only)	>20	>20
b-jet multiplicity	> 0	> 0
$\Delta\phi_{\text{boost}}$	< 1.0	< 1.0
m_{T2}^{ll} [GeV]	>120	>120
$E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ [GeV]	> 180	> 260

$$m_{\text{T2}}(\mathbf{p}_{\text{T},1}, \mathbf{p}_{\text{T},2}, \mathbf{q}_{\text{T}}) = \min_{\mathbf{q}_{\text{T},1}+\mathbf{q}_{\text{T},2}=\mathbf{q}_{\text{T}}} \{\max[\, m_{\text{T}}(\mathbf{p}_{\text{T},1}, \mathbf{q}_{\text{T},1}), m_{\text{T}}(\mathbf{p}_{\text{T},2}, \mathbf{q}_{\text{T},2})\,]\}$$

→ Dominated by top production (tt & tt+Z)

Background normalizations constrained in dedicated control regions.

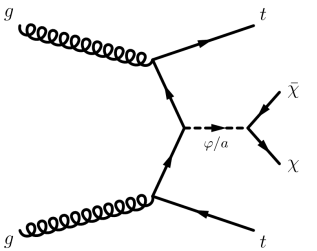


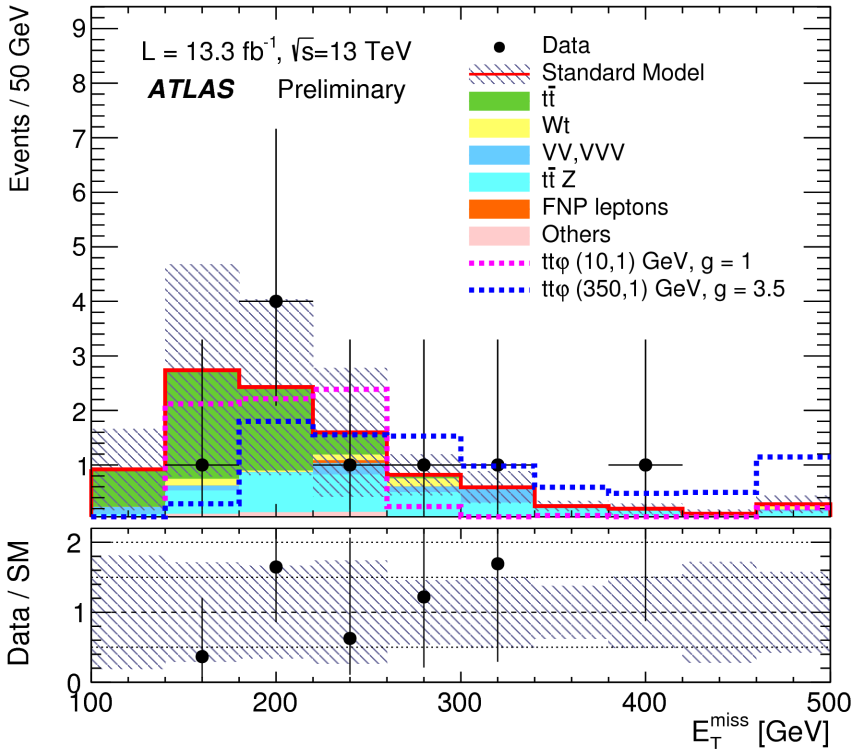


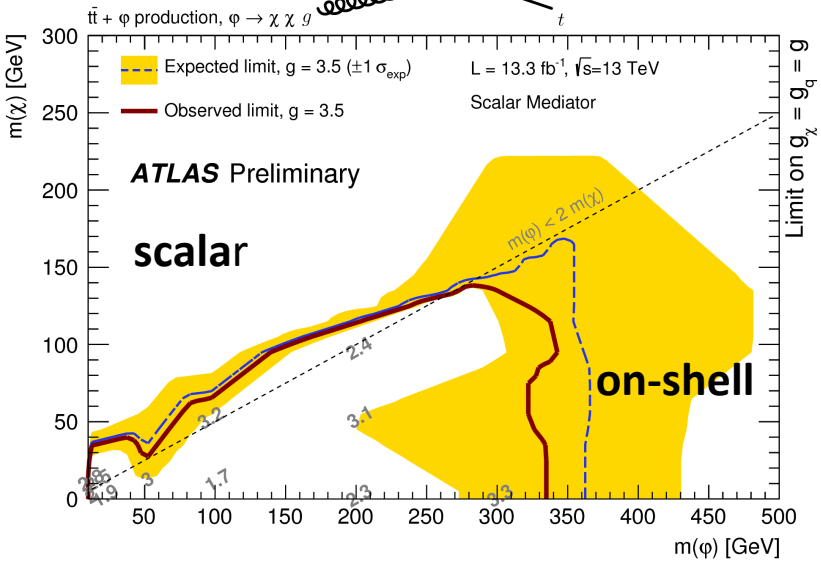
ATLAS-CONF-2016-076

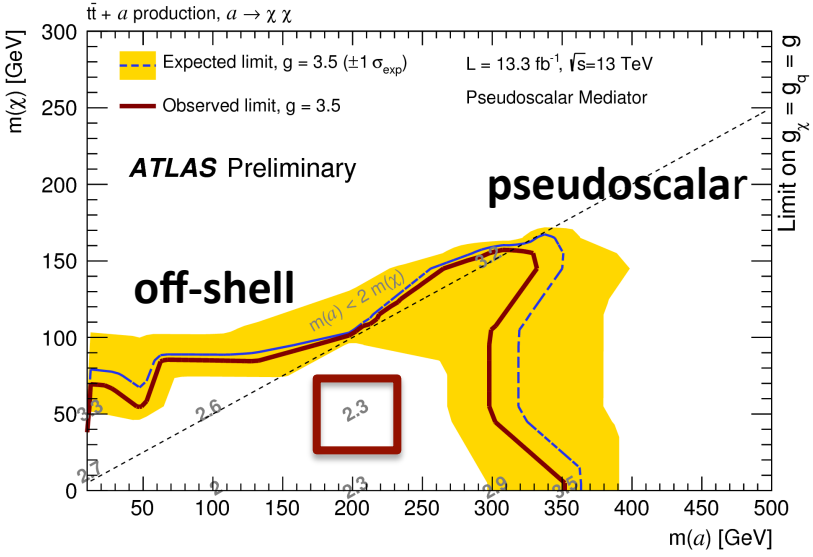
DM+tt

(dilepton channel)









Good agreement with SM predictions

95% CL limits on visible cross section in the range **0.65 fb – 0.43 fb**

Limits on DM models assuming g= 3.5

(95% limits on g in the Figures)

Final notes

- The nature of the Dark Matter remains one of the biggest questions on particle physics and its potential discovery is a pillar of the ATLAS and CMS physics programs
- The search for Dark Matter in association with heavy flavors at the LHC is well motivated and still statistically limited
- Exclusion limits on DM strongly depend on model assumptions
- The LHC is about to resume pp collisions and promises to deliver lots of data in the following years
- Stay tuned!