



Search for Dark Matter Production at the LHC



Mario Martínez

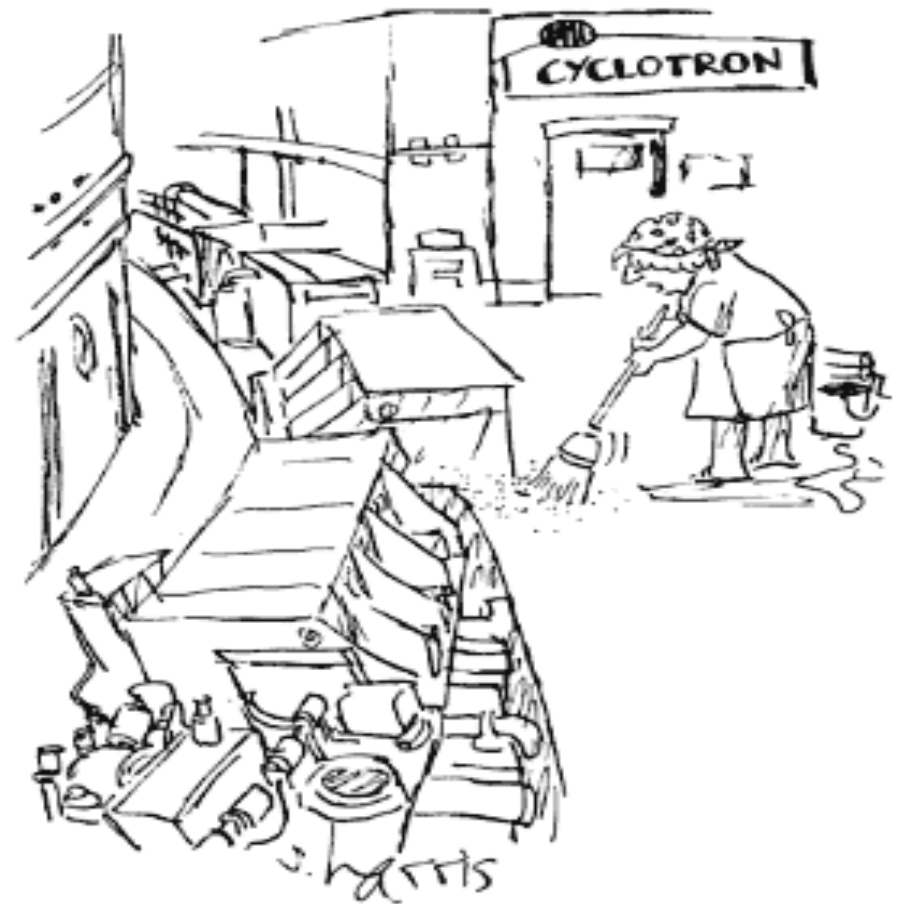


Easter WorkShop, Valencia, March 2013

Outline

- Introduction/Motivation
- LHC and ATLAS/CMS
- SUSY DM
- Search for WIMPS

- Final notes

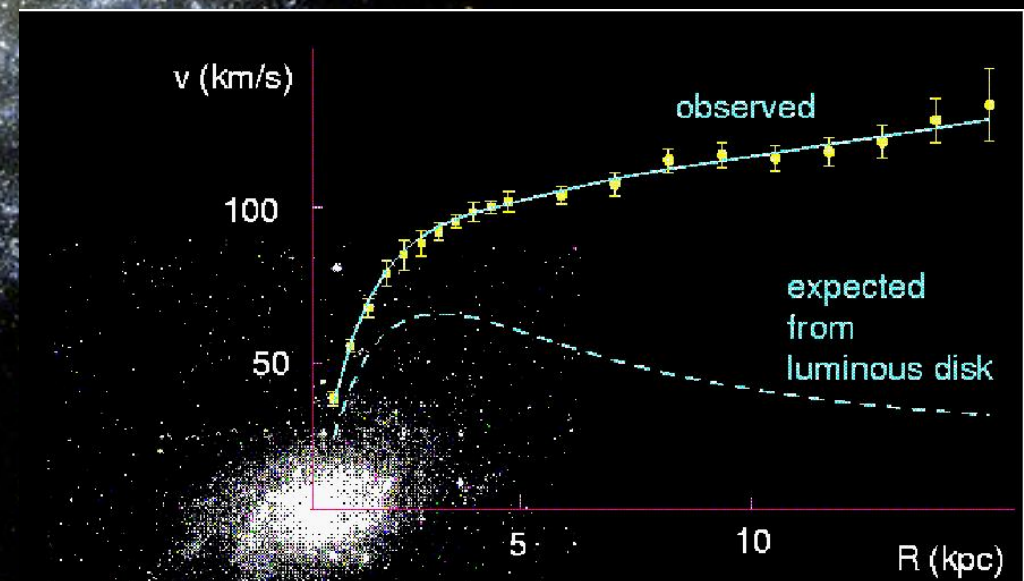


"Particles, particles, particles."

Galaxia M33

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

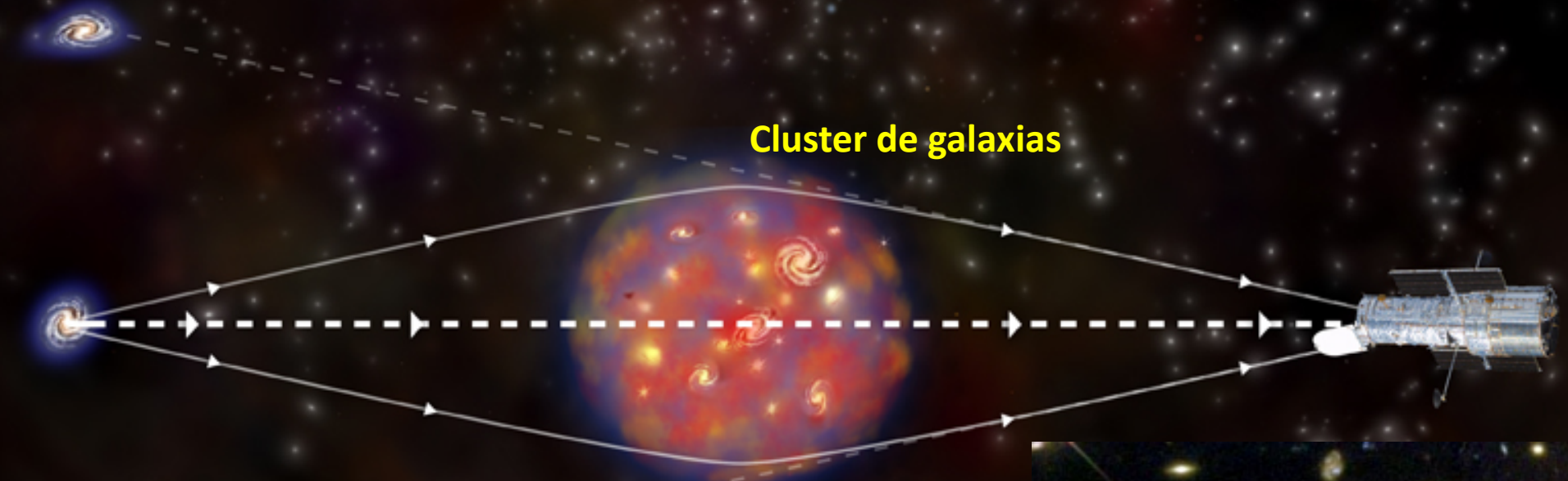
Spherical dark matter halo



M33 rotation curve

Gravitational Lensing

Cluster de galaxias



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



Collisions of clusters of galaxies

via X-Rays

via Gravitational
Lensing

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

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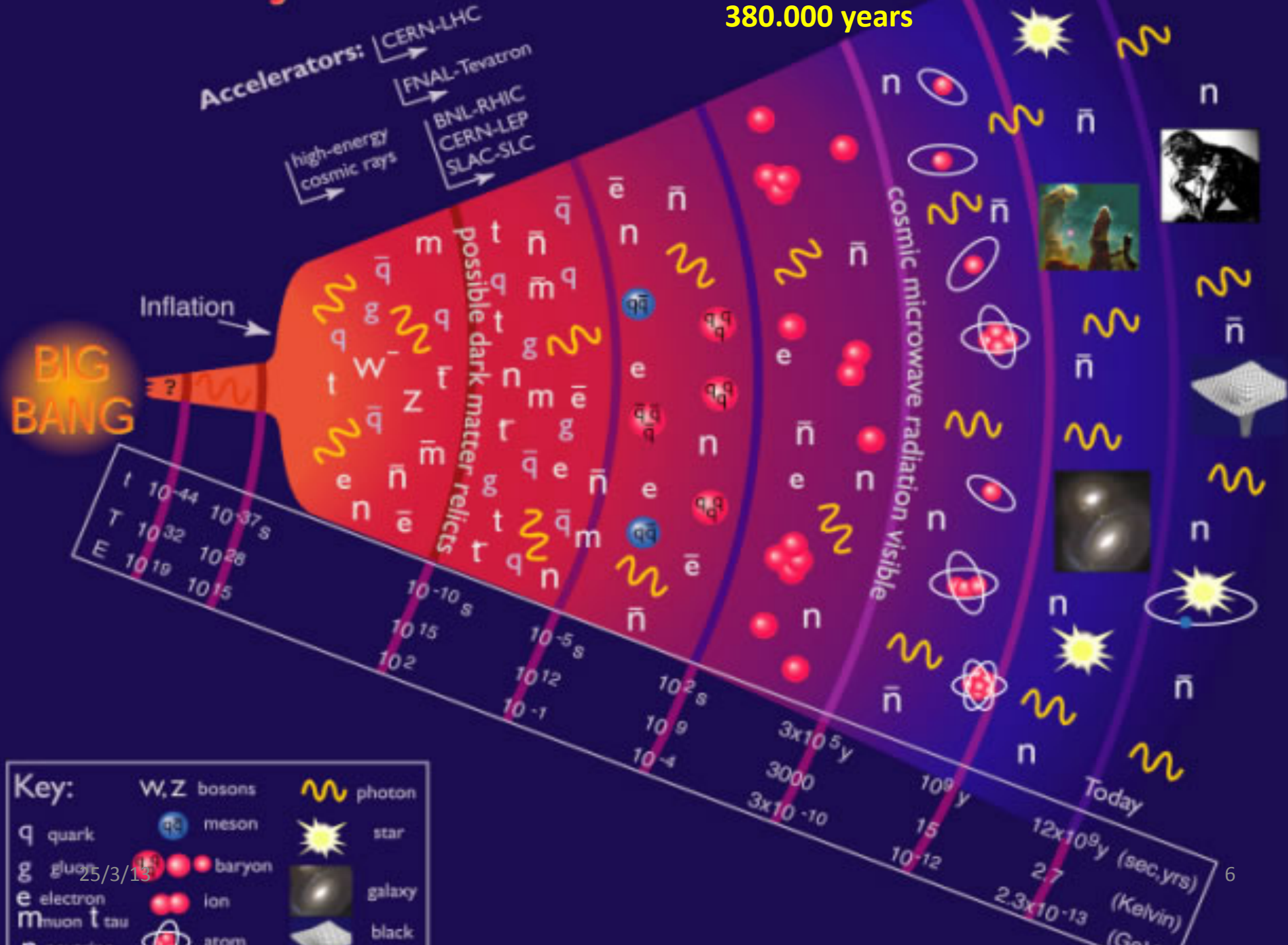
1.5'

5

History of the Universe

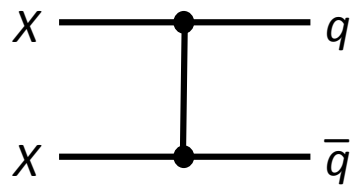
13.82 billion years

380,000 years

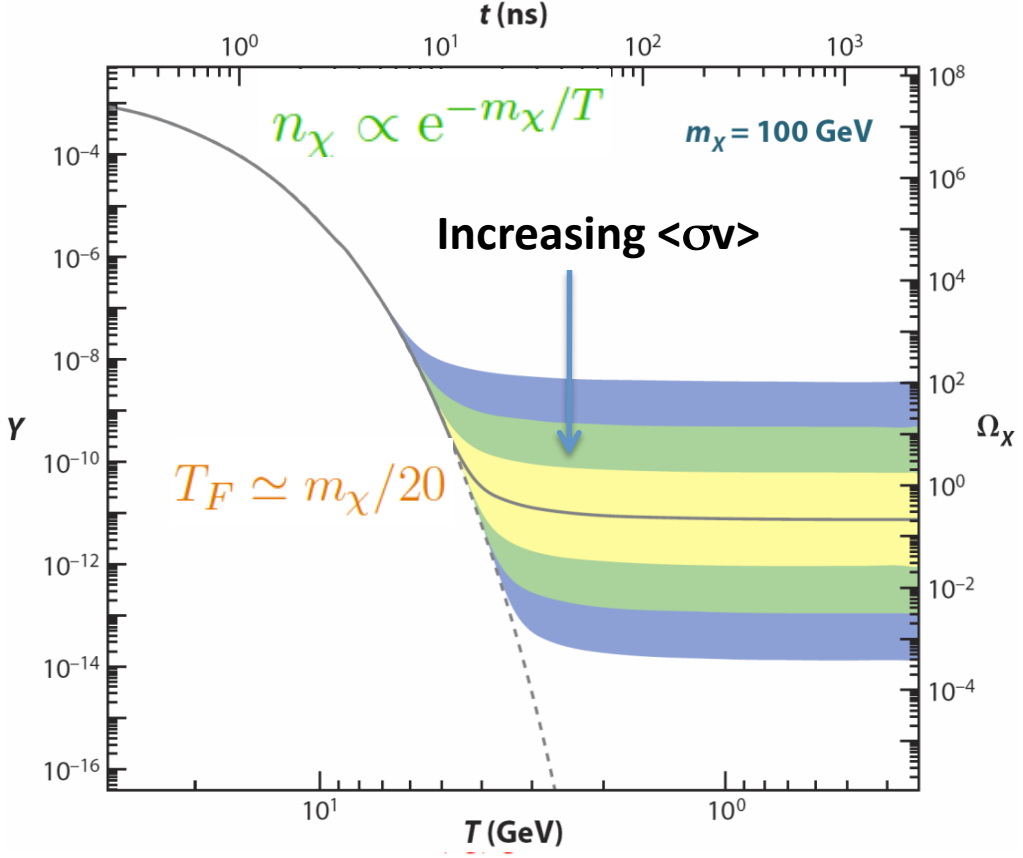
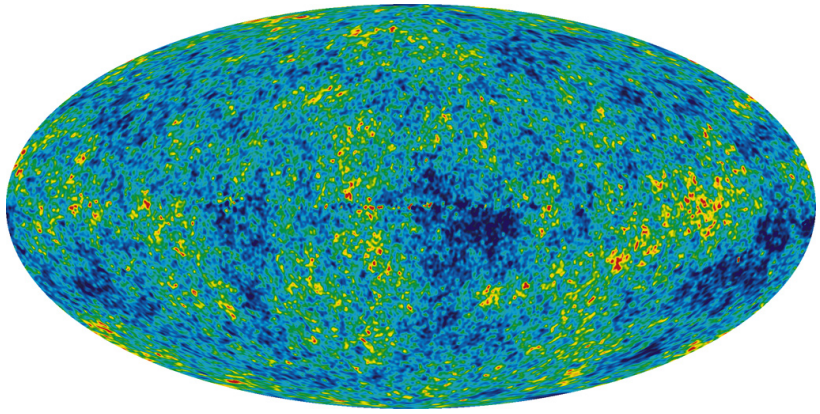


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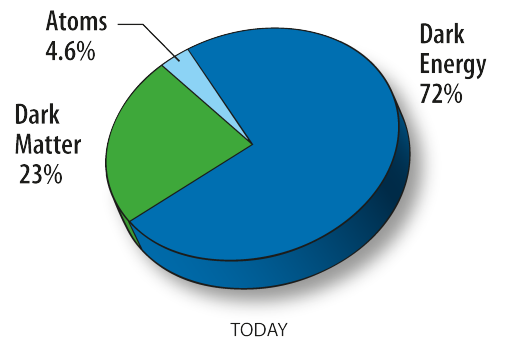
WMAP results



$$\Omega_X \propto \frac{1}{\langle \sigma v \rangle} \sim \frac{m_X^2}{g_X^4}$$



$$\Omega_\chi h^2 \simeq \frac{0.1 \text{ pb} \cdot c}{\langle \sigma(\chi\chi \rightarrow \text{SM})v \rangle}$$



$$\langle \sigma(\chi\chi \rightarrow \text{any})v \rangle \simeq 3 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

Weak scale for $\chi\chi$ annihilation cross section

WMAP : $\Omega_{\text{CMD}} h^2 \sim 0.1$

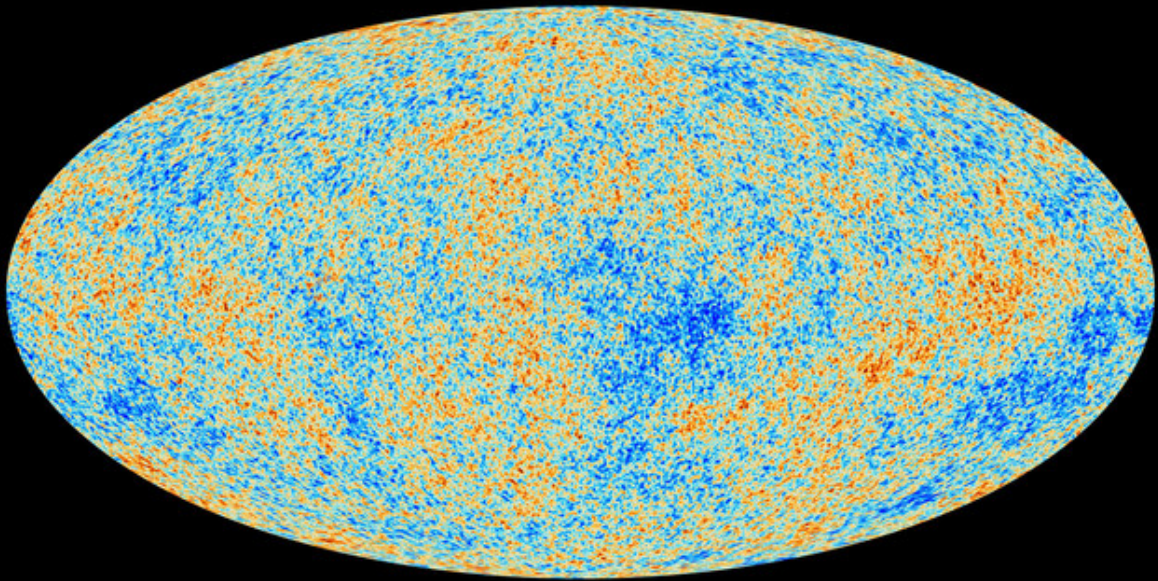
DM in the SM ?

	$2.4 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ u up	$1.27 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ c charm	$171.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ t top	0 0 1 γ photon
Quarks	$4.8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ d down	$104 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ s strange	$4.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ b bottom	0 0 1 g gluon
	$<2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ν_e electron neutrino	$<0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ν_μ muon neutrino	$<15.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ν_τ tau neutrino	$91.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ 0 1 Z^0 Z boson
Leptons	$0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ e electron	$105.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ muon	$1.777 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ τ tau	$80.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ ± 1 1 W^\pm W boson
				Gauge bosons

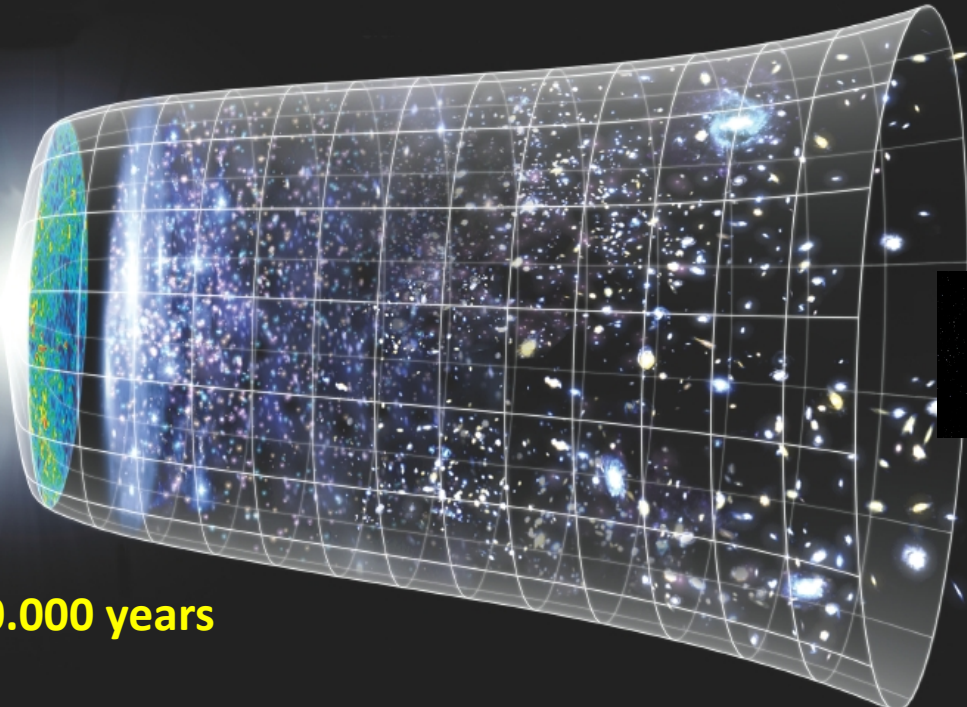
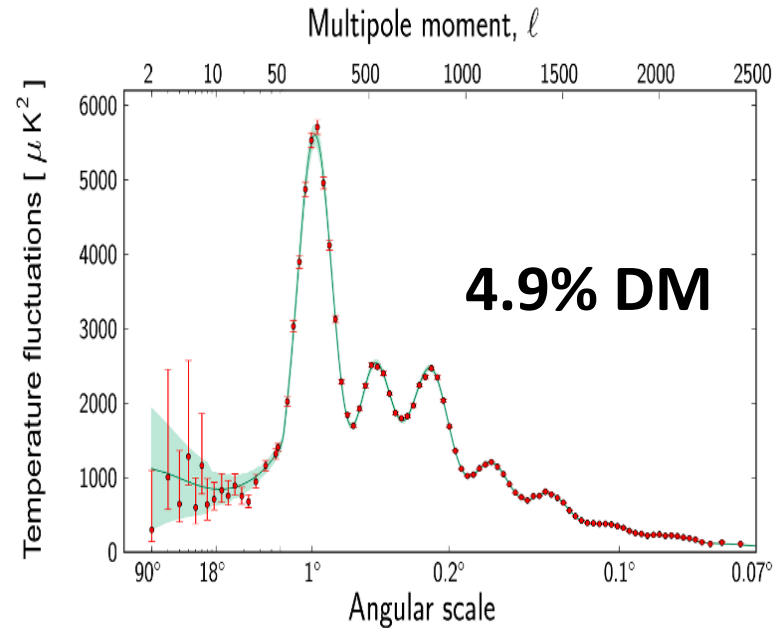
Neutrino ?
 Insufficient
 ($\Omega_\nu h^2 < 0.0067 @ 95\%CL$)

SO, ... we do not really have an explanation....

Planck (20 March 2013)
arXiv:1303.5062v1

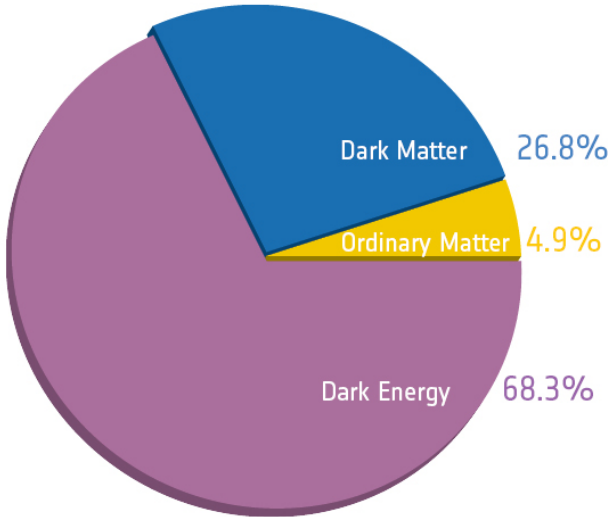


CMB radiation



380.000 years

13.82 billion years



After Planck

Dark Matter Candidates

- Neutrinos ? ($\Omega_\nu h^2 < 0.0067$ @ 95%CL)
- Sterile Neutrinos
- Axions
- SUSY particles
 - Lightest neutralino
 - Sneutrinos
 - Gravitinos
 - Axinos
- KK states (UED)
- Wimpzillas
-
-

General requirements

- Electrically Neutral (“dark”)
- Stable (lifetime larger than age of the Universe)
- Massive and Weakly interacting ($\Omega_{\text{CDM}} h^2 \sim 0.1$)

→ WIMPS

Note: No reason DM should be made out of a single component (neutrinos exist)

SUSY

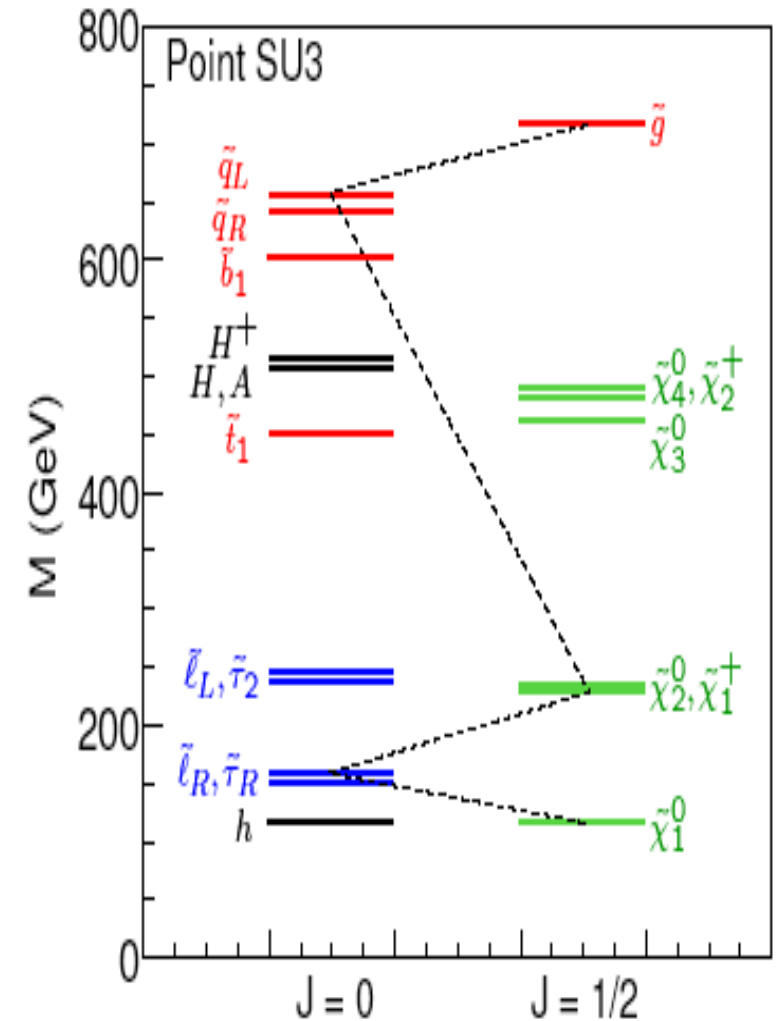
- Addresses the Hierarchy Problem
- Unification of forces & GUT scale
- Natural candidate for DM



neutralino

$$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$$

Picture taken before the LHC era



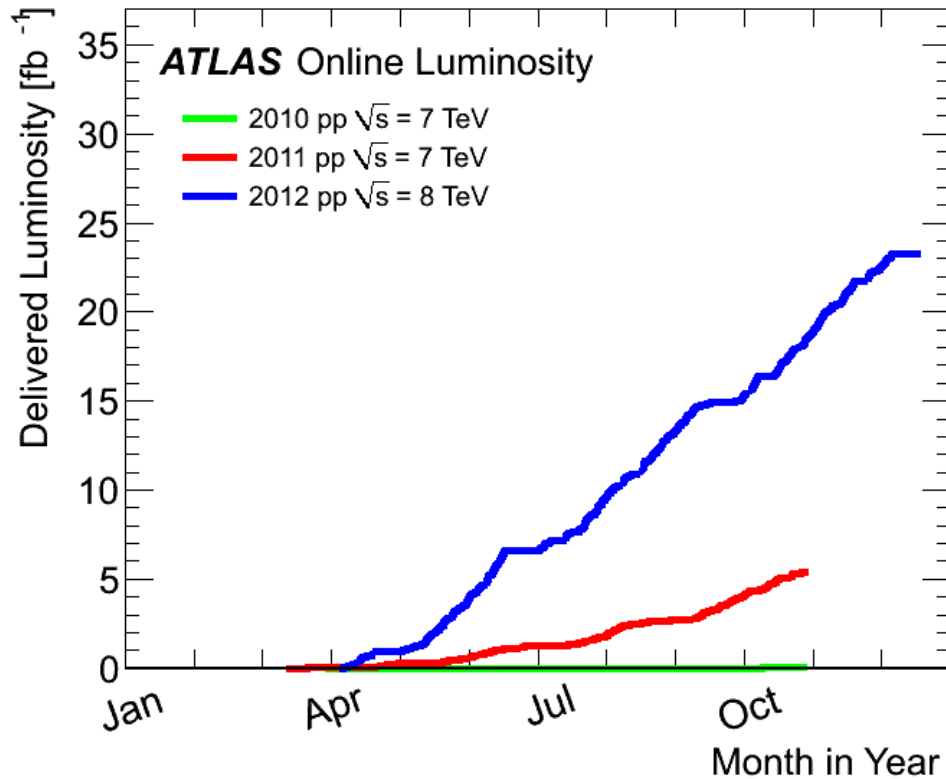
An aerial photograph of the Swiss Alps, showing a vast valley with green fields and small towns. In the distance, a range of mountains is covered in snow. A large red oval is drawn over the valley, representing the path of the LHC tunnel. Several small red circles are placed along the perimeter of the oval, indicating the locations of the four LHC experiments: ATLAS, CMS, LHCb, and ALICE.

LHC

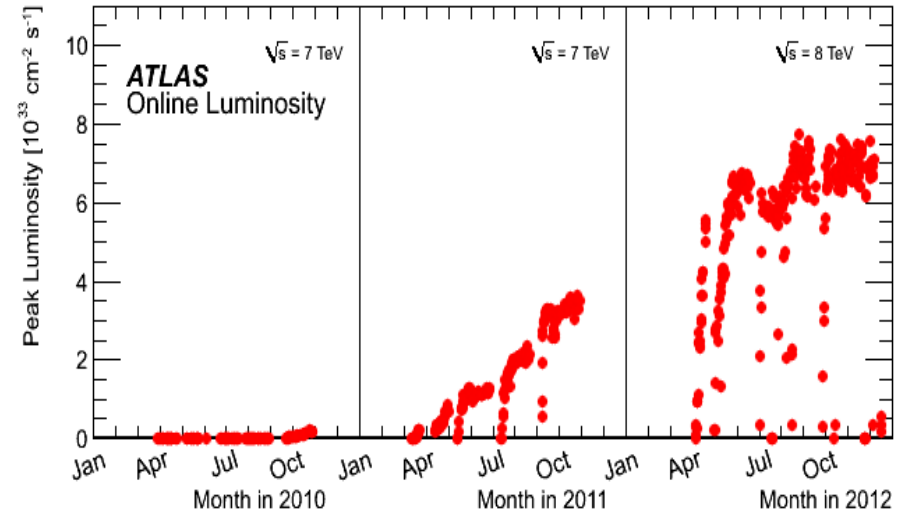
pp collisions at 7 & 8 TeV

LHC Performance (2010-2012)

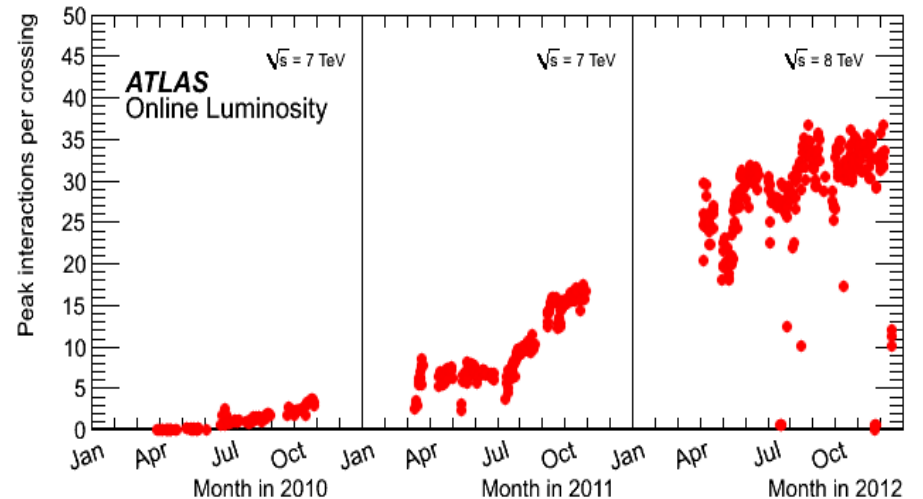
**Spectacular LHC performance
(rapid increase of data samples)**



**LHC ended pp run at 8 TeV
after delivering more than 23 fb^{-1}**



o a rapid increase of pile-up conditions



...will come back in 2015 with 13-14 TeV collisions



ATLAS

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Low



Inclusive se

3rd gen. sq. gluino med.

3rd gen. squarks direct production

EW direct

Long-lived particles

RPV

- IRA/CMSSM : 0 lep + j's + $E_{T,miss}$
- IRA/CMSSM : 1 lep + j's + $E_{T,miss}$
- Pheno model : 0 lep + j's + $E_{T,miss}$
- Pheno model : 0 lep + j's + $E_{T,miss}$
- $\tilde{\chi}^{\pm}$ ($\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}^{\pm}$) : 1 lep + j's + $E_{T,miss}$
- GMSB (I NLSP) : 2 lep (OS) + j's + $E_{T,miss}$
- GMSB ($\bar{\tau}$ NLSP) : 1-2 τ + 0-1 lep + j's + $E_{T,miss}$
- GGM (bino NLSP) : $\gamma\gamma$ + $E_{T,miss}$
- GGM (wino NLSP) : γ + lep + $E_{T,miss}$
- GGM (higgsino-bino NLSP) : γ + b + $E_{T,miss}$
- GGM (higgsino NLSP) : Z + jets + $E_{T,miss}$
- Gravitino LSP : 'monojet' + $E_{T,miss}$
- $\tilde{g} \rightarrow b\bar{b}\tilde{\chi}_0^0$ (virtual b) : 0 lep + 3 b-j's + $E_{T,miss}$
- $\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_0^0$ (virtual t) : 2 lep (SS) + j's + $E_{T,miss}$
- $\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ (virtual t) : 3 lep + j's + $E_{T,miss}$
- $\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ (virtual t) : 0 lep + multi-j's + $E_{T,miss}$
- $\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_3^0$ (virtual t) : 0 lep + 3 b-j's + $E_{T,miss}$
- $bb, b_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$: 0 lep + 2-b-jets + $E_{T,miss}$
- $\tilde{t} \rightarrow bb, b_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$: 3 lep + j's + $E_{T,miss}$
- $\tilde{t} \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$: 1/2 lep (t, b jet) + $E_{T,miss}$
- Direct $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$ pair prod. (AMSB) : long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$
- Stable \tilde{g} R-hadrons : low $\beta, \beta\gamma$ (full detector)
- Stable \tilde{t} R-hadrons : low $\beta, \beta\gamma$ (full detector)
- GMSB : stable $\bar{\tau}$
- $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow qq\mu$ (RPV) : μ + heavy displaced vertex
- LFV : $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_e + X, \tilde{\nu}_e \rightarrow e + \mu$ resonance
- LFV : $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_e + X, \tilde{\nu}_e \rightarrow e(\mu) + \tau$ resonance
- Bilinear RPV CMSSM : 1 lep + 7 j's + $E_{T,miss}$
- $\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow W \tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow ee\nu_{\mu}, e\mu\nu_e$: 4 lep + $E_{T,miss}$
- $\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow W \tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow ee\nu_{\mu}, e\mu\nu_e$: 4 lep + $E_{T,miss}$
- $\tilde{g} \rightarrow qq\bar{q}$: 3-jet resonance pair
- Scalar gluon : 2-jet resonance pair
- WIMP interaction (D5, Dirac $\tilde{\chi}$) : 'monojet' + $E_{T,miss}$

Search	Mass Limit [TeV]	Notes
L=5.8 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-109]	1.50 TeV	\tilde{g} mass
L=5.8 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-104]	1.24 TeV	\tilde{q} mass
L=5.8 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-109]	1.18 TeV	\tilde{g} mass
L=5.8 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-109]	1.38 TeV	\tilde{g} mass
L=4.7 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [1208.4688]	900 GeV	\tilde{g} mass
L=4.7 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [1208.4688]	1.24 TeV	\tilde{g} mass
L=4.7 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [1210.1314]	1.20 TeV	\tilde{g} mass
L=4.8 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [1209.0753]	1.07 TeV	\tilde{g} mass
L=4.8 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-144]	619 GeV	\tilde{g} mass
L=4.8 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [1211.1167]	900 GeV	\tilde{g} mass
L=5.8 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-152]	690 GeV	\tilde{g} mass ($m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 100$ GeV)
L=10.5 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-147]	645 GeV	F ^{1/2} scale
L=12.8 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-145]	1.24 TeV	\tilde{g} mass ($m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 200$ GeV)
L=5.8 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-105]	850 GeV	\tilde{g} mass ($m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 300$ GeV)
L=13.0 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-151]	860 GeV	\tilde{g} mass ($m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 300$ GeV)
L=5.8 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-103]	1.00 TeV	\tilde{g} mass ($m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 300$ GeV)
L=12.8 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-145]	1.15 TeV	\tilde{g} mass ($m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 200$ GeV)
L=12.8 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-165]	620 GeV	b mass ($m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 120$ GeV)
L=13.0 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-151]	405 GeV	b mass ($m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}) = 2m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$)
L=4.7 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [1210.2852]	220 GeV	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$ mass ($1 < \tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}) < 10$ ns)
L=4.7 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [1211.1597]	985 GeV	\tilde{g} mass
L=4.7 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [1211.1597]	683 GeV	t mass
L=4.7 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [1211.1597]	300 GeV	$\bar{\tau}$ mass ($5 < \tan\beta < 20$)
L=4.4 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [1210.7451]	700 GeV	\tilde{q} mass ($0.3 \times 10^{-5} < \lambda_{211}^* < 1.5 \times 10^{-5}, 1 \text{ mm} < c\tau < 1 \text{ m}, \tilde{g}$ decoupled)
L=4.6 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [Preliminary]	1.61 TeV	$\tilde{\nu}_e$ mass ($\lambda_{311}^* = 0.10, \lambda_{132}^* = 0.05$)
L=4.6 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [Preliminary]	1.10 TeV	$\tilde{\nu}_e$ mass ($\lambda_{311}^* = 0.10, \lambda_{1(2)33}^* = 0.05$)
L=4.7 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-140]	1.2 TeV	$\tilde{q} = \tilde{g}$ mass ($c\tau_{LSP} < 1 \text{ mm}$)
L=13.0 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-153]	700 GeV	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+$ mass ($m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 300$ GeV, λ_{121} or $\lambda_{122} > 0$)
L=13.0 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-153]	430 GeV	l mass ($m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 100$ GeV, $m(\tilde{l}_e) = m(\tilde{l}_\mu) = m(\tilde{l}_\tau), \lambda_{121}$ or $\lambda_{122} > 0$)
L=4.6 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [1210.4813]	666 GeV	\tilde{g} mass
L=4.6 fb ⁻¹ , 7 TeV [1210.4826]	100-287 GeV	sgluon mass (incl. limit from 1110.2693)
L=10.5 fb ⁻¹ , 8 TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2012-147]	704 GeV	M* scale ($m_{\tilde{\chi}} < 80$ GeV, limit of < 687 GeV for \tilde{g})

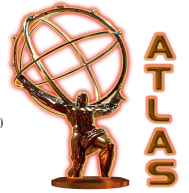
8 TeV results
7 TeV results

All indicates that SUSY particles might stay close/beyond the 1 TeV scale

10⁻¹ 1 10 Mass scale [TeV]

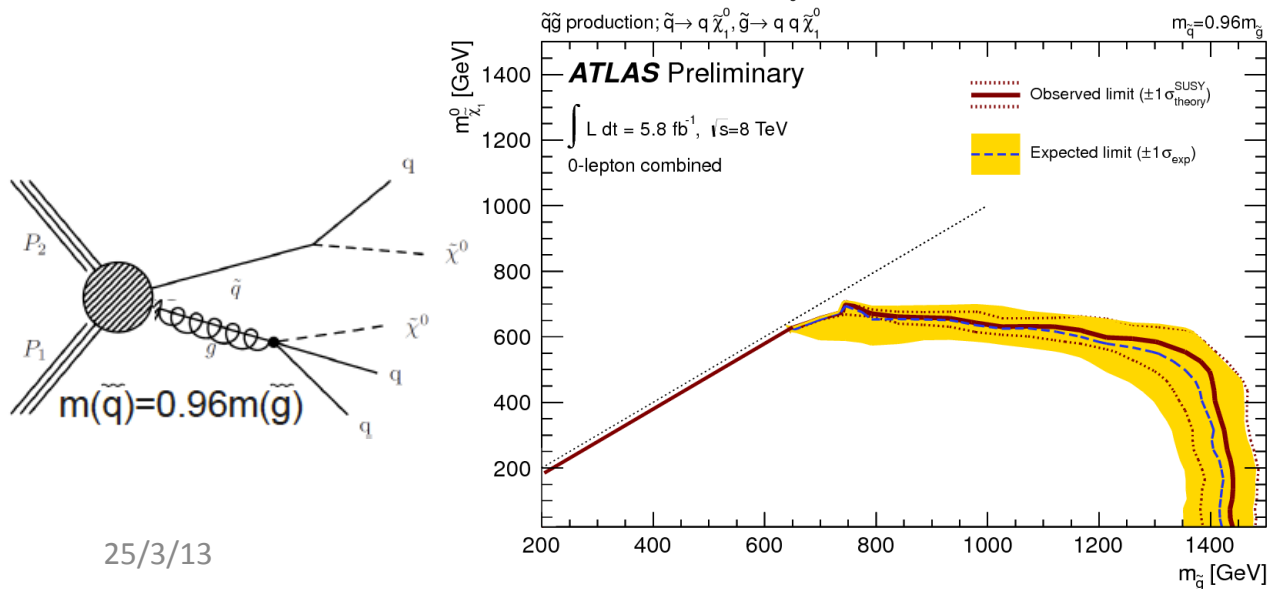
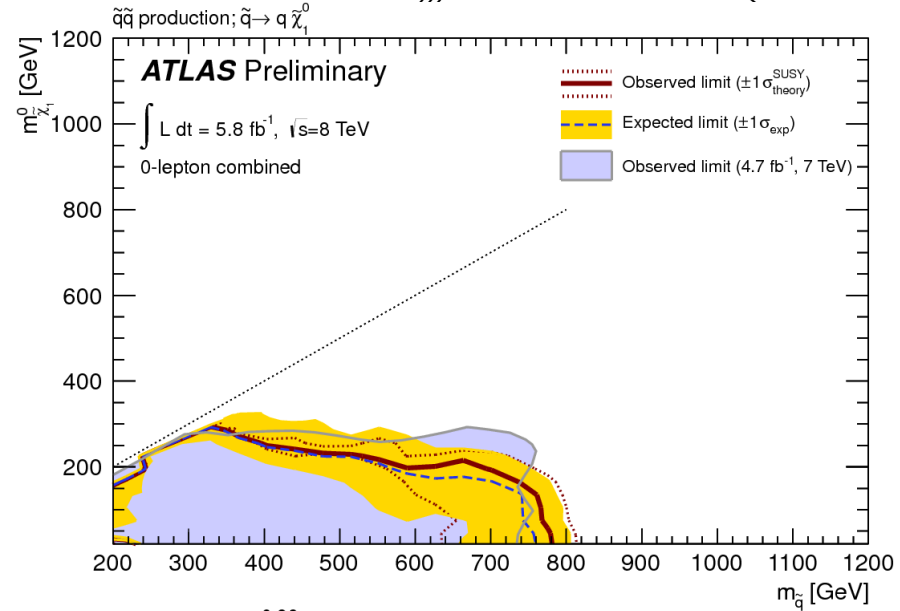
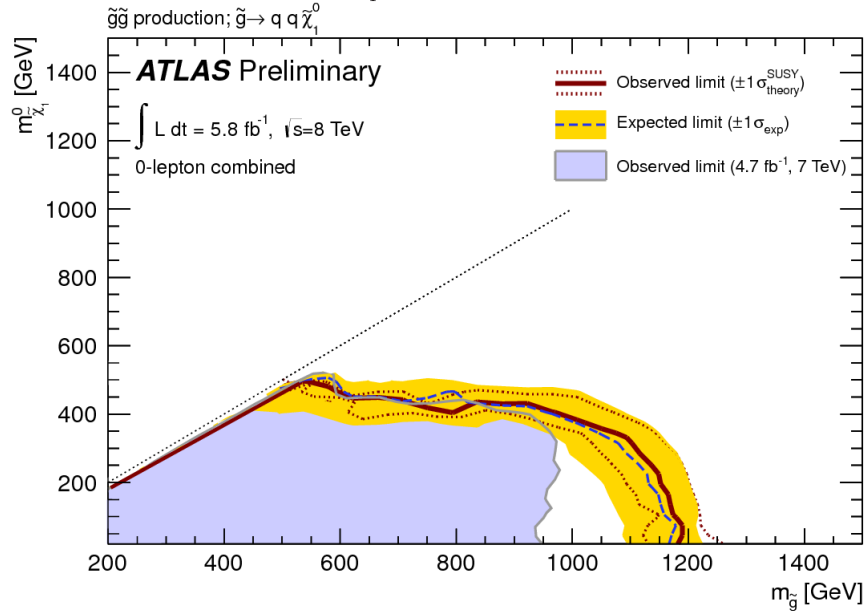
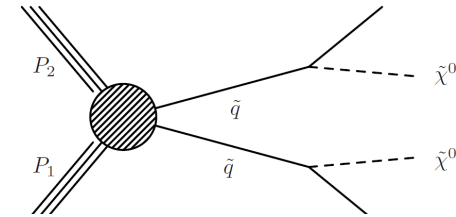
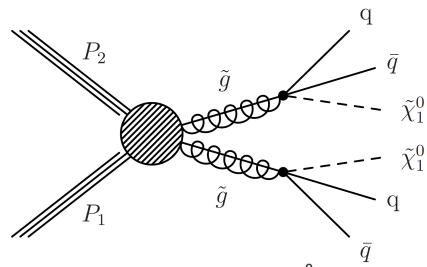
*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena shown. All limits quoted are observed minus 1 σ theoretical signal cross section uncertainty.

What about SUSY DM ?



Inclusive SUSY

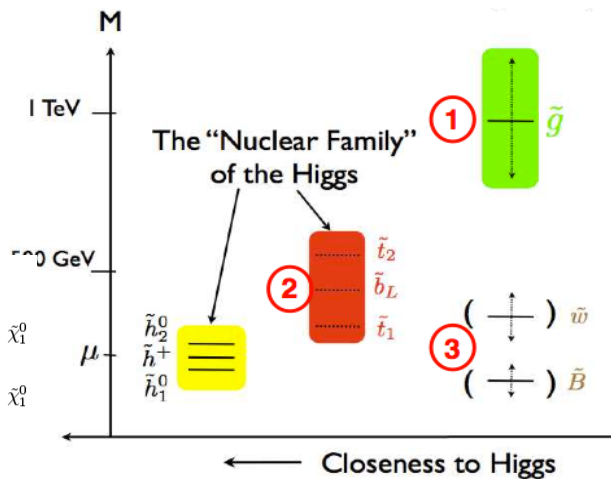
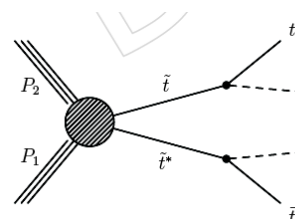
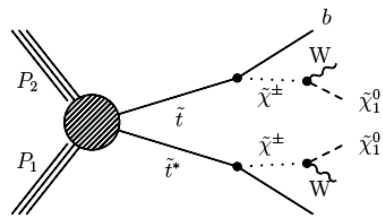
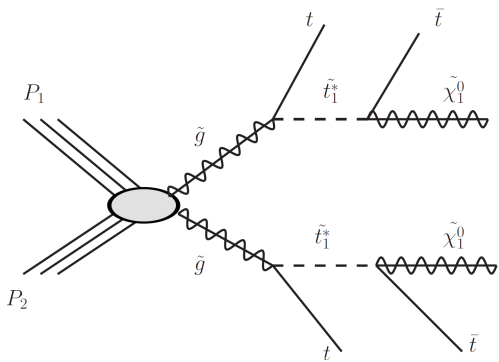
Multiple-jets and large E_T^{miss}



Considering only few sparticles and final state with 100% branching Fraction

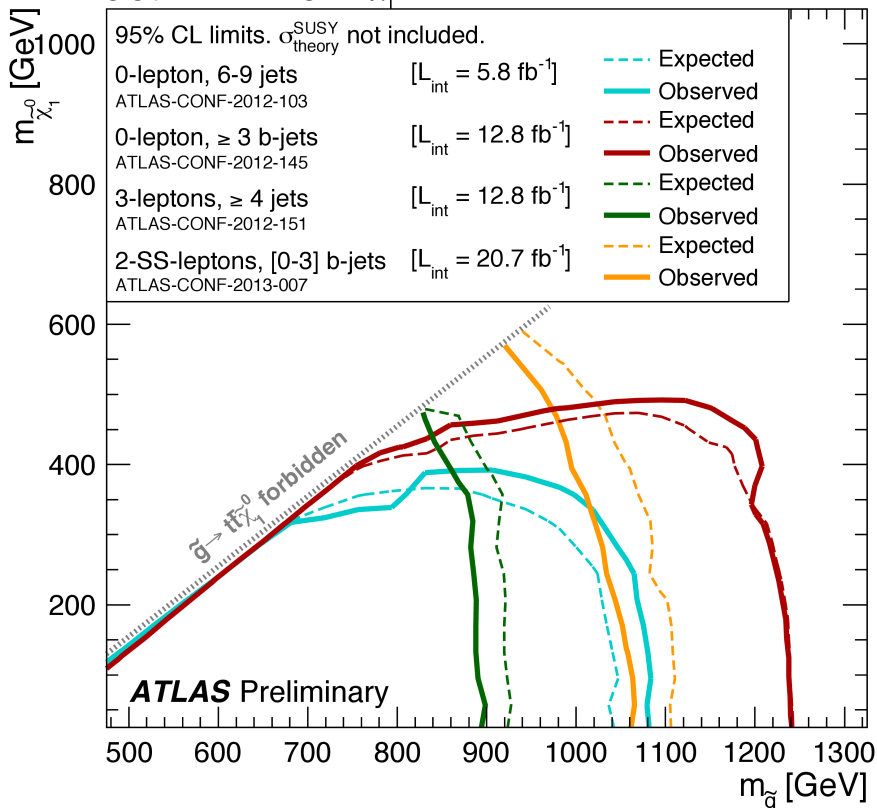
Exclusions for the neutralino mass 200 – 600 GeV

Stop Searches



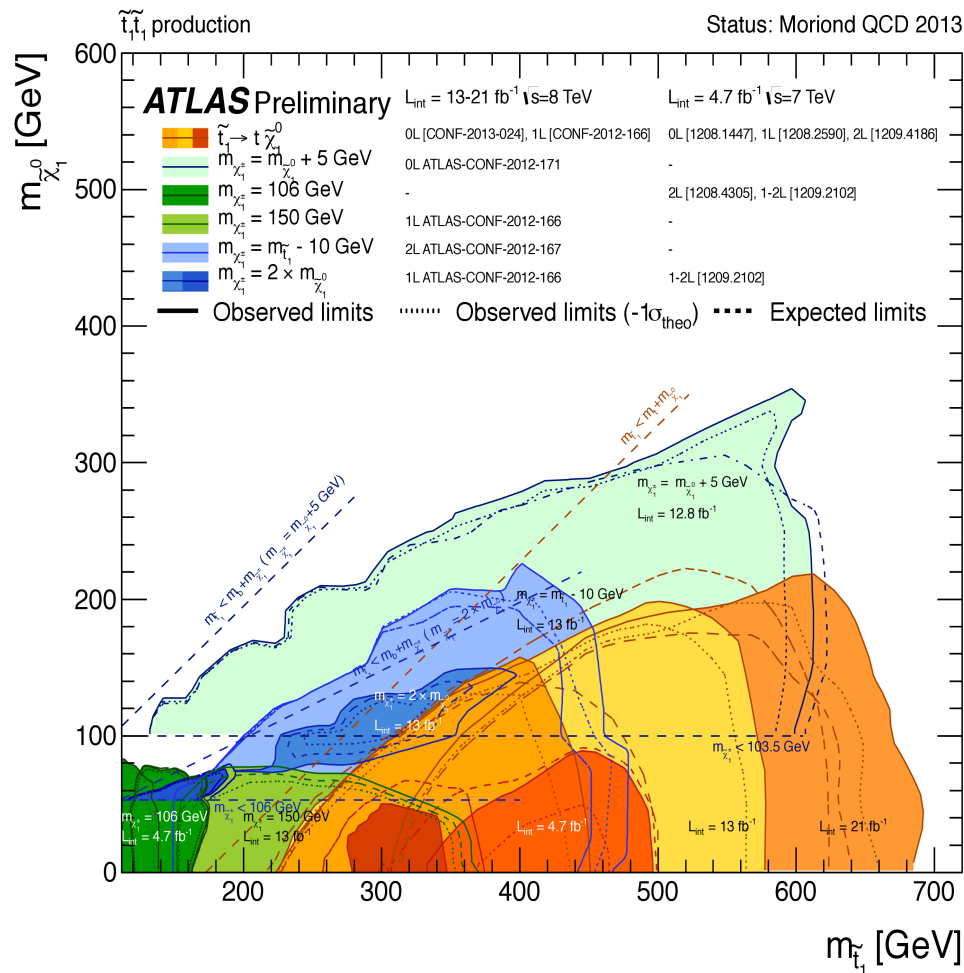
$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$ production, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$, $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV

Status: Moriond QCD 2013



Sensitivity up to 700 GeV stops

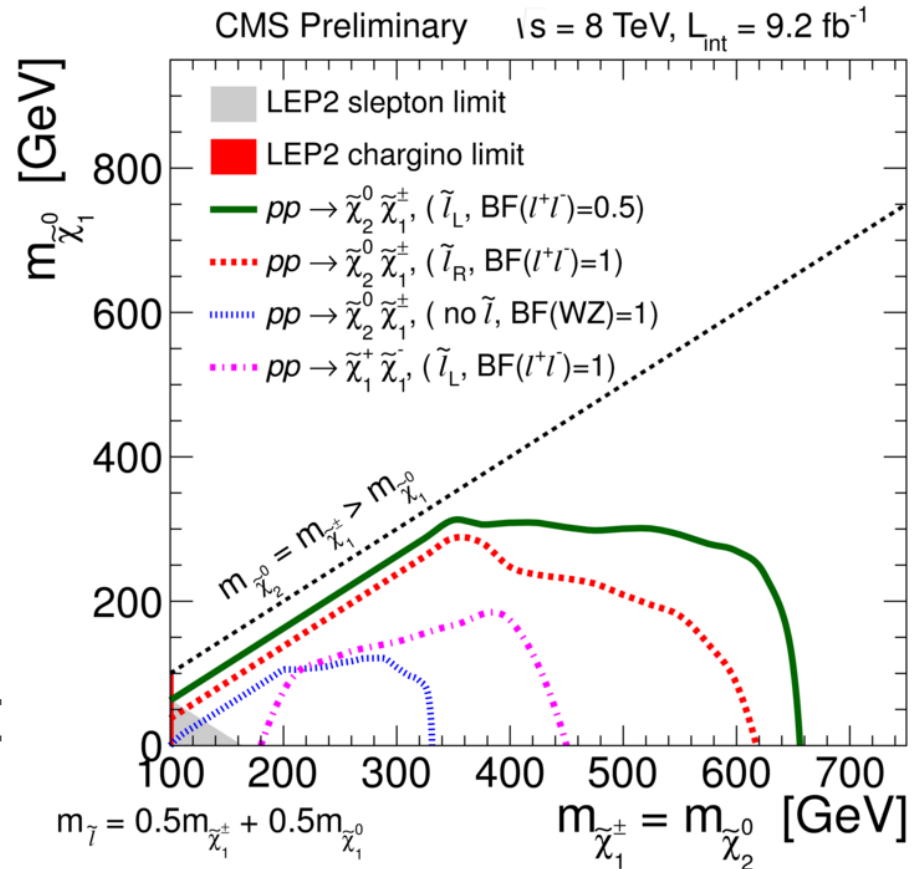
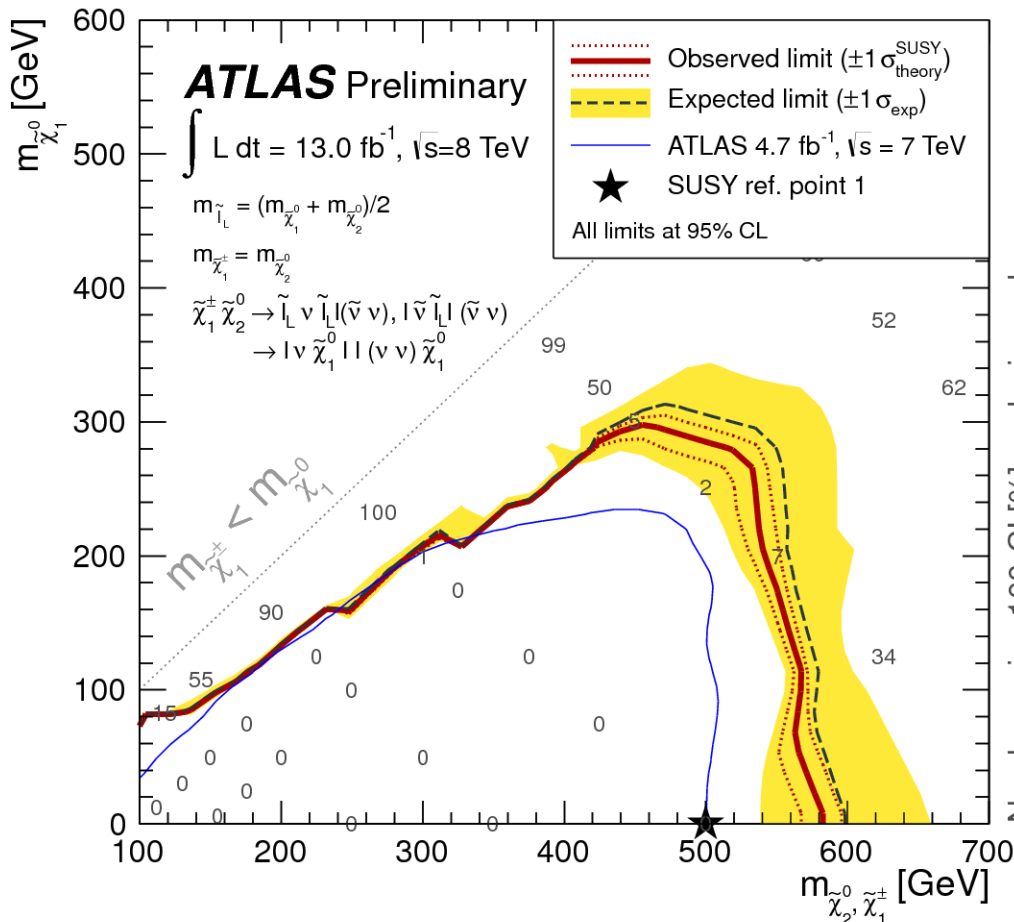
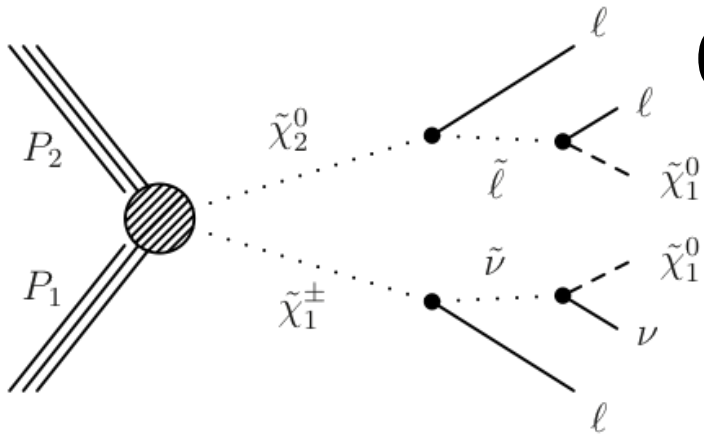
Exploring neutralino masses up to 300 – 500 GeV



Chargino/Neutralino

ATLAS-CONF-2012-154
CMS-PAS-SUS-12-022

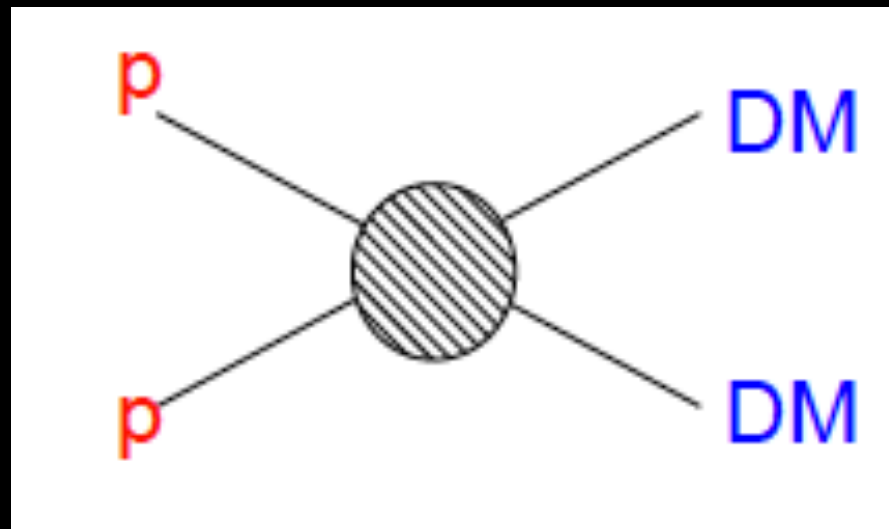
3 leptons + E_T^{miss}



Chargino mass > 600 GeV
Neutralino mass > 300 GeV

Very sensitive to the details of the scenario considered

DM pair production at the LHC

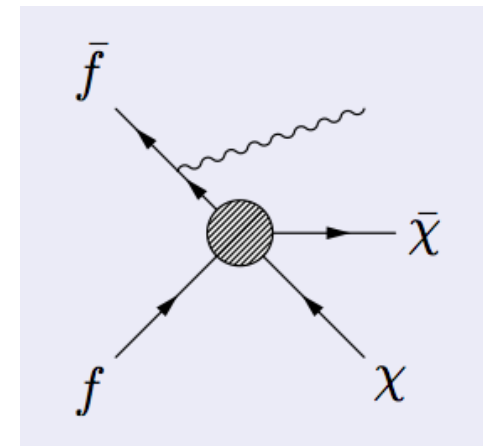
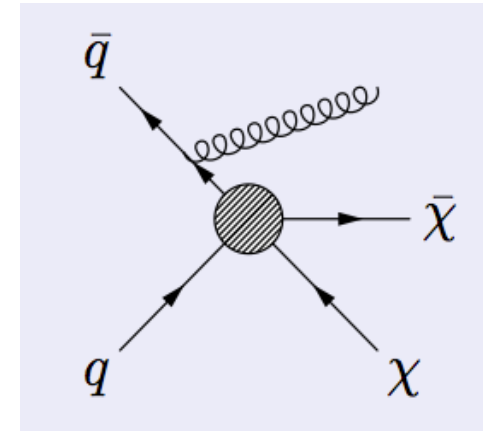
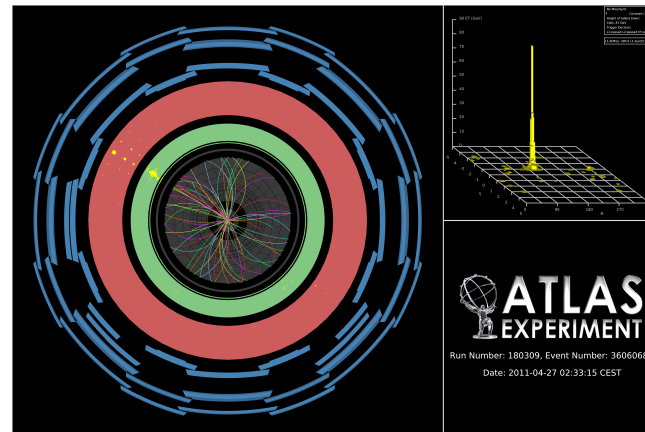
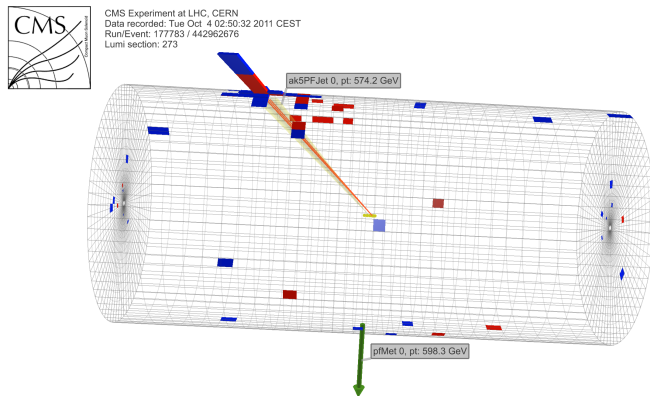


WIMP Pair Production at Colliders

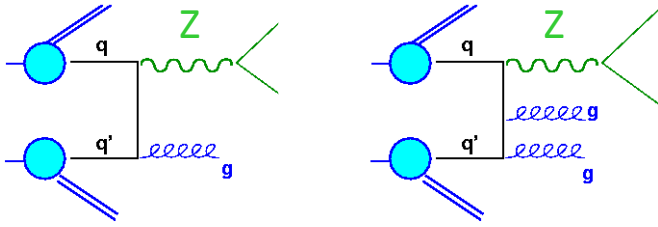
At colliders (LHC) WIMPs can be produced in pairs leading to “nothing to detect” in the final state

Such events are tagged via the presence of an energetic jet or a photon from initial state radiation

→ Monojets and Monophotons

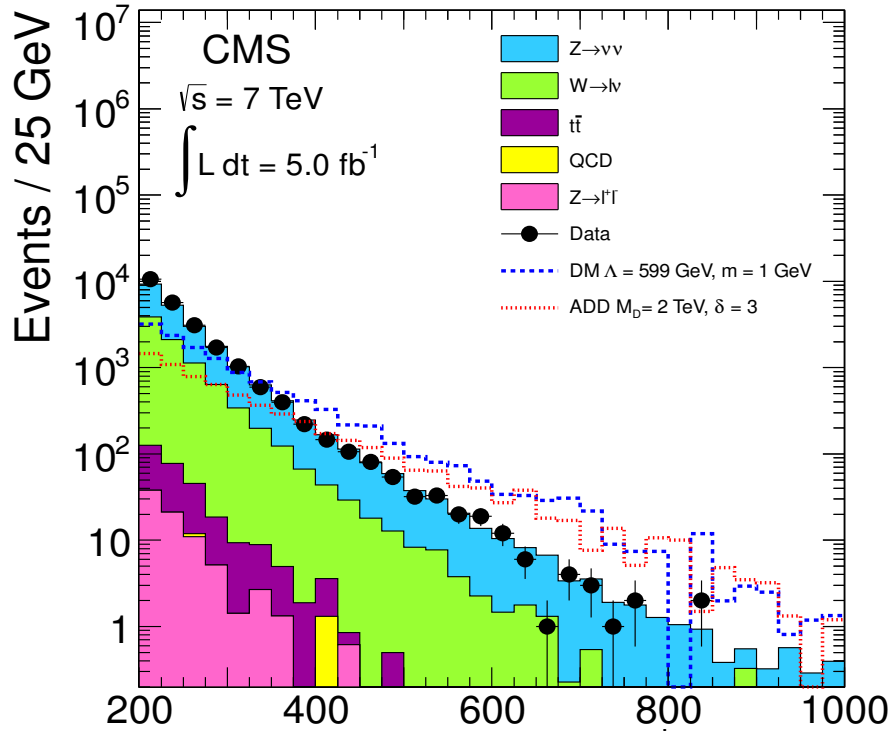
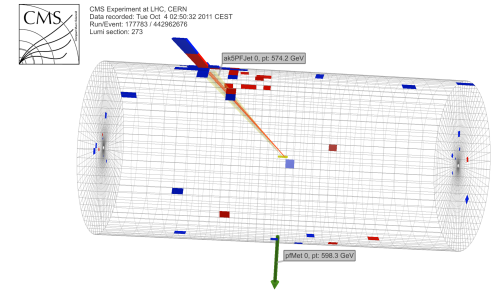


Rather spectacular and distinctive signature to search for new physics (also relevant in searches for large extra spatial dimensions, etc...)

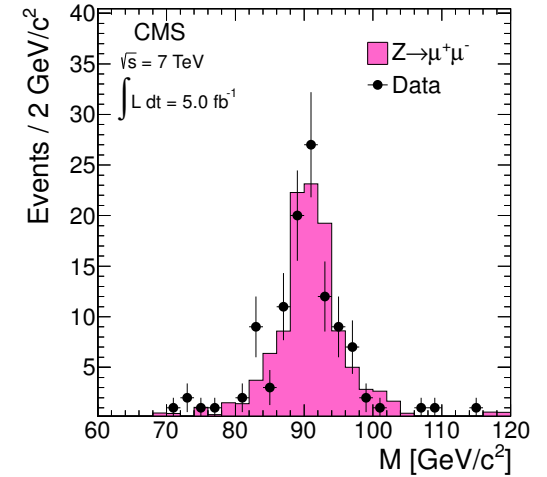
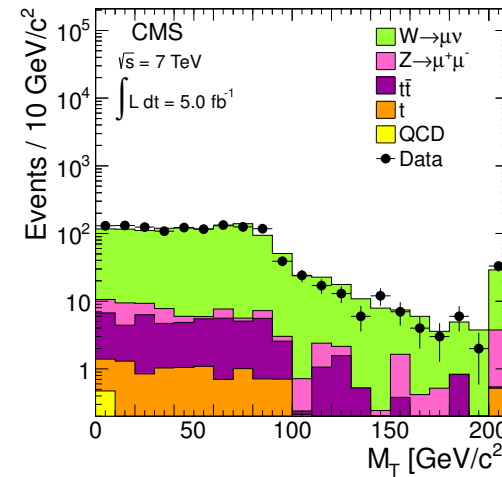


Monojets

JHEP09(2012)094



Data driven estimation of the dominant Z+jets and W+jets background using control regions



$E_t^{\text{miss}} > 200 \text{ GeV}$

$p_T(j_1) > 110 \text{ GeV}$

$N_{\text{jet}}(p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}) < 3$

$\Delta\phi(j_1, j_2) < 2.5$

Lepton vetoes

25/3/13

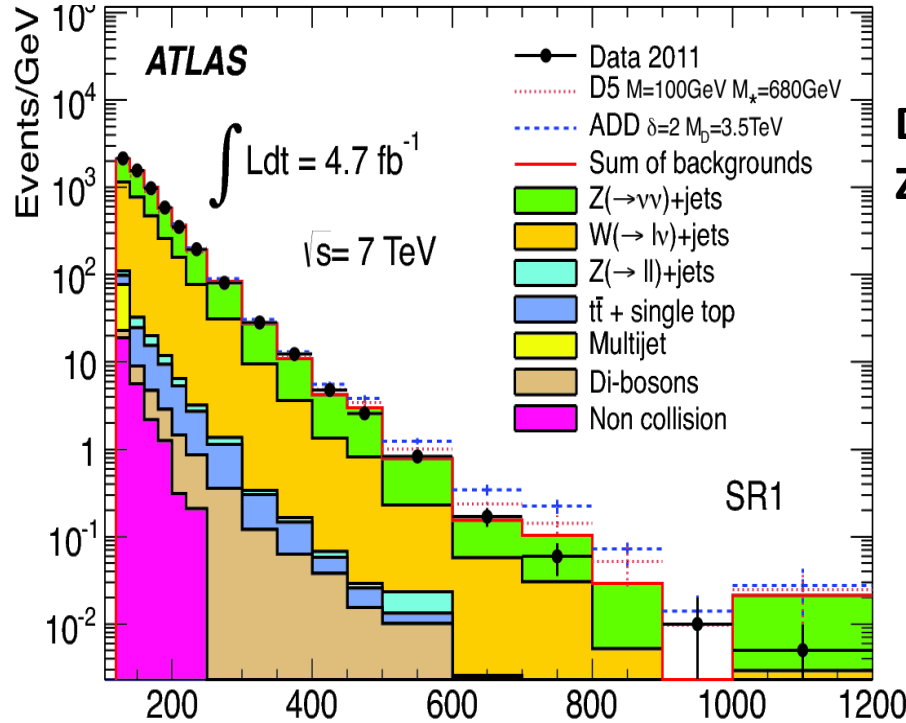
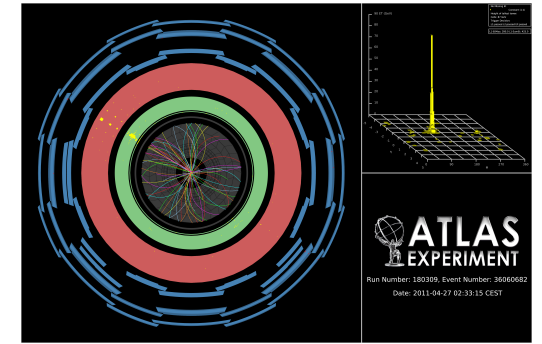
Good agreement with SM

$E_T^{\text{miss}} \text{ (GeV/c)} \rightarrow$	≥ 250	≥ 300	≥ 350	≥ 400
Process	Events			
Z($\nu\bar{\nu}$)+jets	5106 ± 271	1908 ± 143	900 ± 94	433 ± 62
W+jets	2632 ± 237	816 ± 83	312 ± 35	135 ± 17
$t\bar{t}$	69.8 ± 69.8	22.6 ± 22.6	8.5 ± 8.5	3.0 ± 3.0
Z($\ell\ell$)+jets	22.3 ± 22.3	6.1 ± 6.1	2.0 ± 2.0	0.6 ± 0.6
Single t	10.2 ± 10.2	2.7 ± 2.7	1.1 ± 1.1	0.4 ± 0.4
QCD Multijets	2.2 ± 2.2	1.3 ± 1.3	1.3 ± 1.3	1.3 ± 1.3
Total SM	7842 ± 367	2757 ± 167	1225 ± 101	573 ± 65
Data	7584	2774	1142	522
Expected upper limit non-SM	779	325	200	118
Observed upper limit non-SM	600	368	158	95



arXiv:1210.4491
(submitted to JHEP)

Monojet

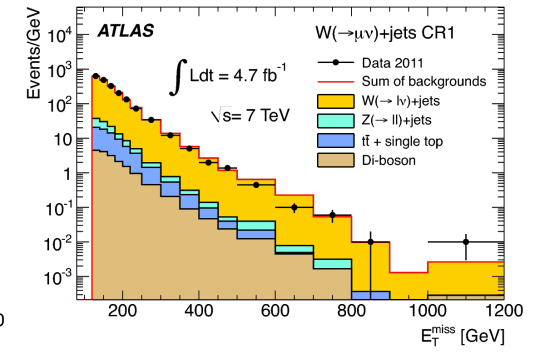
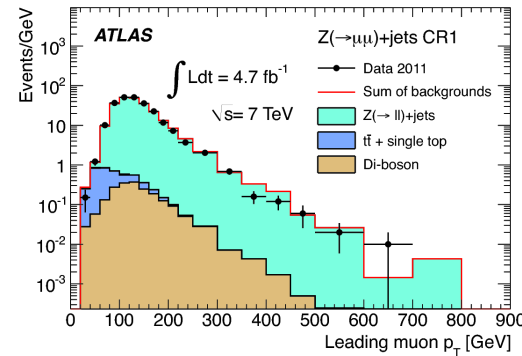


$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 120, 220, 350, 500 \text{ GeV}$
 $p_T(\text{j1}) > 120, 220, 350, 500 \text{ GeV}$
 $N_{\text{jet}}(p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}) < 3$

$\Delta\phi(E_T^{\text{miss}}, \text{j2}) > 0.5$
 Lepton vetoes

25/3/13
 Good agreement with SM

Data driven estimation of the dominant Z+jets and W+jets background using control regions



	SR1	SR2	SR3	SR4
$Z \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu} + \text{jets}$	63000 ± 2100	5300 ± 280	500 ± 40	58 ± 9
$W \rightarrow \tau\nu + \text{jets}$	31400 ± 1000	1853 ± 81	133 ± 13	13 ± 3
$W \rightarrow e\nu + \text{jets}$	14600 ± 500	679 ± 43	40 ± 8	5 ± 2
$W \rightarrow \mu\nu + \text{jets}$	11100 ± 600	704 ± 60	55 ± 6	6 ± 1
$t\bar{t} + \text{single } t$	1240 ± 250	57 ± 12	4 ± 1	-
Multijets	1100 ± 900	64 ± 64	8_{-8}^{+9}	-
Non-coll. Background	575 ± 83	25 ± 13	-	-
$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau + \text{jets}$	421 ± 25	15 ± 2	2 ± 1	-
Di-bosons	302 ± 61	29 ± 5	5 ± 1	1 ± 1
$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu + \text{jets}$	204 ± 19	8 ± 4	-	-
Total Background	124000 ± 4000	8800 ± 400	750 ± 60	83 ± 14
Events in Data (4.7 fb^{-1})	124703	8631	785	77

Effective Theory

(model independent approach)

Effective Lagrangian approach (contact interaction)

with parameters M_* (Λ) and m_χ

$$M_*^2 \sim M^2/g_1g_2$$

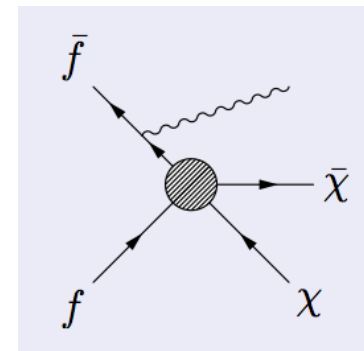
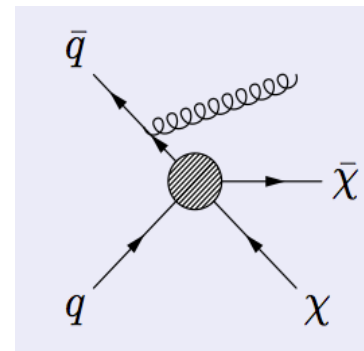
assuming the interaction is mediated by a heavy particle with mass M and couplings g_1 and g_2

Different operators are considered with different structures and here χ will be taken as Dirac fermions

Important note:

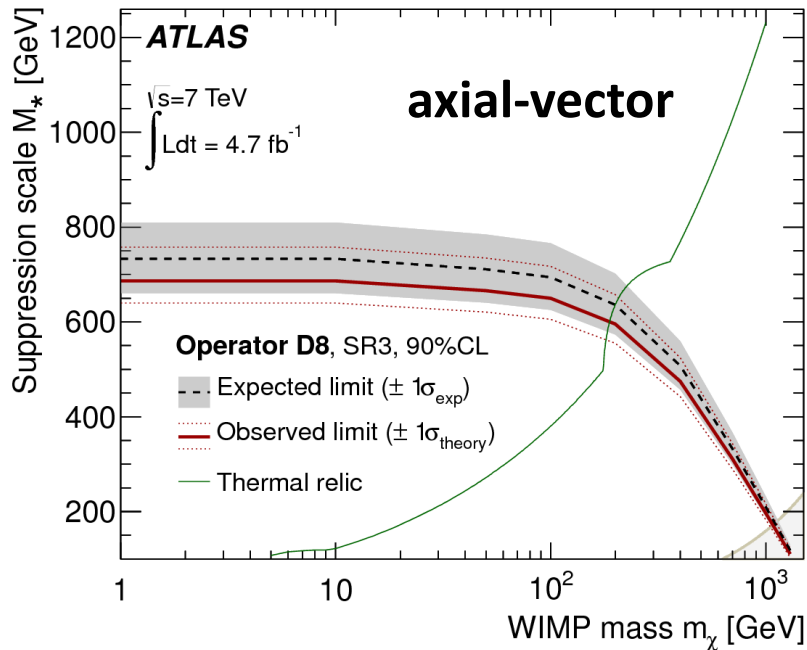
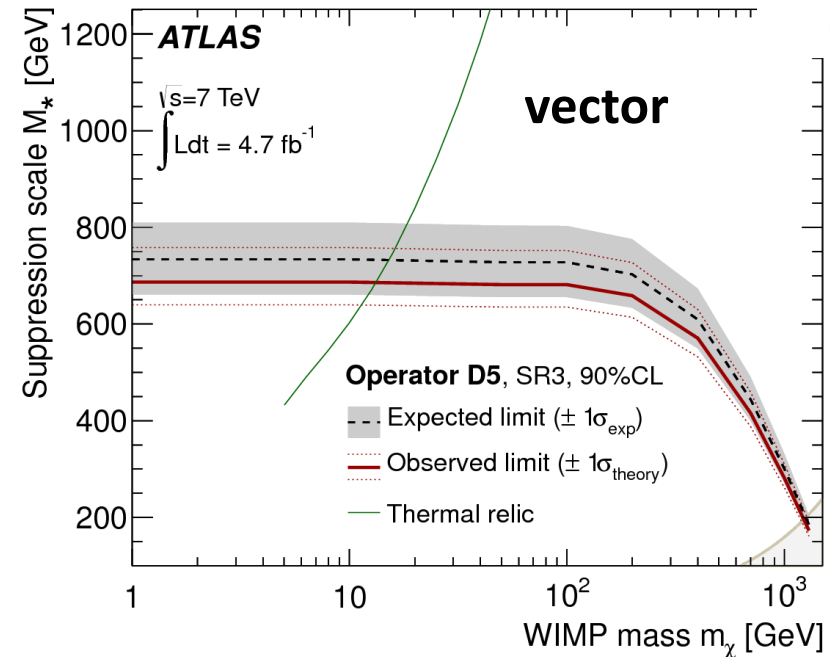
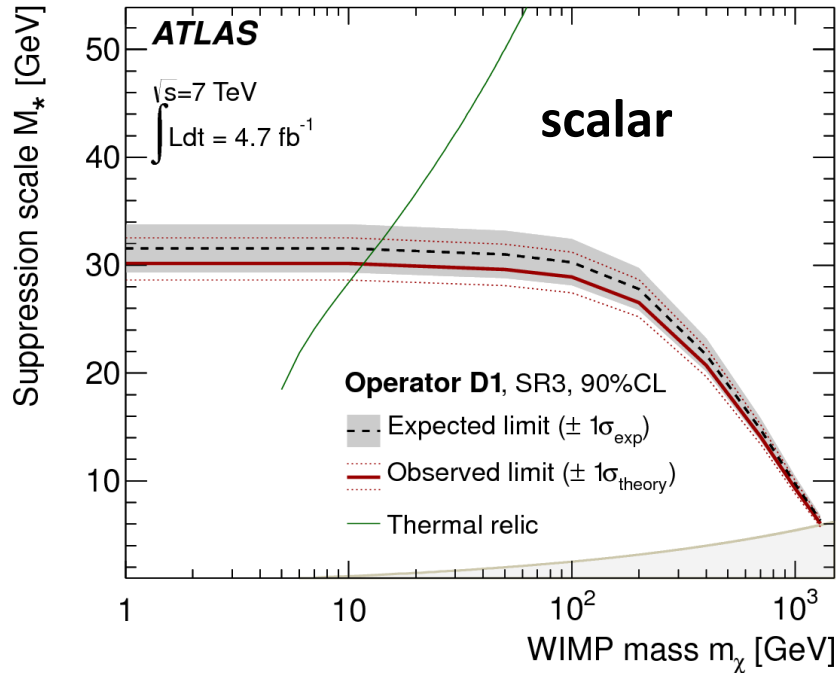
Not clear whether the effective approach under- or over-estimates the cross sections since this depends on the details of the unknown UV limit of the theory

Strictly speaking theory only applicable when M is much larger than the energy scale present in the reaction $[Q^2 \ll (4\pi M_)^2]$*



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

Limits on WIMP production

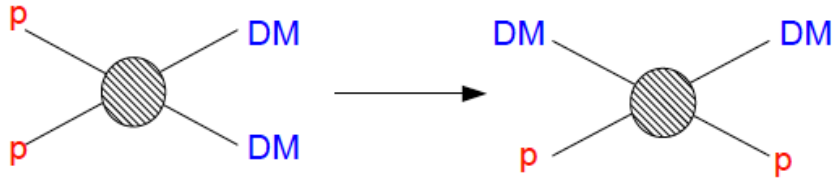


90% CL on the visible cross sections for new physics are translated into limits on M_* as a function of the WIMP mass for the different operators

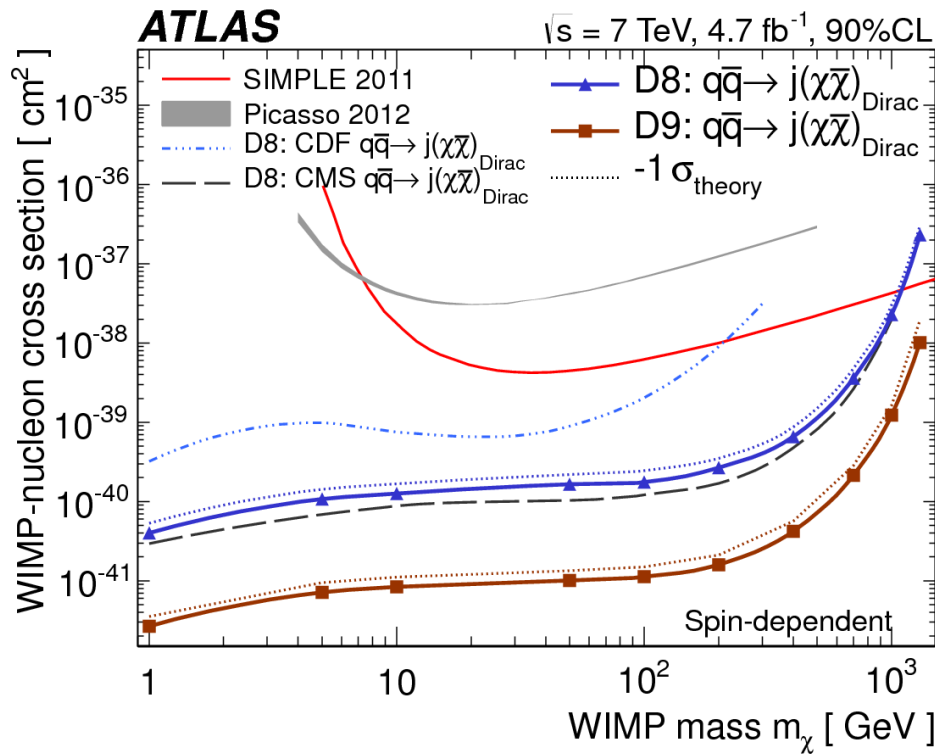
Line indicates the values for M_* and m_χ leading to the proper abundance (WMAP)



WIMP-nucleon cross section

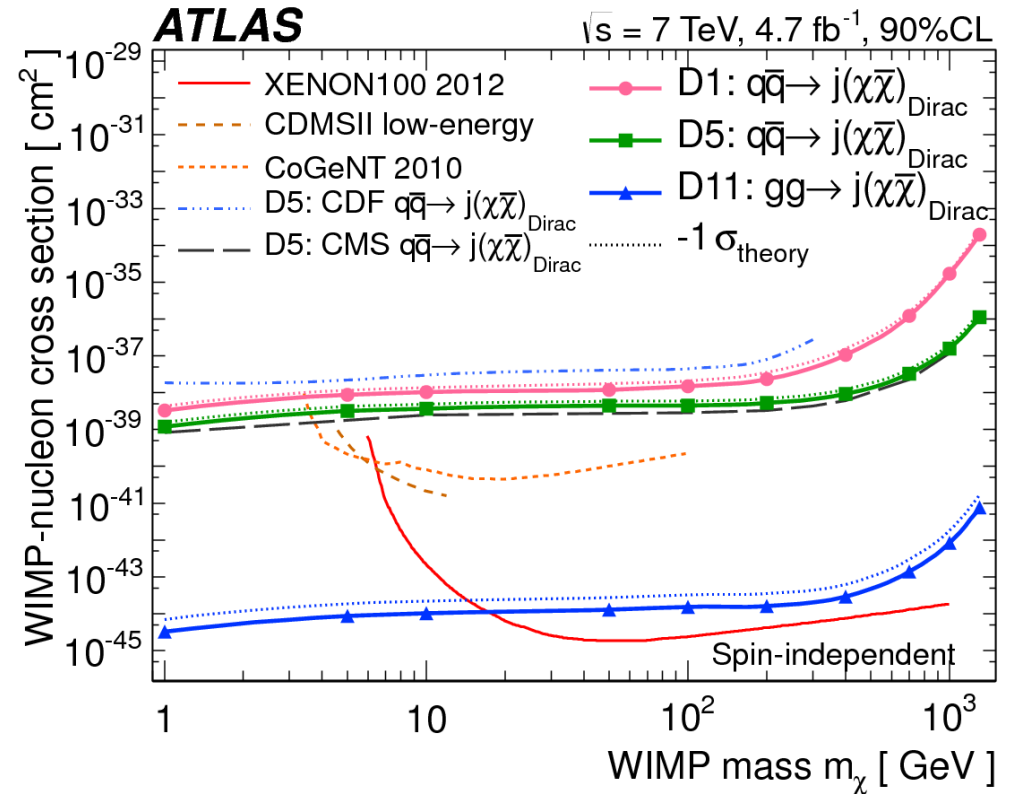


Different operators contribute either to spin-dependent or spin-independent WIMP-nucleon cross sections



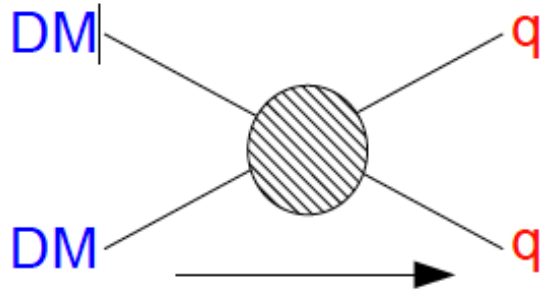
$$\sigma_0^{D1} = 1.60 \times 10^{-37} \text{cm}^2 \left(\frac{\mu_\chi}{1\text{GeV}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{20\text{GeV}}{M_*} \right)^6,$$

$$\sigma_0^{D5,C3} = 1.38 \times 10^{-37} \text{cm}^2 \left(\frac{\mu_\chi}{1\text{GeV}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{300\text{GeV}}{M_*} \right)^4,$$



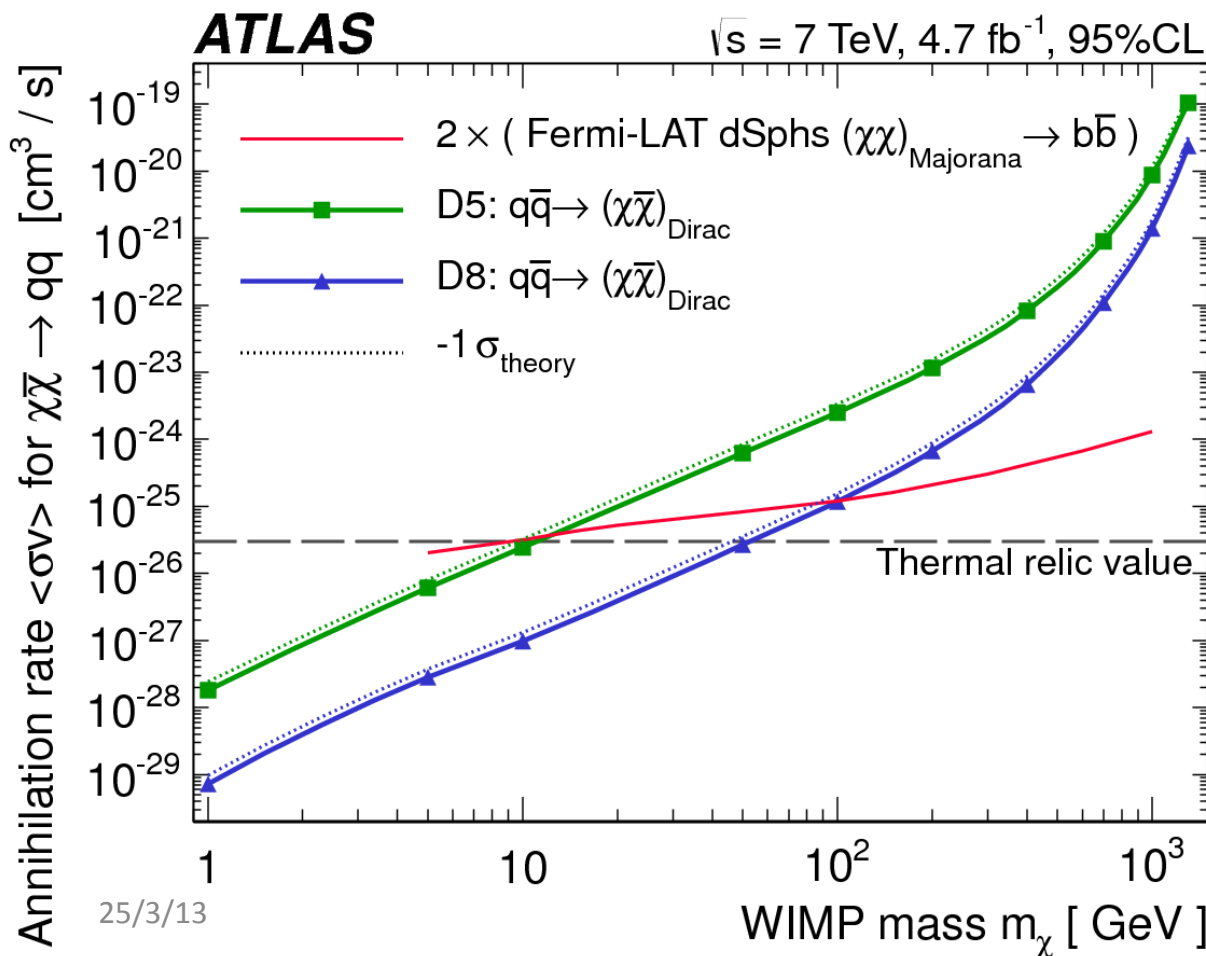
Within the assumption of the validity of the effective theory the LHC results are competitive to direct detector experiments (particularly relevant at $m_\chi < 10$ GeV)
Large sensitivity in case of D11 (gg initiated)

WIMP-WIMP annihilation



$$\sigma_{V} v_{\text{rel}} = \frac{1}{16\pi\Lambda^4} \sum_q \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_q^2}{m_\chi^2}} \left(24(2m_\chi^2 + m_q^2) + \frac{8m_\chi^4 - 4m_\chi^2 m_q^2 + 5m_q^4}{m_\chi^2 - m_q^2} v_{\text{rel}}^2 \right),$$

$$\sigma_{A} v_{\text{rel}} = \frac{1}{16\pi\Lambda^4} \sum_q \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_q^2}{m_\chi^2}} \left(24m_q^2 + \frac{8m_\chi^4 - 22m_\chi^2 m_q^2 + 17m_q^4}{m_\chi^2 - m_q^2} v_{\text{rel}}^2 \right).$$



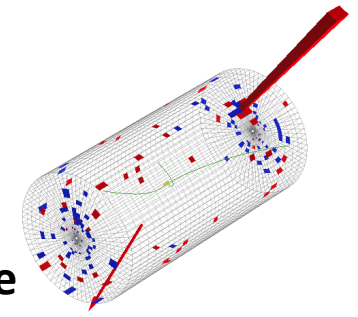
Results can be expressed in terms of limits on WIMP-WIMP annihilation cross section (assuming the interaction is dominated by a given operator)

For a given operator, WIMPS are required to have a minimum mass to meet the annihilation rate (and therefore the proper relic abundance)

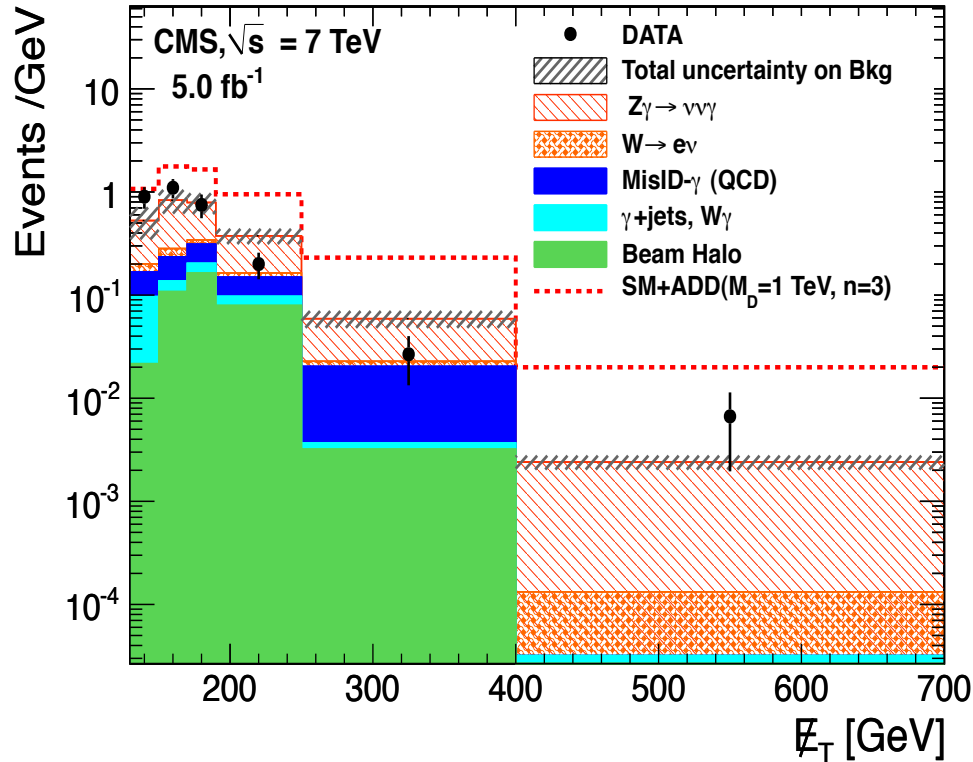
Alternatively, for light WIMPS more than a single process is needed



Mono-photons



Phys. Rev. Lett.108 261803



Background dominated by the irreducible $Z\gamma (\rightarrow \nu\nu\gamma)$ contribution followed by photon fakes and non-collision background, plus other small contributions

- QCD-jet fakes data driven using EM-enriched sample with loose photon requirements
- Time distribution of the calorimeter energy deposit used to estimate non-collision background

$P_t^\gamma > 145 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta^\gamma| < 1.44$, isolated
 $E_t^{\text{miss}} > 130 \text{ GeV}$
 Veto on leptons, isolated tracks, jets

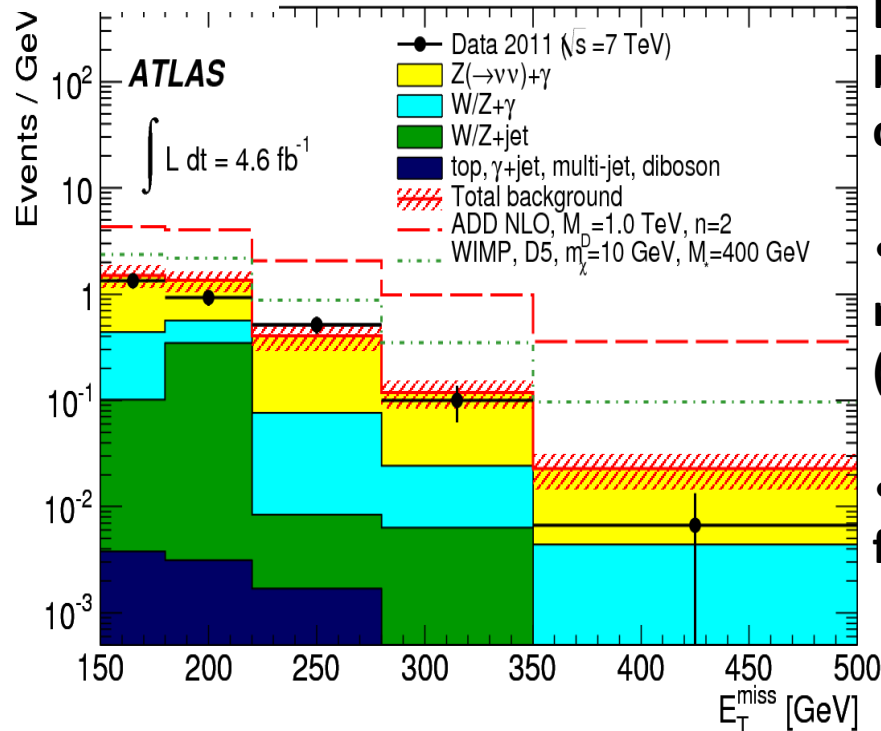
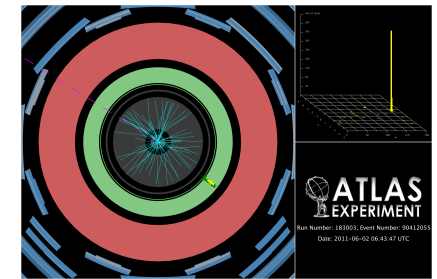
Good agreement with SM

Source	Estimate
Jet Mimics Photon	11.2 ± 2.8
Beam Halo	11.1 ± 5.6
Electron Mimics Photon	3.5 ± 1.5
$W\gamma$	3.0 ± 1.0
γ +jet	0.5 ± 0.2
$\gamma\gamma$	0.6 ± 0.3
$Z(\nu\bar{\nu})\gamma$	45.3 ± 6.9
Total Background	75.1 ± 9.5
Total Observed Candidates	73



Mono-photons

Phys. Rev. Lett 110, 011802 (2013)



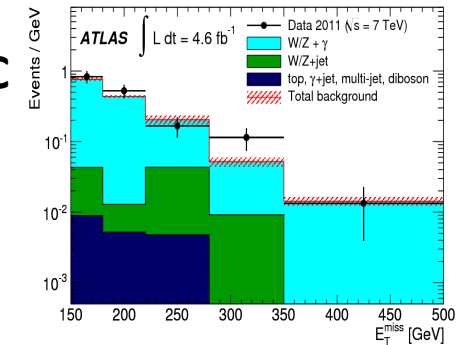
$p_T^\gamma > 150$ GeV, $|\eta^\gamma| < 2.37$, isolated
 $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 150$ GeV
 $N^{\text{jet}} < 2$ ($p_T > 30$ GeV)
 $\Delta\phi(\gamma, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 0.4$, $\Delta\phi(\text{jet}, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 0.4$
Veto on leptons

Good agreement with SM

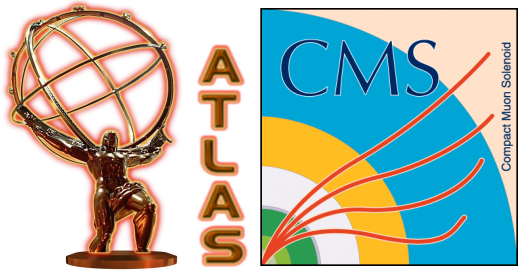
Background dominated by Z/W+ γ followed by contributions with jets faking photons plus other small contributions

• Z/W+ γ contributions from MC normalized in control regions ($\gamma + \mu + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ control sample)

• Jet and electron fakes fully data driven

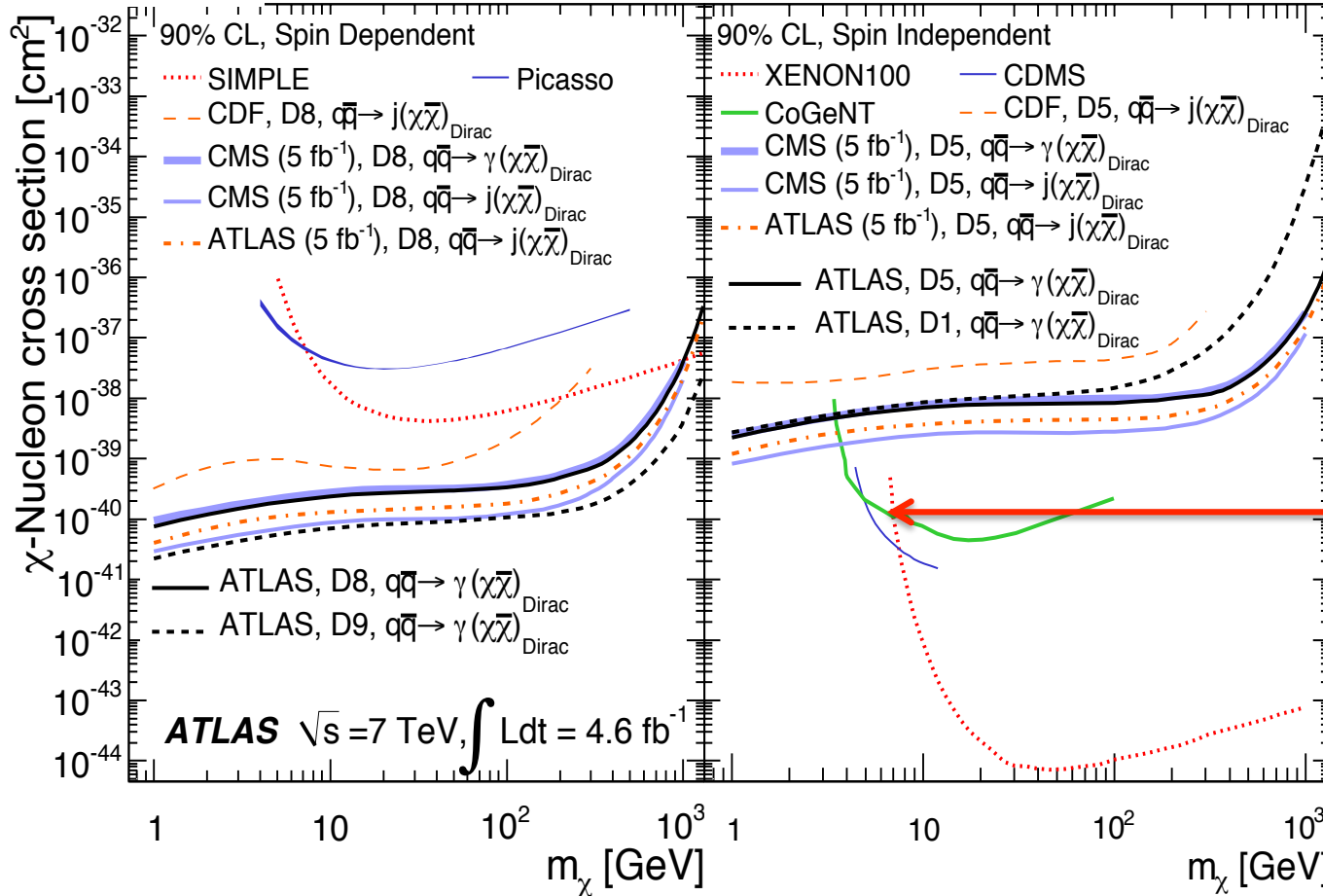
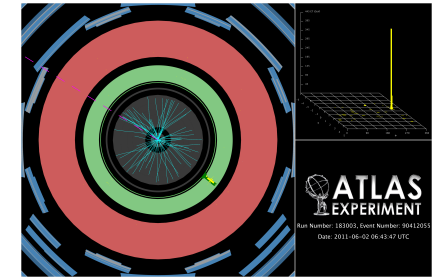


Background source	Prediction	\pm (stat.)	\pm (syst.)
$Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}) + \gamma$	93	± 16	± 8
$Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-) + \gamma$	0.4	± 0.2	± 0.1
$W(\rightarrow \ell\nu) + \gamma$	24	± 5	± 2
W/Z + jets	18	—	± 6
Top	0.07	± 0.07	± 0.01
WW, WZ, ZZ, $\gamma\gamma$	0.3	± 0.1	± 0.1
γ +jets and multi-jet	1.0	—	± 0.5
Total background	137	± 18	± 9
Events in data (4.6 fb^{-1})	116		

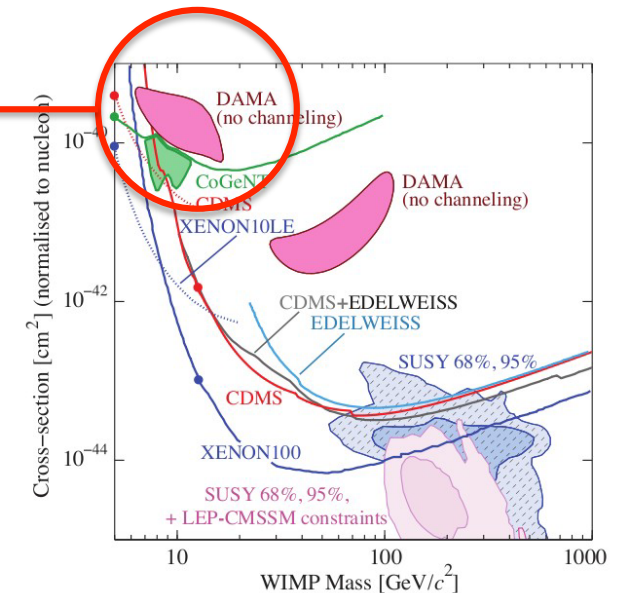


WIMPS

(monojets & monophotons)



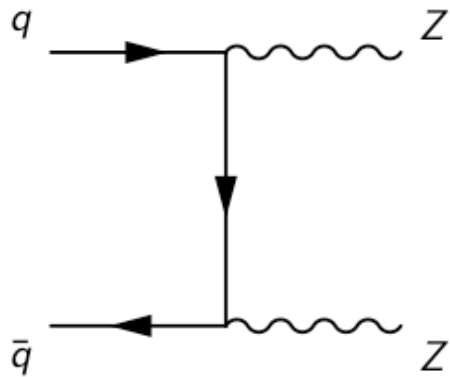
Not enough sensitivity yet to exclude/confirm the CoGeNT/DAMA excess at $m_\chi \sim 10$ GeV in case the of D1/D5 models



Very significant improvement on limits compared to Tevatron

For $m_\chi < 100$ GeV : WIMPS-nucleon cross sections above

$3 \times 10^{-40} \text{ cm}^2$ (10^{-39} cm^2) are excluded for spin –dependent (spin-independent) operators



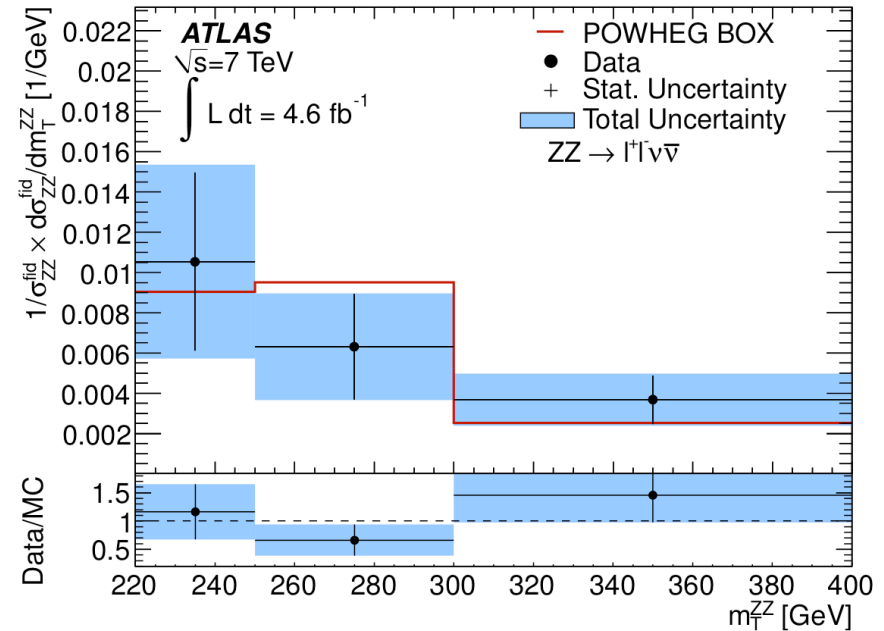
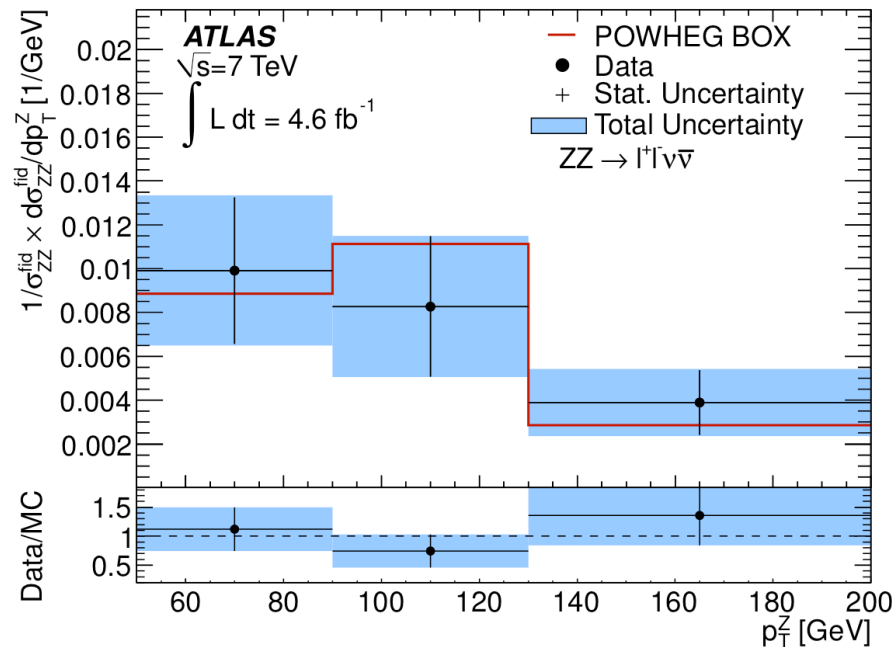
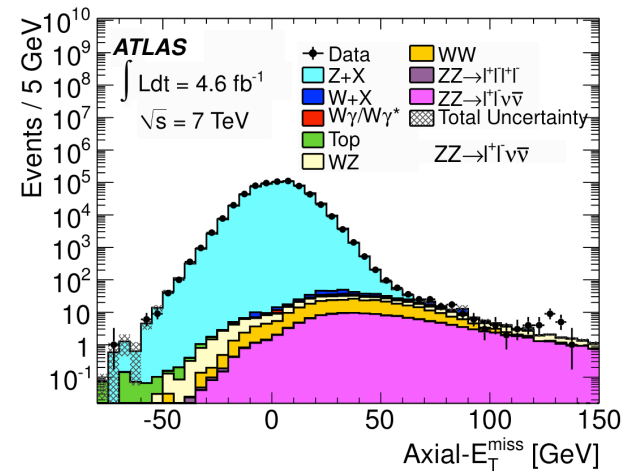
Mono-Z (ZZ → ll νν)

[arXiv:1211.6096](https://arxiv.org/abs/1211.6096)

No jets with p_T above 25 GeV

$$(|p_T^{\nu\bar{\nu}} - p_T^Z|) / p_T^Z < 0.6$$

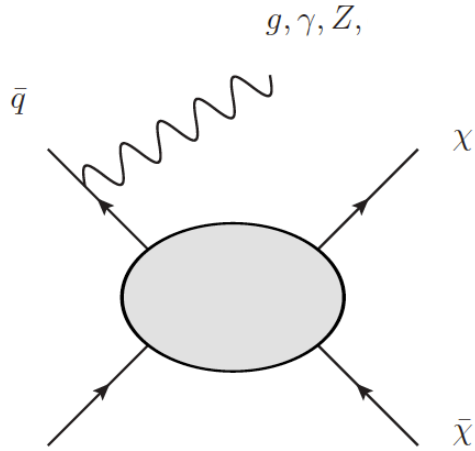
$$-p_T^{\nu\bar{\nu}} \times \cos(\Delta\phi(p_T^{\nu\bar{\nu}}, p_T^Z)) > 80 \text{ GeV}$$



$$\sigma_{ZZ \rightarrow l+l-\nu\bar{\nu}}^{\text{fid}} = 12.7^{+3.1}_{-2.9} \text{ (stat.) } ^{+1.7}_{-1.7} \text{ (syst.) } \pm 0.5 \text{ (lumi.) fb.}$$

In good agreement with SM predictions

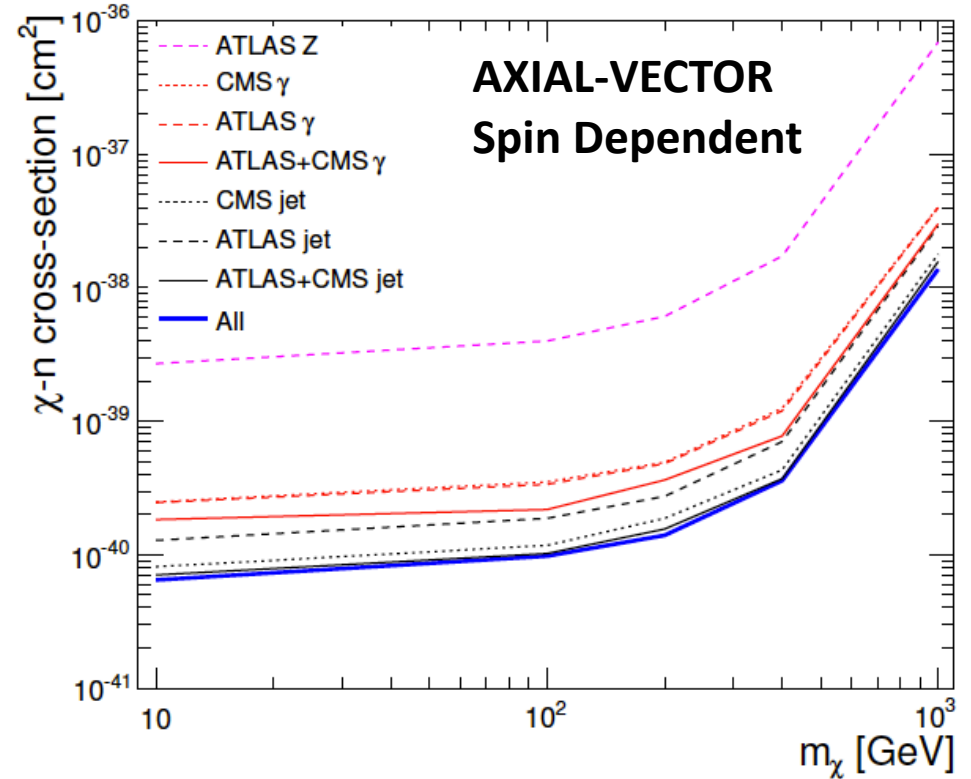
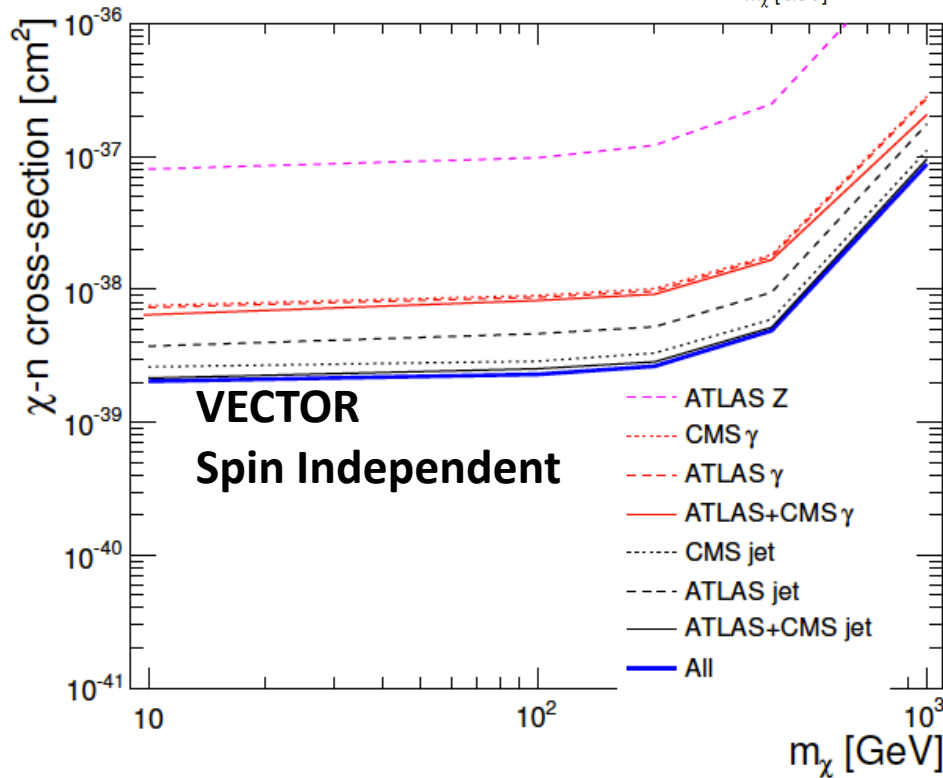
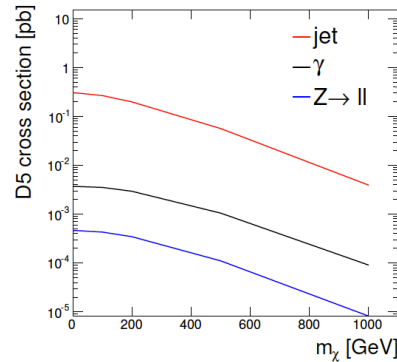
This can be used to put limits on $\chi\chi+Z$



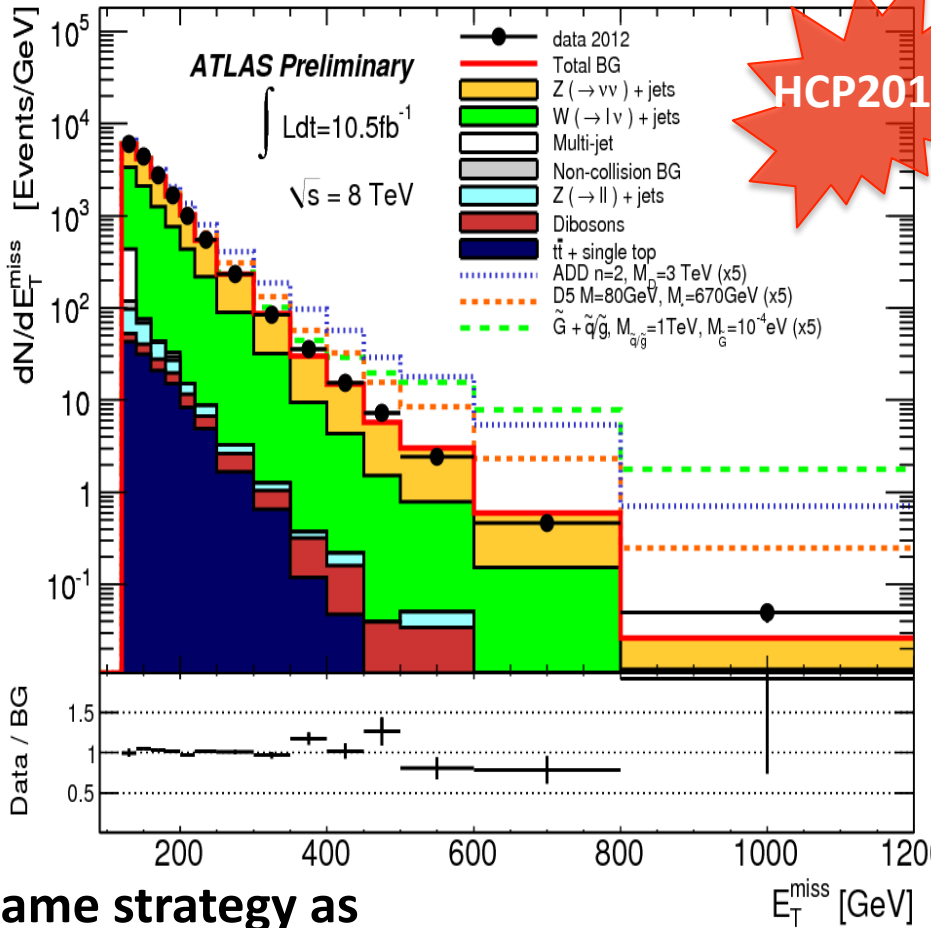
Un-official combination

ATLAS & CMS Mono-X

Ning Zhou et al.,
arXiv:1302.3619



As expected the combination is totally dominated by the mono-jet results

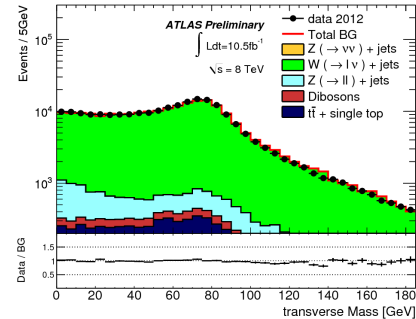


8 TeV Monojets

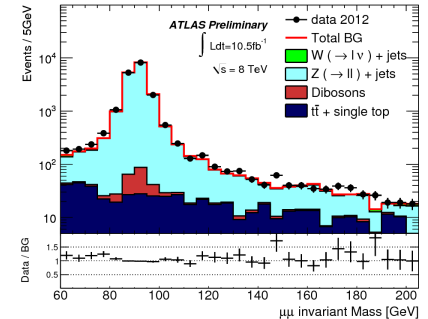
10 fb⁻¹



single-muon events



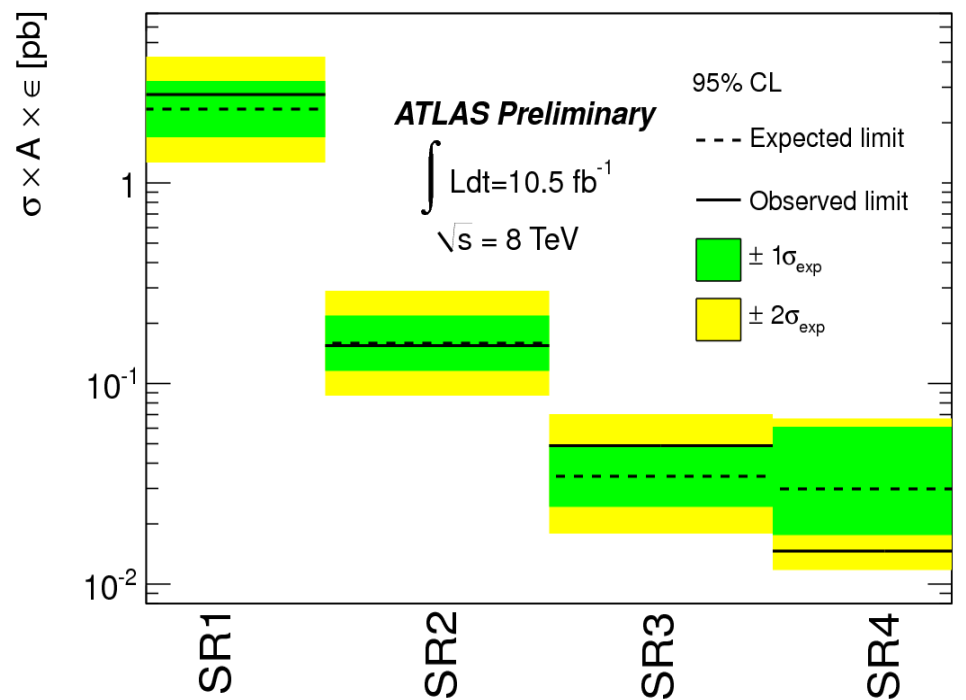
dimuon events

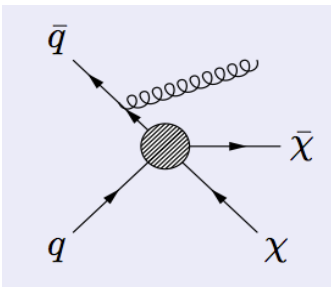


Same strategy as in the 7 TeV analysis

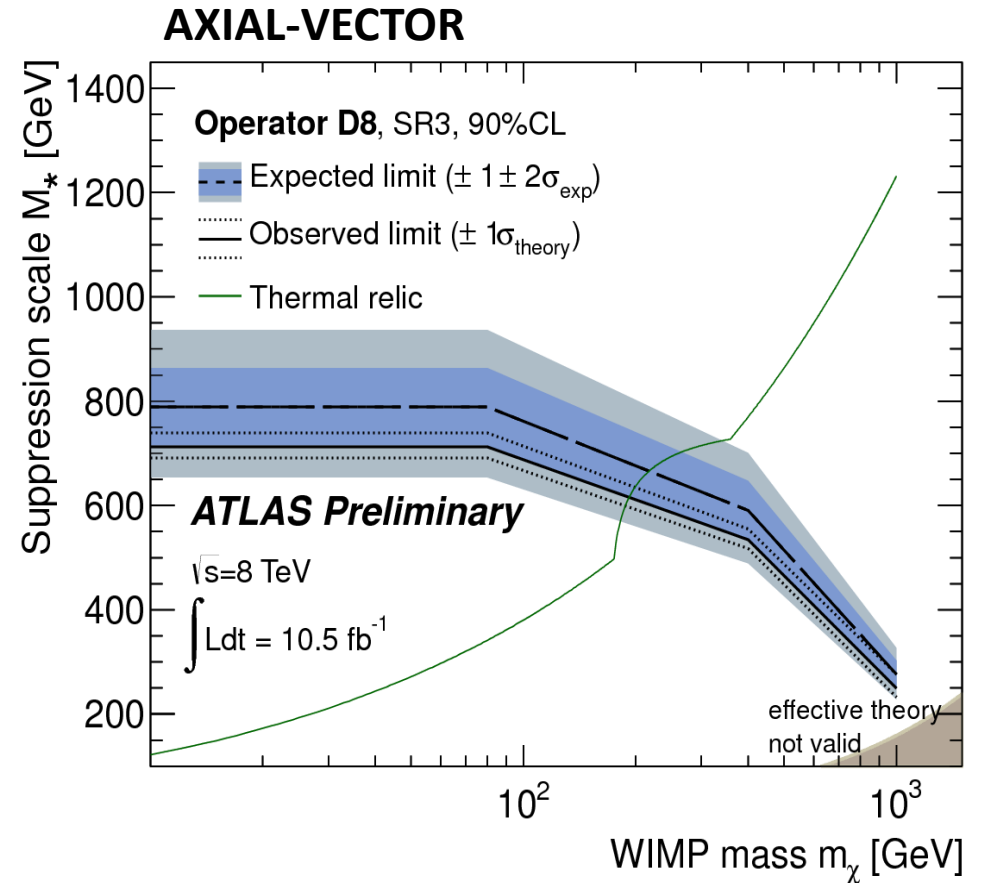
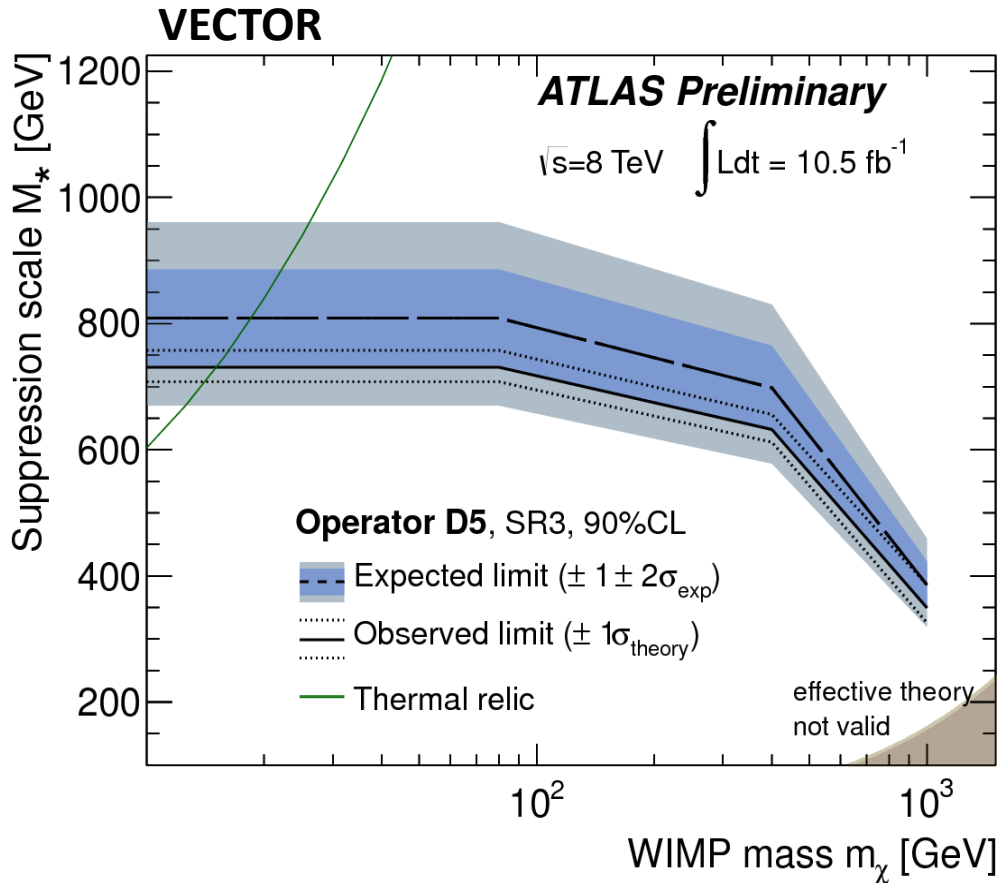
- $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 120, 220, 350, 500 \text{ GeV}$
- $p_T(j1) > 120, 220, 350, 500 \text{ GeV}$
- $N_{\text{jet}}(p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}) < 3$
- $\Delta\phi(E_T^{\text{miss}}, j2) > 0.5$
- Lepton vetoes

Good agreement with SM predictions (suffered from lack of MC statistics)





90% CL Limits on suppression scale



**Modest (~10%) improved with respect to 7 TeV limits
(due to Backg. MC statistics limitations)**

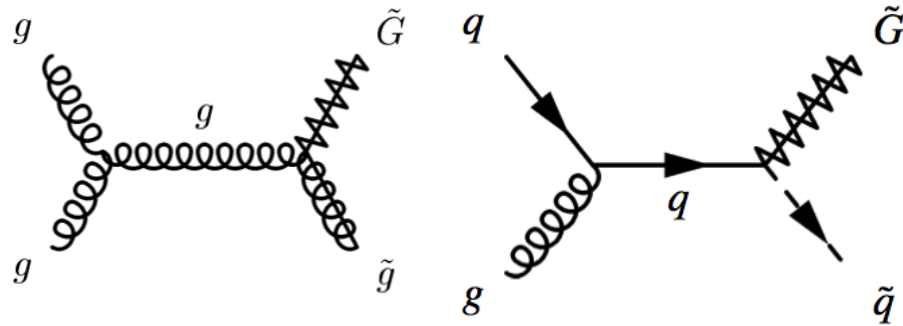


GMSB Gravitino

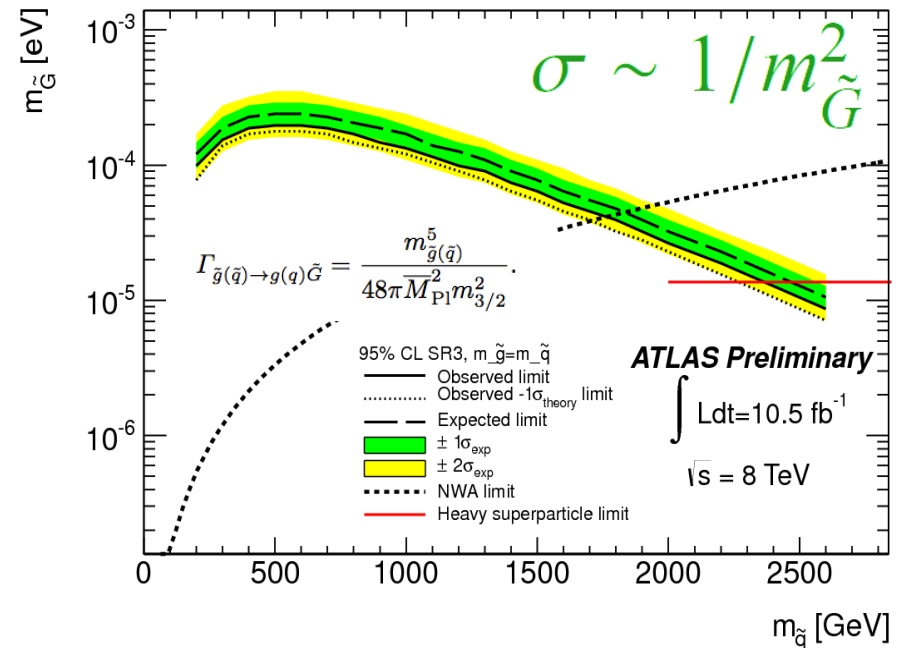
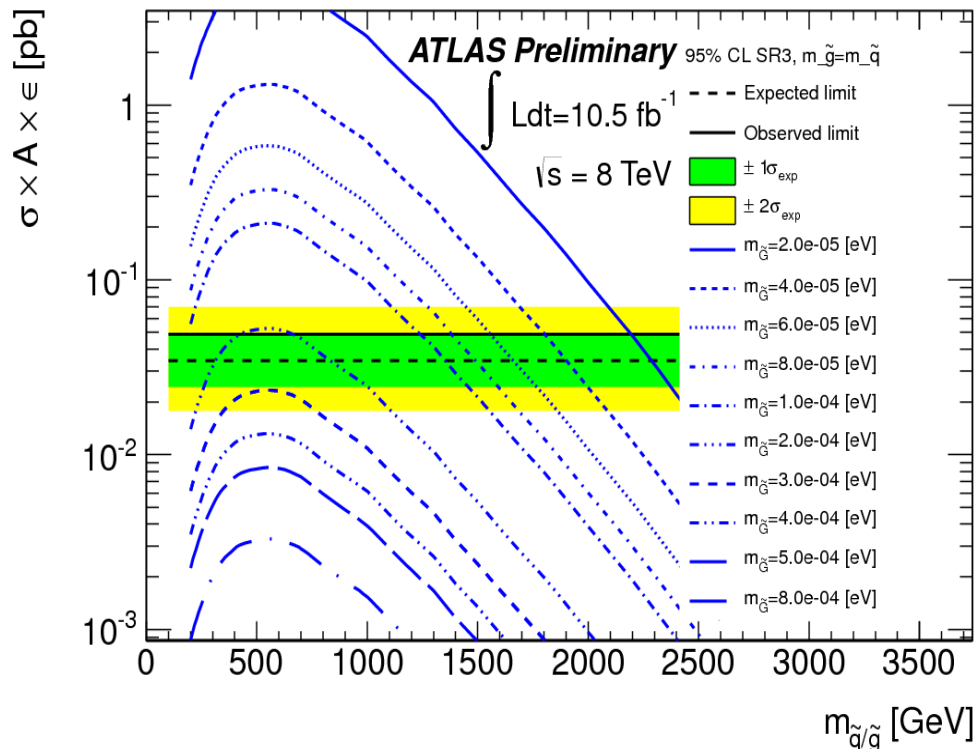
$$m_{3/2} = \langle F \rangle / \sqrt{3} M_{\text{Pl}}$$

Interpreted in terms of GMSB
gravitino+squark/gluino production

gluinos (squarks) decay to
gluon (quark) plus Gravitino (100%)

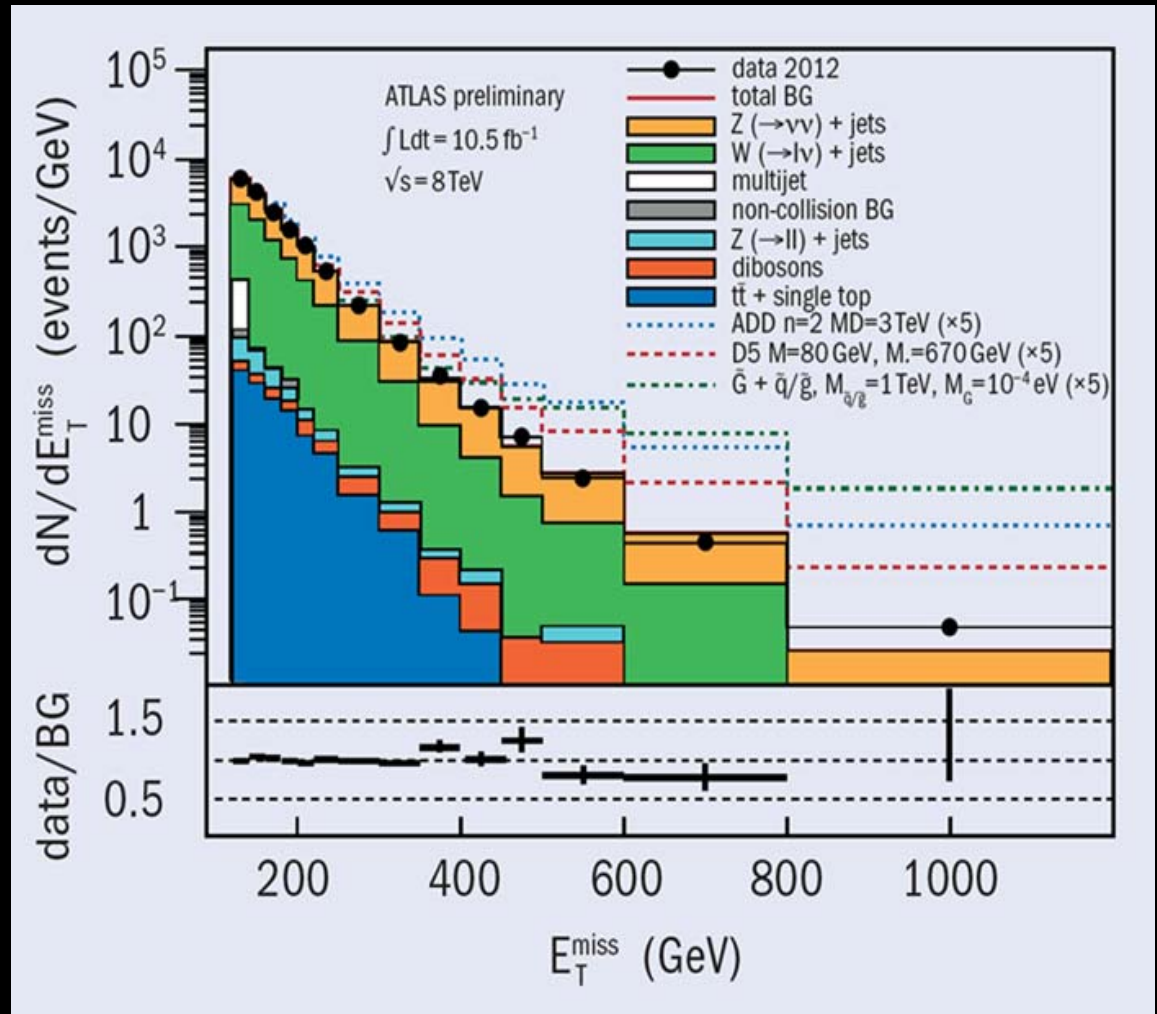
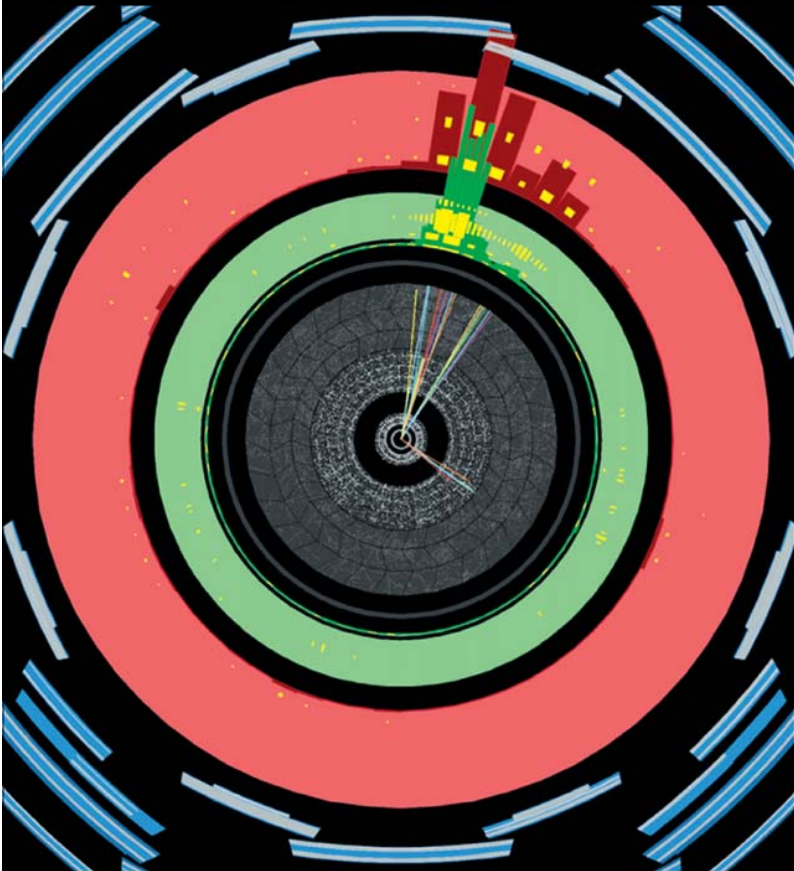
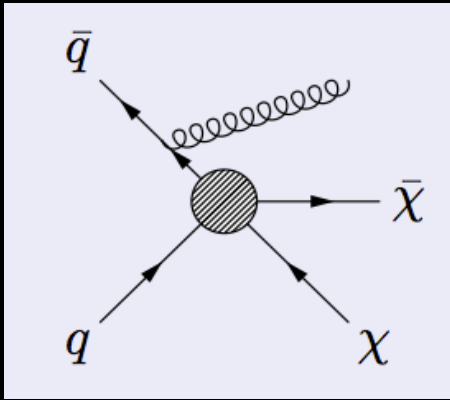


Best limits to date on the gravitino mass



Limit on $\sqrt{F} > 640 \text{ GeV}$
(LEP limit 240 GeV)

CERN Courier



Highlight of the January 2013 Edition



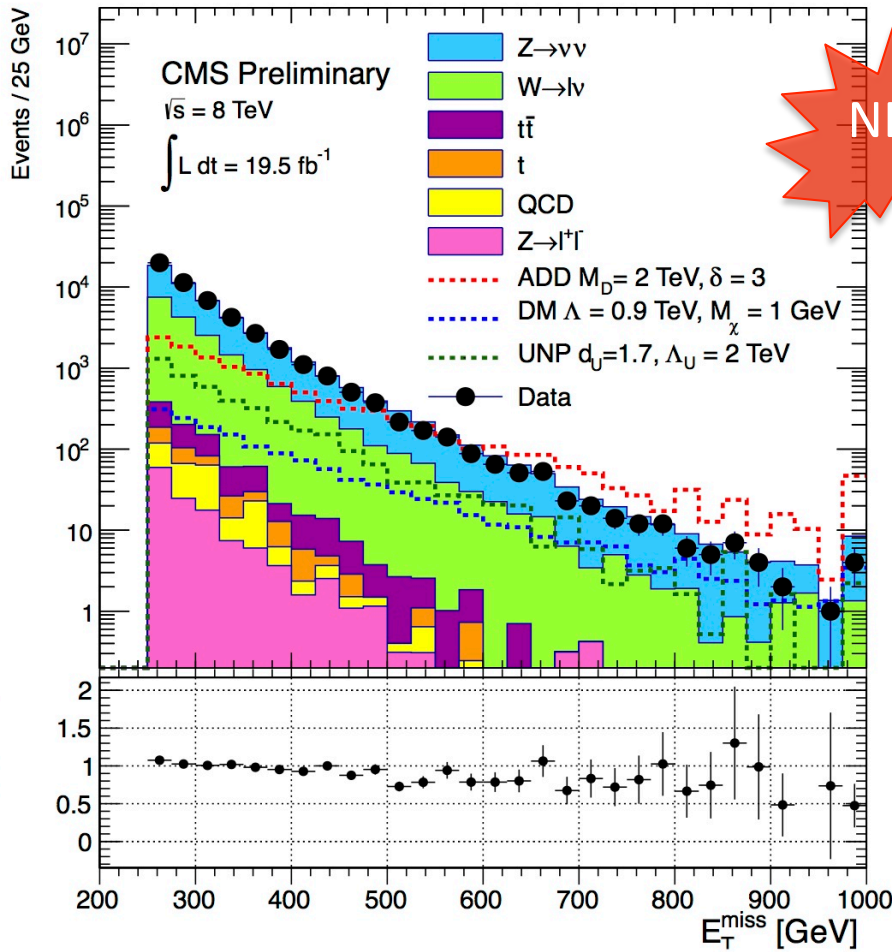
Monojet 8 TeV

19.5 fb⁻¹

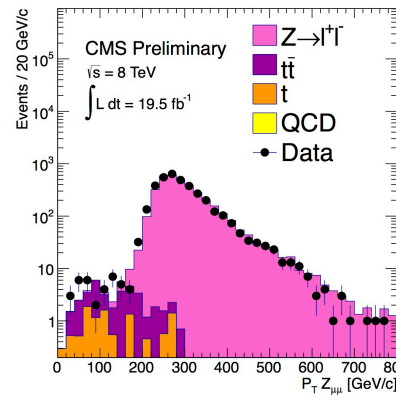


CMS-PAS-EXO-12-048

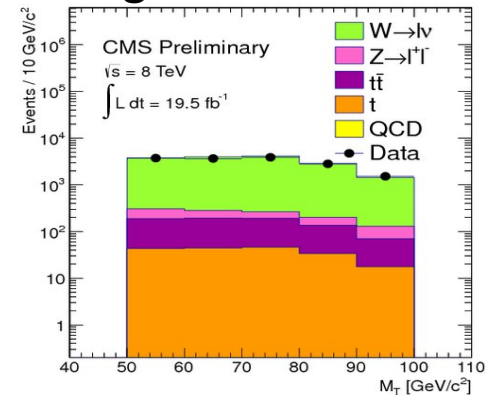
Data / MC



dimuon events



single-muon events

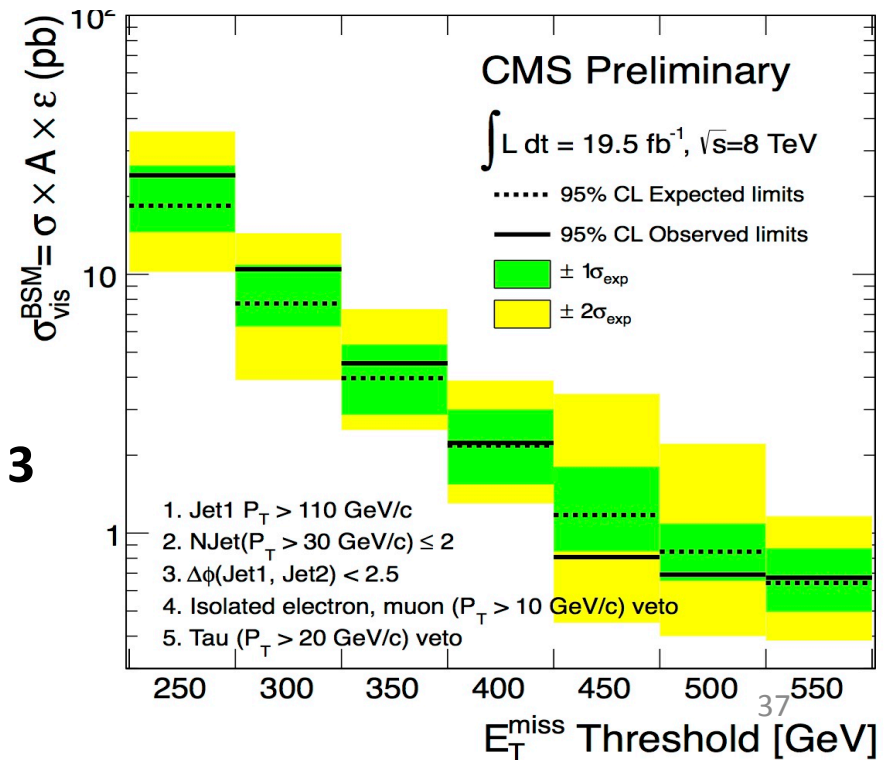


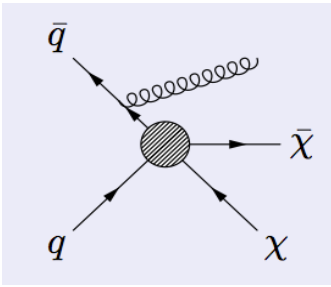
Same strategy as
in the 7 TeV analysis

Good agreement with
SM predictions

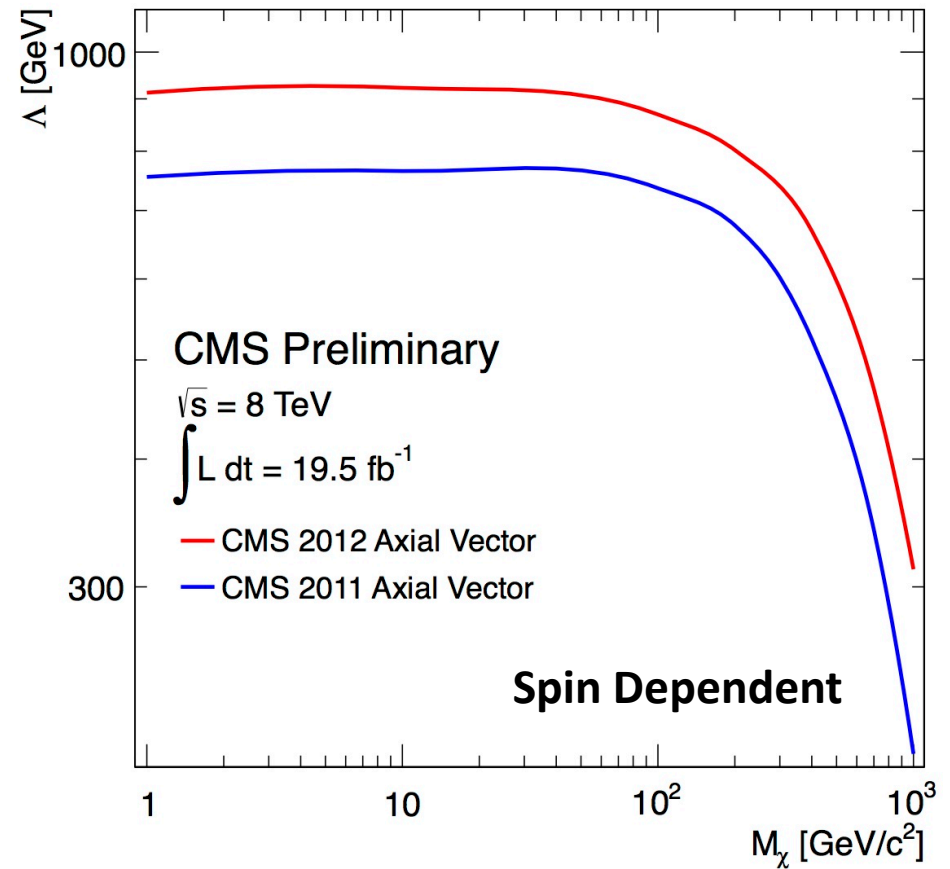
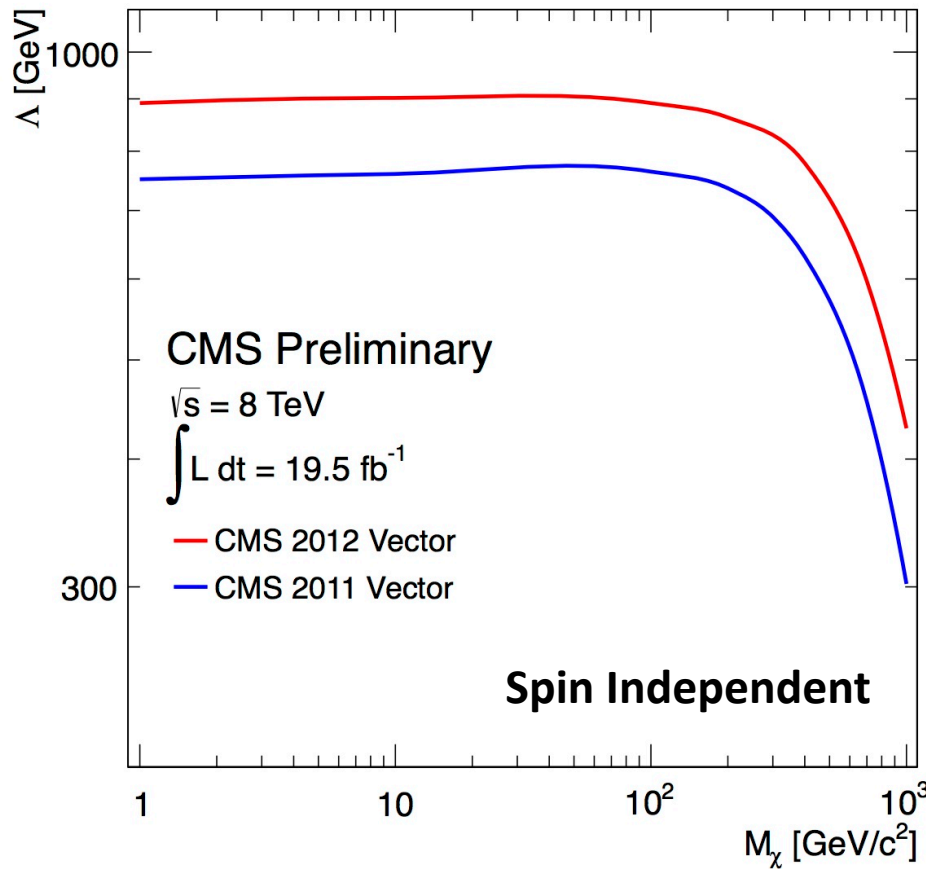
$E_t^{miss} > 200$ GeV
 $p_T(j1) > 110$ GeV
 $N_{jet}(p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}) < 3$

$\Delta\phi(j1,j2) < 2.5$
Lepton vetoes

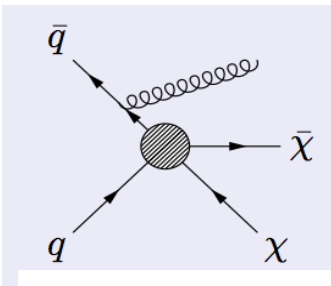




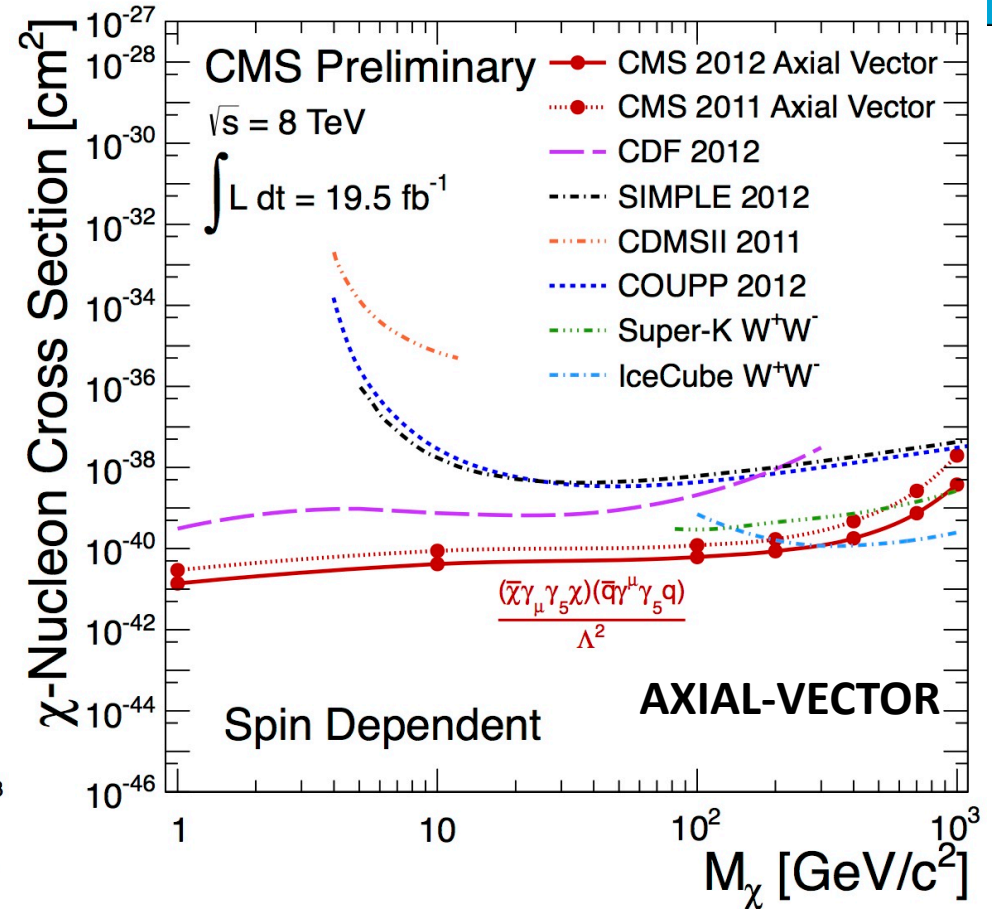
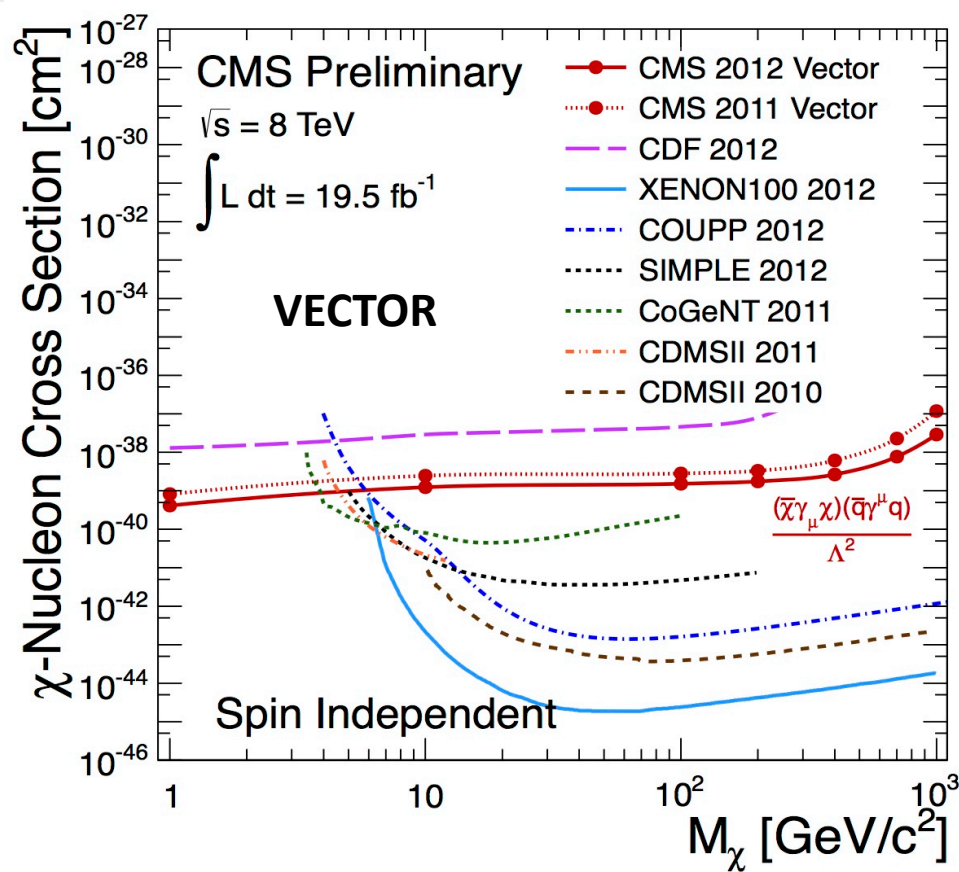
90% CL Limits on suppression scale



8 TeV data improves previous limits on Λ (M_*) by about 150 GeV (approaching the 1 TeV scale)



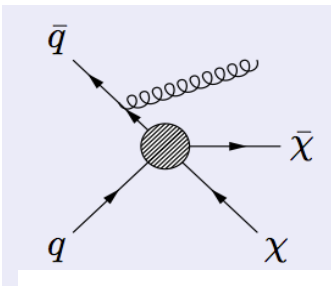
90% CL Limits on WIMP-nucleon



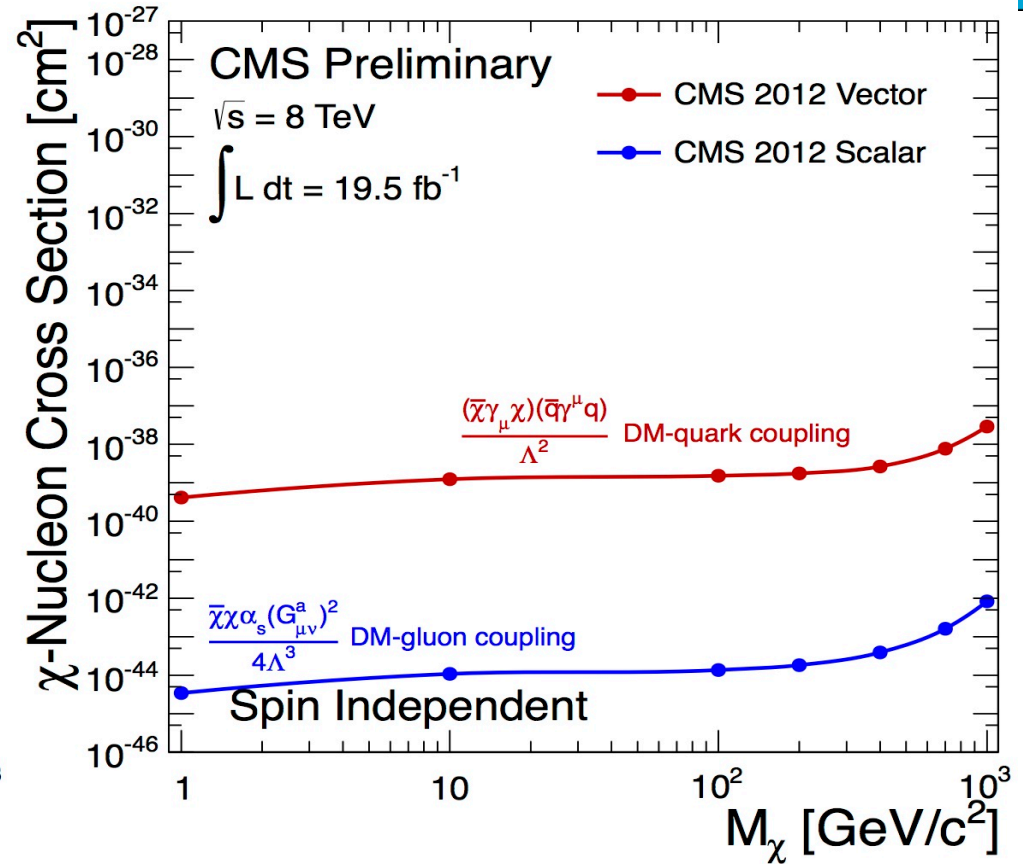
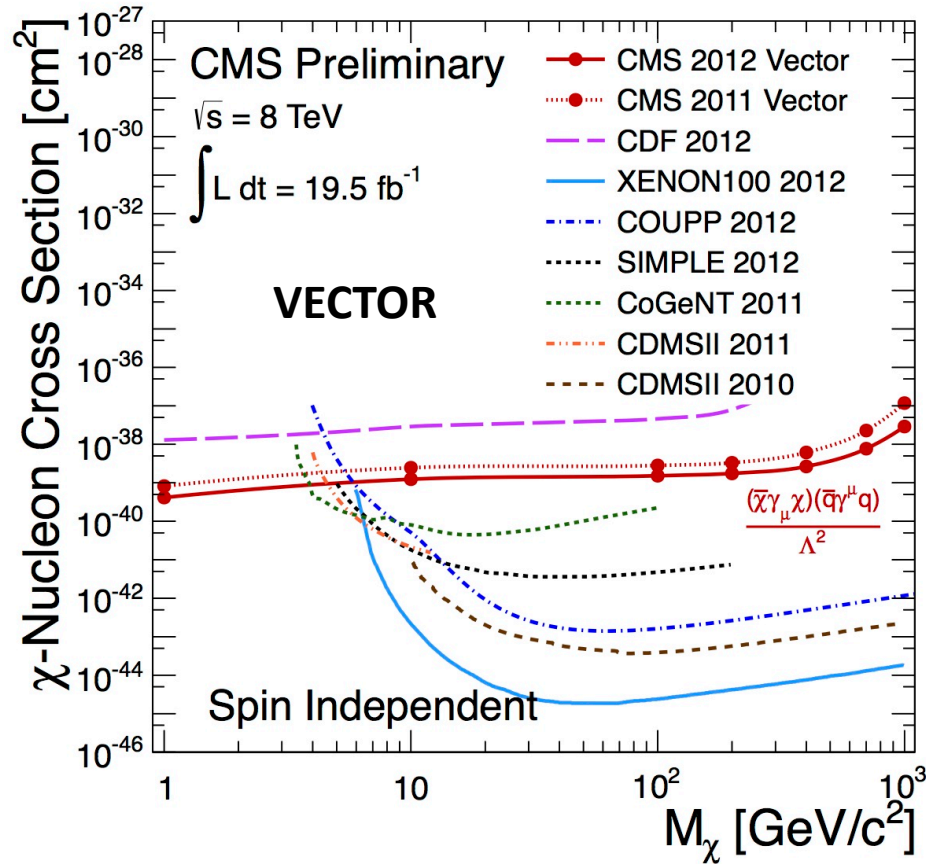
For $m_\chi \sim 10 \text{ GeV}$:

WIMP-nucleon x-section $> 1.2 \times 10^{-39} \text{ cm}^2$ at 90% CL (vector operator)

WIMP-nucleon x-section $> 4.2 \times 10^{-41} \text{ cm}^2$ at 90% CL (axial vector operator)



90% CL Limits on WIMP-nucleon



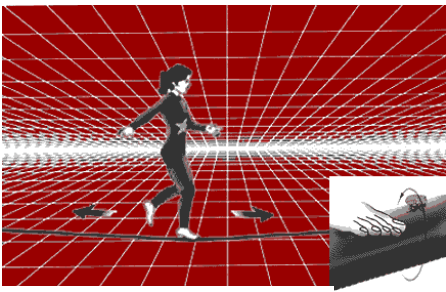
For $m_\chi \sim 10 \text{ GeV}$:

WIMP-nucleon x-section $> 1.2 \times 10^{-39} \text{ cm}^2$ at 90% CL (vector operator)

WIMP-nucleon x-section $> 1.1 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$ at 90% CL (scalar)

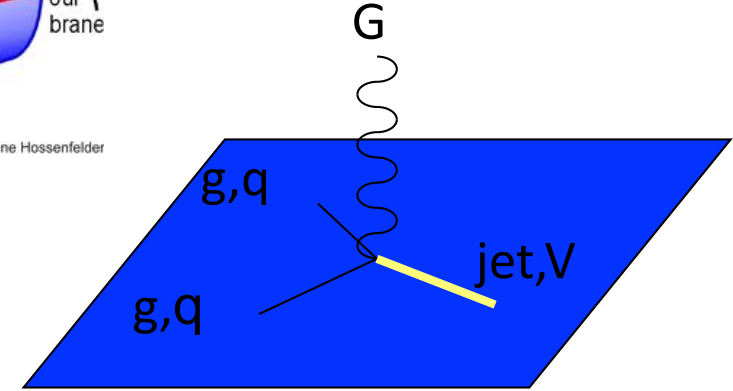
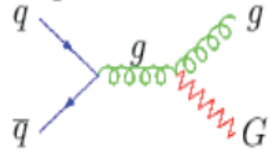
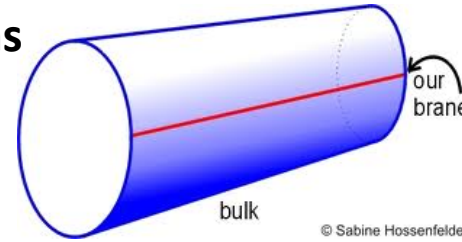


SUSY and/or DM discovery might eventually require more energy and more data

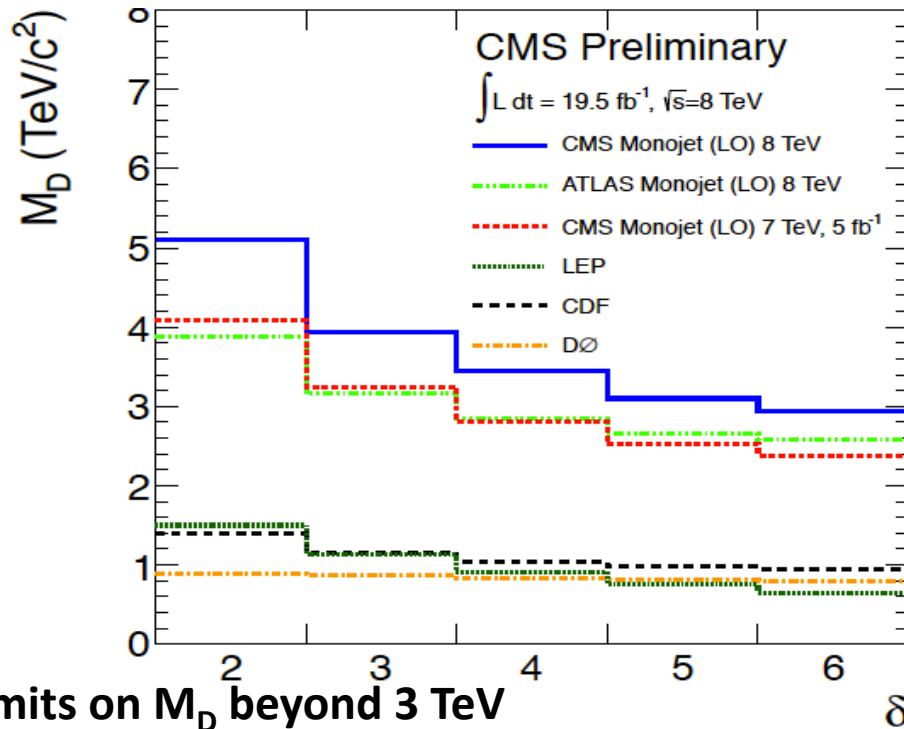


Large Extra Dimensions

Extra spatial dimensions explain the apparent weakness of Gravity (relevant scale $\sim \text{TeV}$)

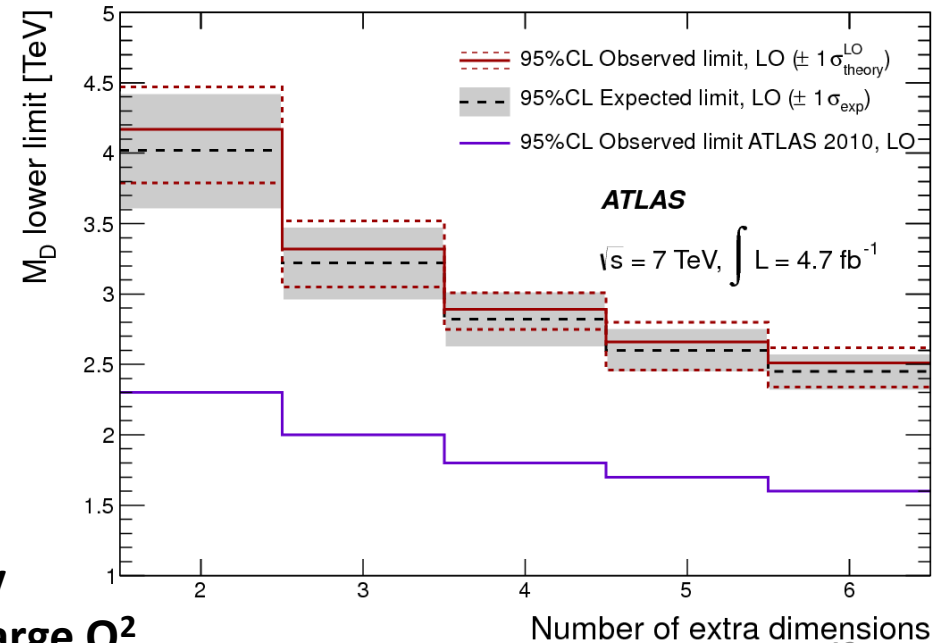


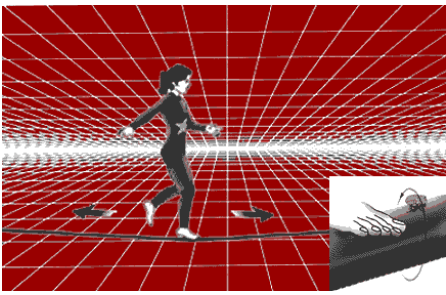
$$(M_{PL})^2 \sim R^n (M_D)^{2+n}$$



Limits on M_D beyond 3 TeV (a real challenge of the model model validity)

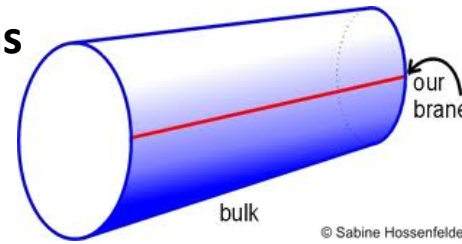
Note: Limits sensitive to the truncation strategy for $\hat{s} > M_D^2$... LHC probing phase space at large Q^2



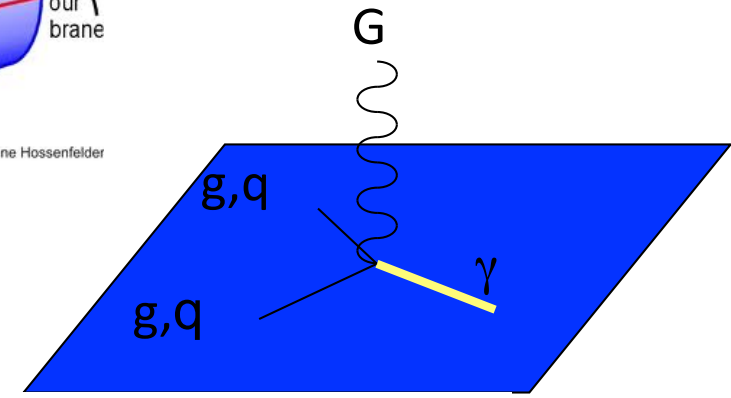


Large Extra Dimensions

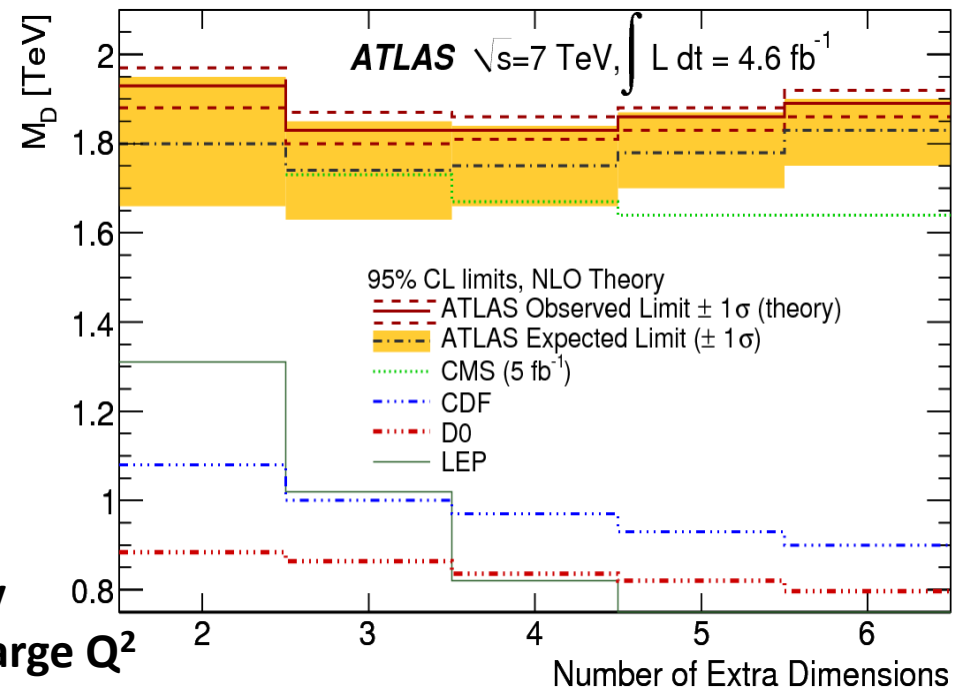
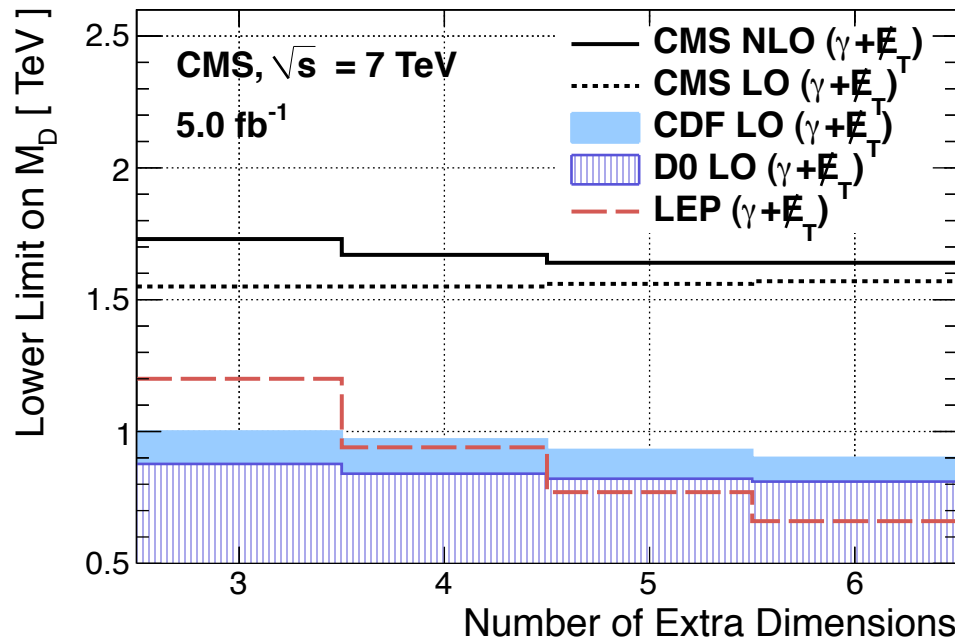
Extra spatial dimensions explain the apparent weakness of Gravity (relevant scale \sim TeV)



monophoton



$$(M_{PL})^2 \sim R^n (M_D)^{2+n}$$

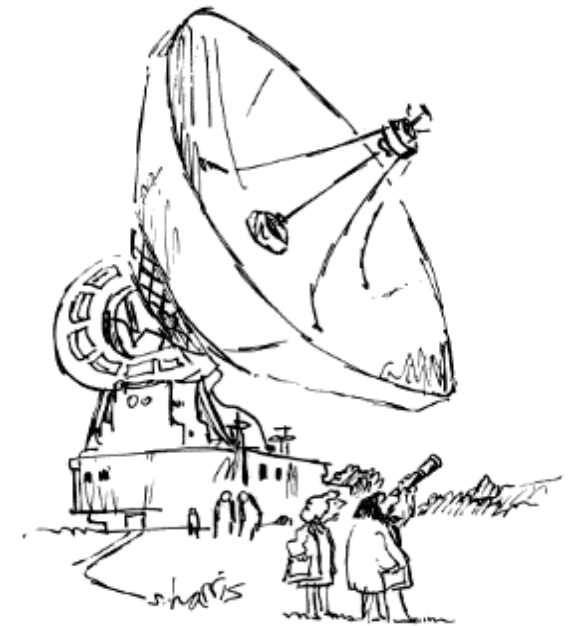


Limits on M_D beyond 1.5 TeV (a real challenge of the model model validity)

Note: Limits sensitive to the truncation strategy for $\hat{s} > M_D^2$... LHC probing phase space at large Q^2

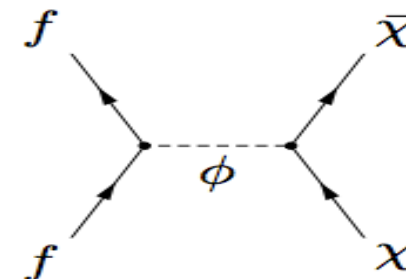
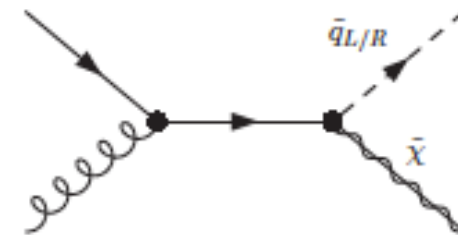
Final Notes

- Very successful LHC operations during the last 3 years
- More than 26 fb-1 of data on tape for ATLAS/CMS (7 TeV & 8 TeV)
- The year of the Higgs discovery !!
- Searches drawing a picture with new physics beyond the SM above the 1 TeV scale ?
- Within the effective lagrangian framework the LHC DM searches are rather competitive
- Searches continue with the full 2012 dataset and including all possible mono-X channels (this includes also mono-b, mono-W,)



"Just checking."

..and more data bring new things and more direct access to DM



More Energy and More Data !

El LHC will almost double
the centre-of-mass energy
in 2015

8 TeV \rightarrow 14 TeV
with increased luminosity



Ready for a new discovery ?

More Energy and More Data !

El LHC will almost double
the centre-of-mass energy
in 2015

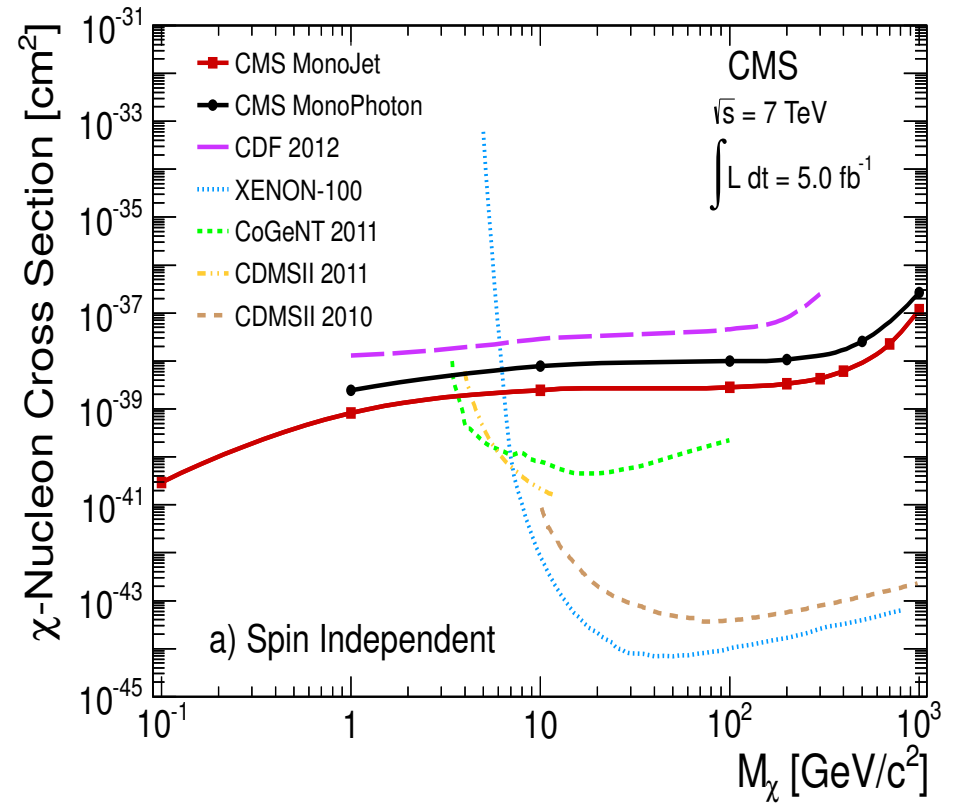
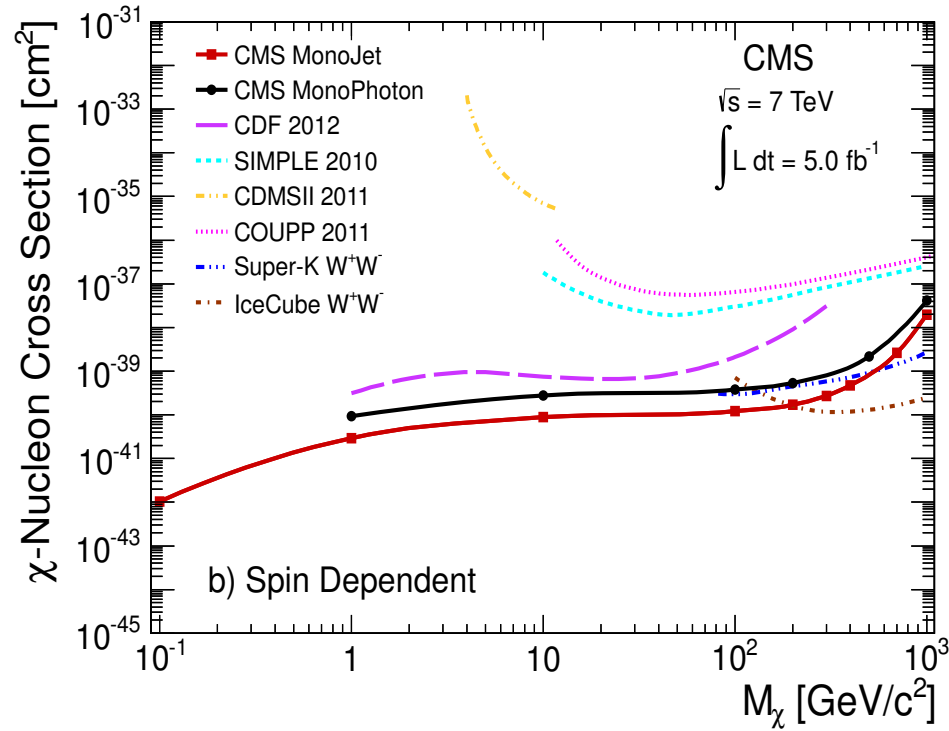
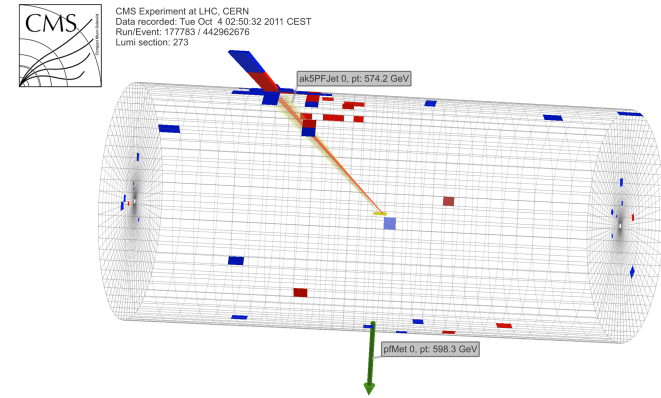
8 TeV → 14 TeV
with increased luminosity

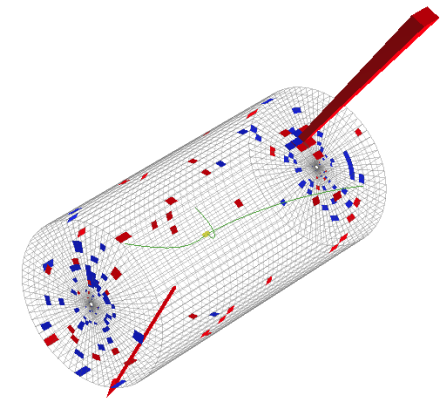


Ready for a new discovery ?



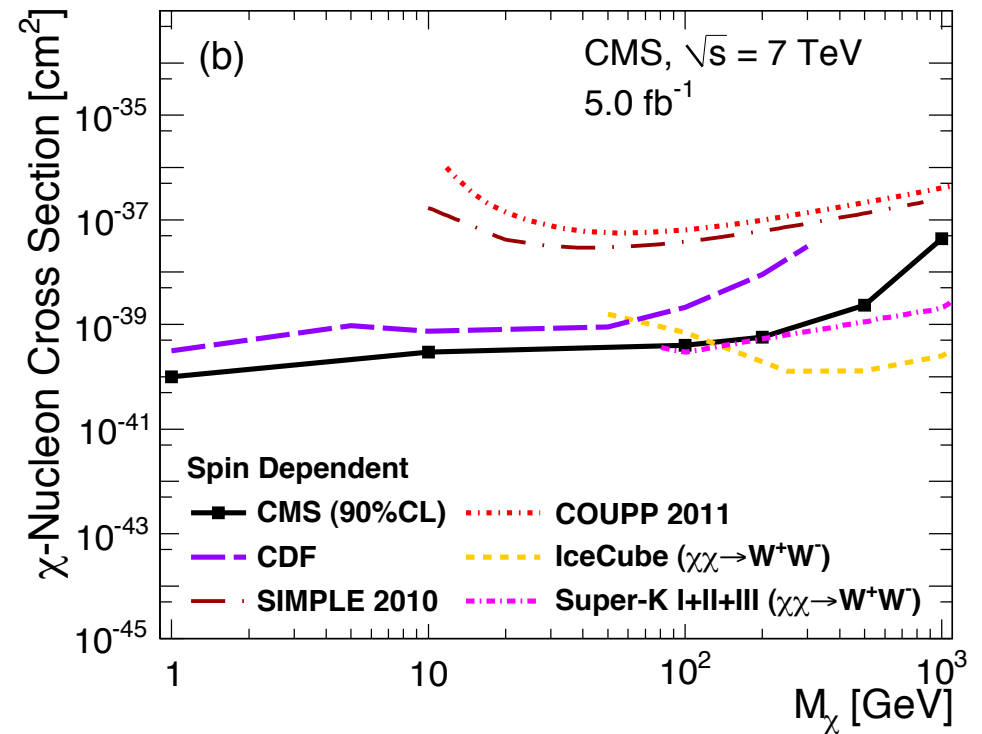
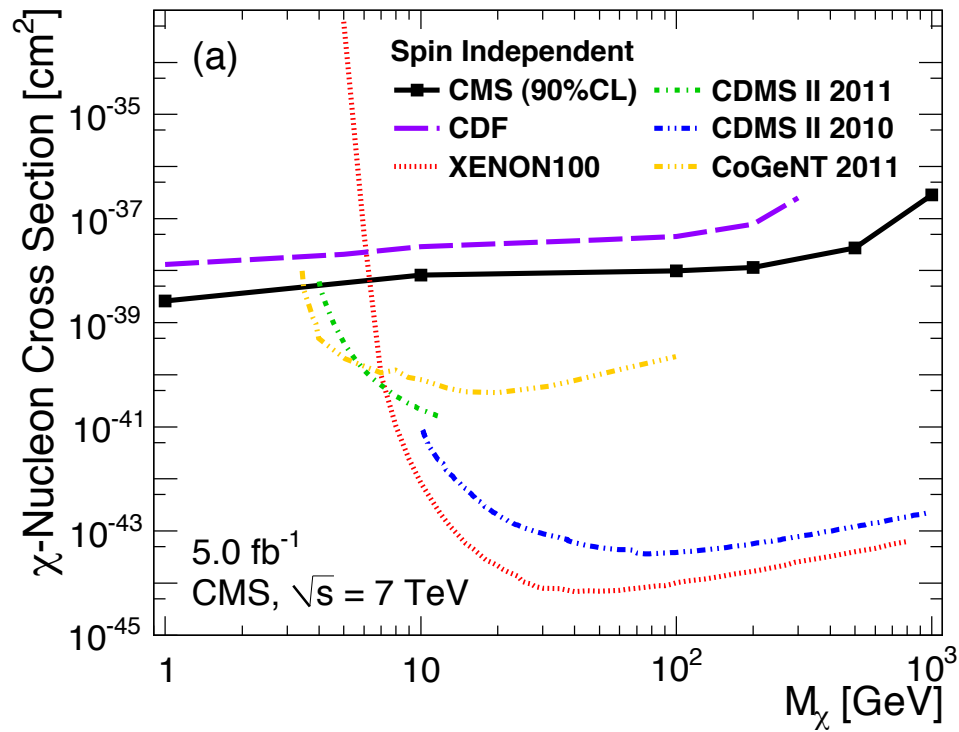
Monojets



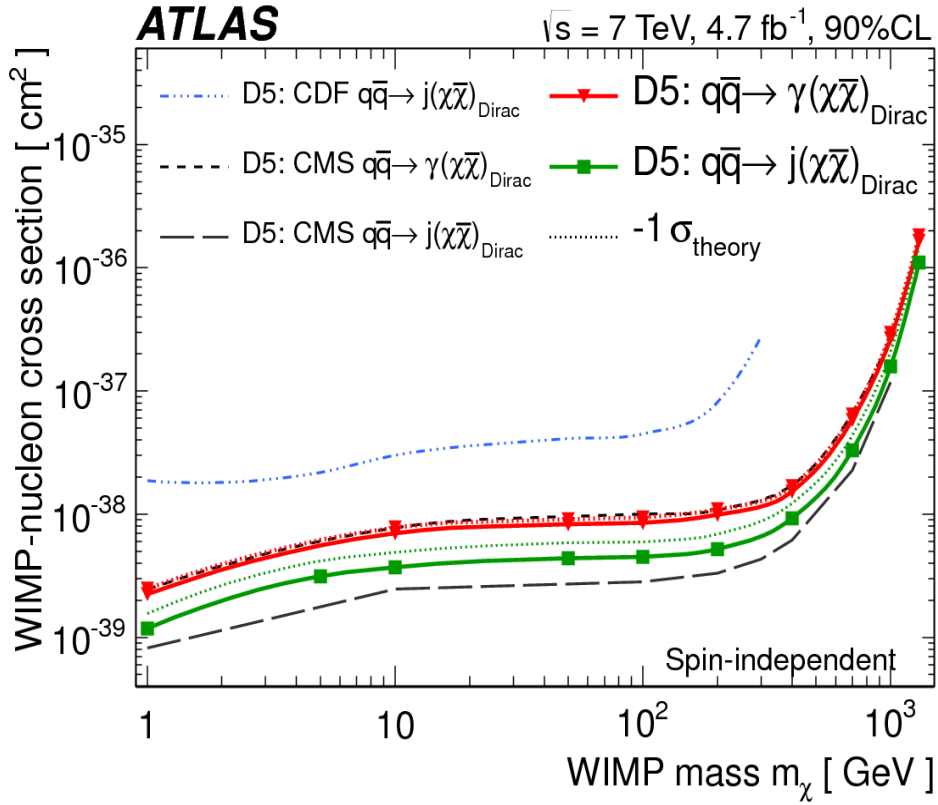
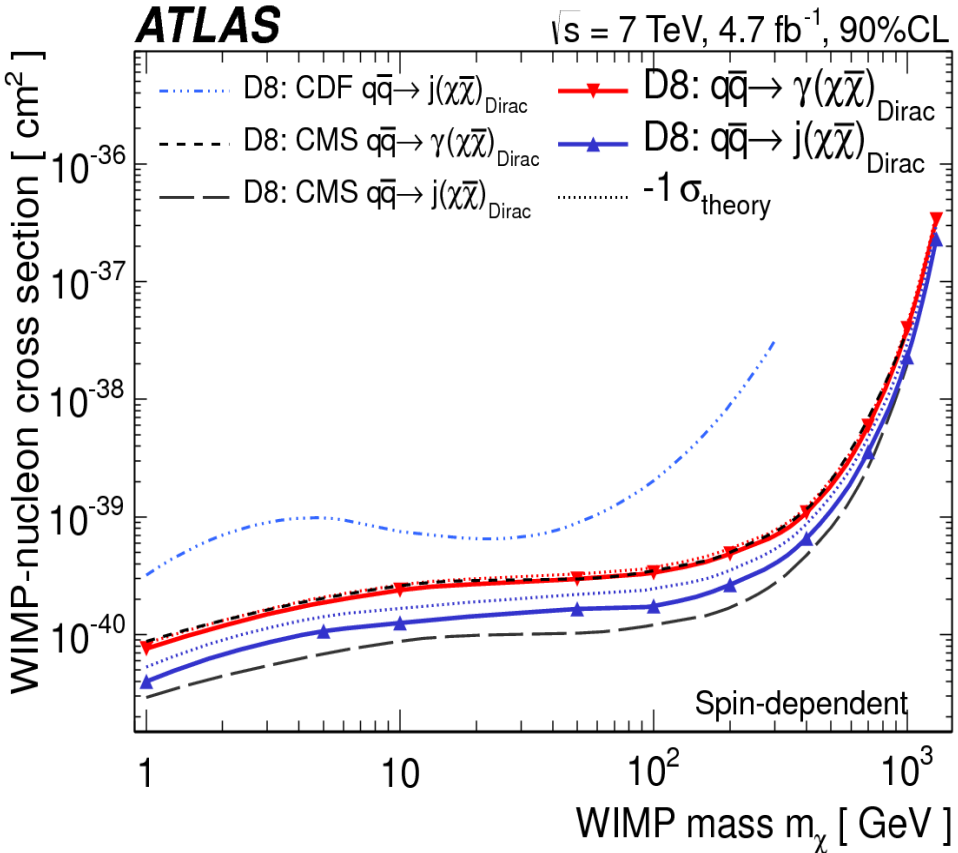


Mono-photons

CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN
Data recorded: Sun Apr 24 22:47:42 2011 CDT

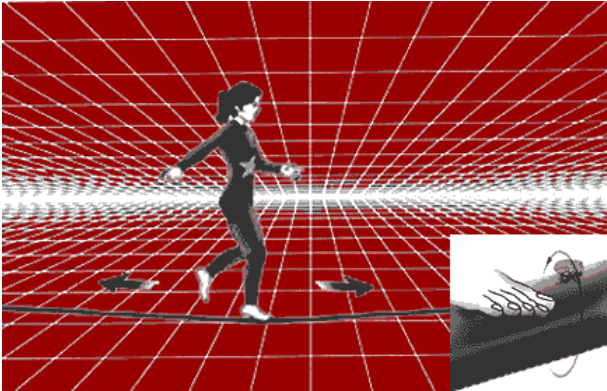


Collider-only plots



Extra Dimensions

Alternative to solve Hierarchy Problem



Extra spatial dimensions explain the apparent weakness of Gravity (relevant scale ~ 1 TeV)

ADD
 Arkani-Hamed, Dimopoulos, Dvali,
 Phys Lett B429 (98)
 Many large compactified EDs
 In which G can propagate

A diagram showing a globe on a 2D plane with a wavy line labeled 'G' representing gravity propagating into the extra dimensions.

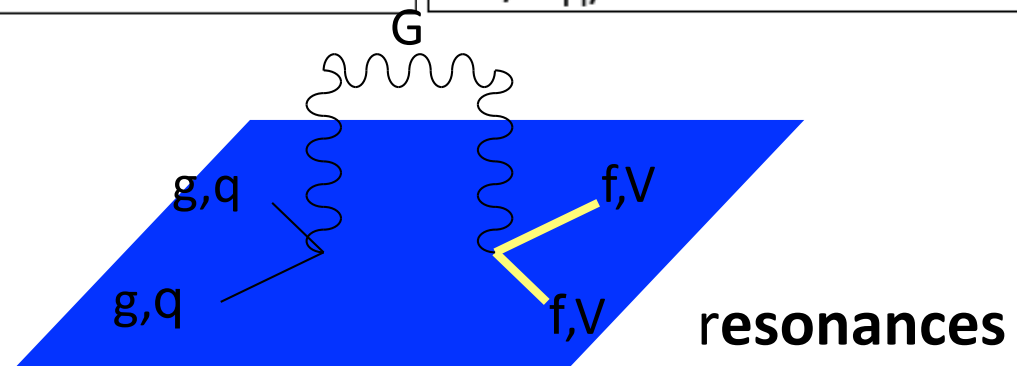
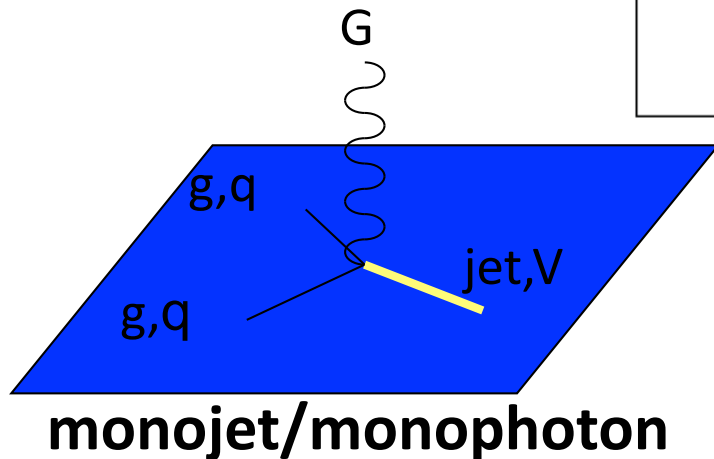
$$M_{pl}^2 \sim R^n M_{pl(4+n)}^{(2+n)}$$

Effective $M_{pl} \sim 1\text{TeV} \rightarrow$ if compact space (R^n) is large

RS
 Randall, Sundrum,
 Phys Rev Lett 83 (99)
 1 highly curved ED
 Gravity localised in the ED

A diagram showing two branes at $\phi = 0$ and $\phi = \pi$. Gravity (G) is localized on the TeV brane. A box contains the equation $\Lambda_\pi = \bar{M}_{pl} e^{-kR_c\pi}$ and $\Lambda_\pi \sim \text{TeV}$.

if warp factor $kR_c \sim 11-12$
 k/M_{pl} , k: curvature scale



UED: Diphoton + MET

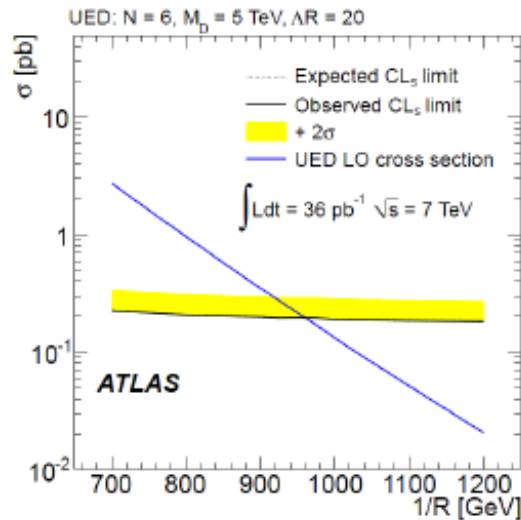
UED

E_T^{miss} range [GeV]	Data events	Predicted background Total	Expected signal events UED
0 - 20	698	-	0.02 ± 0.01
20 - 75	63	61.4 ± 2.3	0.25 ± 0.02
75 - 125	1	0.38 ± 0.08	0.43 ± 0.02
> 125	0	0.10 ± 0.04	5.35 ± 0.11

Model (in addition to SUSY*)

- One UED embedded in larger space with $N = 6$ additional dimensions
- Lightest KK particle = γ^*
 - Decays gravitationally to γ + Graviton
- Only 2010 results public at the moment

[arXiv:1107.0561]

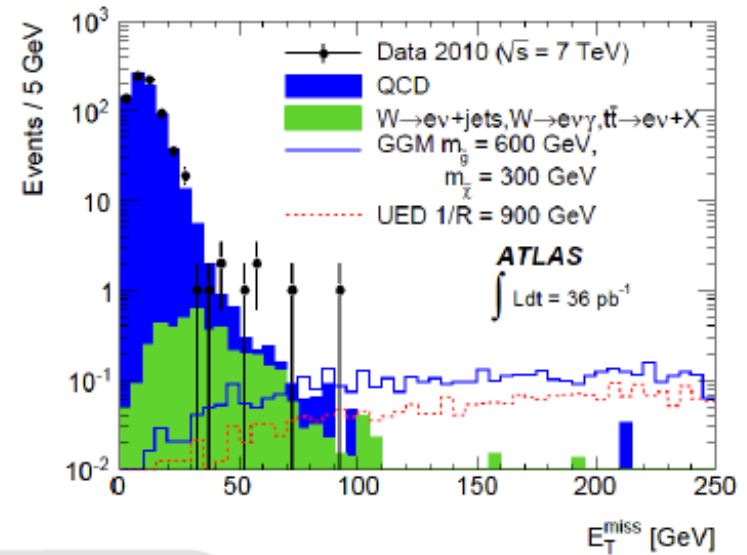
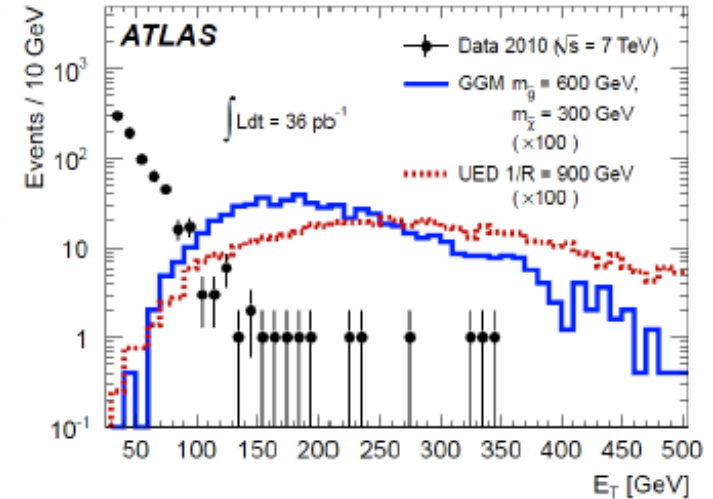


Observed 95% CLs limit

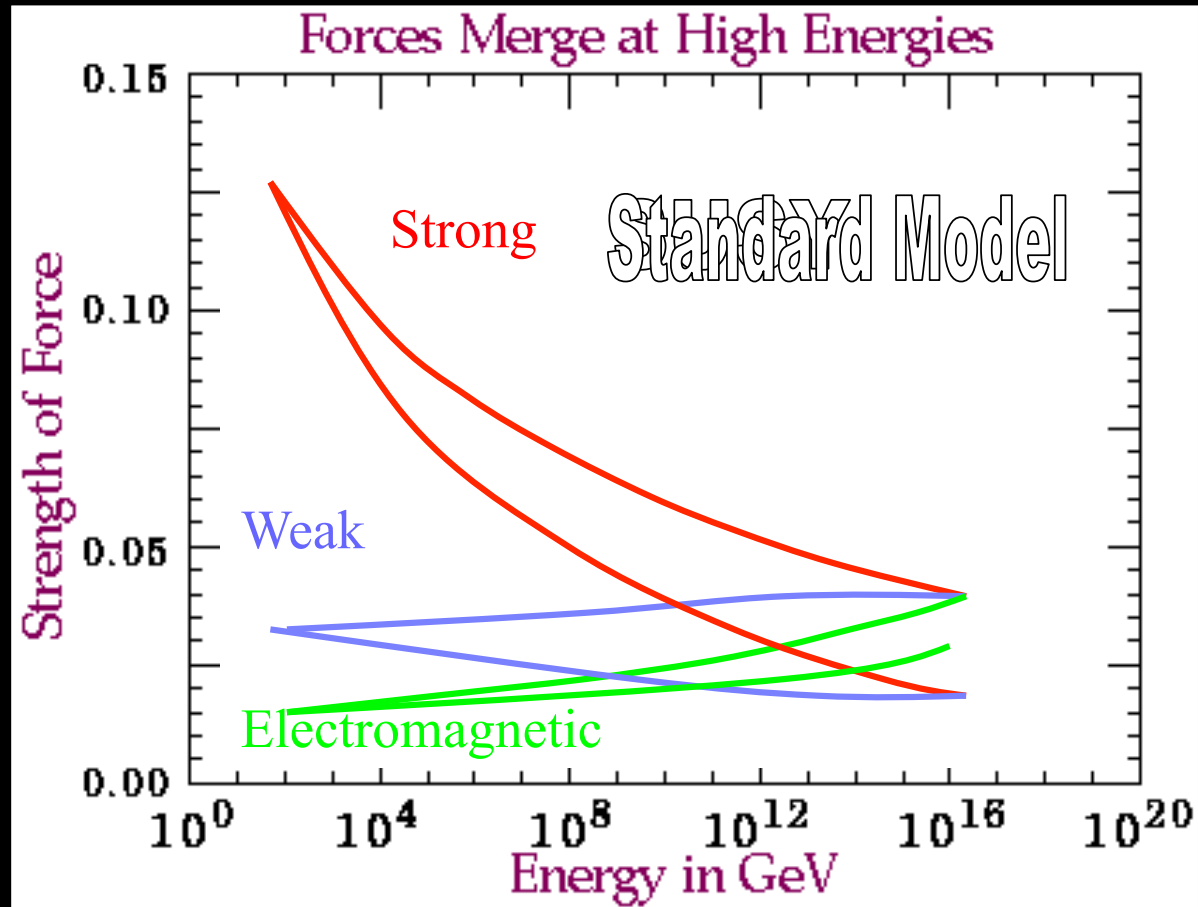
- $1/R > 961 \text{ GeV}$
($M_D = 5 \text{ TeV}, \Delta R = 20$)

Tevatron (D0)

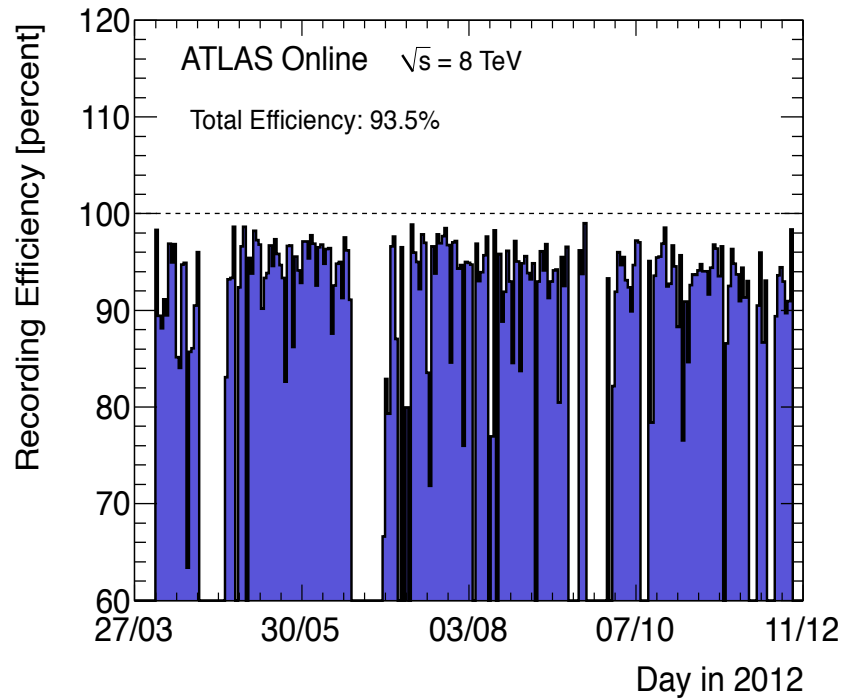
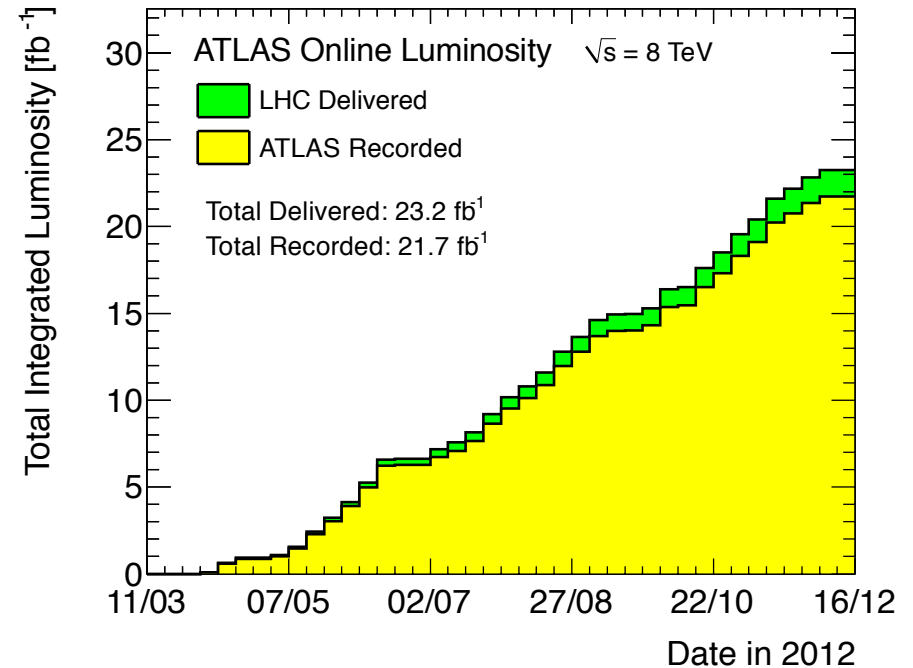
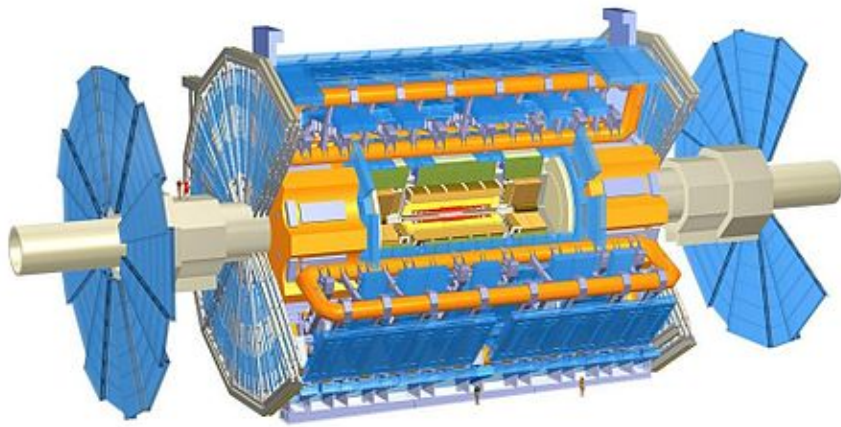
- $1/R > 477 \text{ GeV}$



Unification of forces & SUSY

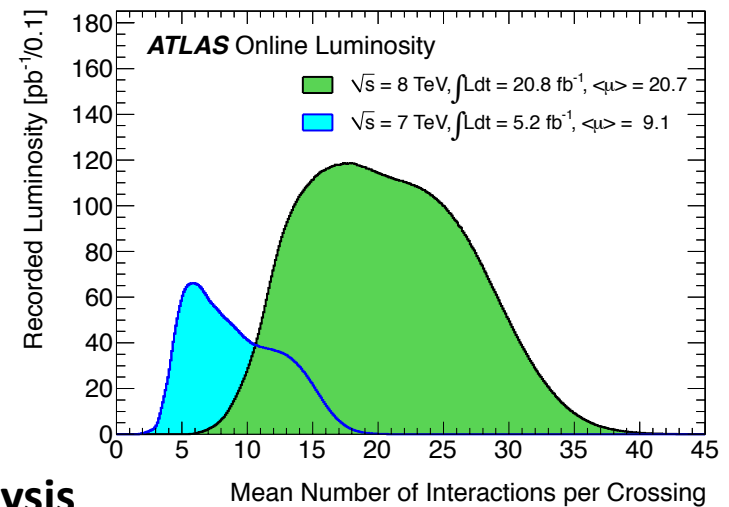


ATLAS

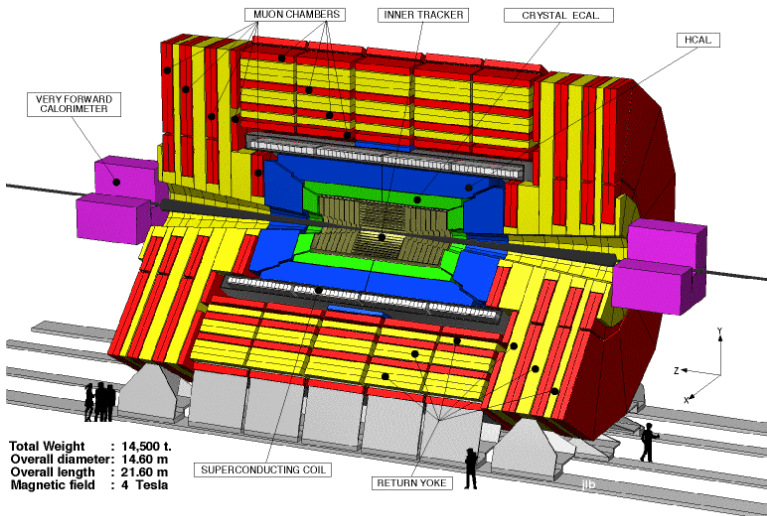


More than 21 fb⁻¹ collected by ATLAS with a 93.5% efficiency

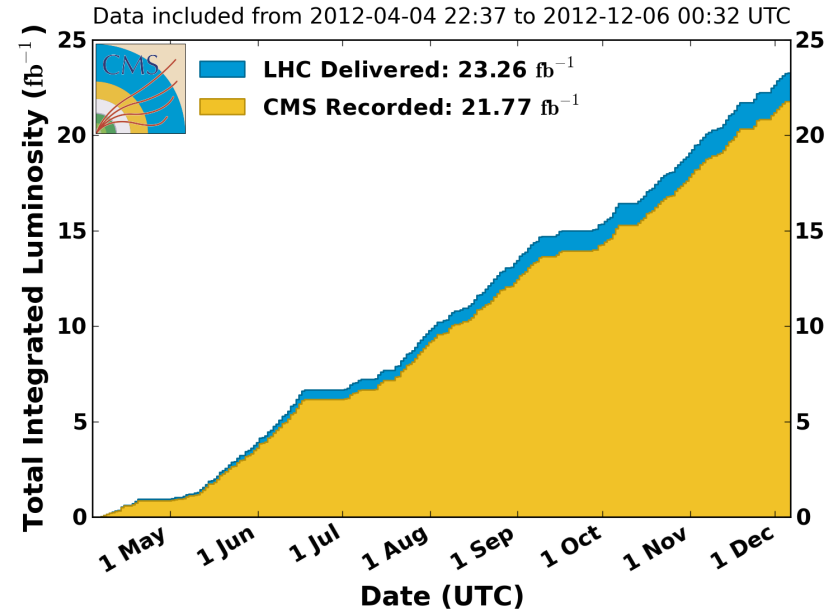
Challenging pile up conditions for the physics analysis



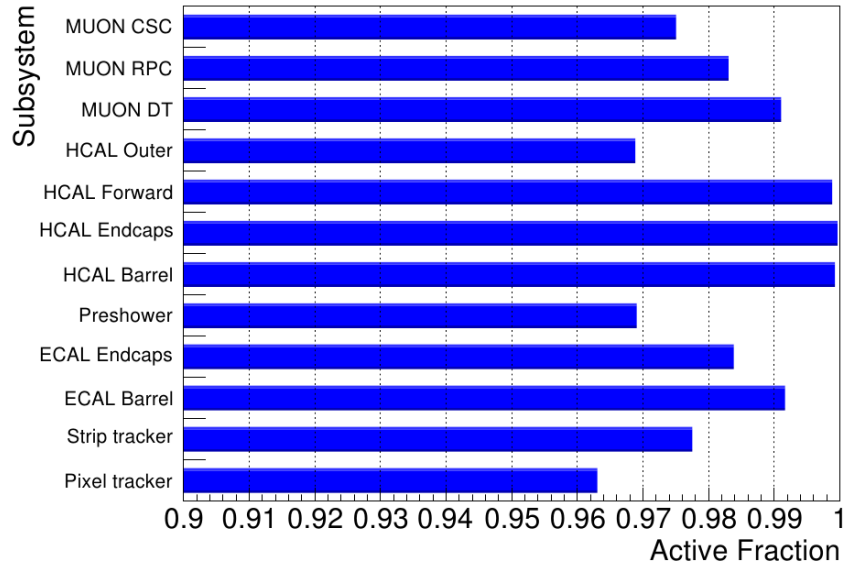
CMS



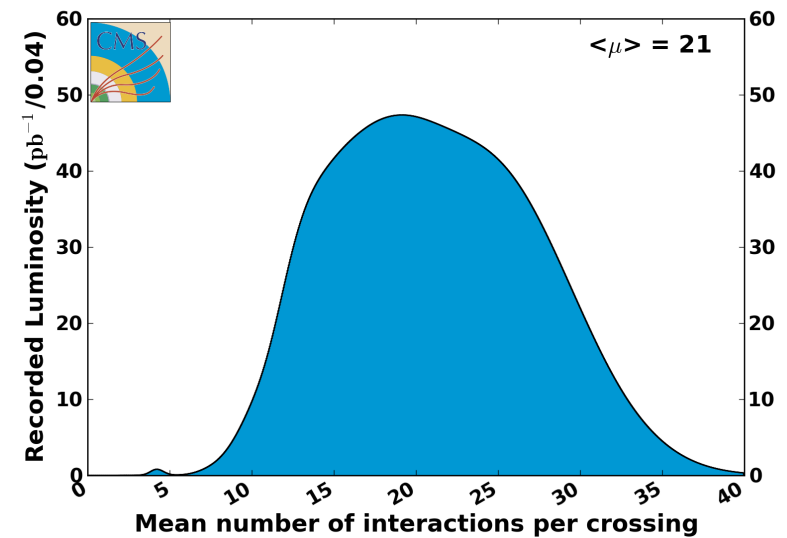
CMS Integrated Luminosity, pp, 2012, $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV



CMS Preliminary - June 2012



CMS Average Pileup, pp, 2012, $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV



**More than 21 fb-1 collected by CMS
 challenging pile up conditions for the physics analysis**