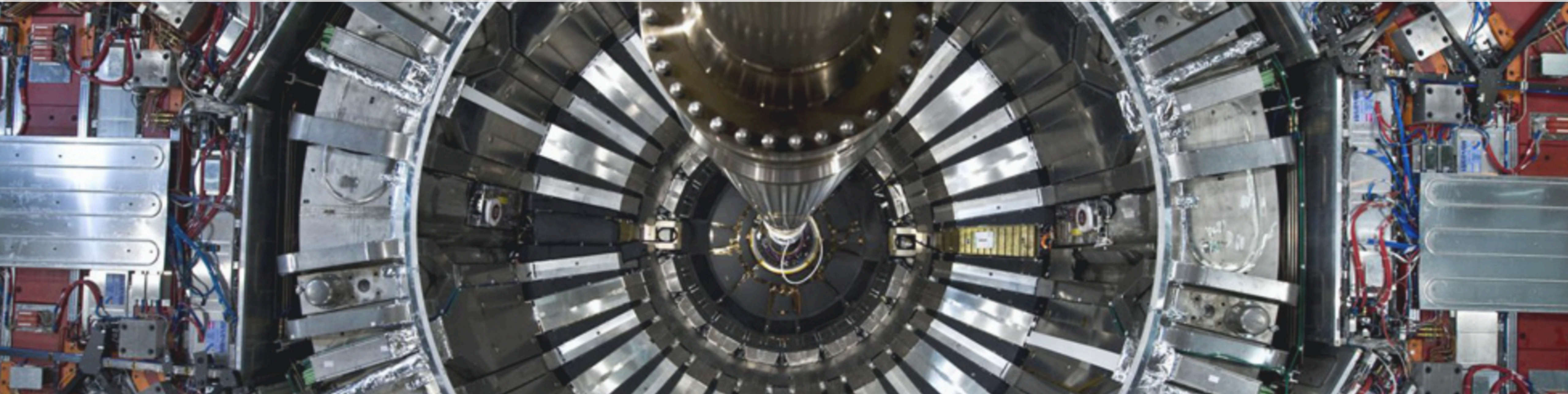


Vector-Portal to The Dark Sector

A Dark Matter Search at the LHC



Mehdi Rahmani
Sep 3rd, 2022

CIPANP 2022

Introduction

The Dark Matter

Dark Matter Models at CMS

- Higgs and Z Boson Portals
- Effective Field Theories and Simplified Models
- Supersymmetric Models and Other Complete Theories
- Long-Lived Particle Models
- Dark Interactions and Dark Sectors



Dark matter searches at CMS and ATLAS
D Perez Adan - 2022

The Dark Matter

Simplified Models

The Dark Matter

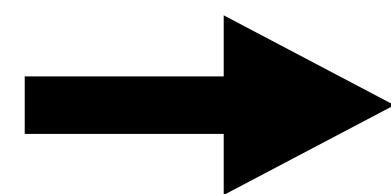
Simplified Models

Run I CMS searches

The Dark Matter

Simplified Models

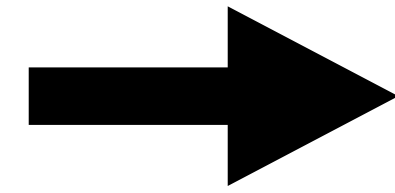
Run I CMS searches



The Dark Matter

Simplified Models

Run I CMS searches

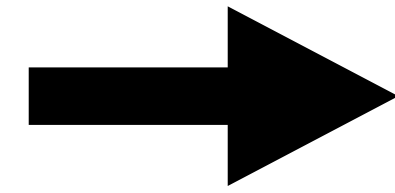


Effective field theories (EFTs)

The Dark Matter

Simplified Models

Run I CMS searches

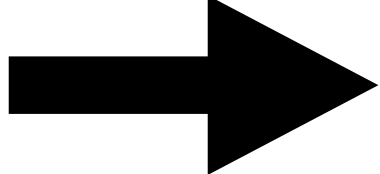


Effective field theories (EFTs)

Run II CMS searches

The Dark Matter

Simplified Models

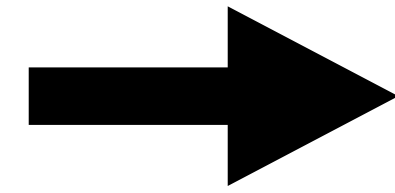
Run I CMS searches  Effective field theories (EFTs)

Run II CMS searches 

The Dark Matter

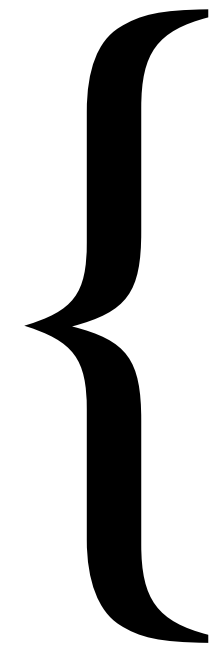
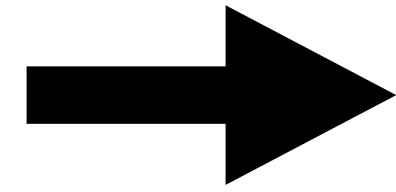
Simplified Models

Run I CMS searches



Effective field theories (EFTs)

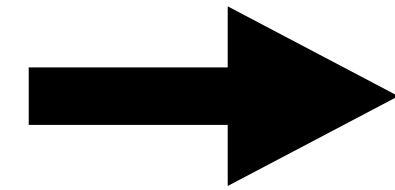
Run II CMS searches



The Dark Matter

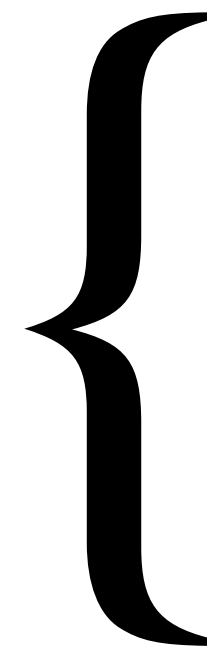
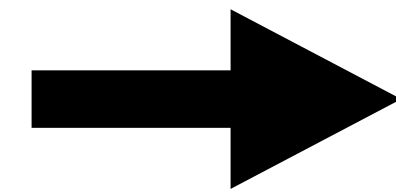
Simplified Models

Run I CMS searches



Effective field theories (EFTs)

Run II CMS searches

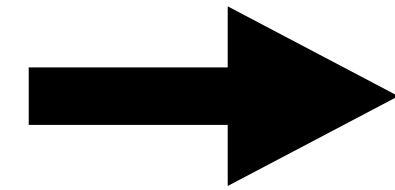


- Energies exceed the EFT cut-off energy scale.
- Deviating mono-X reactions kinematics from ETF prediction
- The mediator may also produce qualitatively different signals

The Dark Matter

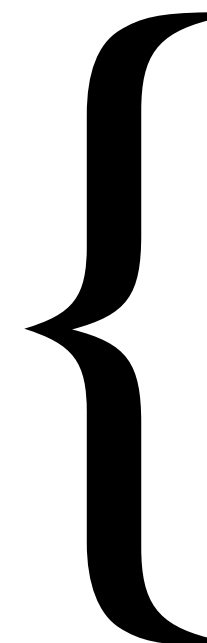
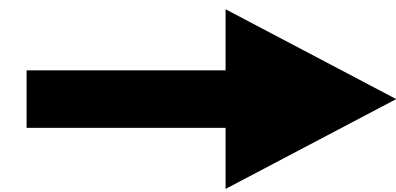
Simplified Models

Run I CMS searches



Effective field theories (EFTs)

Run II CMS searches



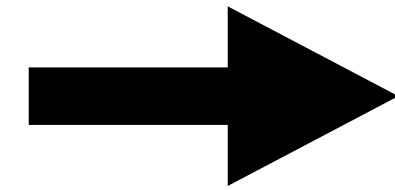
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Solution

The Dark Matter

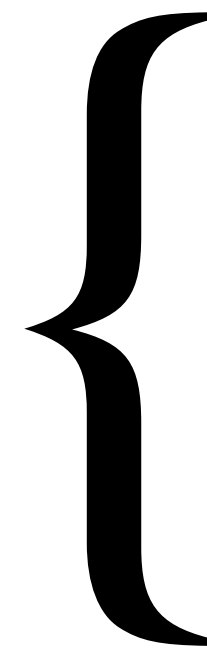
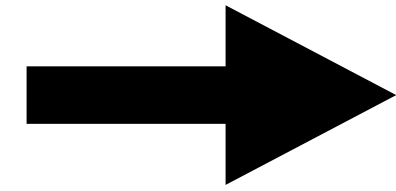
Simplified Models

Run I CMS searches



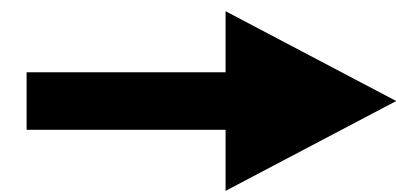
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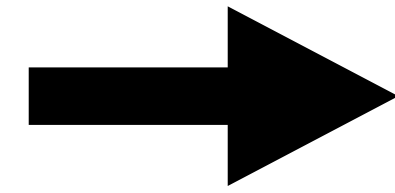
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The Dark Matter

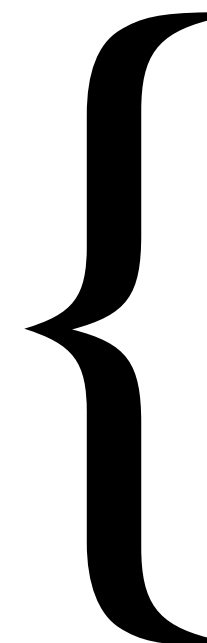
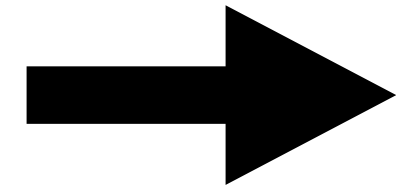
Simplified Models

Run I CMS searches



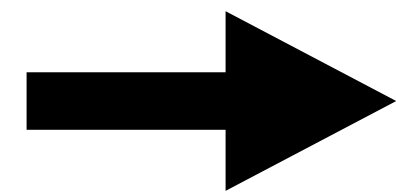
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Simplified Models

The Dark Matter

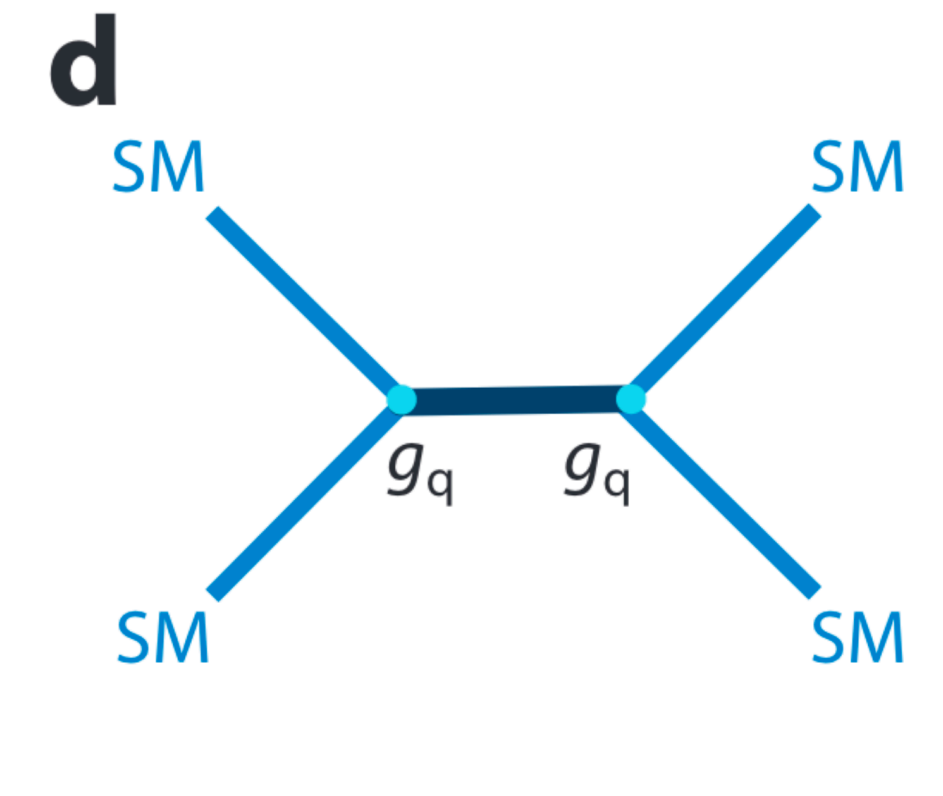
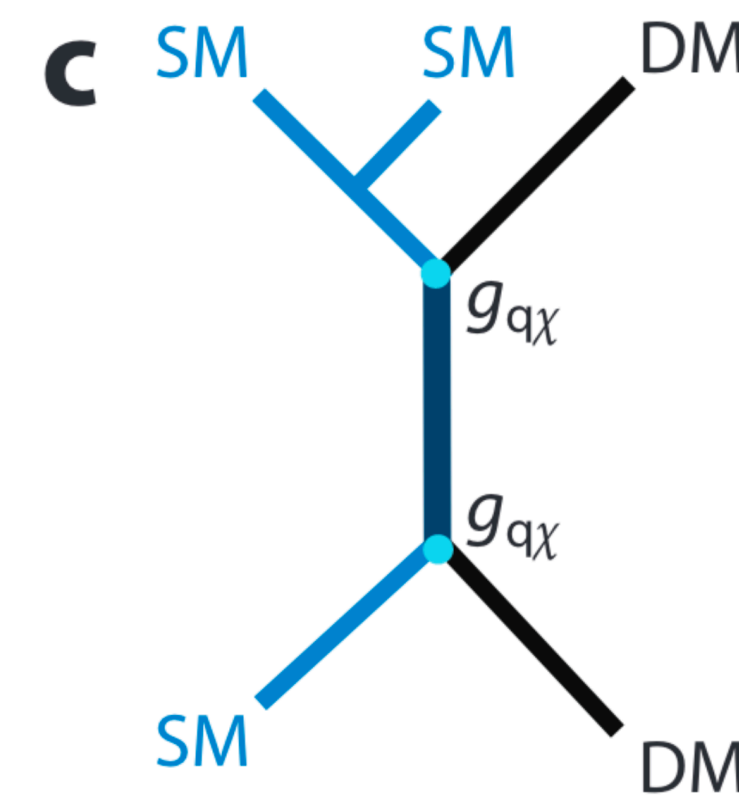
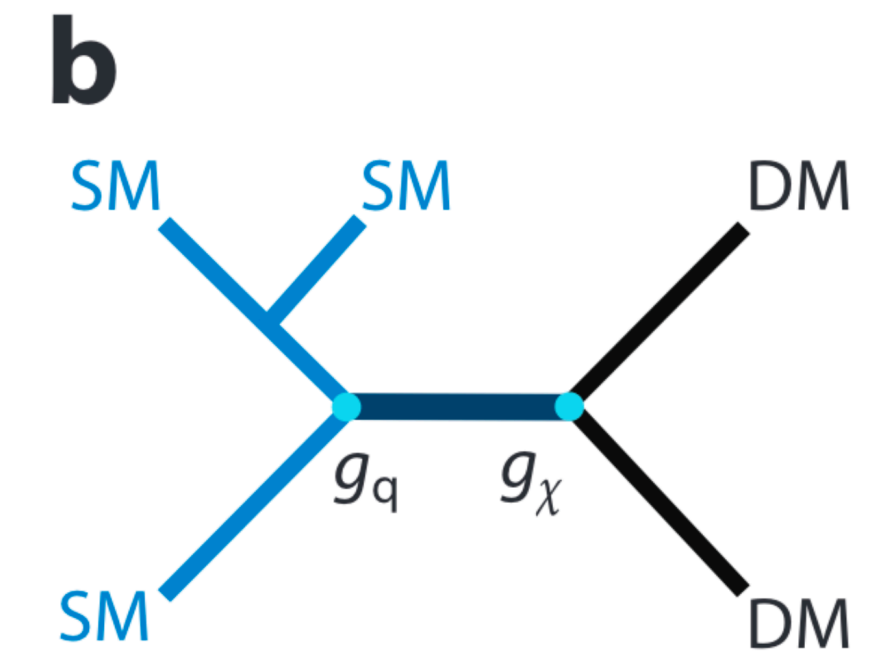
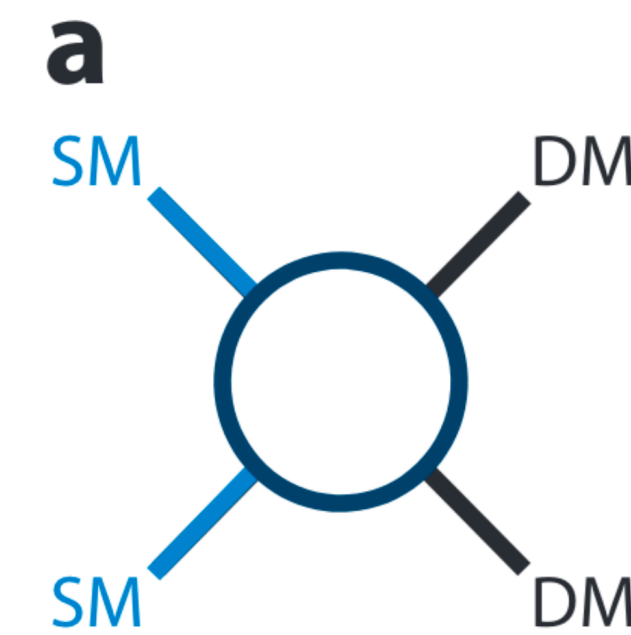
Simplified Searches

vector mediator ($q\bar{q}$), $g_q = 0.25, g_{DM} = 1, m_\chi = 1 \text{ GeV}$
vector mediator ($l\bar{l}$), $g_q = 0.1, g_{DM} = 1, g_l = 0.01, m_\chi > 1 \text{ TeV}$
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pseudoscalar mediator ($+j/V$), $g_q = 1, g_{DM} = 1, m_\chi = 1 \text{ GeV}$
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complex sc. med. (dark QCD), $m_{\pi_{DK}} = 5 \text{ GeV}, c\tau_{\chi_{DK}} = 25 \text{ mm}$
 Z' mediator (dark QCD), $m_{\text{dark}} = 20 \text{ GeV}, r_{\text{inv}} = 0.3, \alpha_{\text{dark}} = \alpha_{\text{dark}}^{\text{peak}}$
Baryonic Z' , $g_q = 0.25, g_{DM} = 1, m_\chi = 1 \text{ GeV}$
 $Z' - 2\text{HDM}$, $g_{Z'} = 0.8, g_{DM} = 1, \tan\beta = 1, m_\chi = 100 \text{ GeV}$
Leptoquark mediator, $\beta = 1, B = 0.1, \Delta_{\chi, DM} = 0.1, 800 < M_{LQ} < 1500 \text{ GeV}$

The Dark Matter

Simplified Searches

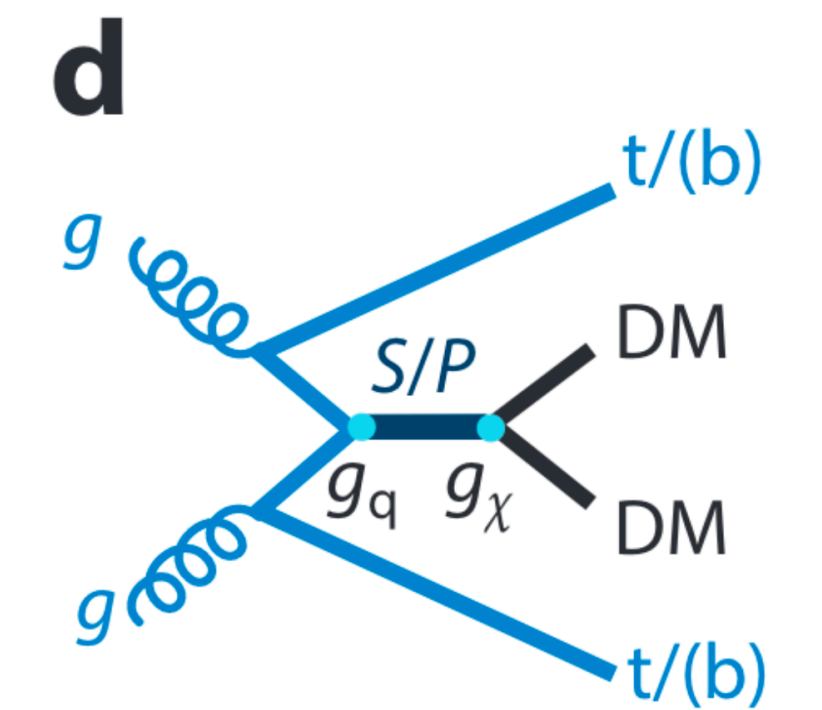
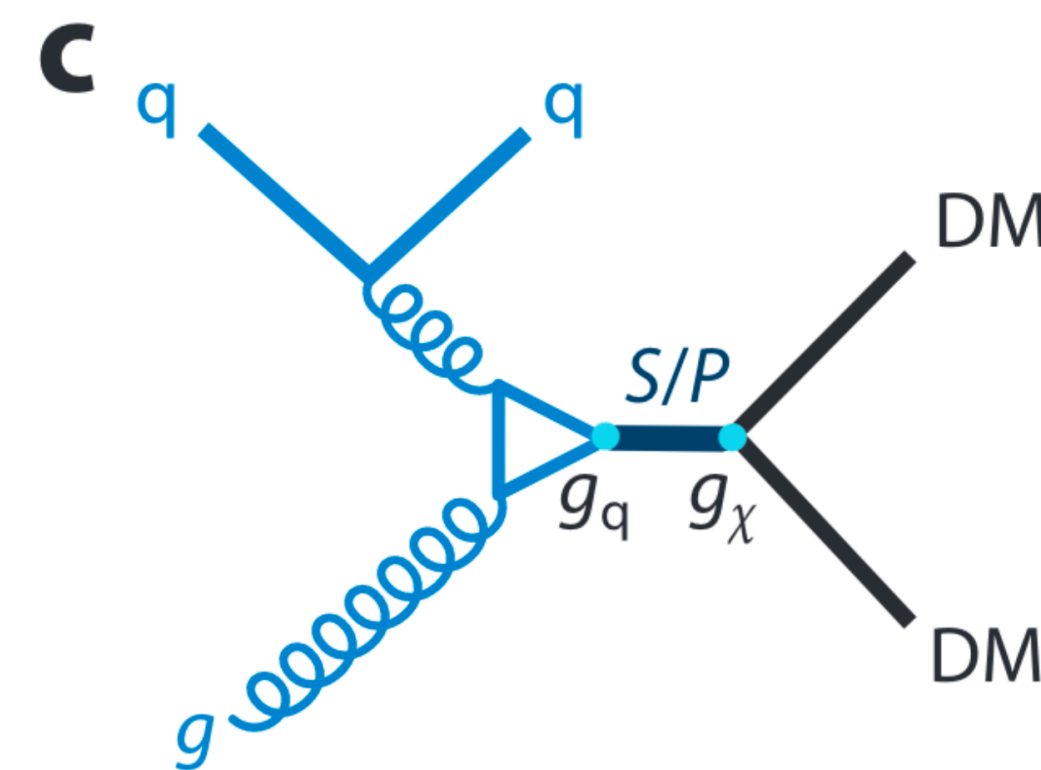
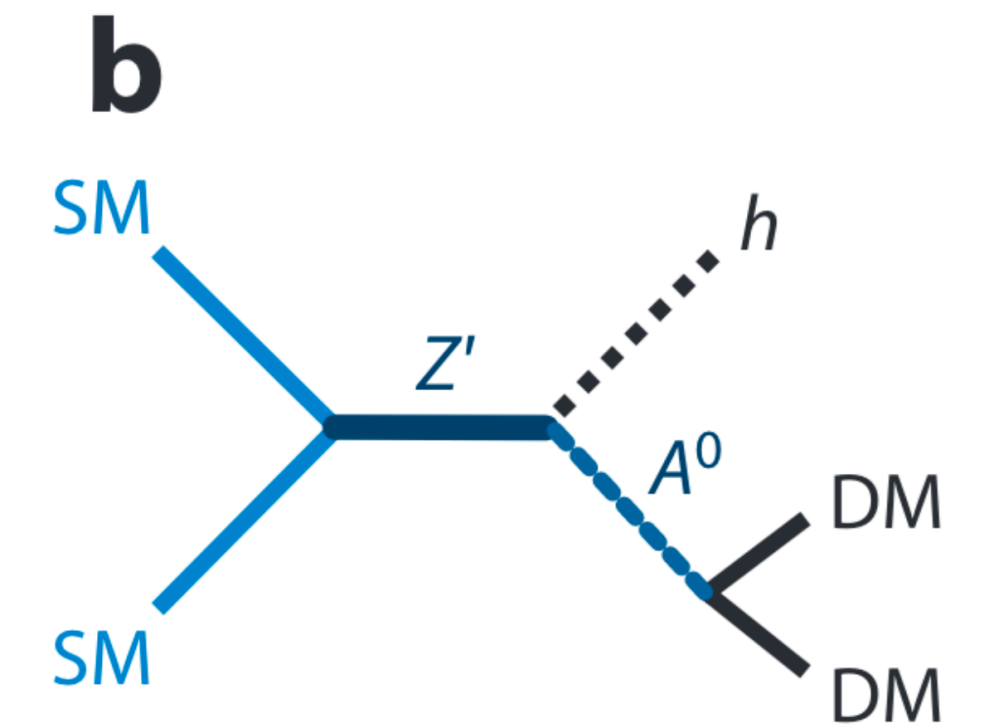
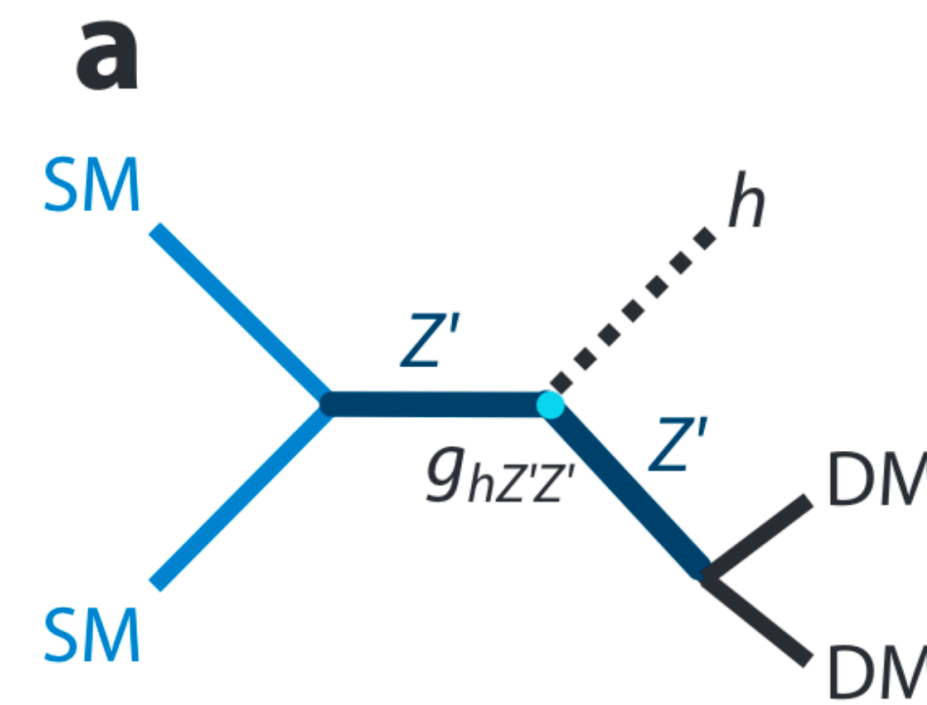
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The Dark Matter

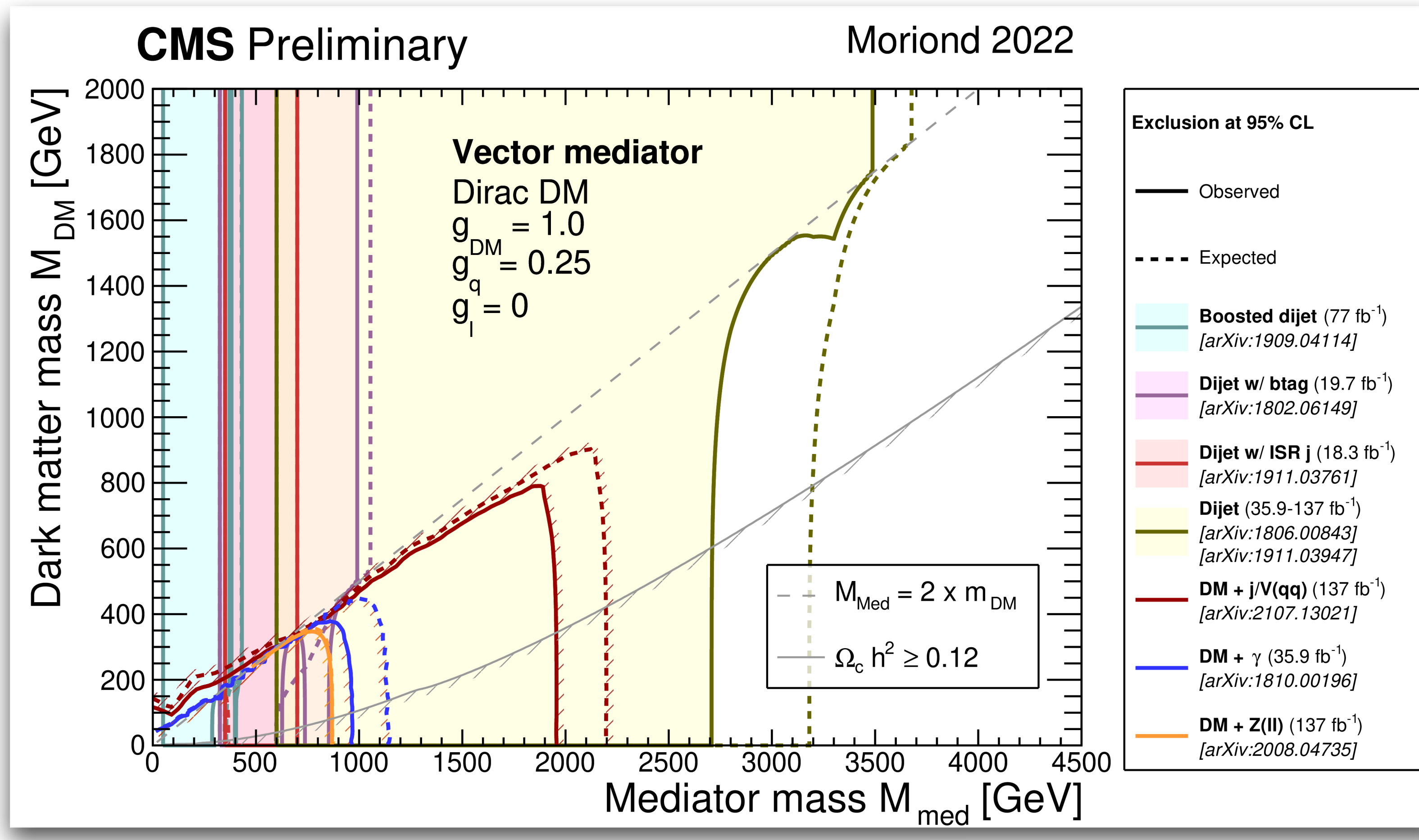
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The Dark Matter

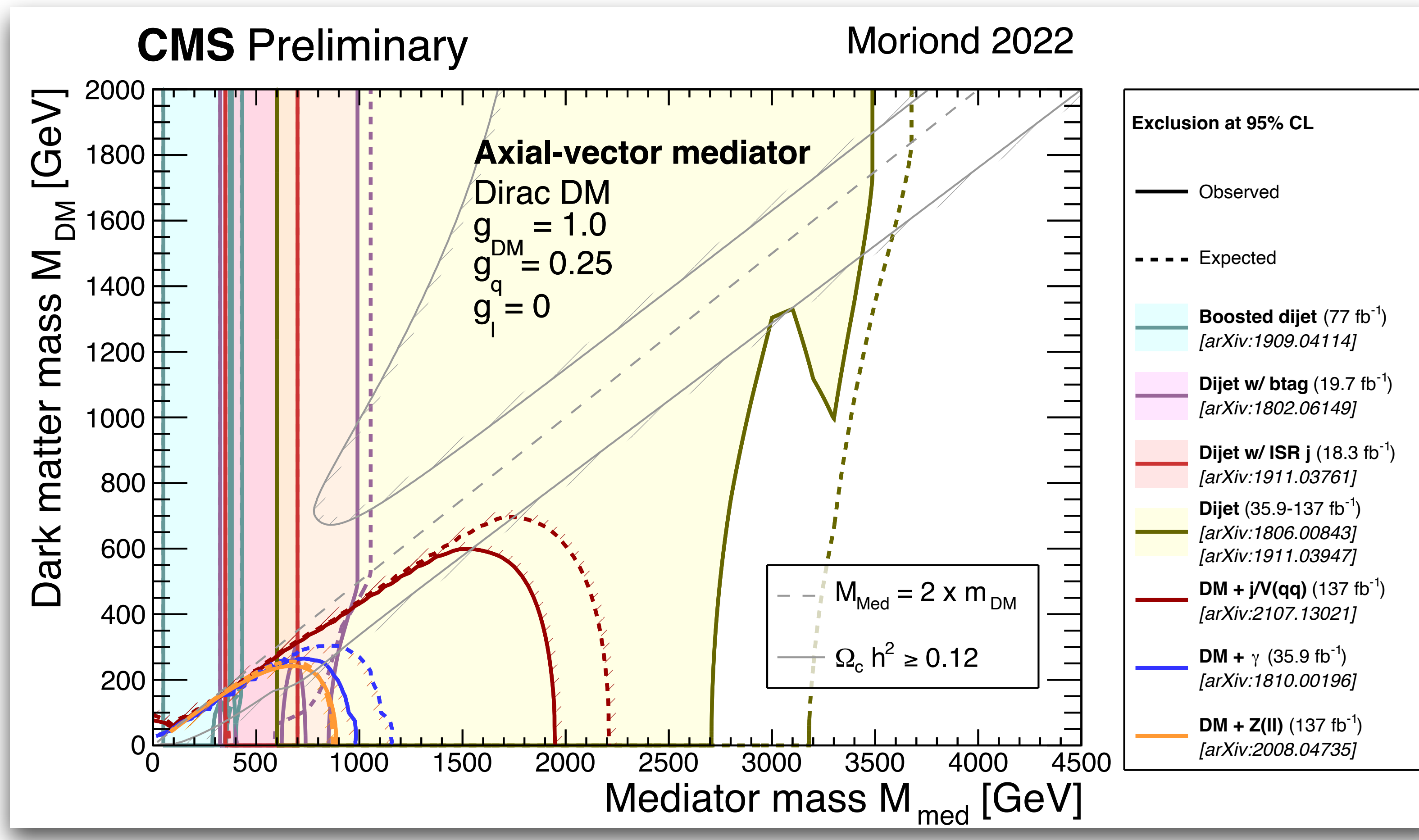
CMS Searches Summery Plots



95% CL observed and expected exclusion regions in $m_{\text{Med}}-m_{\text{DM}}$ plane for di-jet searches and different MET based DM searches from CMS in the lepto-phobic vector model

The Dark Matter

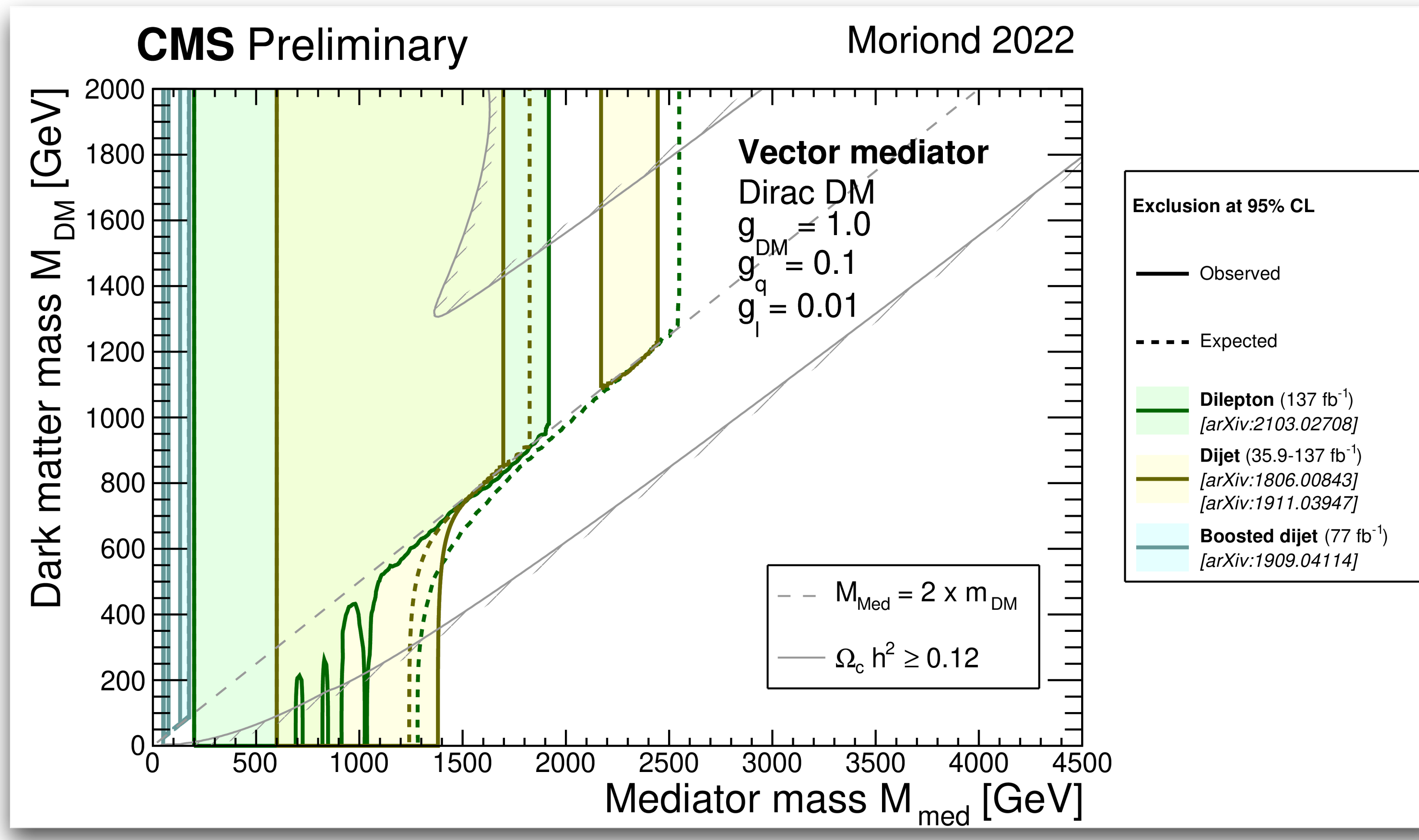
CMS Searches Summery Plots



95% CL observed and expected exclusion regions in m_{Med} - m_{DM} plane for di-jet searches and different MET based DM searches from CMS in the lepto-phobic Axial-vector model

The Dark Matter

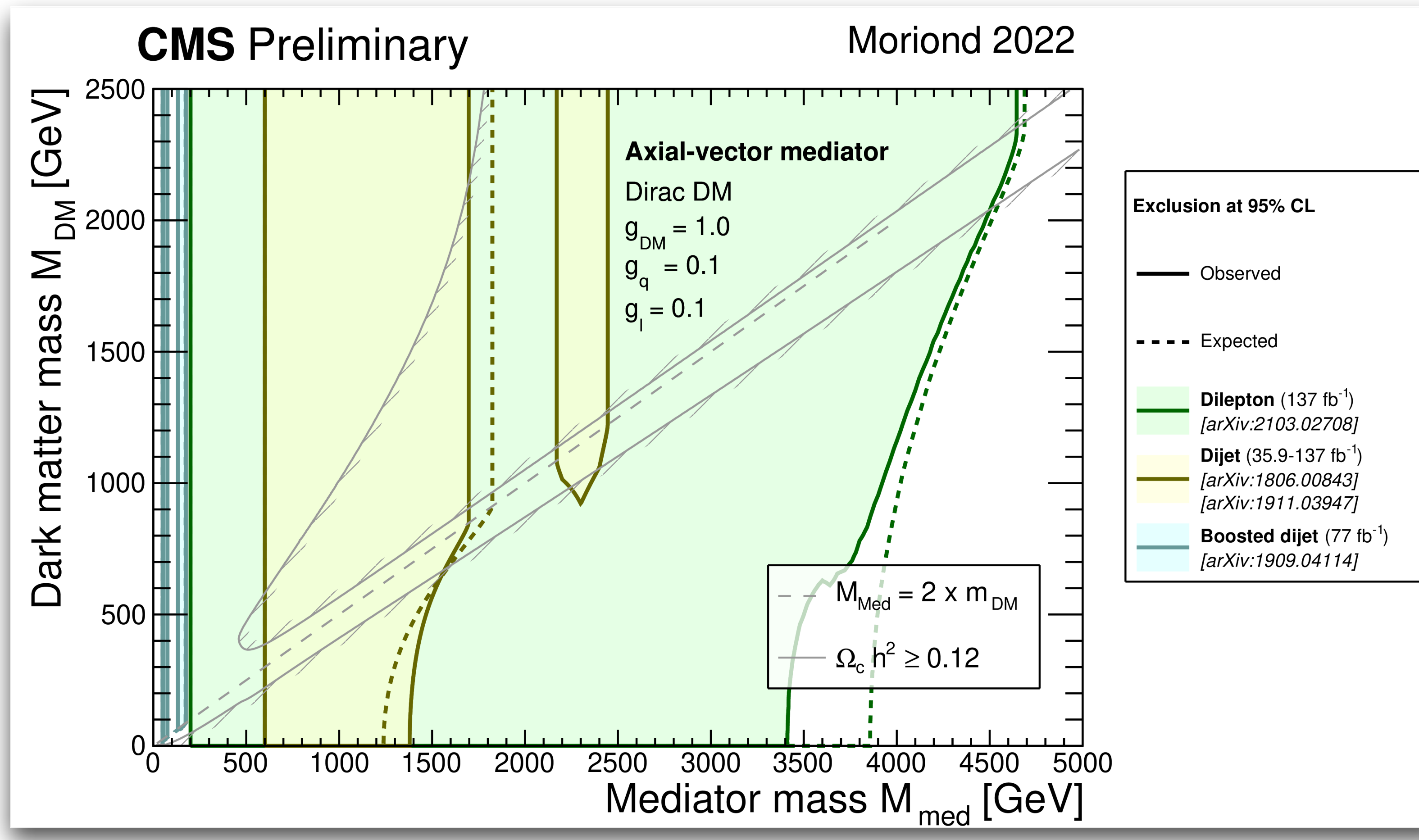
CMS Searches Summery Plots



95% CL observed and expected exclusion regions in m_{Med} - m_{DM} plane for di-jet and di-lepton searches from CMS in the Vector model

The Dark Matter

CMS Searches Summery Plots



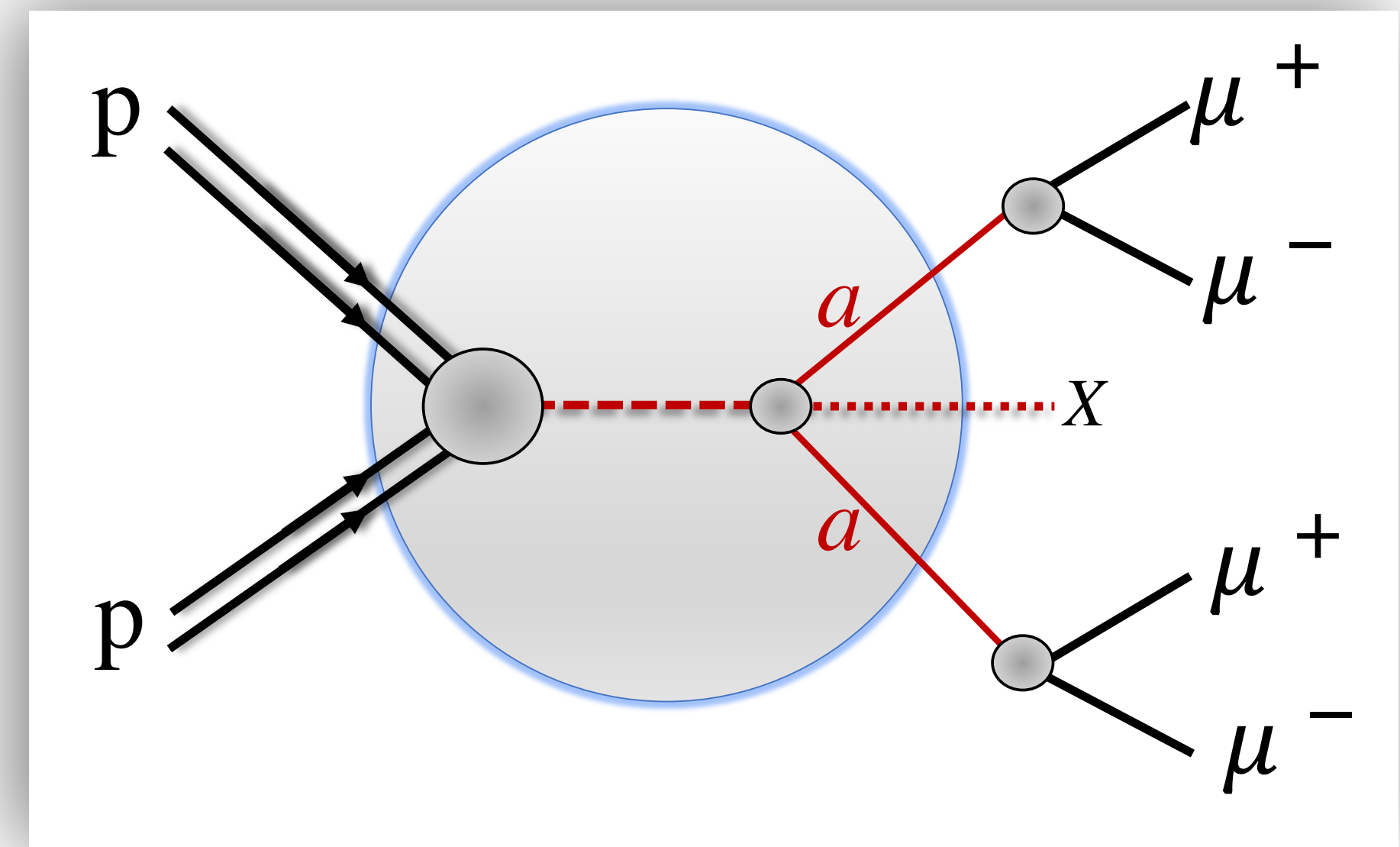
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Model-Independent Analysis & Vector-Portal Interpretation

The Dark Matter

Model-independent Analysis

- We explored the pair production of new bosons at the LHC in collaboration with research groups from Texas A&M, Rice University, and University of Sonora.
- Our analysis presents a search for **new light bosons** decaying **into muon pairs**, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 59.8 fb^{-1} at the center-of-mass 13 TeV energy, recorded during **2018** at the CMS.
- The parameter space probed is for the **mass of the mediator**



Schematic example of the pp interaction that produces a pair of new bosons of which each decays into a muon pair. The grey circle indicate the dark sector interactions. The X particle is to signify any excess processes other than the four lepton final state.

The Dark Matter

The Vector Portal

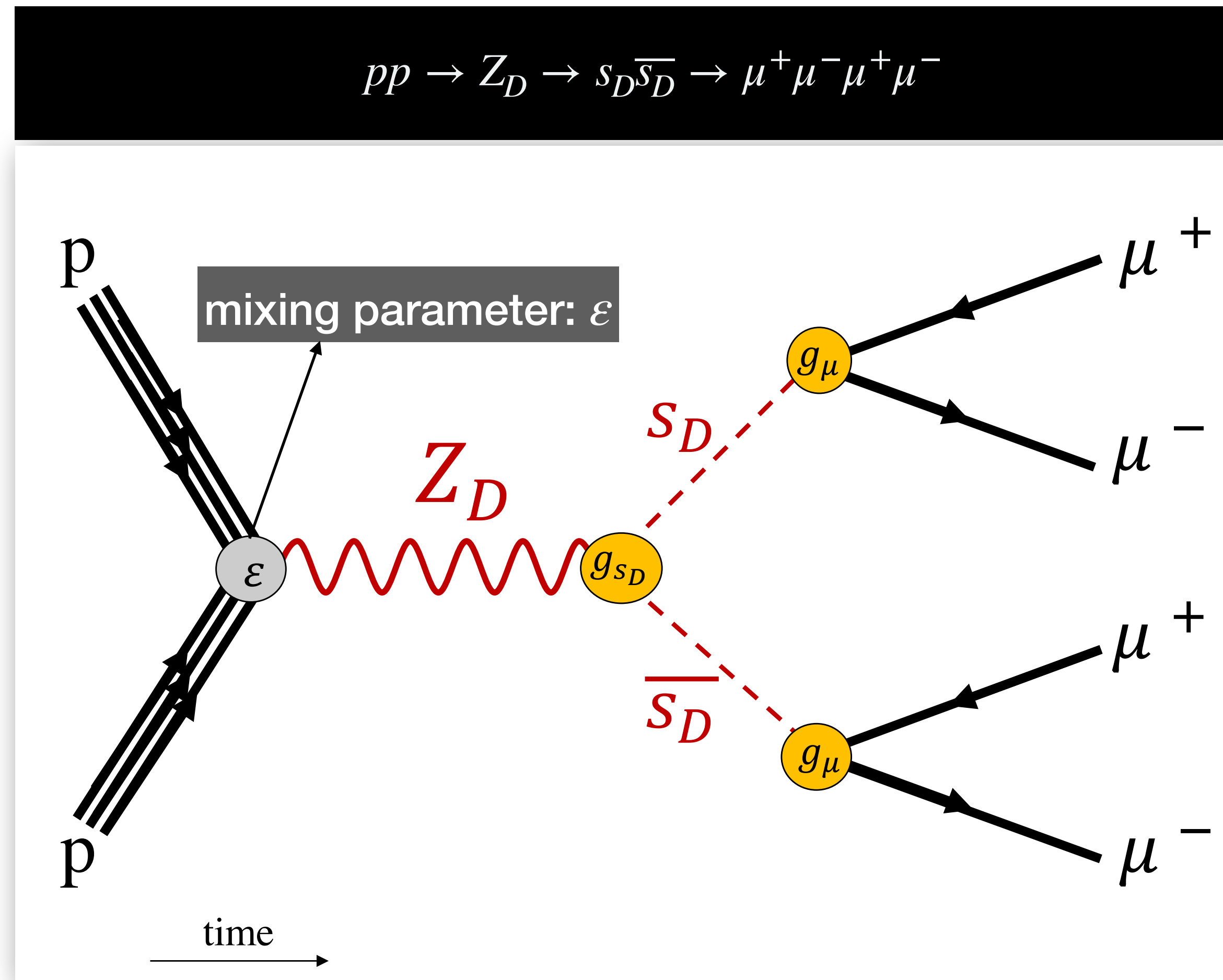
- DM resides in a dark sector (charged under a dark symmetry group).
- This new sector communicates with SM sector through a weak portal
- Spin 1-Vector portal where a dark gauge boson interacts with an SM gauge boson through **kinetic mixing**

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}B^{\mu\nu}B_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}B'^{\mu\nu}B'_{\mu\nu} - \epsilon B^{\mu\nu}B'_{\mu\nu}$$

- $B^{\mu\nu}$ is the SM electromagnetic field tensor
- $B'^{\mu\nu}$ The field tensor in the dark sector
- ϵ is the kinetic mixing parameter

The Dark Matter

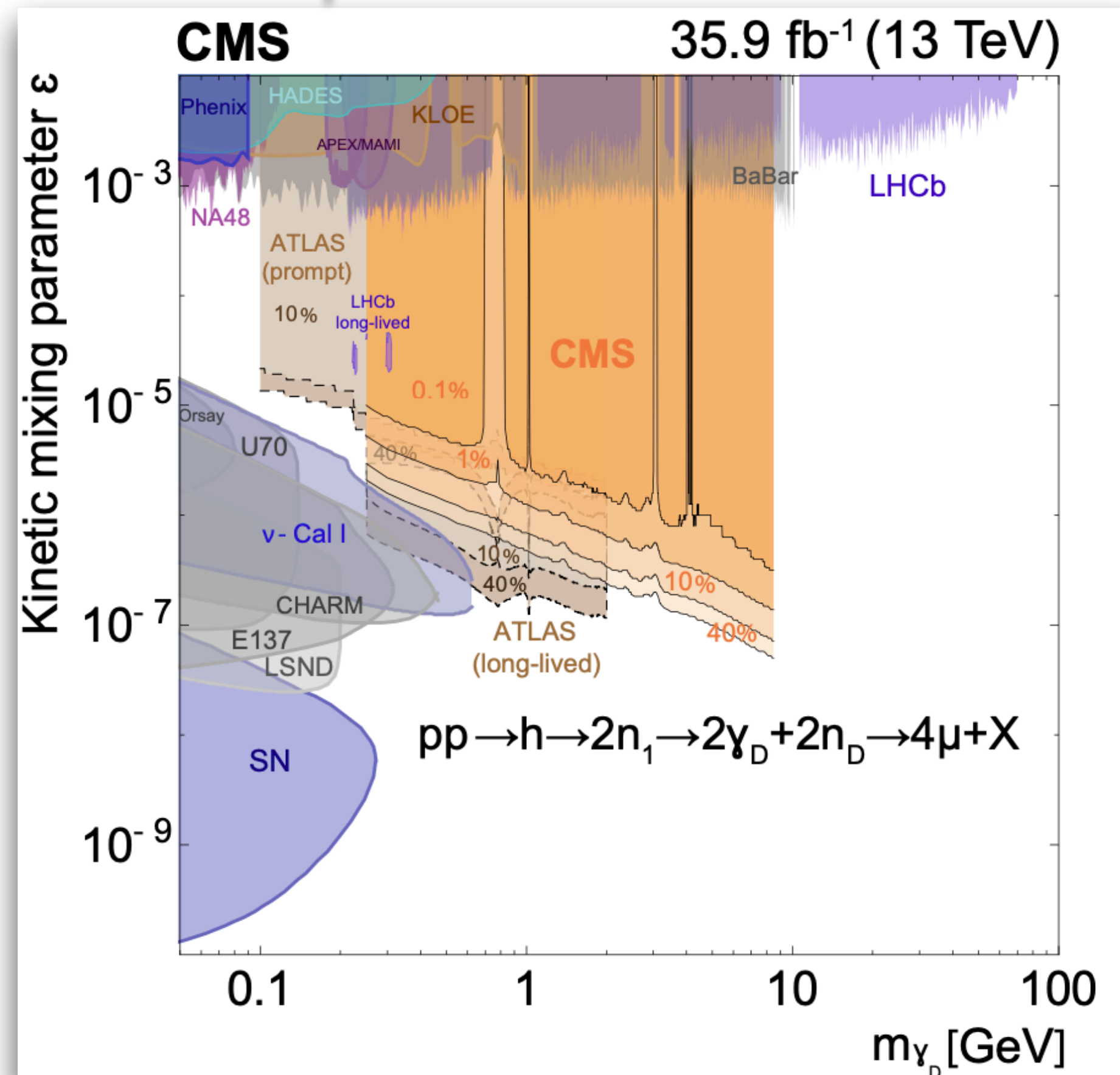
Vector portal & Scalars



Z_D decays into a pair of scalar dark matter particles which then each subsequently decay into two oppositely charged muons.

The Dark Matter

Vector Mediator Summary Plot



The 90% CL upper limits (black solid curves) on the dark vector mediator in the plane of parameters m_{γ_D/Z_D} and ϵ are shown. The limits shown in light orange correspond to dataset recorded by CMS during the 2016 era.

Samples & Selection

2018 Analysis

Samples

Monte-Carlo Simulation

MC Simulation

2018 Data

Simulation Process	Description
Model Implementation	Feynrules
Hard Scattering Simulation	amc@nlo v2.6.5
Parton showering	PYTHIA 8
Hadronization, detector response, & reconstruction	CMSSW 10 2 X

Dataset Labels	Number of Events
/DoubleMuon/Run2018A-17Sep2018-v2/ MINIAOD	75 499 908
/DoubleMuon/Run2018B-17Sep2018-v1/ MINIAOD	35 057 758
/DoubleMuon/Run2018C-17Sep2018-v1/ MINIAOD	34 565 869
/DoubleMuon/Run2018D-PromptReco-v2/ MINIAOD	169 225 355
Total	314 348 890

Analysis

Trigger and Muon Selection

Trigger Paths

HLT_DoubleL2Mu23NoVtx_2Cha

HLT_Mu18_Mu9_SameSign

HLT_TrkMu12_DoubleTrkMu5NoFiltersNoVtx,

HLT_TripleMu_12_10_5

Muon selection

slimmedMuons in MiniAOD

PF Loose muon (≥ 3) + standalone-only (SA) muon (≥ 1)

Two muons: $p_T > 24$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2$

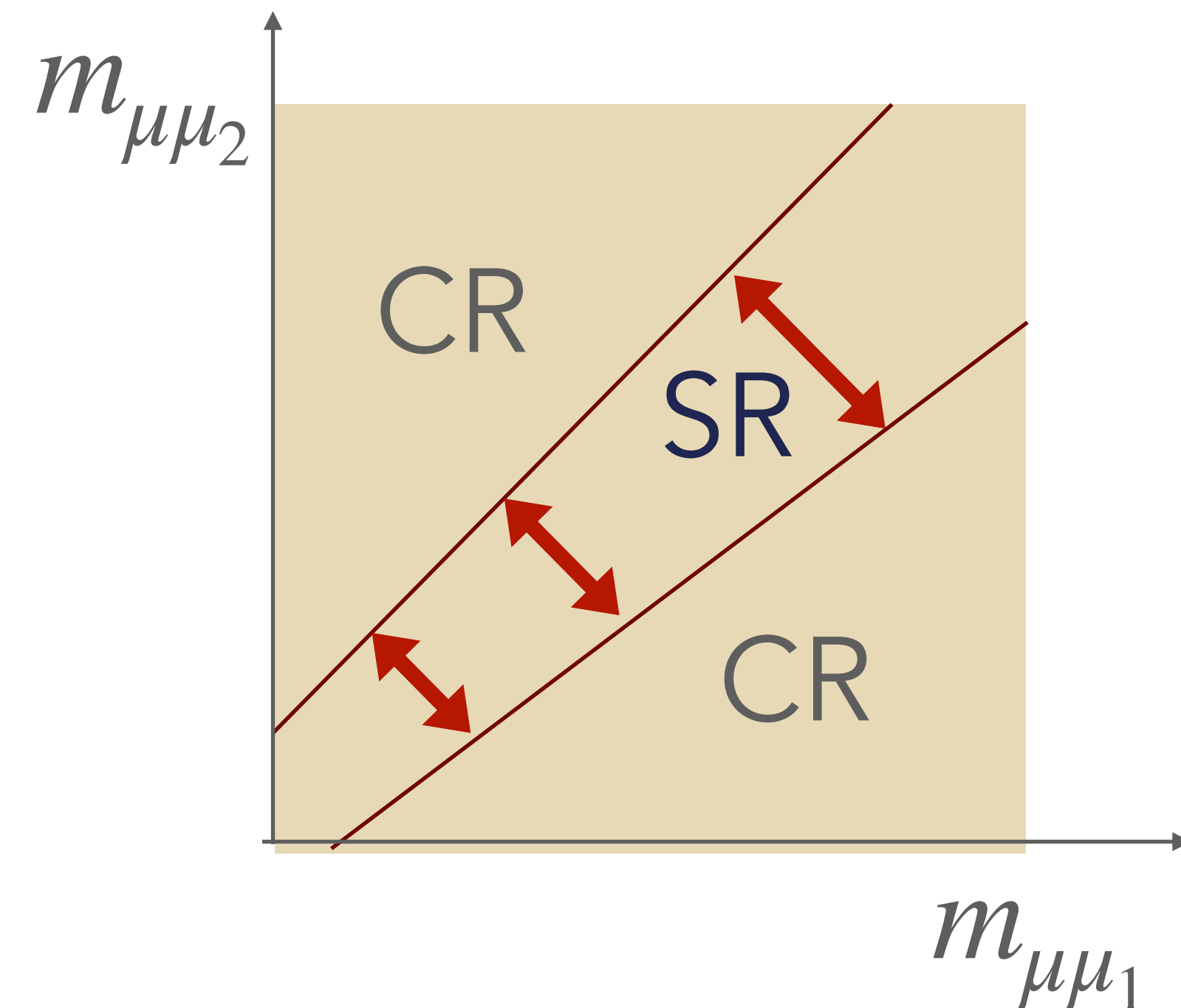
Four muons: $p_T > 8$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.4$

Mass Window

Defining Control and Signal Regions

Since the muon pairs are produced from supposedly the same bosons with consistent masses, the invariant mass of muon pairs should be consistent as well.

$$m_1 - m_2 = f\left(\frac{m_1 + m_2}{2}\right)$$



Background Estimation

Publication Status

The content of this note is intended for CMS internal use and distribution only

2021/02/02
 Archive Hash: 43bba85-D
 Archive Date: 2021/02/02

DRAFT CMS Paper

The content of this note is intended for CMS internal use and distribution only

2021/02/02
 Archive Hash: 945e303
 Archive Date: 2021/02/02

Search for new bosons
 Run II

Sven Dildick¹, Paul Padley¹, Wei Shi
 Tamer Elkafrawy³, Marcus Hohlm

¹ R

² Texas

³ Florida I

⁴ Univ

A model independent search for p
 mass, $0.25 < m < 60 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, and
 with four muons. The dataset corre
 $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ recorded during 2018
 after unblinding, for example: N
 independent upper limit on the p
 acceptance is derived. The results are interpreted in the context of several benchmark
 models, namely, an axion-like particle model, a model for a vector portal to dark
 matter, the next-to-minimal supersymmetric standard model, and dark SUSY models
 including those predicting a non-negligible lifetime of the new boson.

- We have a CADI line with AN and draft paper based on Run II 2018 data with dimuon trigger w/o VTX constraints:
- CADI: [HIG-21-004](#)
- Pre-approval talk: Feb 16 , 2021
- Unblinded results: Apr 28 , 2021
- Twiki: [HIG21004Run2](#)
- 2017 data is being analyzed to be combined with 2018 results

air production of new
 on-proton collisions at

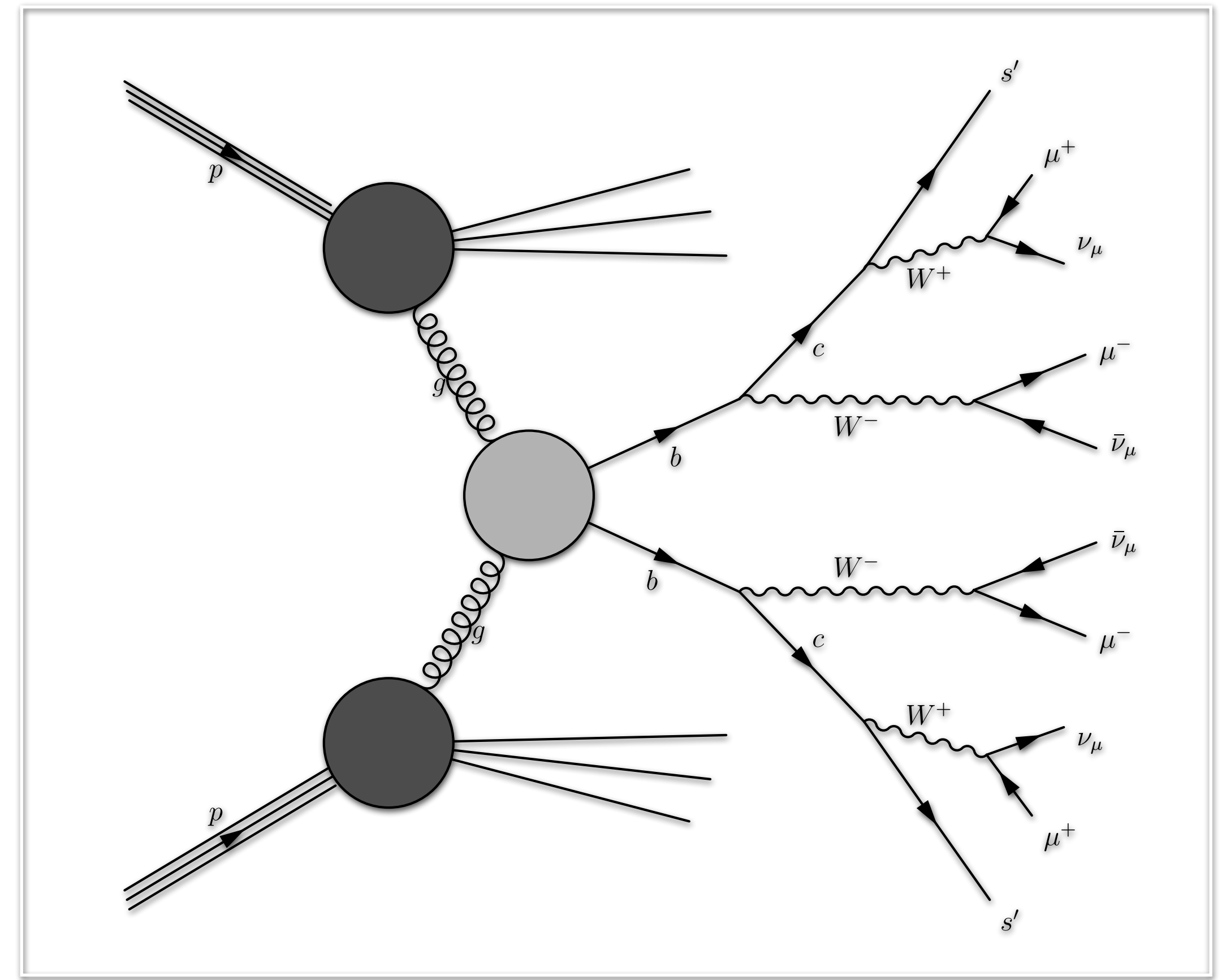
tion

f new bosons in a mass range,
 0 mm, is reported using events
 sponds to 59.97 fb^{-1} of proton-
 8 by the CMS experiment at the
 o excess is observed in the data
 duct of the cross section, branch-
 s are interpreted in the context
 e particle model, a vector portal
 model, the next-to-minimal supersymmetric standard model, and dark SUSY models
 including those predicting a non-negligible lifetime of the new boson. In all scenarios,
 a sizable parameter space is excluded compared with previous results.

Background

Below Upsilon (Υ) Resonances (0.25-9 GeV)

- QCD multi-jet processes, especially contributions from $b\bar{b}$
- Double semi-leptonic decay or decay via resonances
 $\eta, \omega, \phi, J/\psi(1S), \psi(2S)$
- Data driven (2018 DoubleMuon)

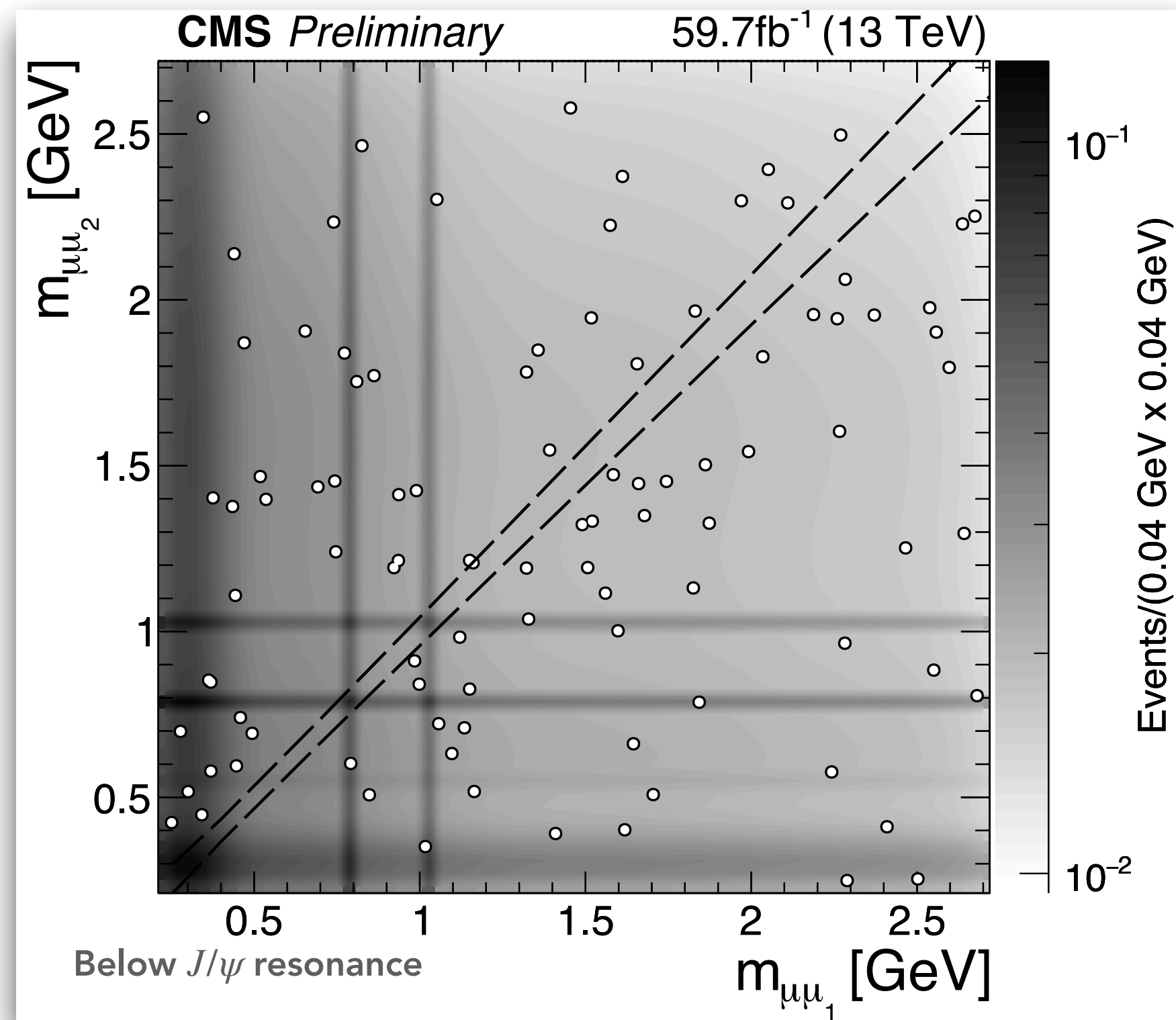


Double semi-leptonic $b\bar{b}$ decays

Background

Below Upsilon (Υ) Resonances (0.25-9 GeV)

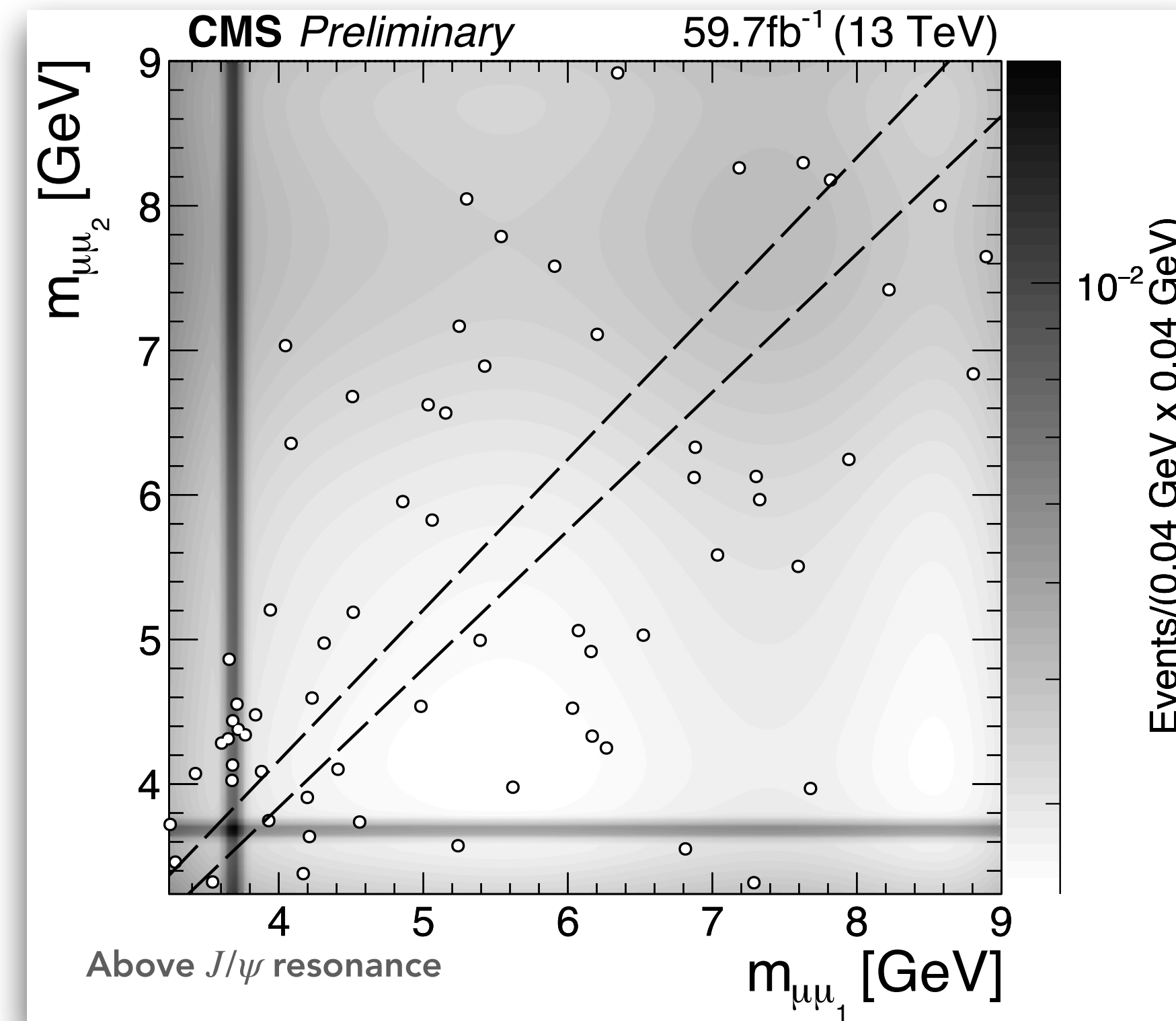
Work in progress



2D QCD background template + data at the CR

- 2D template integral SR/CR = 0.043/0.969
- 2-dimu events at CR: 98 (SR remain blinded)
- Estimated BKG events at SR: 4.34 +/- 0.44 (stat.)

Work in progress



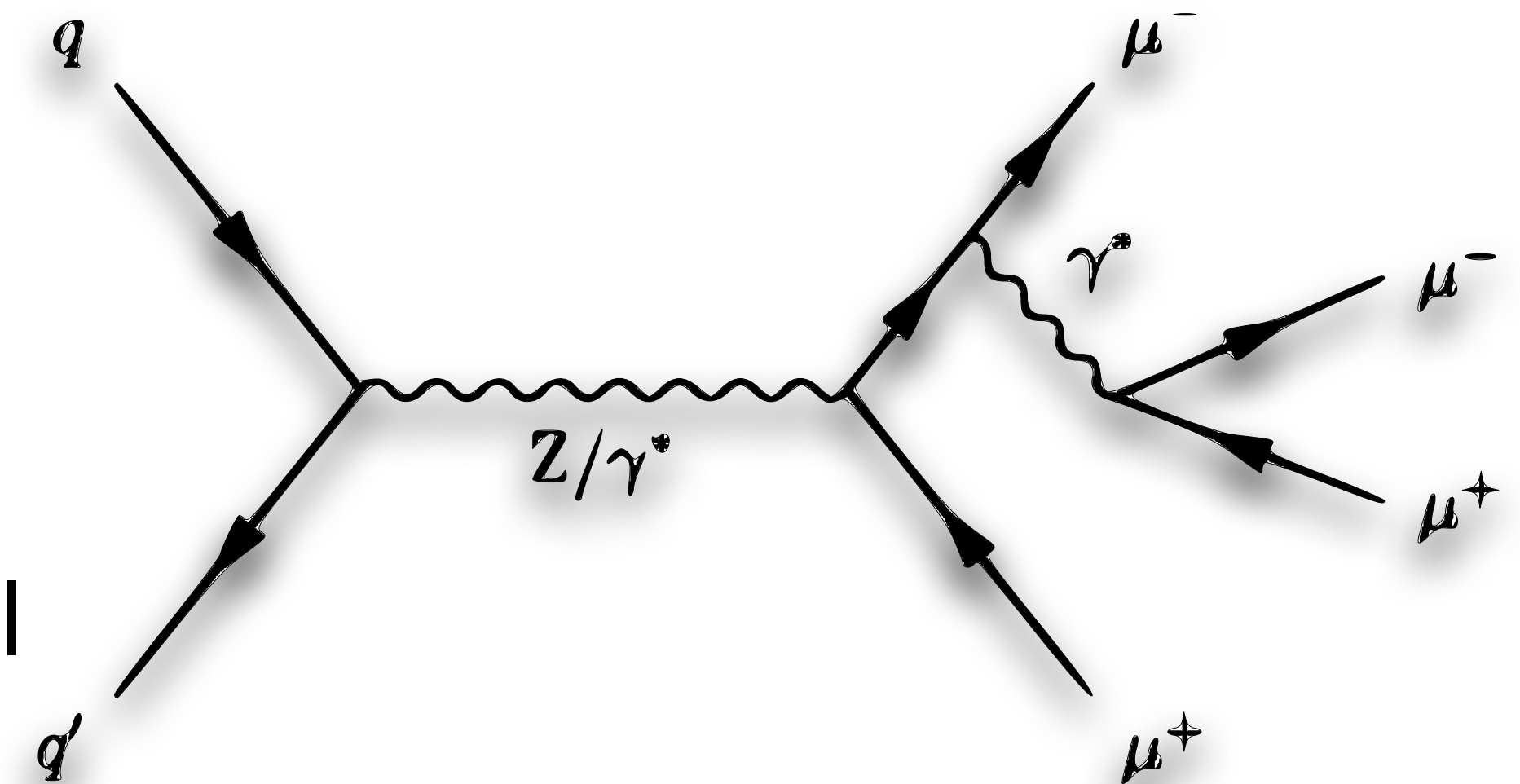
2D QCD background template + data at the CR

- 2D template integral SR/CR = 0.035/0.965
- 2-dimu events at CR: 66 (SR remain blinded)
- Estimated BKG events at SR: 6.16 +/- 0.76 (stat.)

Background

Above Upsilon (Υ) Resonances (11-60 GeV)

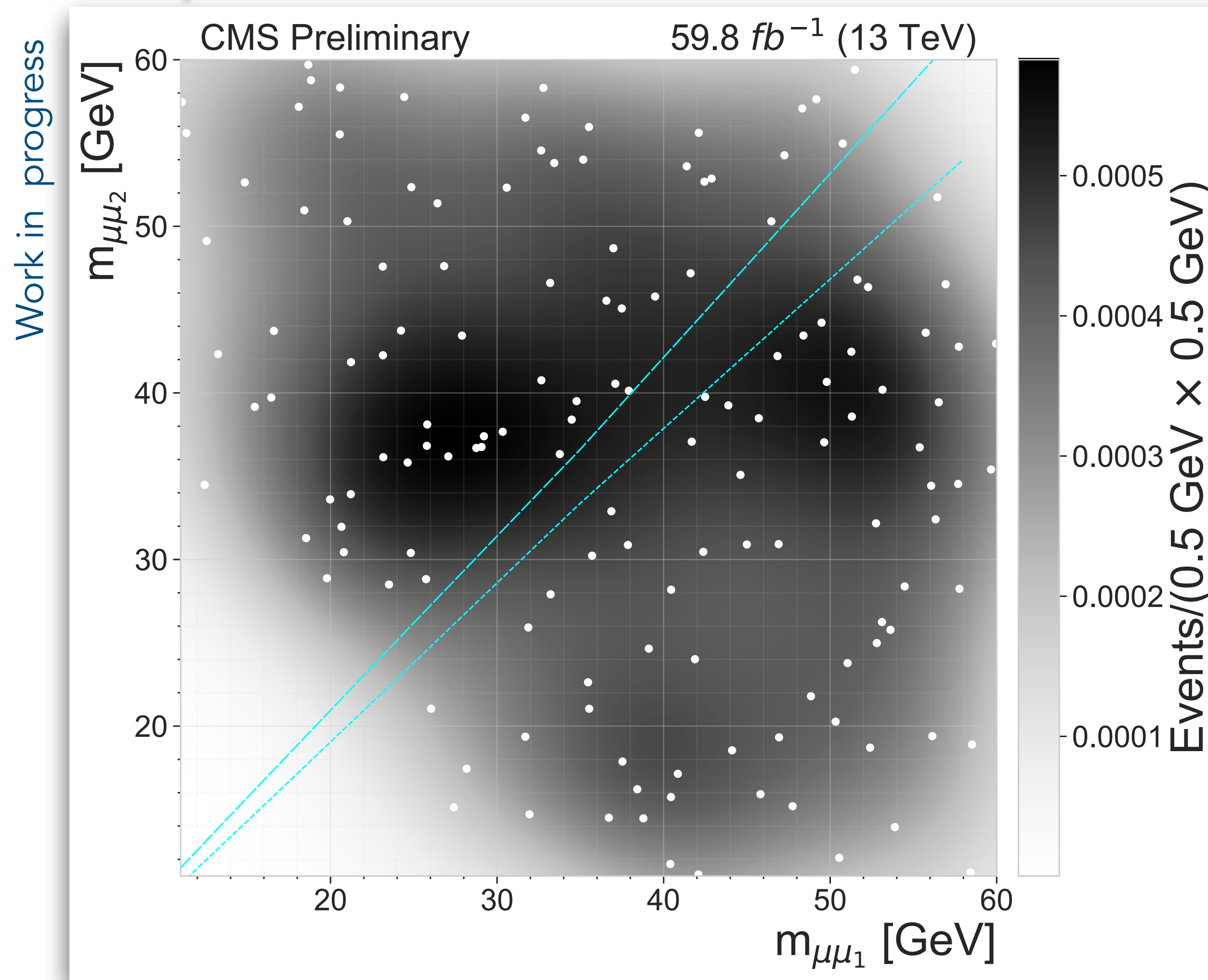
- QED radiated high-energy photons produces muon pairs
- Each muon is then paired with Drell-Yan (DY) single muons which mimics our di-muon signal
- Reject the events with QED background



The Feynman diagram for QED radiation in DY process. The pairing of the muon decaying in the DY with muon decaying from the QED radiation mimics our signal

Background

Above Upsilon (Υ) Resonances (11-60 GeV)



Expected events in SR: 12.28 ± 2.01

Expected Limits

Expected Limits

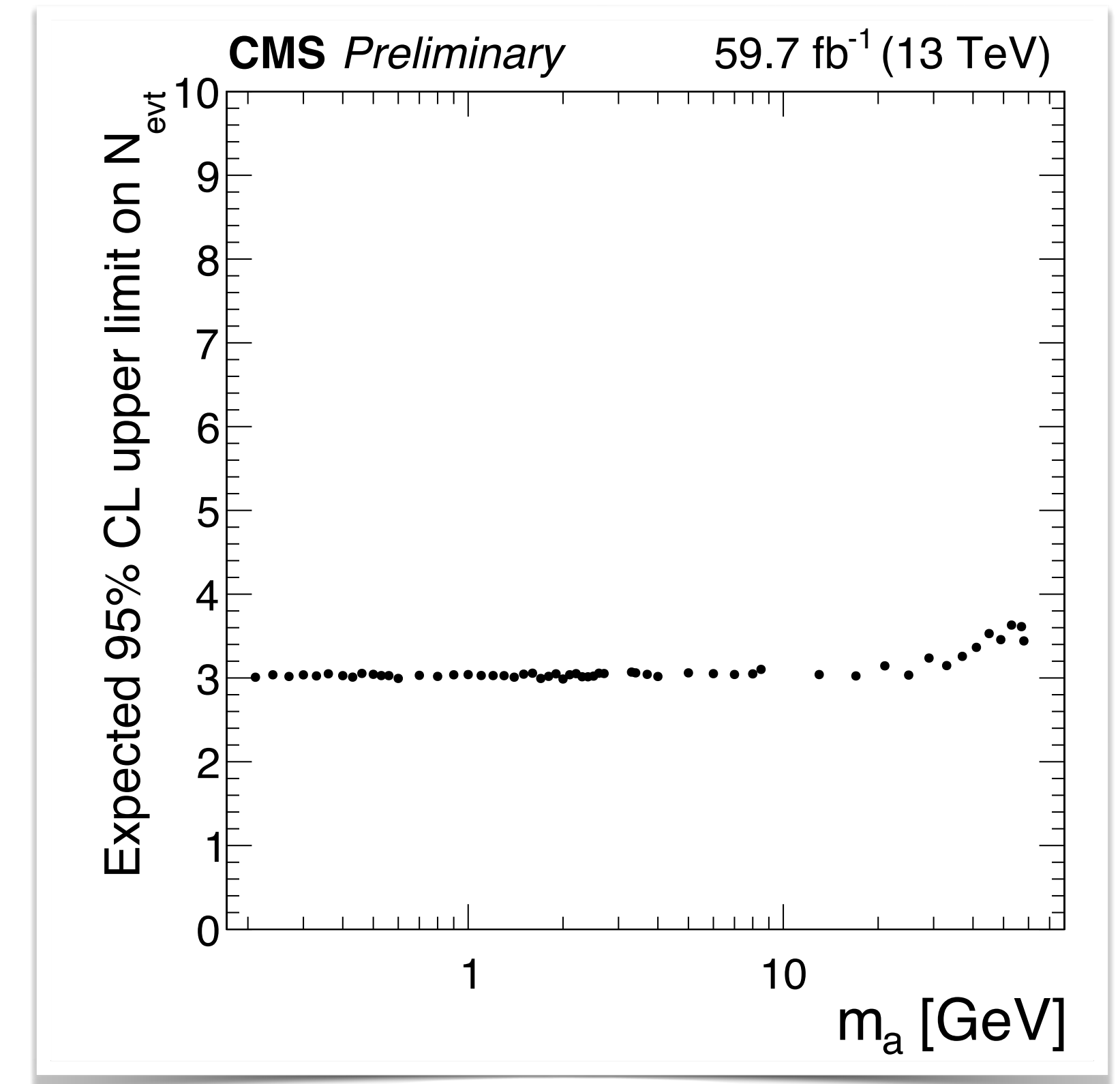
Kinetic Mixing Parameter

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow Z_D) \mathcal{B}(Z_D \rightarrow s_D \bar{s}_D) \mathcal{B}^2(s_D \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \times \alpha_{gen} \leq \frac{N_{\mu\mu}}{L \times r}$$

$N_{\mu\mu}$: 95% CL upper limit on the number of events

$$\mathcal{L} = 59.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}, r = SF_{\epsilon_{Full}} \times \epsilon_{Full}^{MC} / \alpha_{Gen}$$

Close to zero background analysis: **expected 95% CL upper** limit is ~ 3 events at each mass point



Expected Limits

Kinetic Mixing Parameter

The expected 95% CL upper limits function of the **dark scalar mass** m_{s_D} and the **dark vector boson mass**

m_{Z_D}

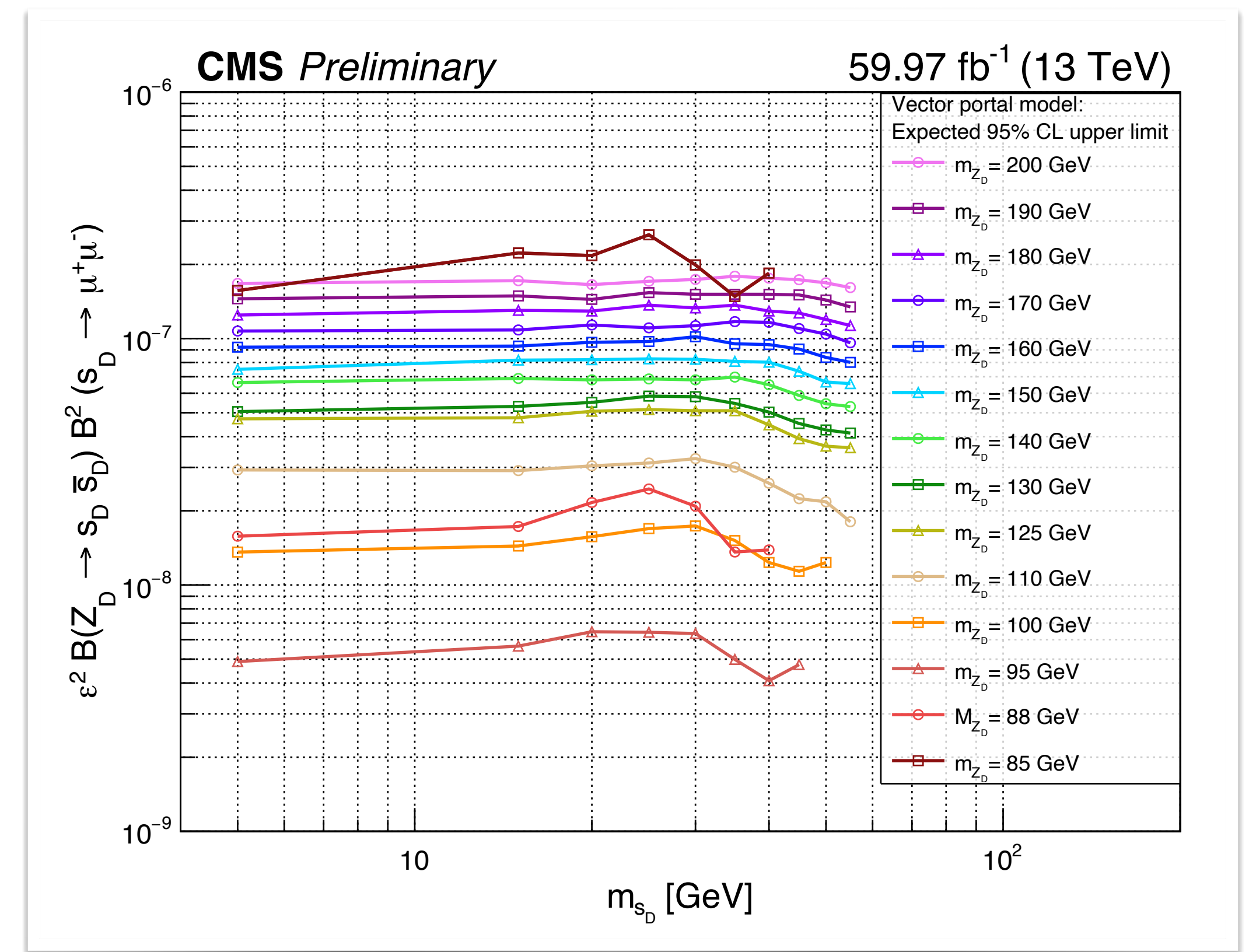
By translating the production cross-section to ϵ^2 , we set

95% CL limit on:

$$\epsilon^2 \mathcal{B}(Z_D \rightarrow s_D \bar{s}_D) \mathcal{B}^2(s_D \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$$

The limit curves **exhibit a structure with an increase and a dip** as the s_D mass

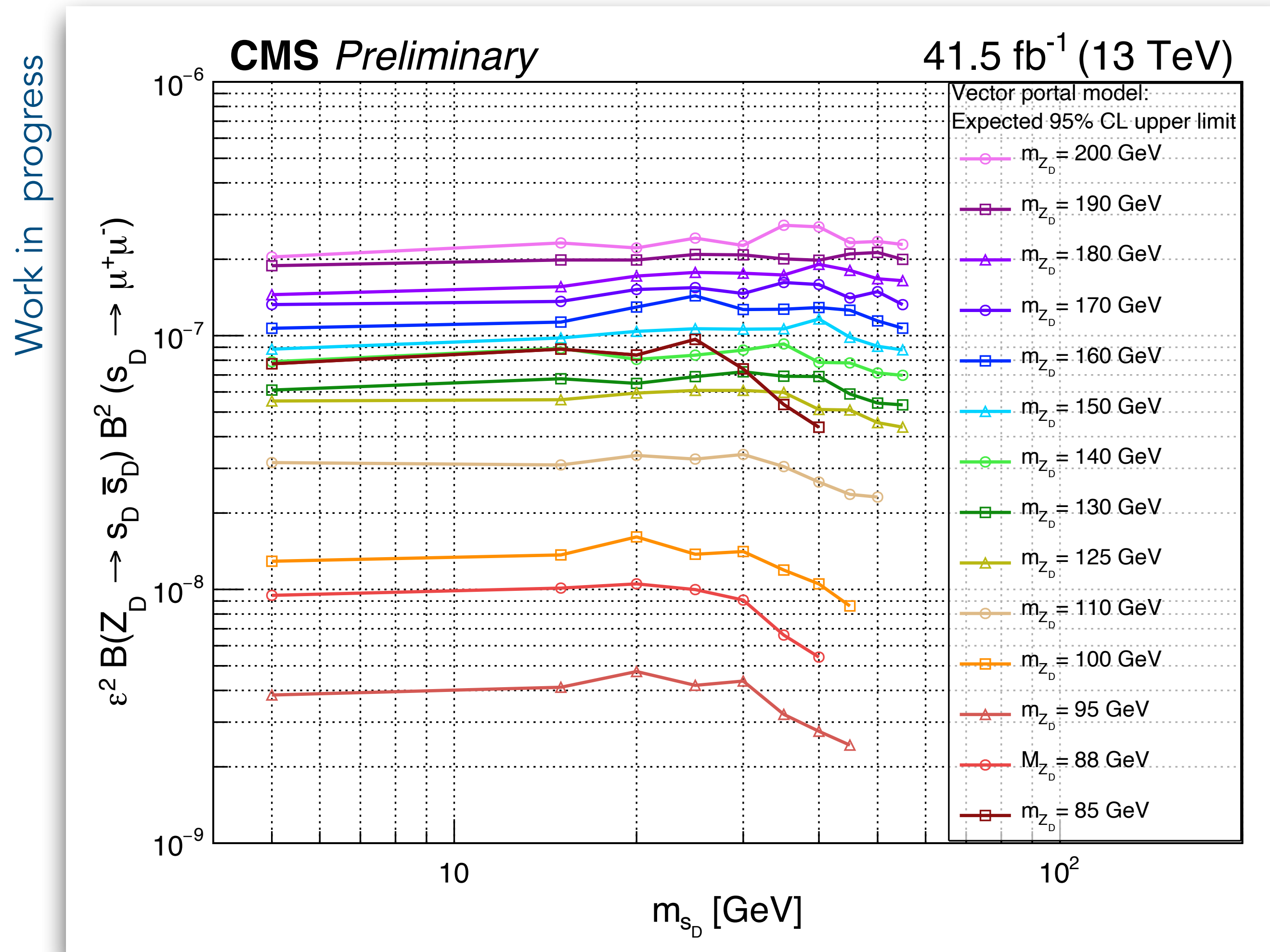
approaches the kinematic limit of $m_{Z_D}/2$.



Combination With 2017

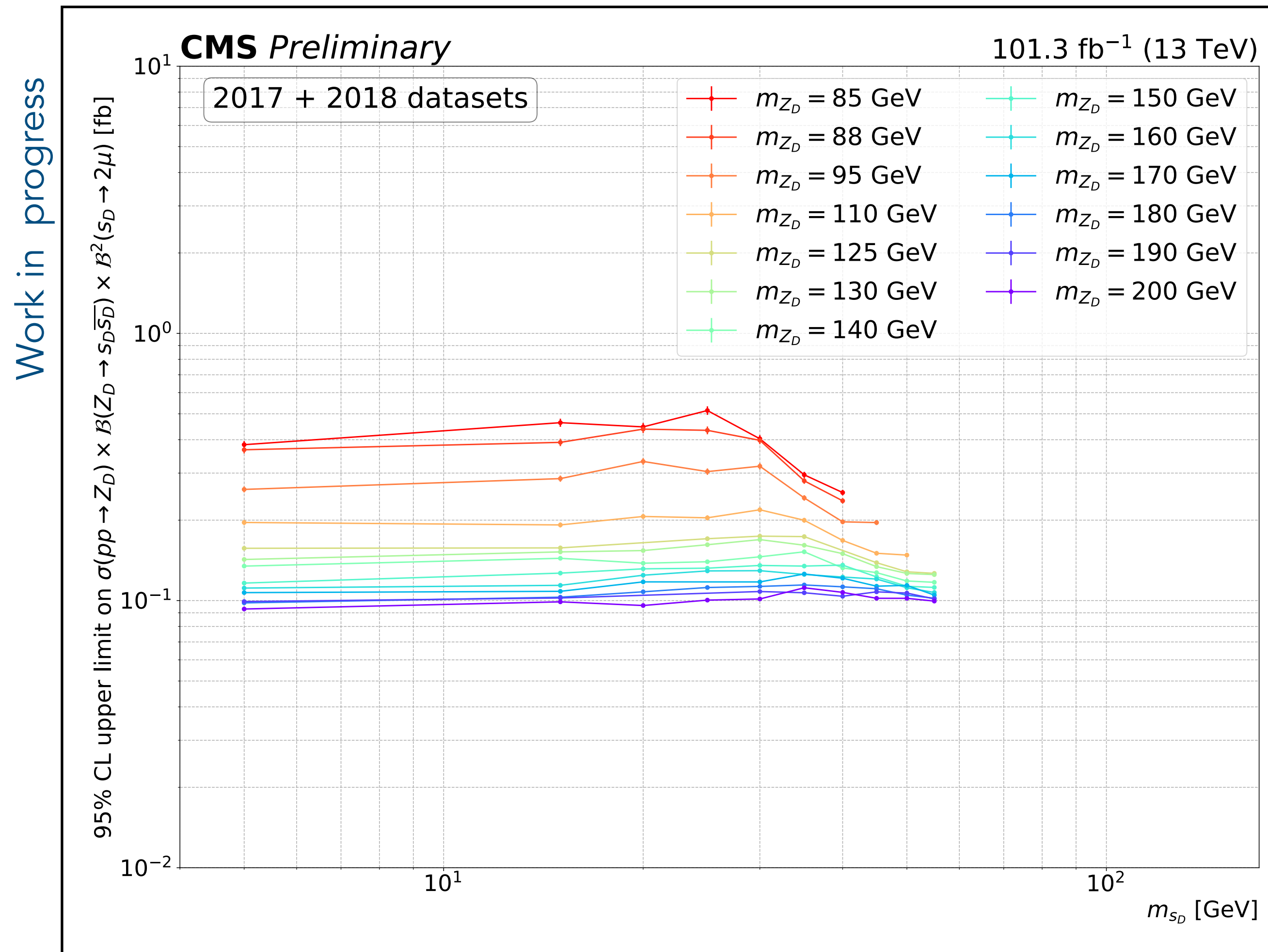
Expected Limits

Expected Limits - 2017



Expected Limits

Expected Limits - 2017 + 2018



Summary

- A **vector-portal model** is introduced as a **benchmark** dark matter model:

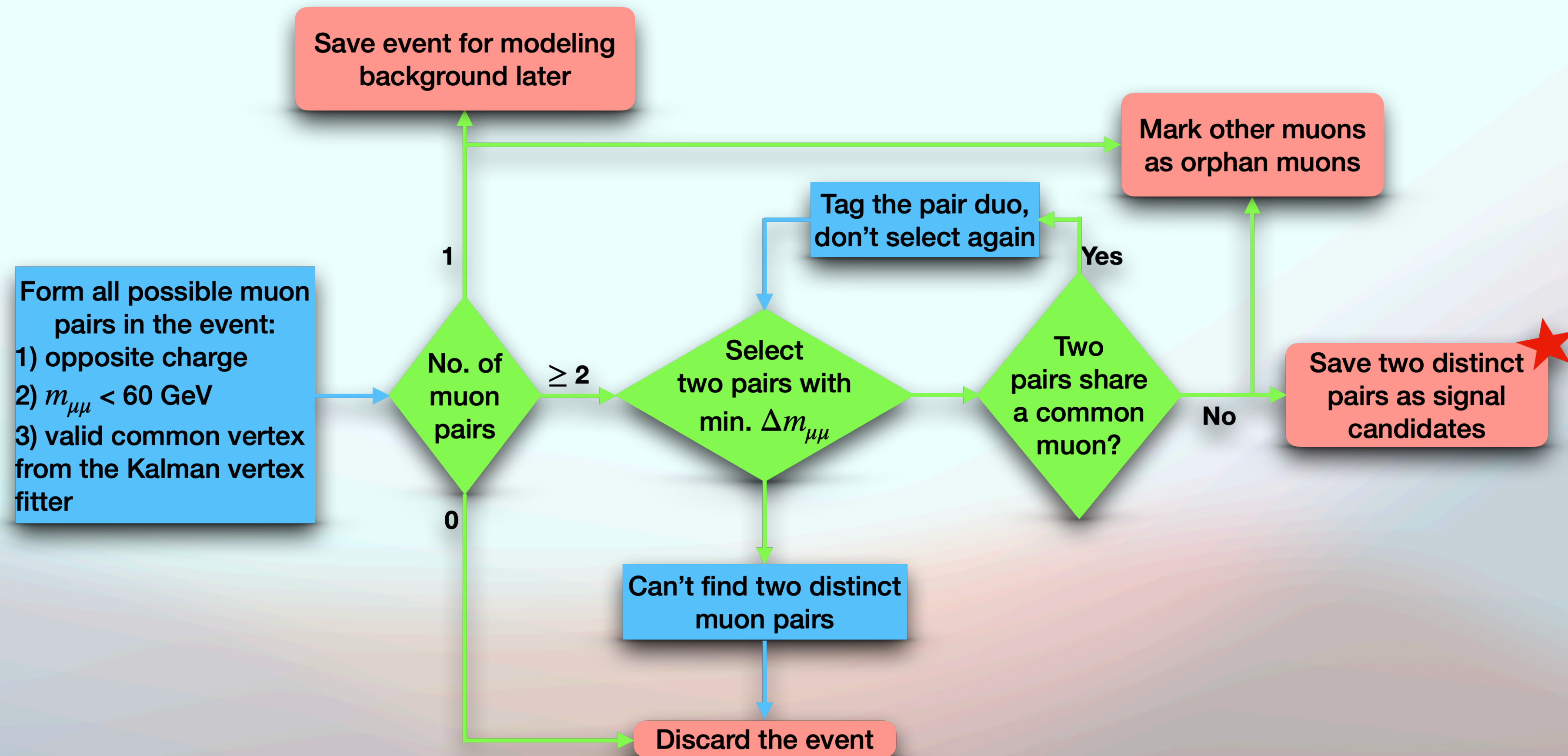
$$pp \rightarrow Z_D \rightarrow s_D \bar{s}_D \rightarrow 4\mu$$

- Model independent **upper limits** on kinetic mixing parameter, cross-section branching ratio and acceptance **are set**.
- The **2018 data** from CMS is **analyzed**.
- We are **adding 2017 data** to the analysis to improve the background modeling.

Backups

Analysis

Muon Pairing



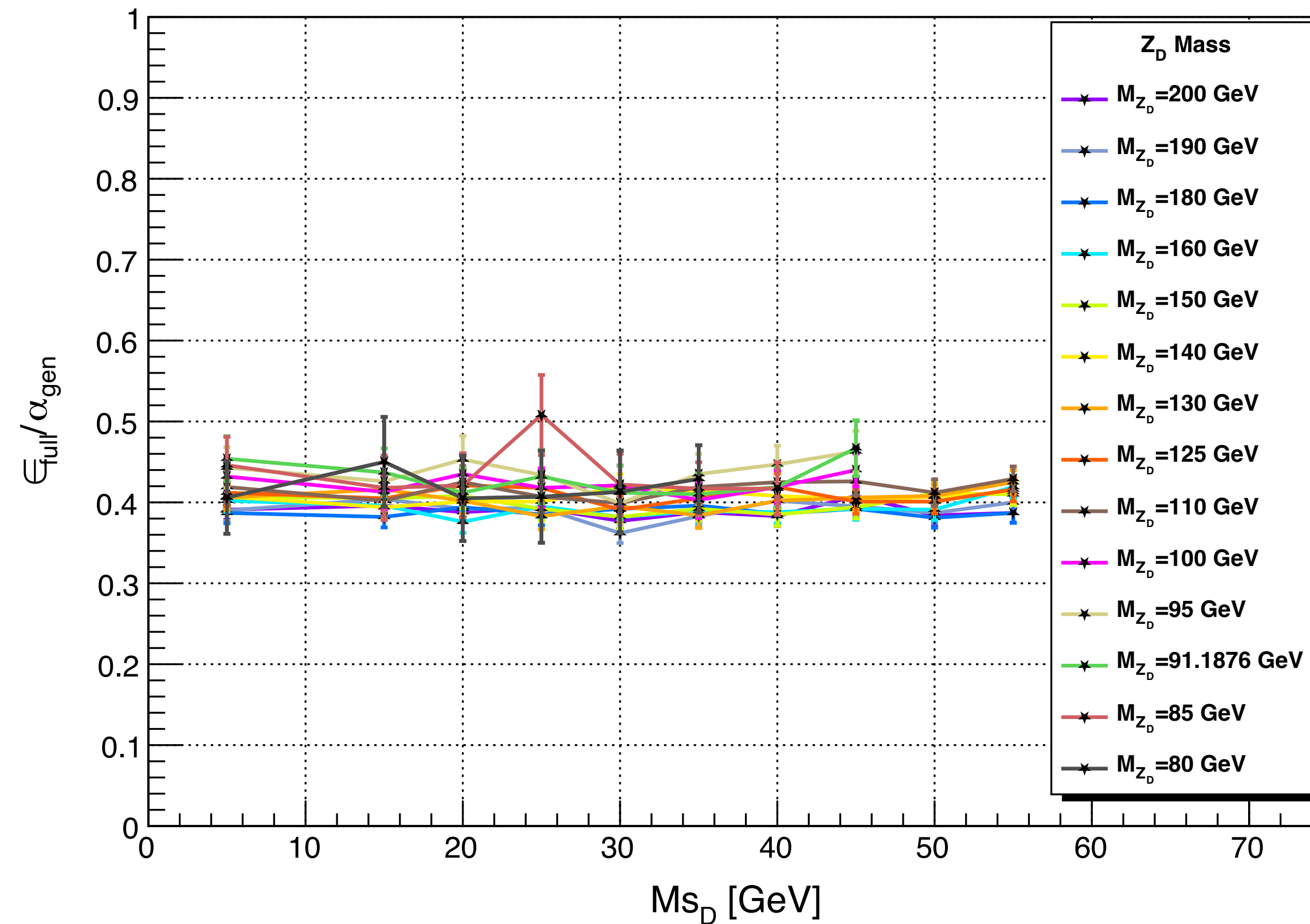
Analysis

High Level Selection

Selection	Description
Pixel Hit	Valid pixel hit for at least one muon in the muon pair: $L_{xy} < 16 \text{ cm}$, $L_z < 51.6 \text{ cm}$
Dimuon Vertex	Fit dimuon vertex of each muon pair using KalmanVertexFitter, $P_{\mu\mu} > P(L_{xy}, f(\Delta R), N_{SA-\mu})$
Mass Window	Two signal dimuon required to have consistent invariant mass

Performance

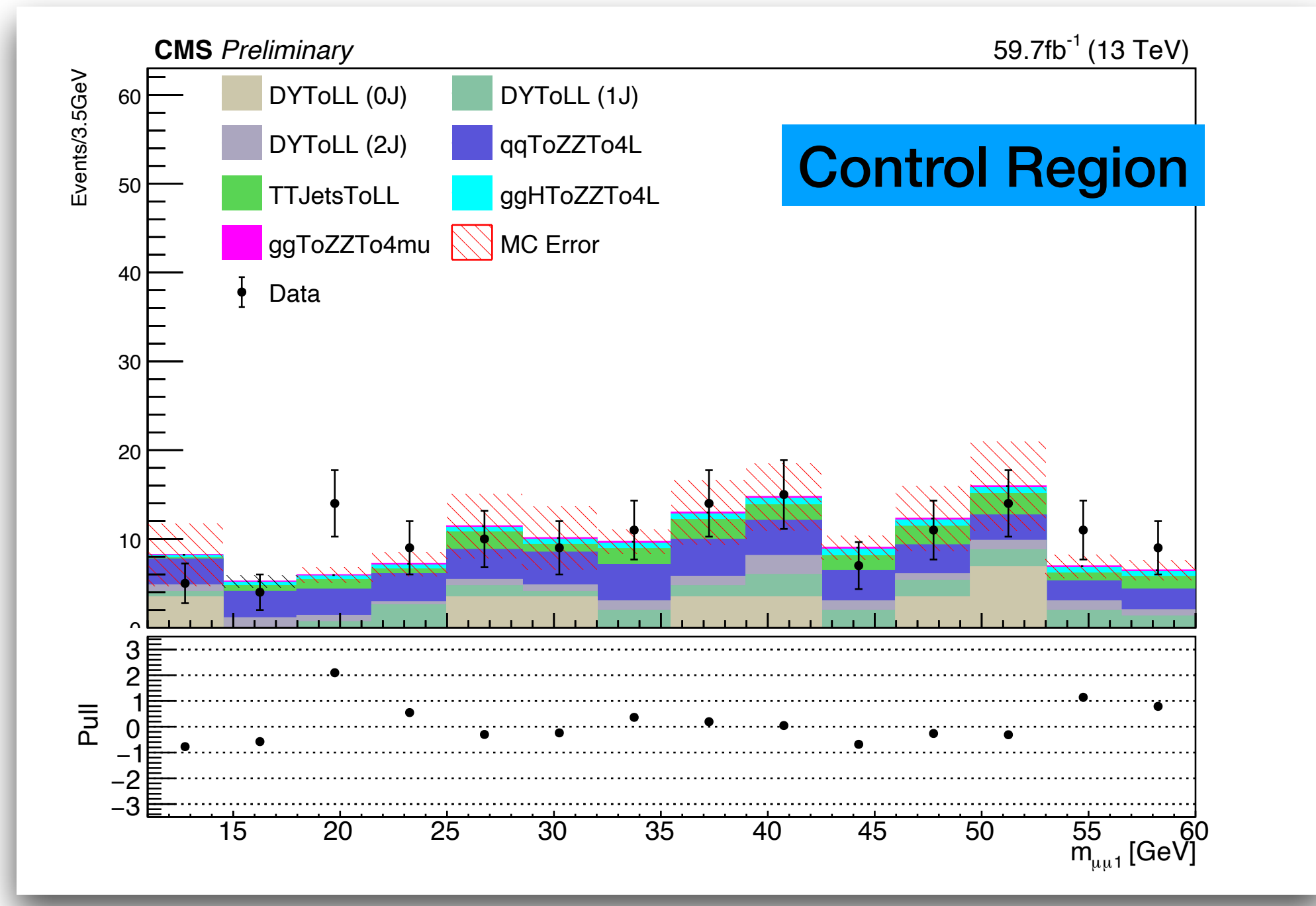
Generator v.s. Reco Efficiency



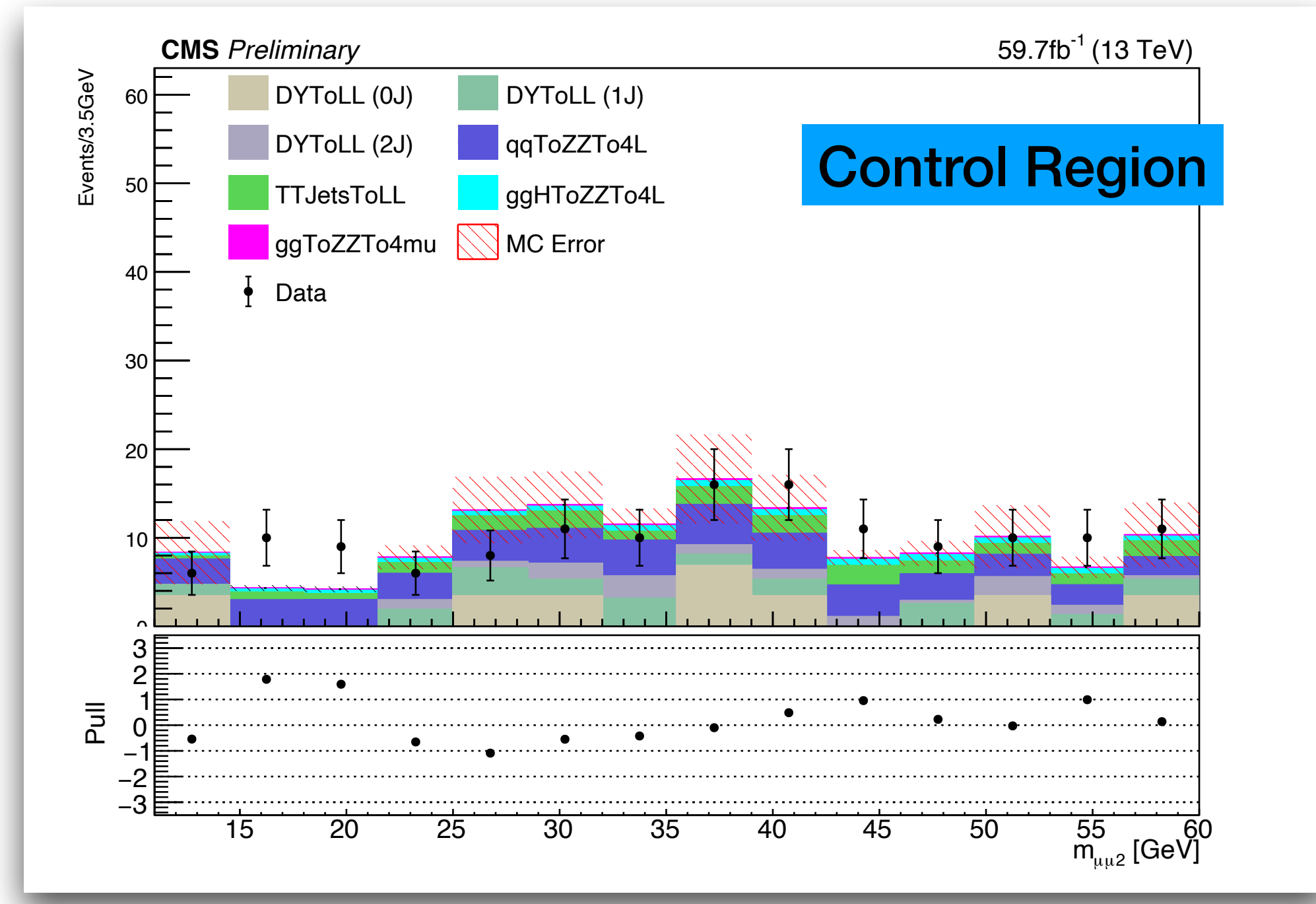
Total selection efficiency over generator level selection acceptance, $\epsilon_{Full}/\alpha_{gen}$ as a function of the s_D mass for various Z_D masses in the vector portal model. The KM parameter, ϵ , is 10^{-2} .

Background

Above Upsilon (Υ) Resonances (11-60 GeV) - Signal Region



MC simulation compared with the data in control region for muon pair 1.



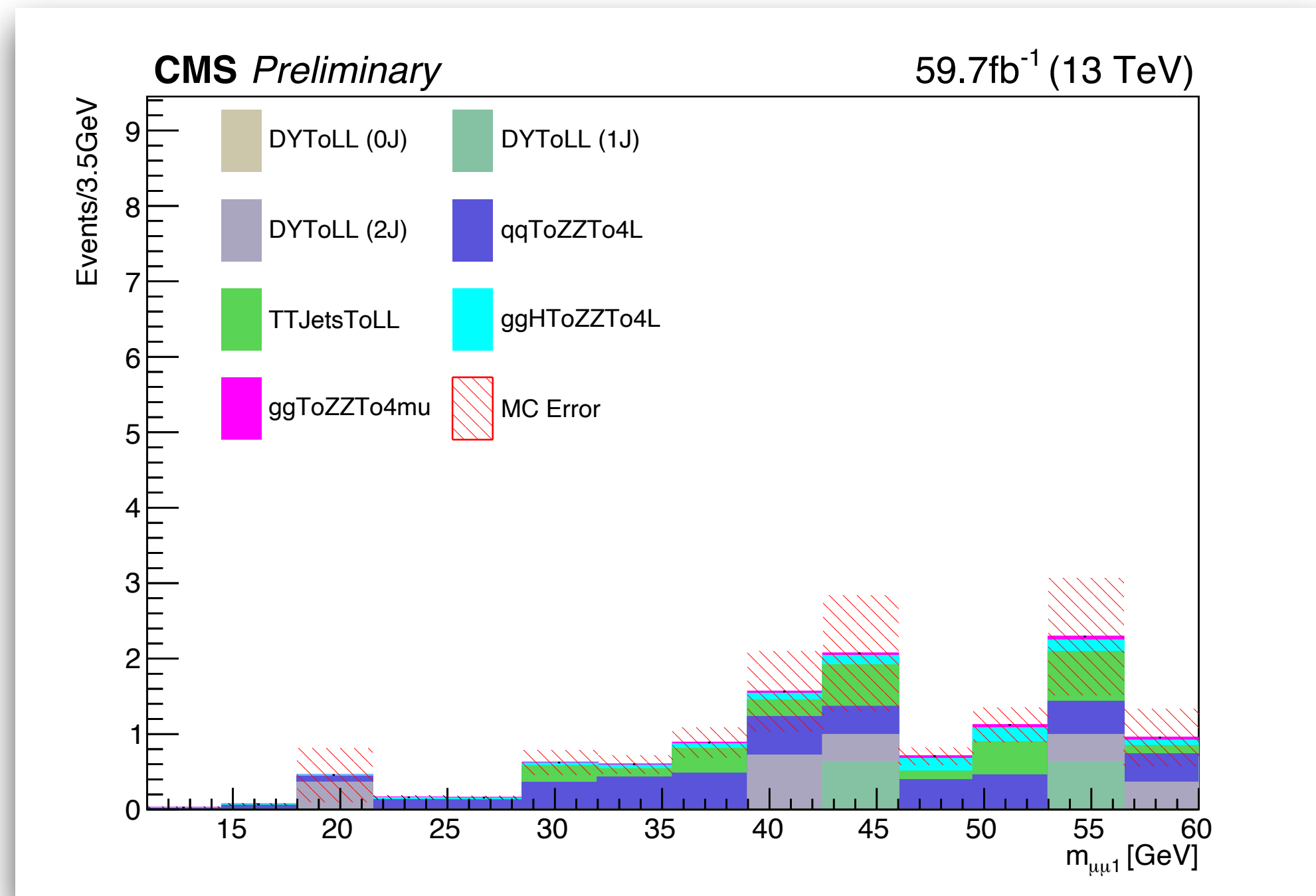
MC simulation compared with the data in control region for muon pair 2.

Good agreement between data and MC in control region

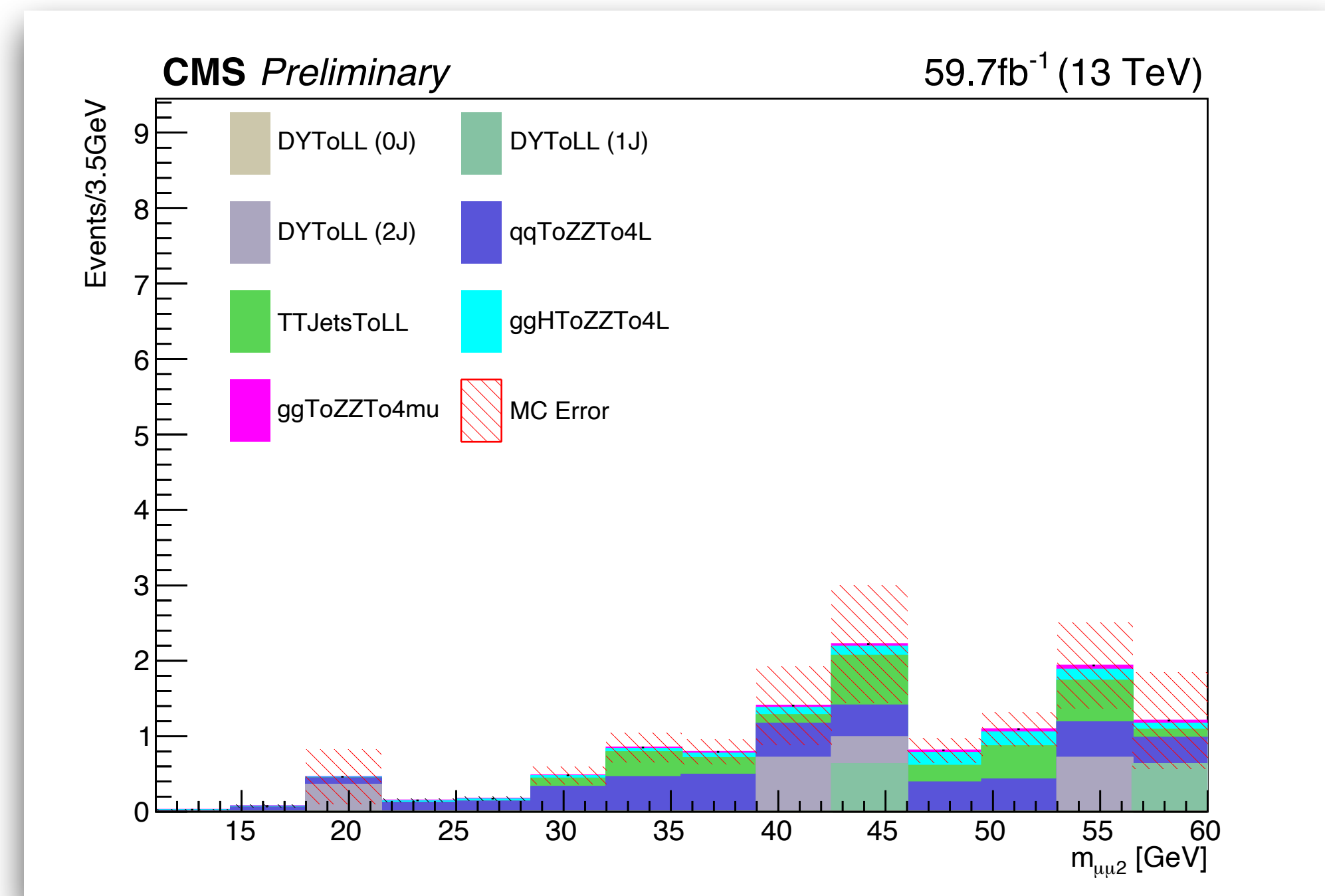
$$\frac{data}{MC} = 1.05 \pm 0.12$$

Background

Above Upsilon (Υ) Resonances (11-60 GeV) - Signal Region



MC simulation in signal region for muon pair 1.



MC simulation in signal region for muon pair 2.

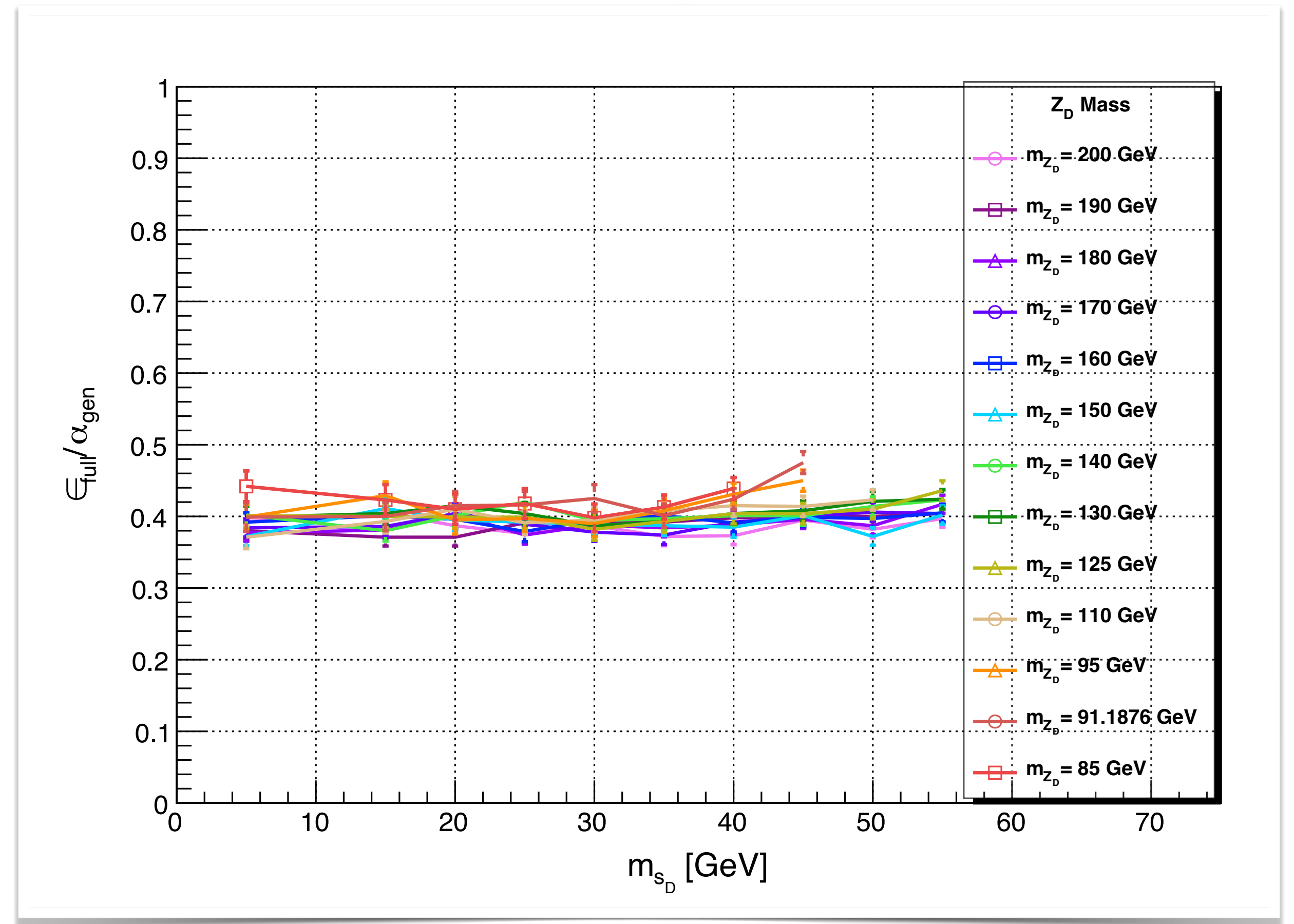
Estimated number of background events in the SR
 $SR : 12.28 \pm 2.01$

2017 Analysis

Model-Independence Performance

Total selection efficiency over generator level selection acceptance, $\epsilon_{Full}/\alpha_{gen}$ as a function of the s_D mass for various Z_D masses in the vector portal model.

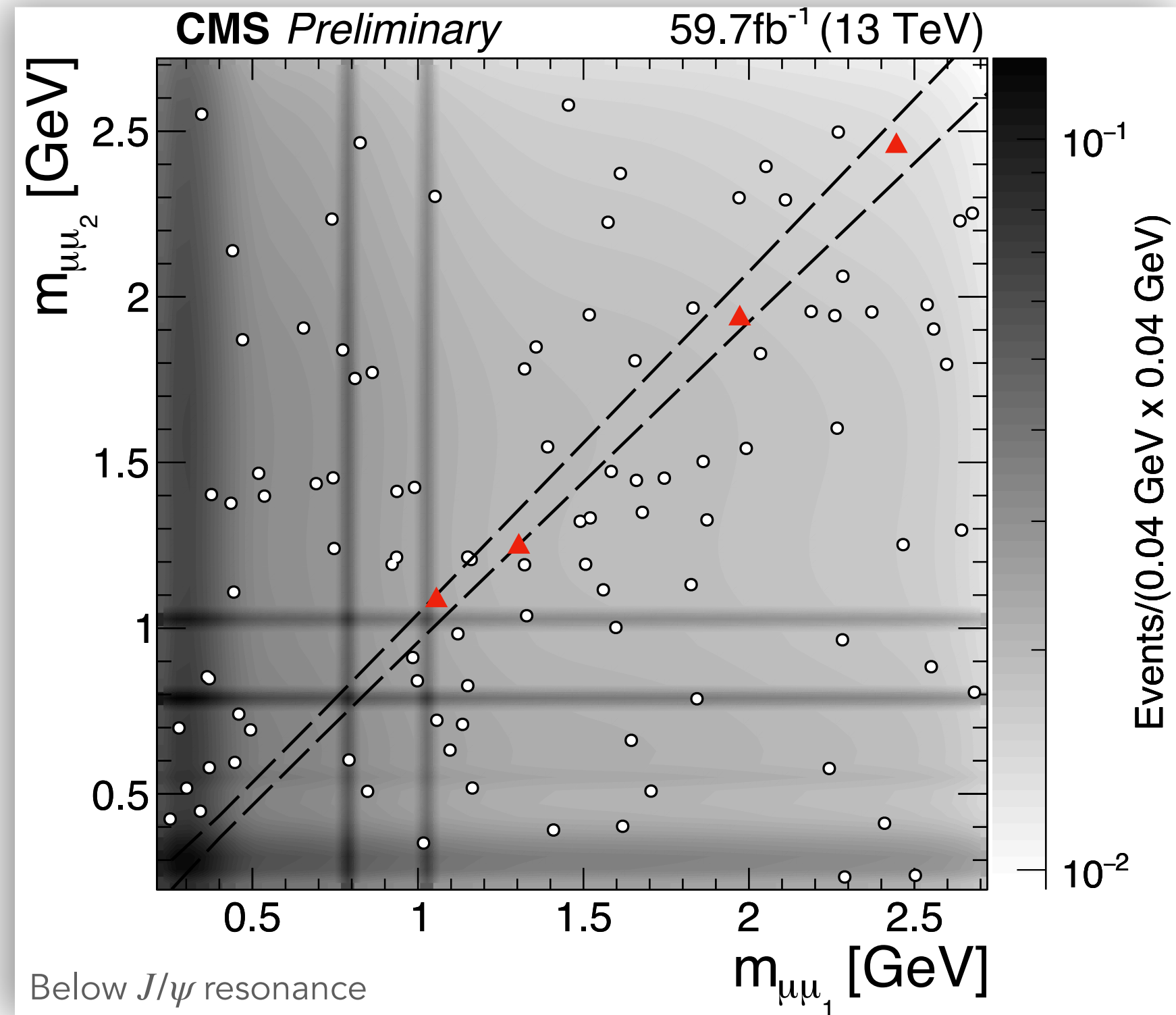
KM parameter, ϵ , is 10^{-2}



Unblinded Results

Below Upsilon (Υ) Background

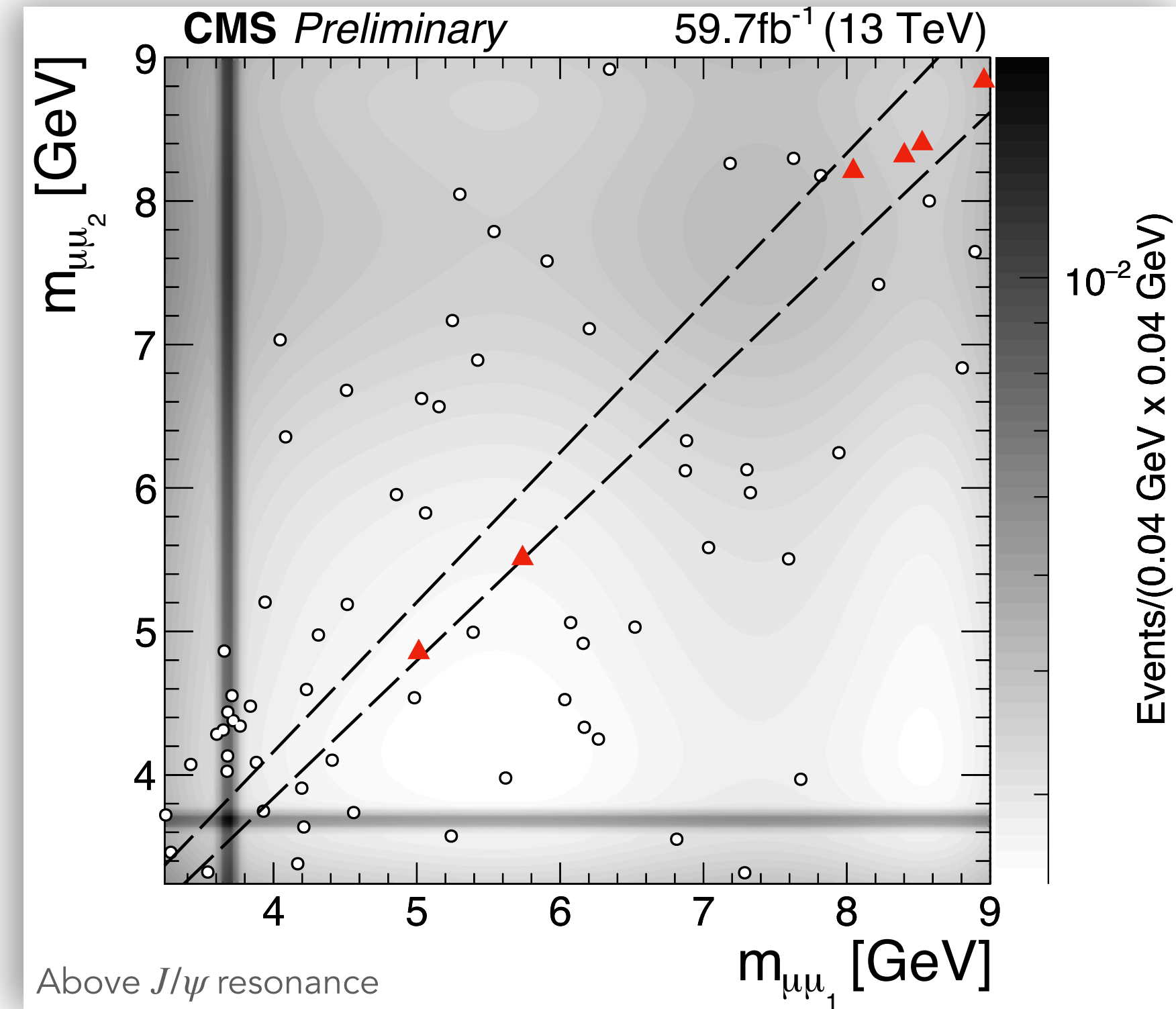
Work in progress



$$4.34 \pm 0.44(stat.) \pm 0.18(sys.)$$

Observed: 4 Events

Work in progress

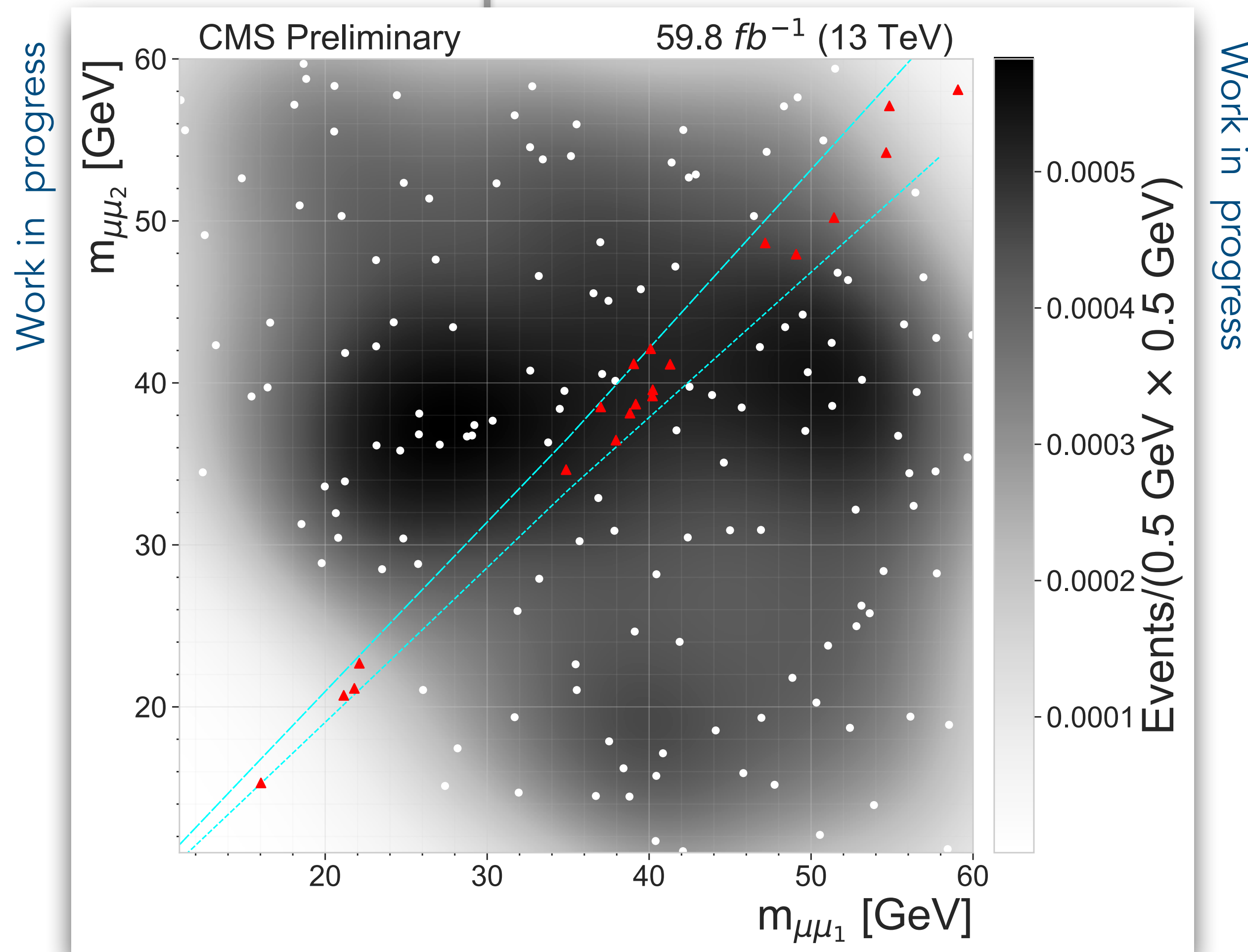


$$6.16 \pm 0.76(stat.) \pm 0.09(sys.)$$

Observed: 6 Events

Unblinded Results

Above Upsilon (Υ) Background



$SR : 12.28 \pm 2.01$ events

Observed: 20 Events

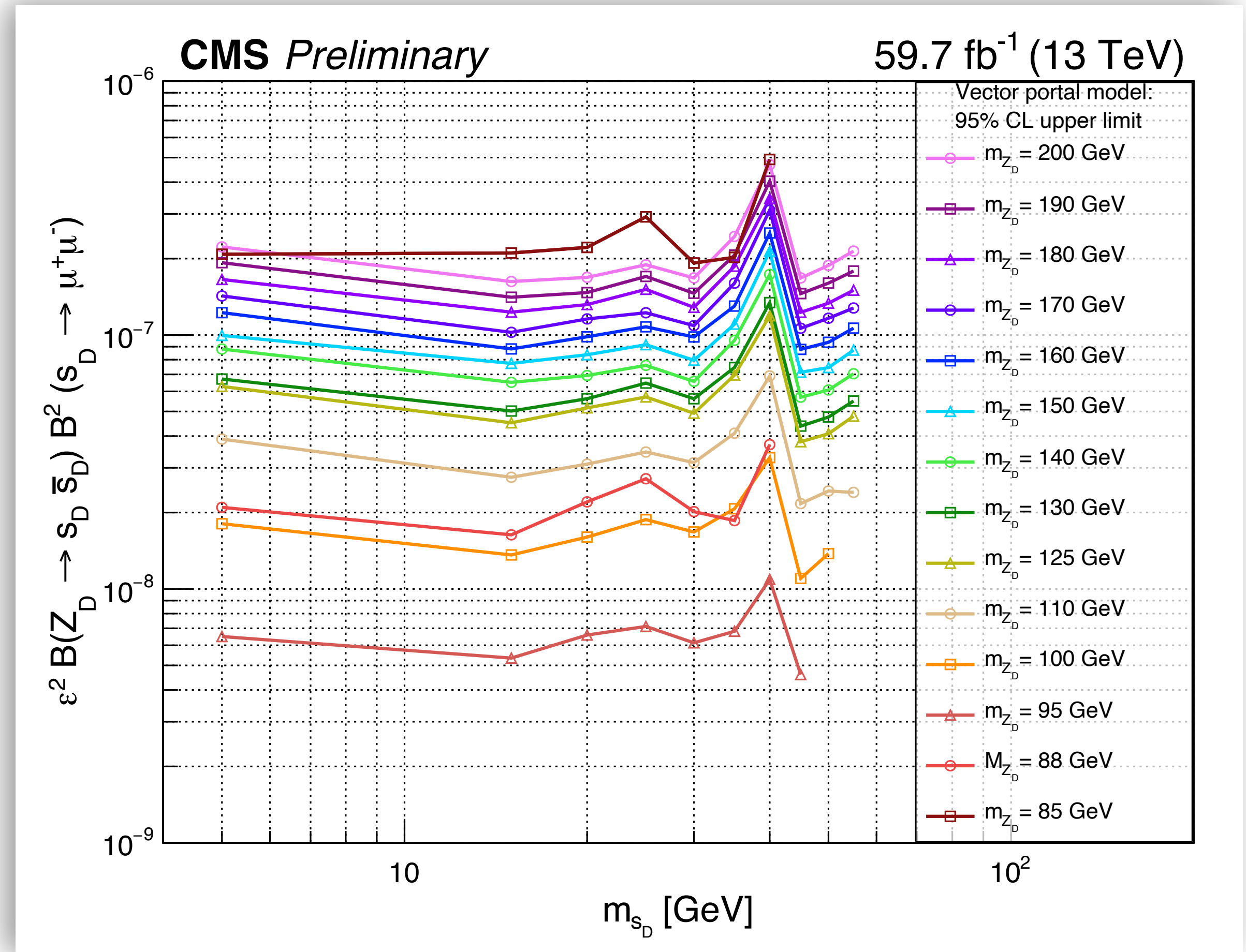
Results



Unblinded Results

Observed Limits

The **observed 95% CL upper limits** function of the dark scalar mass m_{s_D} and the dark vector boson mass m_{Z_D}

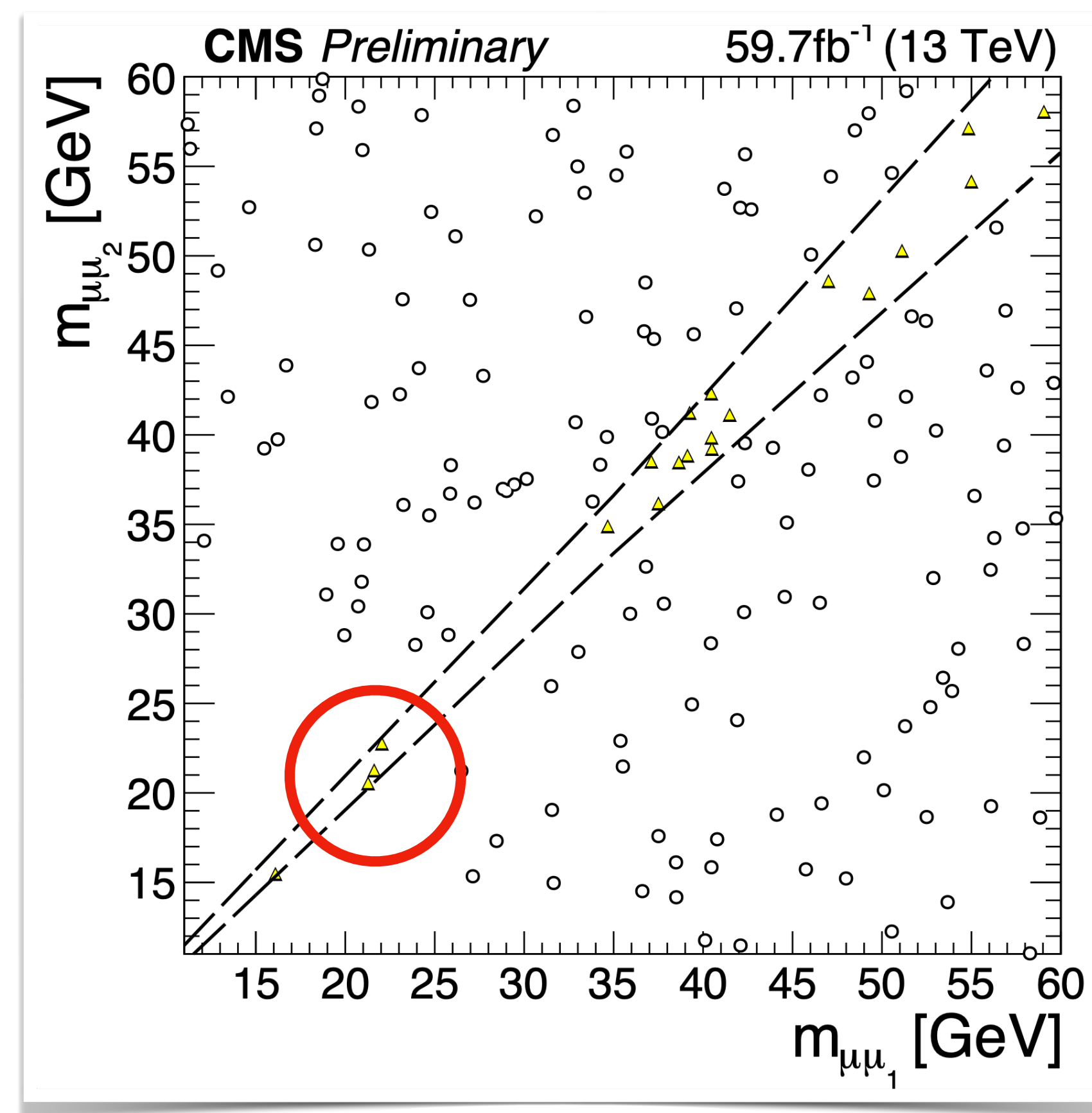


Work in progress

Unblinded Results

2018 Conclusion

- In 20-25 GeV region we observe 3 events
- The expected number of events in the said region is ~ 0.31
- This observation lead our research to explore the addition of 2017 CMS data to the our analysis



Work in progress

Combination With 2017

2017 Analysis

Tigger Paths and Selections

Trigger Paths

HLT_Mu23_Mu12

HLT_Mu18_Mu9_SameSign

HLT_TrkMu12_DoubleTrkMu5NoFiltersNoVtx

HLT_TripleMu_12_10_5

Muon selection

slimmedMuons in MiniAOD

4 PF Loose muon

Two muons: $p_T > 13$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2$

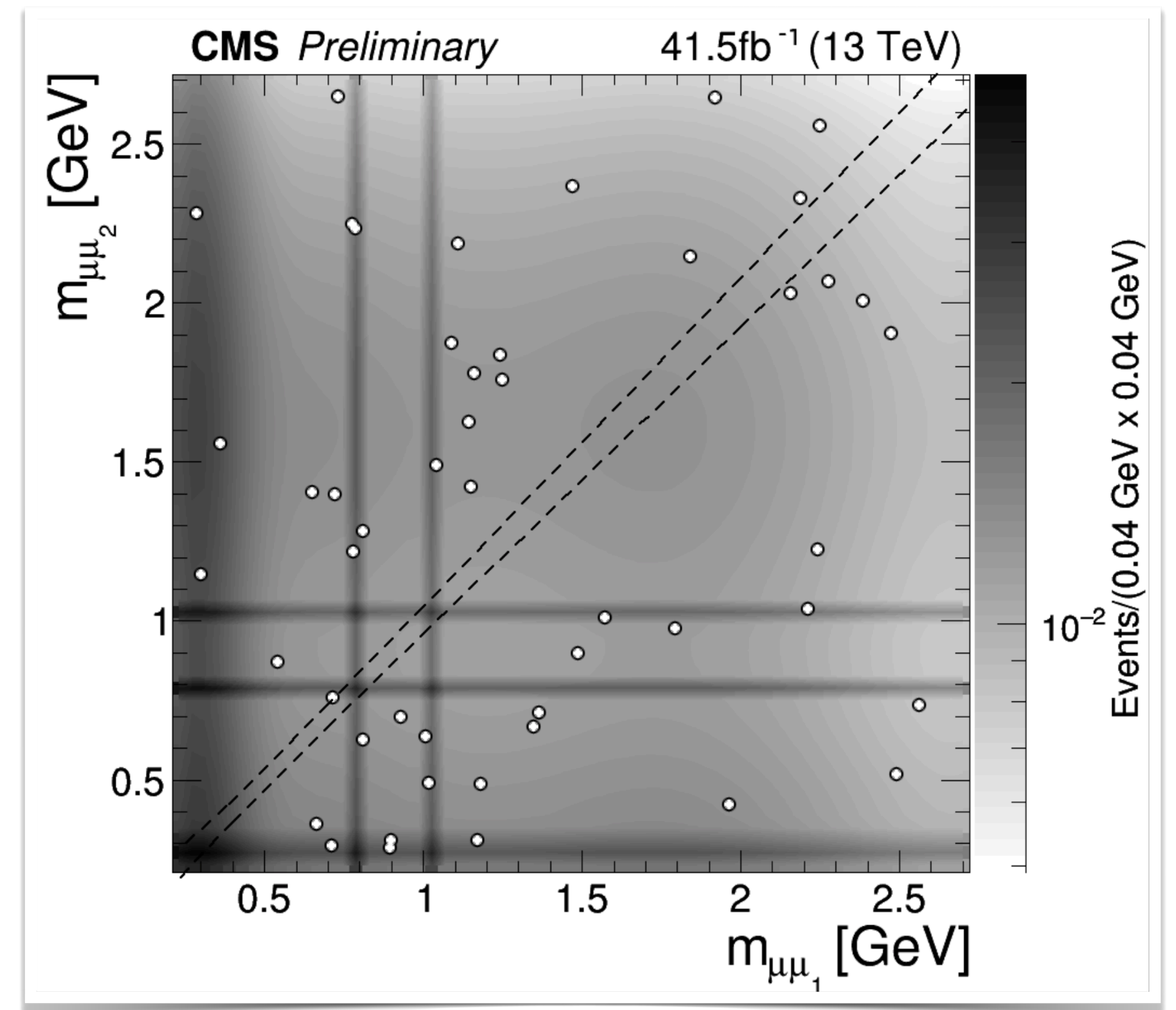
Four muons: $p_T > 8$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.4$

Dataset Labels	Number of
/DoubleMuon/Run2017B-31Mar2018-v1/	14 501 767
/DoubleMuon/Run2017C-31Mar2018-v1/	49 636 525
/DoubleMuon/Run2017D-31Mar2018-v1/	23 075 733
/DoubleMuon/Run2017E-31Mar2018-v1/	51 589 091
/DoubleMuon/Run2017F-31Mar2018-v1/	79 756 560
Total	218 559 676

2017 Analysis

Background: Below Υ Resonances

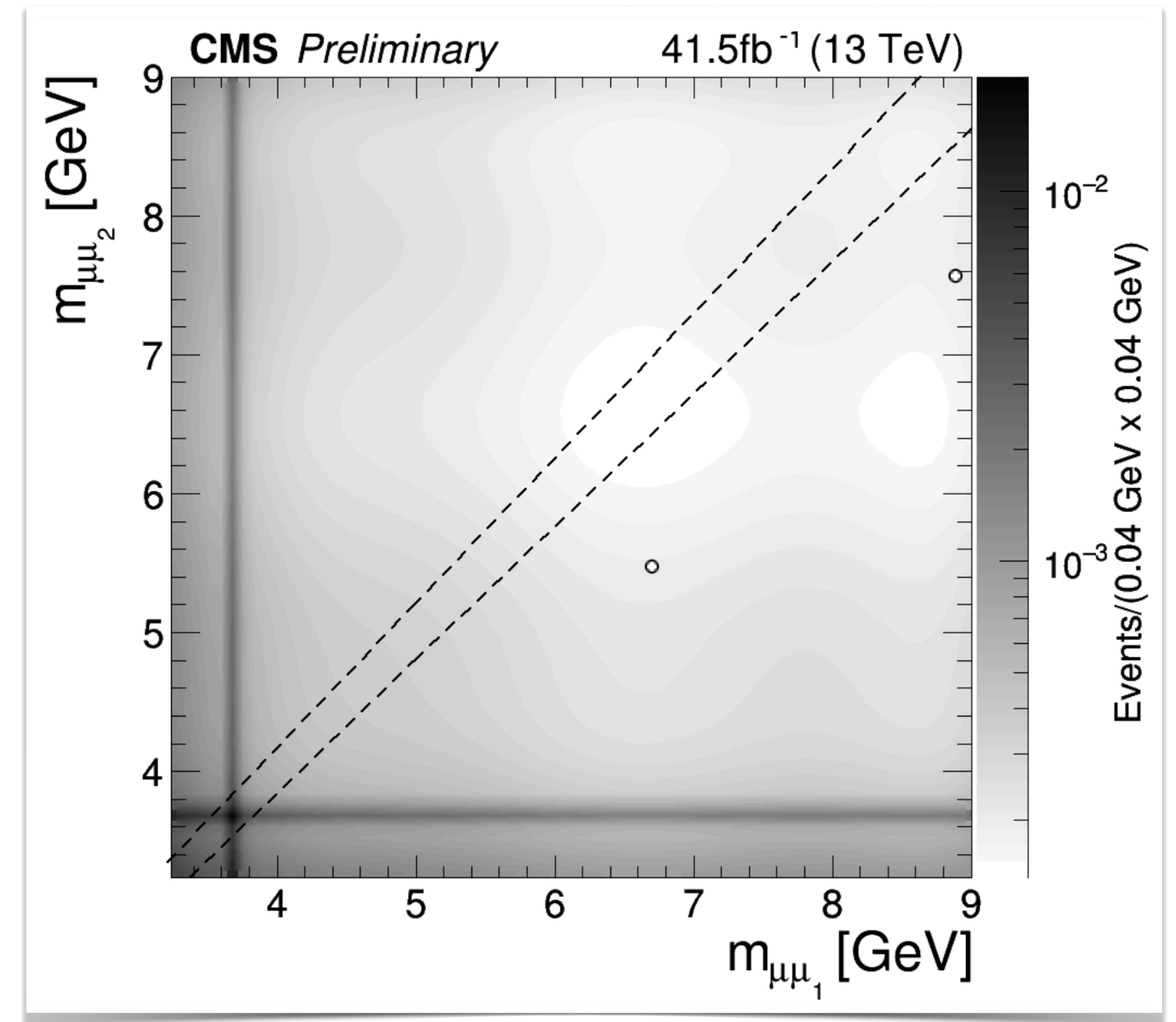
- 2D template integral SR/CR = 0.044/0.964
- 2-dimu events at CR: 49 (SR remain blinded)
- Estimated BKG events at SR: 2.26 ± 0.32



2017 Analysis

Background: Below Υ Resonances

- 2D template integral SR/CR = 0.087/0.918
- 2-dimu events at CR: 2 (SR remain blinded)
- Estimated BKG events at SR: 0.19 +/- 0.13

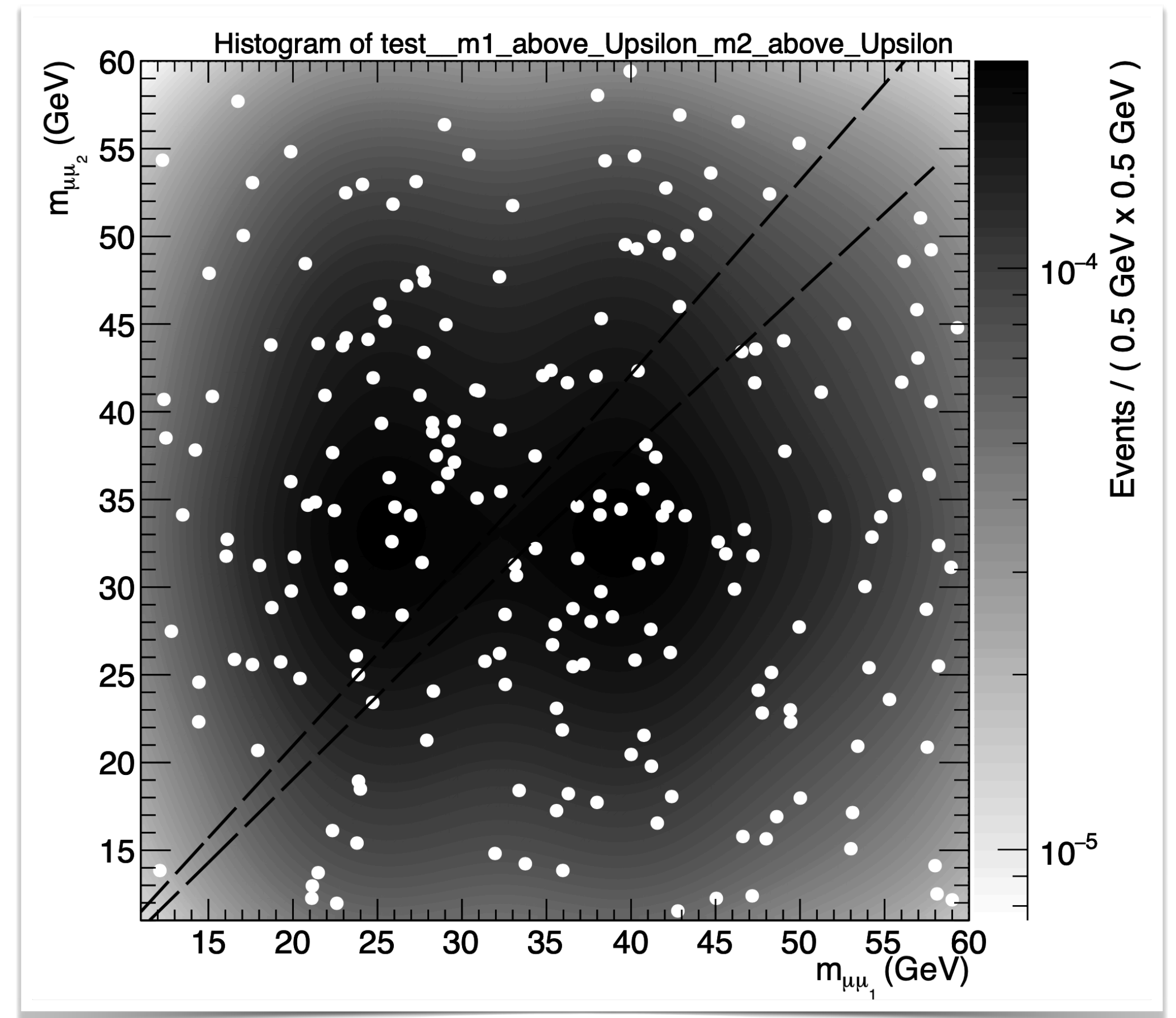


Work in progress

2017 Analysis

Background: Above Υ Resonances

- 2D template integral SR/CR = 0.082/0.918
- 2-dimu events at CR: 212 (SR remain blinded)
- Estimated BKG events at SR: 18.97 +/- 1.3



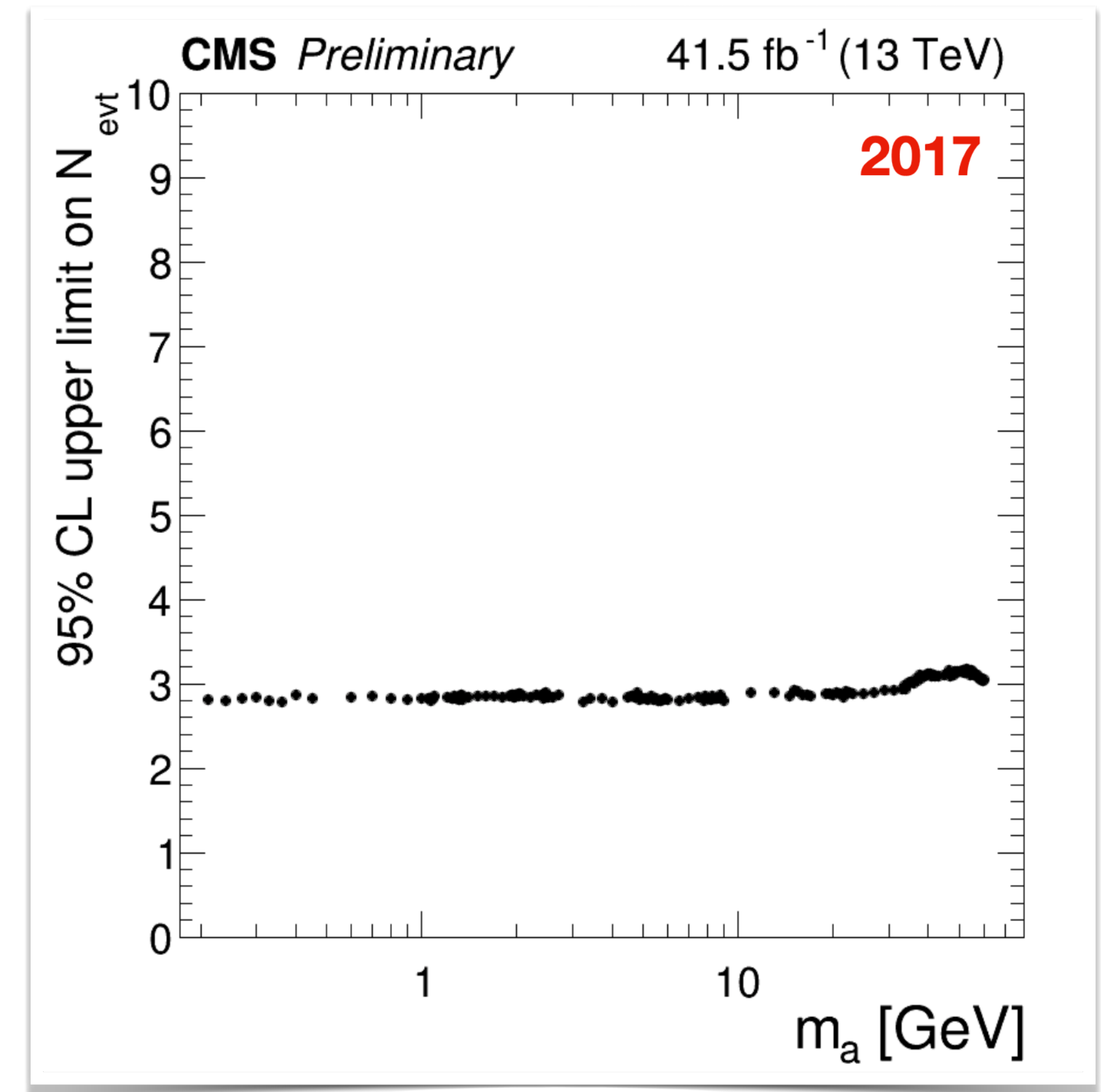
Work in progress

2017 Analysis | Summary

Expected model independent 95% CL upper limit on the number of events.

The analysis remains approximately **near zero background** analysis

The results to be **combined with 2018 and 2016** results using the Higgs combine tool



Work in progress

Summary

- A **model independent analysis** for $pp \rightarrow 2a \rightarrow 4\mu$ is represented

- A **vector-portal model** is introduced as a **benchmark** dark matter model: $pp \rightarrow Z_D \rightarrow s_D \bar{s}_D \rightarrow 4\mu$

- Model independent **upper limits** on kinetic mixing parameter, cross-section branching ratio and acceptance **are set**.

- The **2018 data** from CMS is **analyzed**.

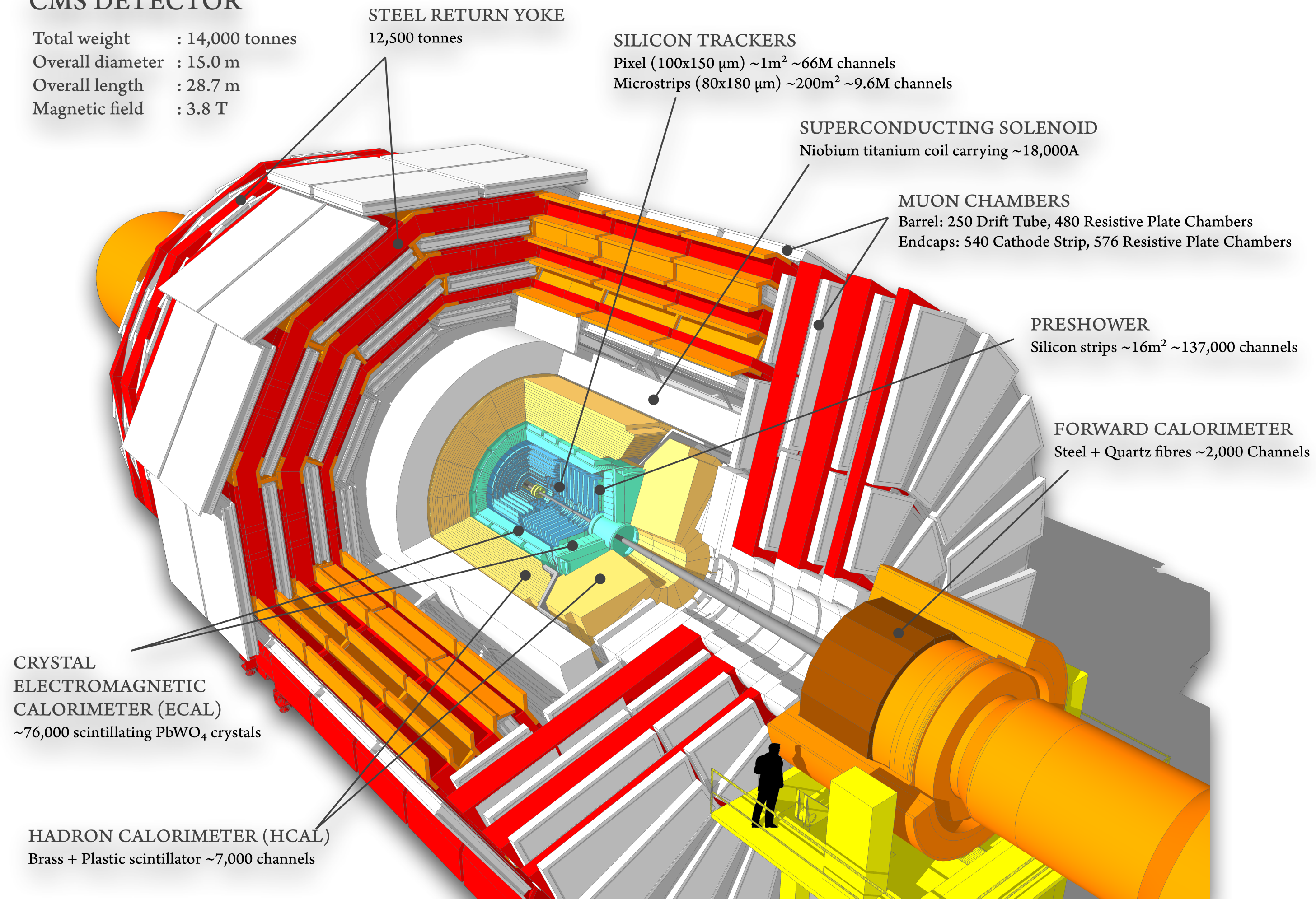
- We are **adding 2017 data** to the analysis to improve the background modeling.

The Experimental Apparatus

CMS Illustration

CMS DETECTOR

Total weight : 14,000 tonnes
Overall diameter : 15.0 m
Overall length : 28.7 m
Magnetic field : 3.8 T



STEEL RETURN YOKE
12,500 tonnes

SILICON TRACKERS

Pixel (100x150 μm) $\sim 1\text{m}^2$ $\sim 66\text{M}$ channels
Microstrips (80x180 μm) $\sim 200\text{m}^2$ $\sim 9.6\text{M}$ channels

SUPERCONDUCTING SOLENOID

Niobium titanium coil carrying $\sim 18,000\text{A}$

MUON CHAMBERS

Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers
Endcaps: 540 Cathode Strip, 576 Resistive Plate Chambers

PRESHOWER

Silicon strips $\sim 16\text{m}^2$ $\sim 137,000$ channels

FORWARD CALORIMETER

Steel + Quartz fibres $\sim 2,000$ Channels

CRYSTAL
ELECTROMAGNETIC
CALORIMETER (ECAL)

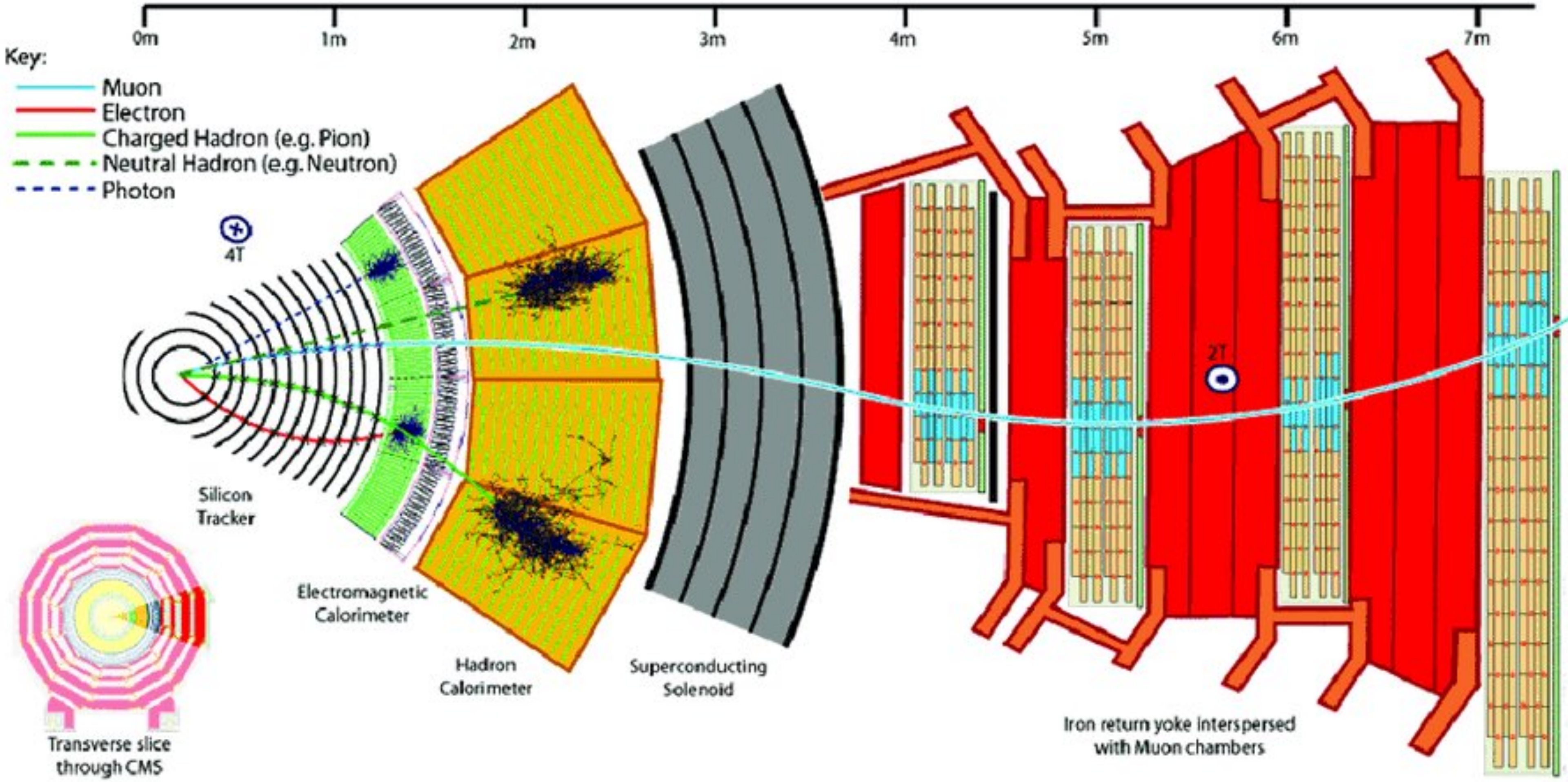
$\sim 76,000$ scintillating PbWO_4 crystals

HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)

Brass + Plastic scintillator $\sim 7,000$ channels

The Experimental Apparatus

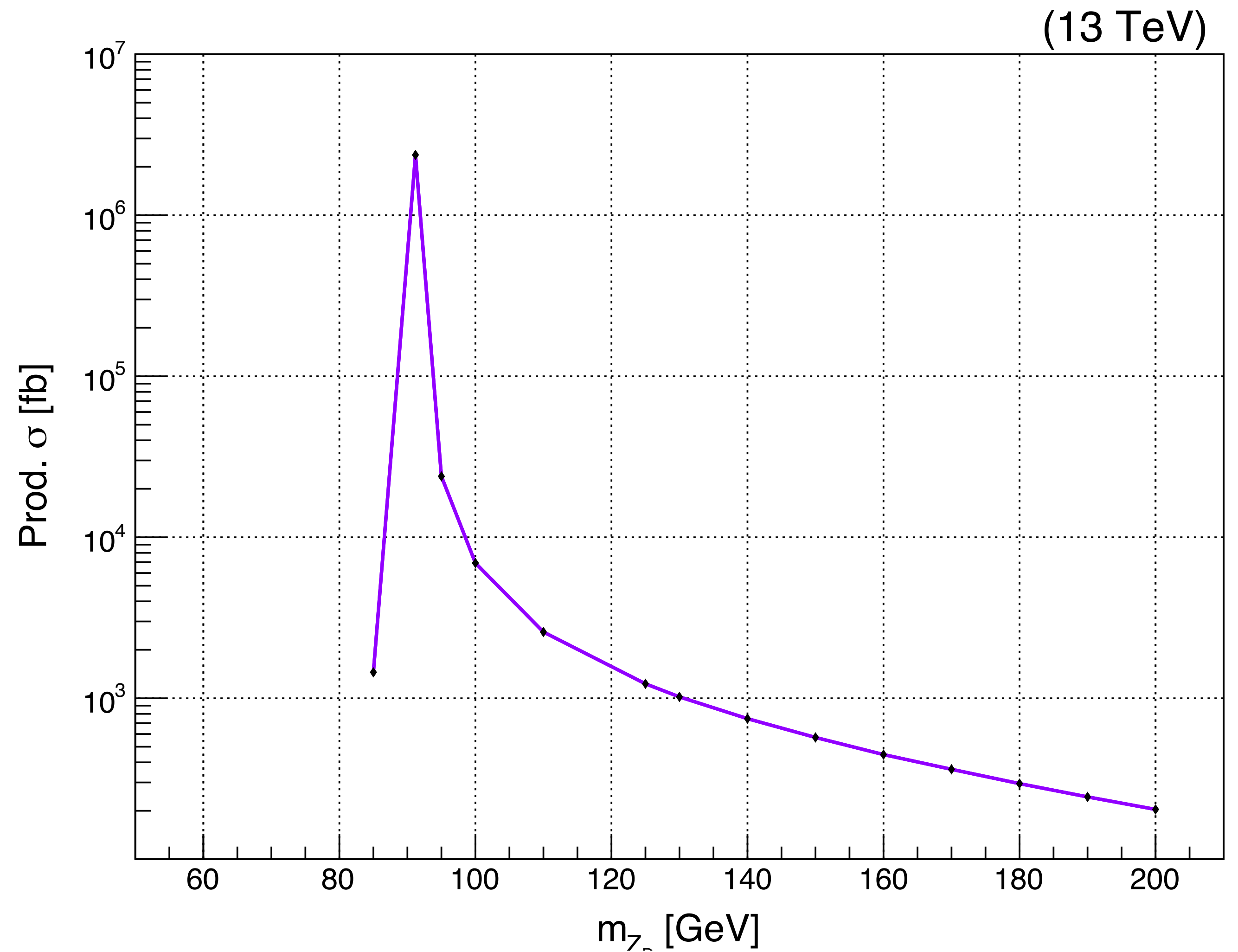
Bending Muons



Hard Process

Kinematics of the Model

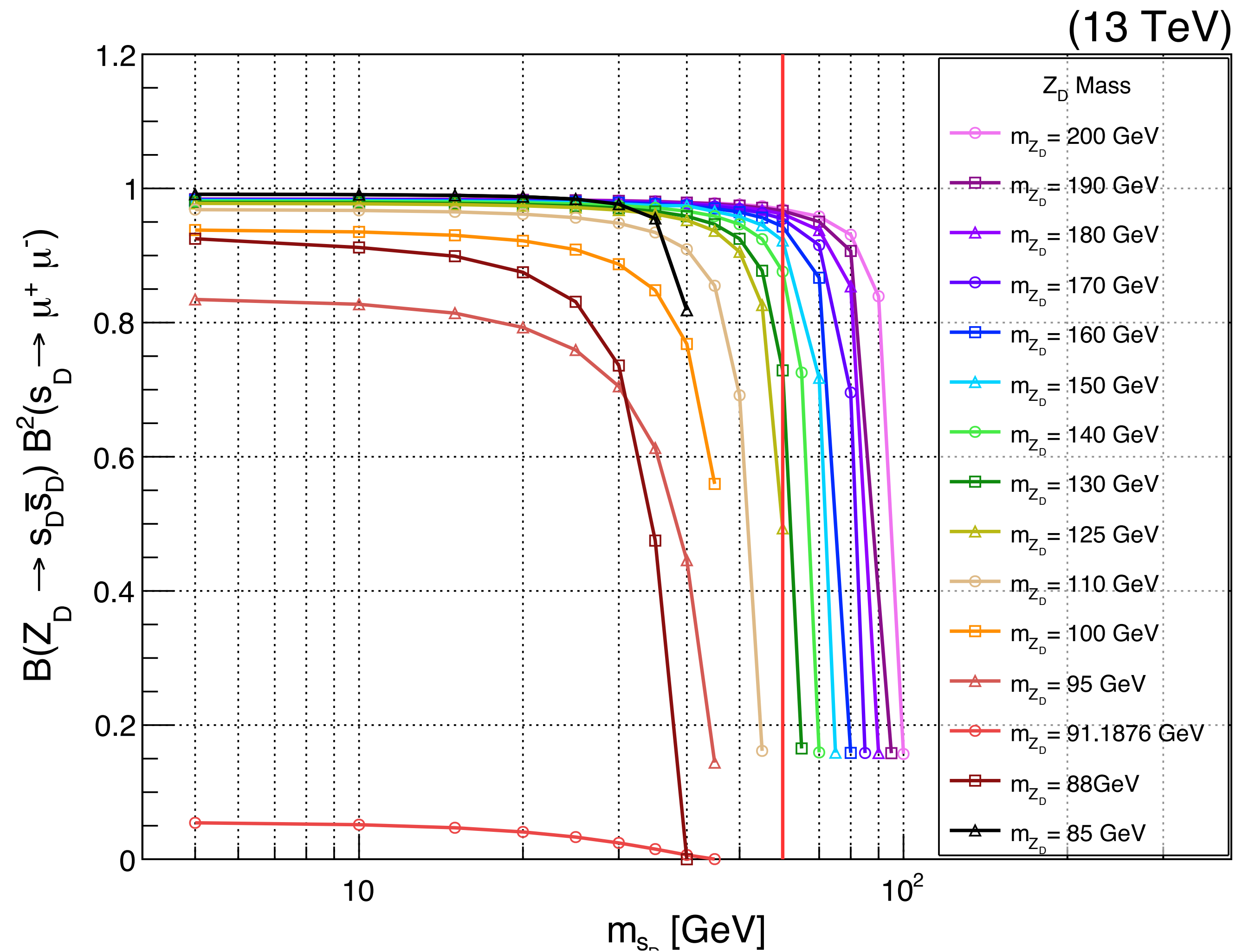
A scan of production cross-section for
varying mass of Z_D .



Hard Process

Kinematics of the Model

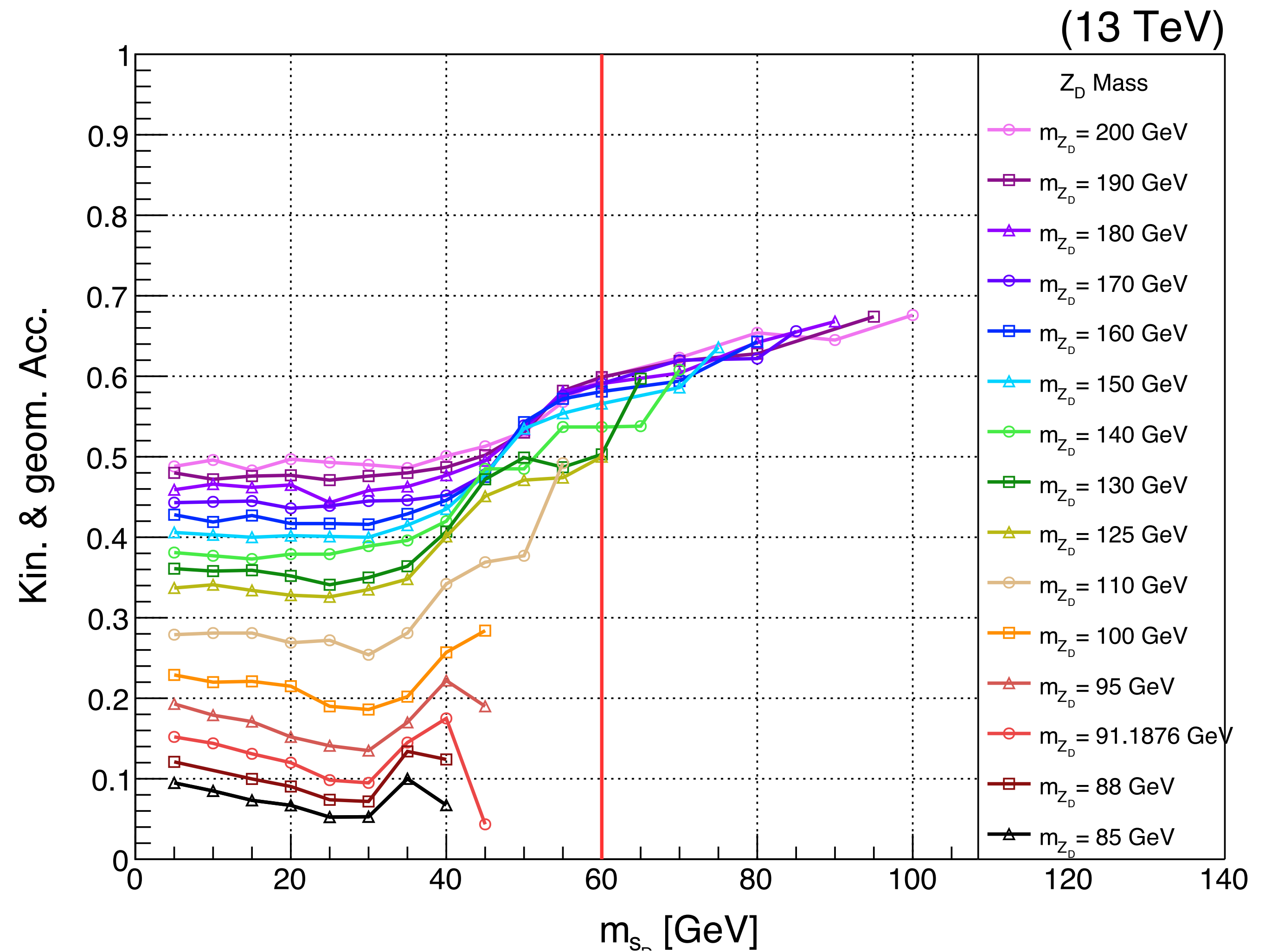
A scan of production cross-section for varying mass of Z_D .



Hard Process

Kinematics of the Model

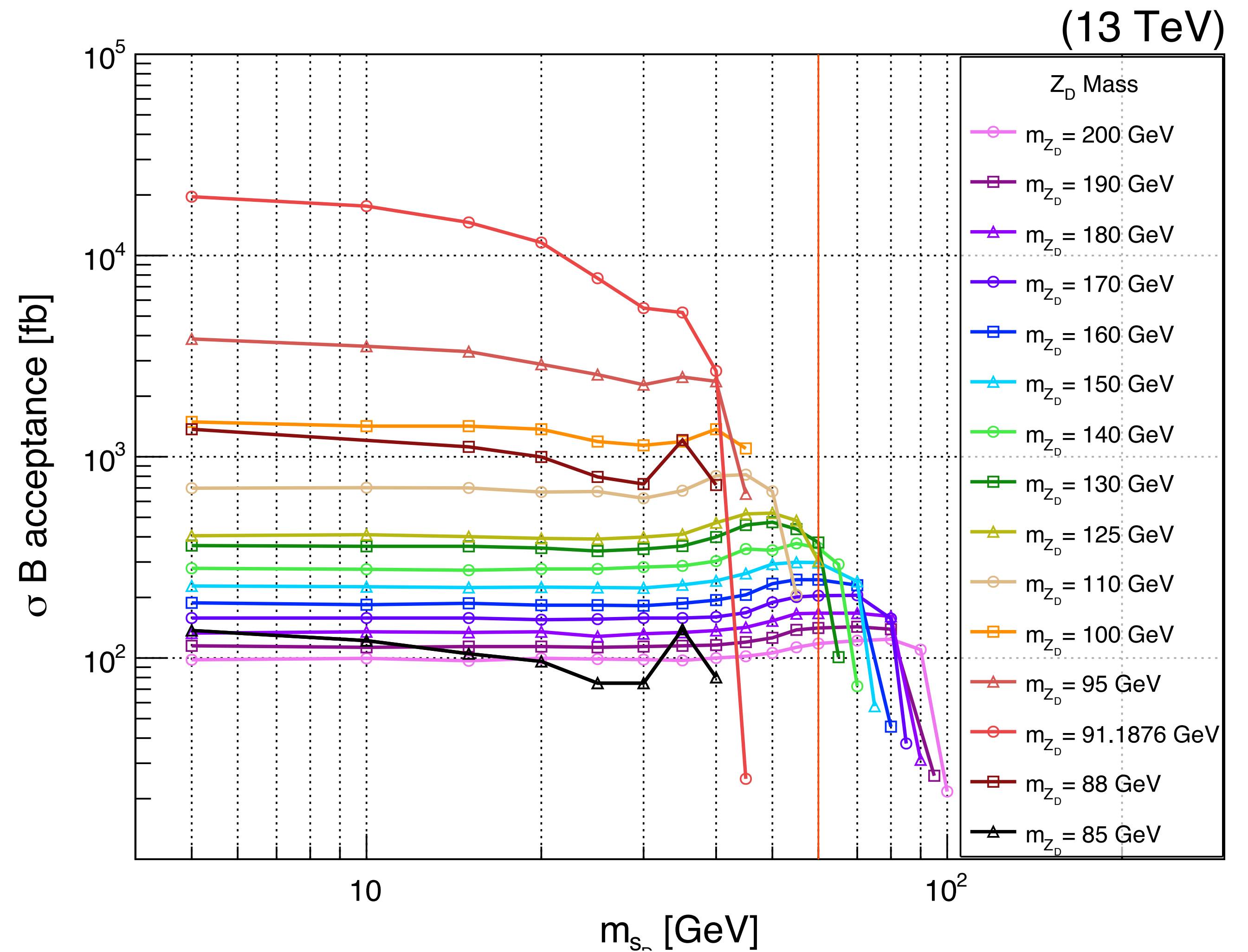
A scan of production cross-section for varying mass of Z_D .



Hard Process

Kinematics of the Model

A scan of production cross-section for varying mass of Z_D .



Model-Independence Performance

Generator v.s. Reco

Model independent ratio: $\epsilon_{Full}/\alpha_{Gen}$

- α_{Gen} : generator level acceptance
 - 4 gen-muons p_T and η selection + fiducial cuts
- ϵ_{Full} : full analysis efficiency
 - 4 reco-muons p_T and η selection + fiducial cuts+ full selection

Constant $\epsilon_{Full}/\alpha_{Gen}$ indicates model performance is independent of its parameters

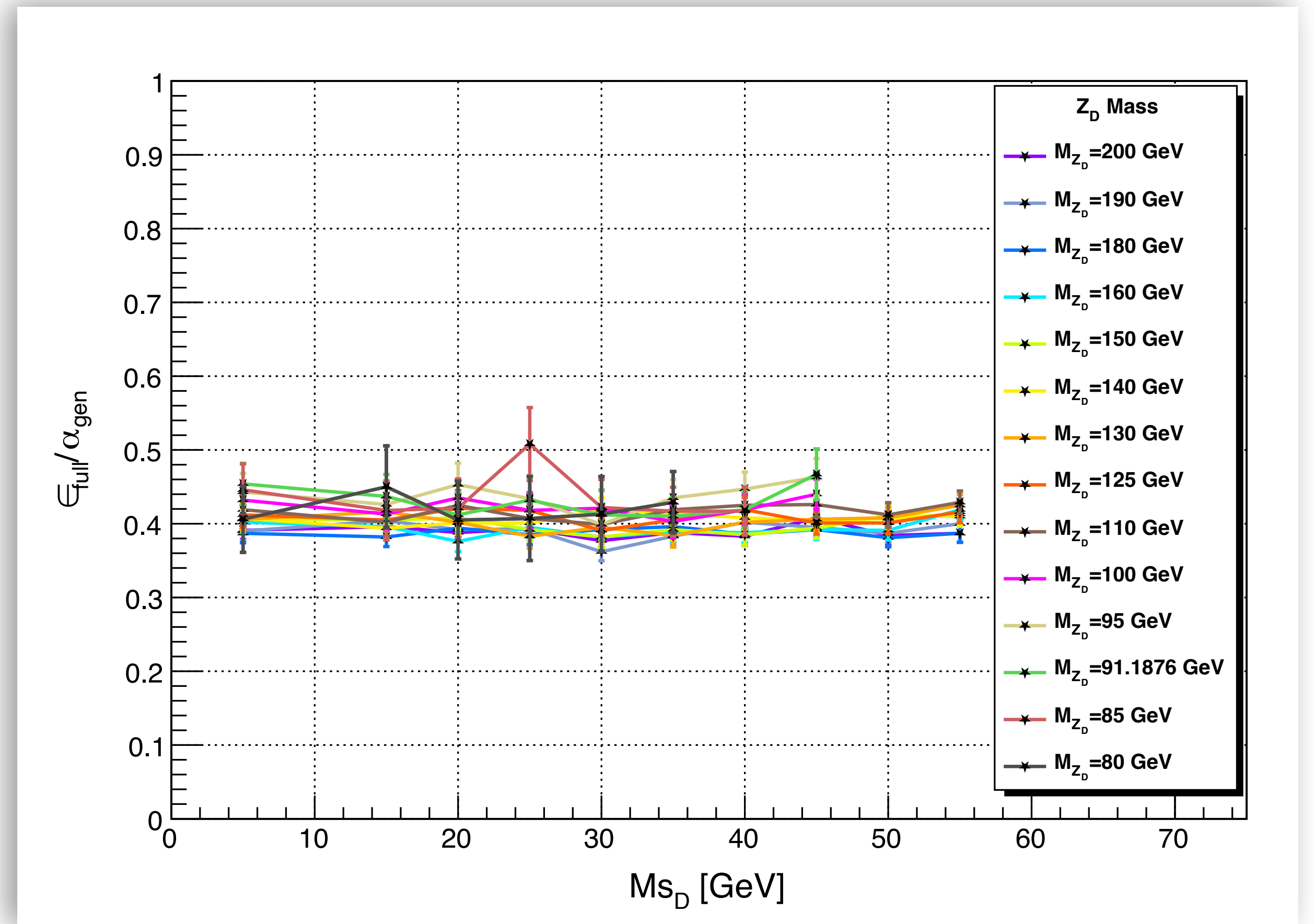
Average $\epsilon_{Full}/\alpha_{Gen} = 0.418$ is consistent with other benchmark models

Model-Independence

Total selection efficiency over generator level selection acceptance, $\epsilon_{Full}/\alpha_{gen}$ as a function of the s_D mass for various Z_D masses in the vector portal model.

The KM parameter, ϵ , is 10^{-2} .

Generator v.s. Reco



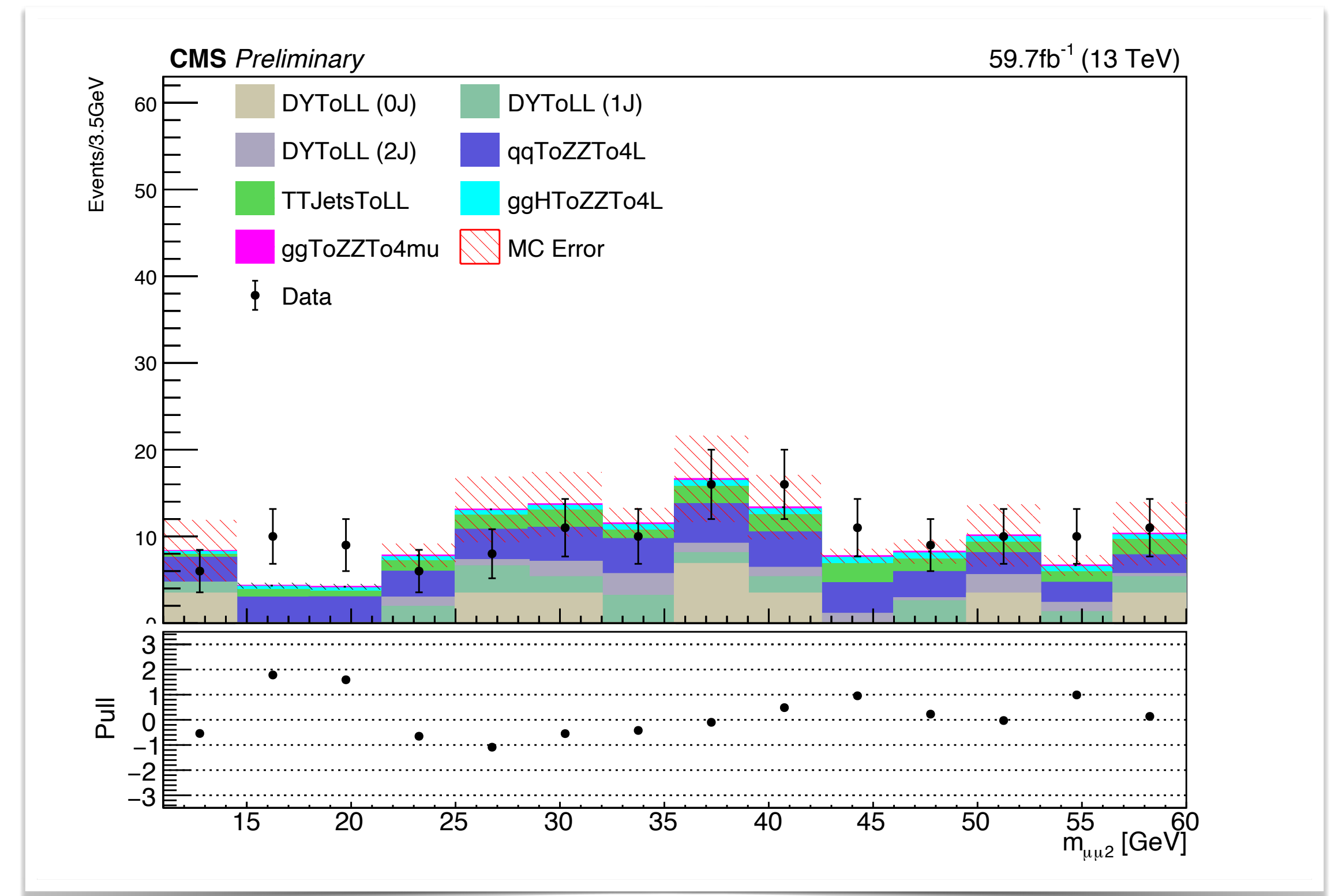
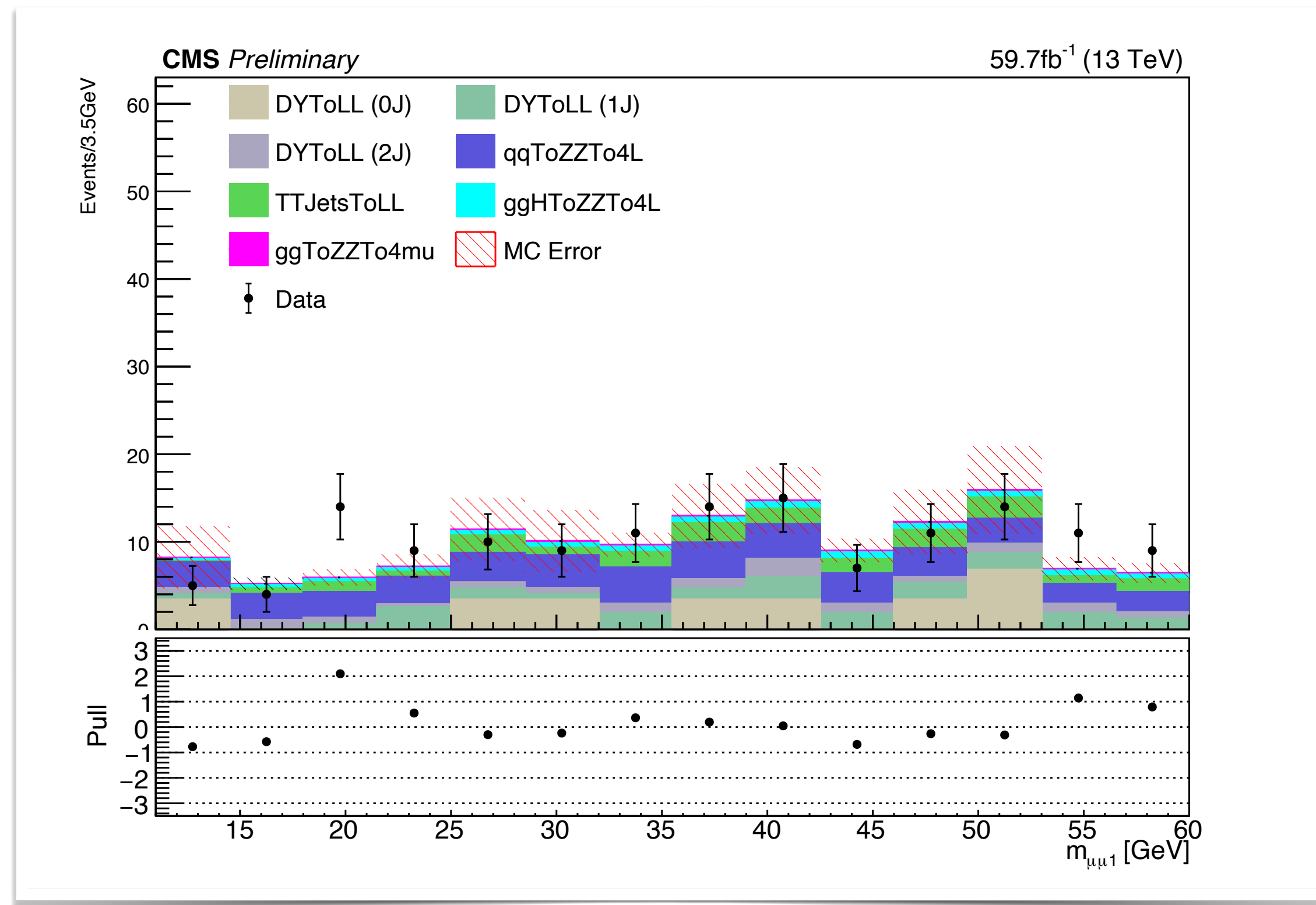
Background Estimation

Below Upsilon (Υ) Resonances (0.25-9 GeV)

- Dominated by QCD multi-jet processes, especially contributions from $b\bar{b}$
- Double semi-leptonic decay or decay via resonances ($\eta, \omega, \phi, J/\psi(1S), \psi(2S)$)
- Data driven (2018 DoubleMuon): because, MC for QCD processes are limited
- Construct 2D background templates, based on 1D MC distributions and fitting them ->
 $f(m_{\mu\mu_1}) \otimes f(m_{\mu\mu_2})$. (See **App. B**)
- Estimate the number of background events in the signal region

Background Estimation

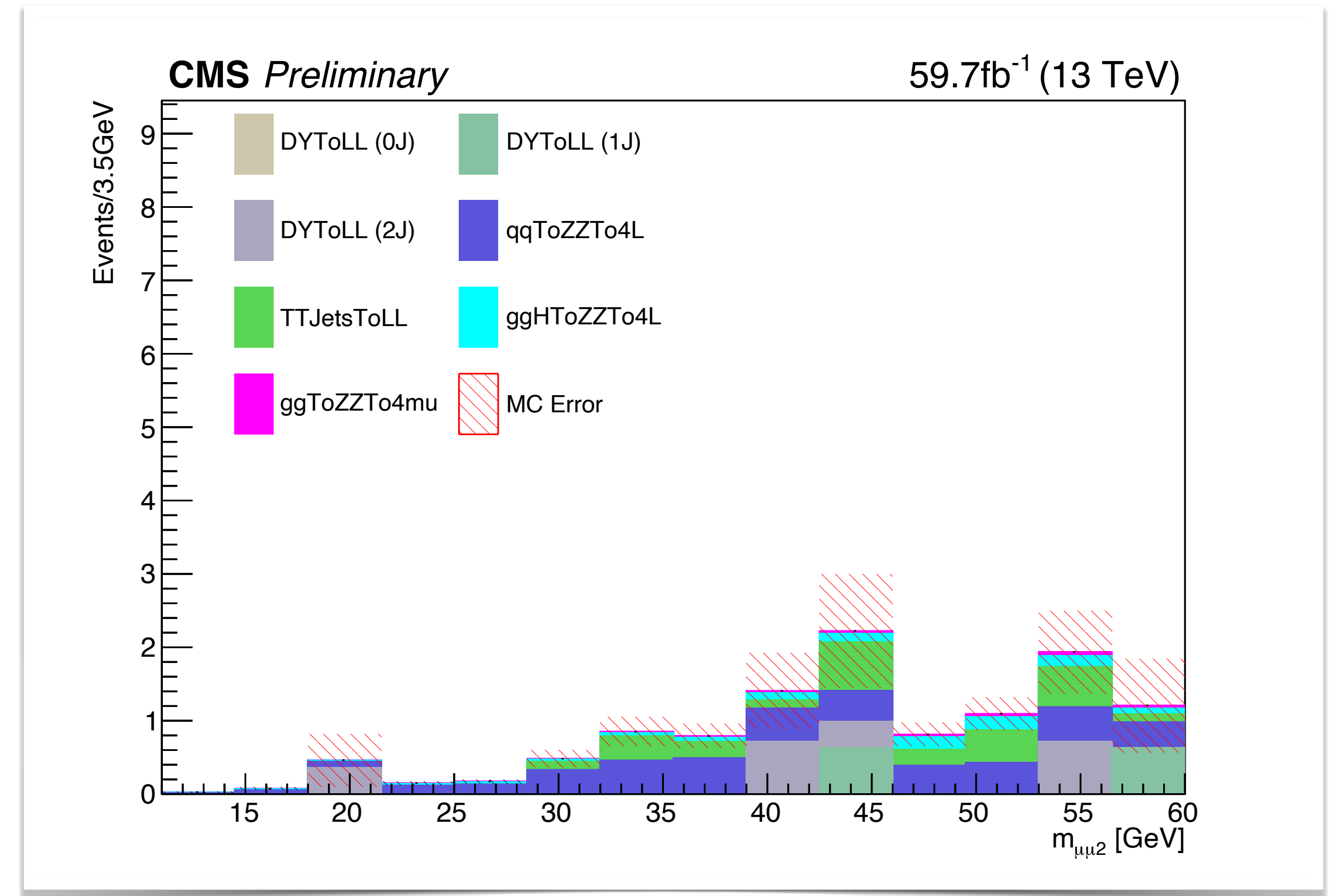
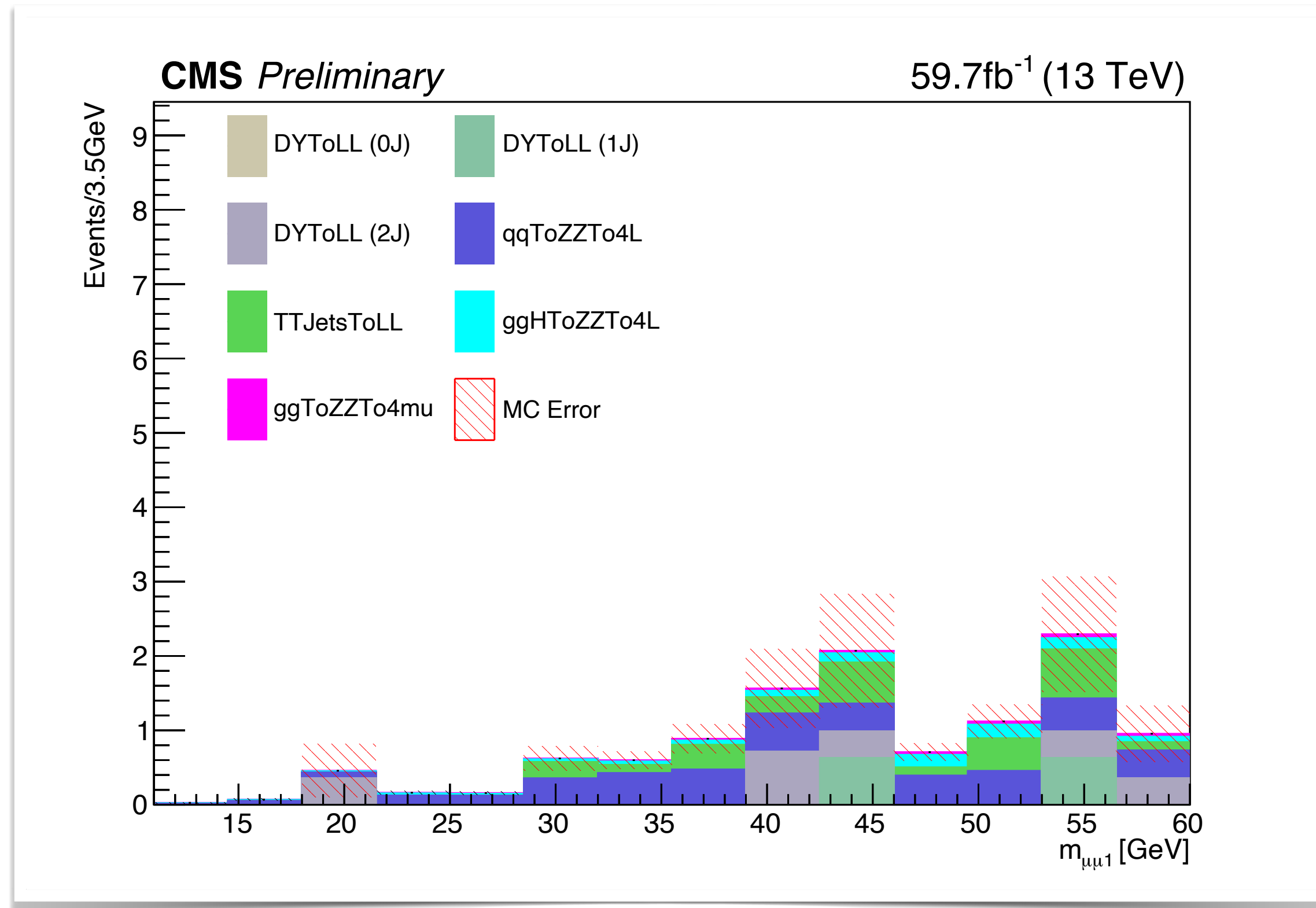
Above Upsilon (Υ) Resonances (11-60 GeV) - Control Region



Good agreement between data and MC in control region.

Background Estimation

Above Upsilon (Υ) Resonances (11-60 GeV) - Signal Region



Estimated number of background events = $SR : 12.28 \pm 2.01$