

Dark Matter Production with Boosted W / Z Bosons at Large Hadron Collider - LHC

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Outline

- The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)
- The Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) detector
- Dark matter and its study at LHC
- Analysis of Monte Carlo simulations
- Results and Conclusion

The Large Hadron Collider(LHC)

- World's largest particle accelerator
- Purpose:origin of mass, nature of dark matter, investigate the missing anti-matter, creation of quark-gluon plasma
- 6 detectors: ATLAS, CMS,ALICE, LHCb, TOTEM, and LHCf

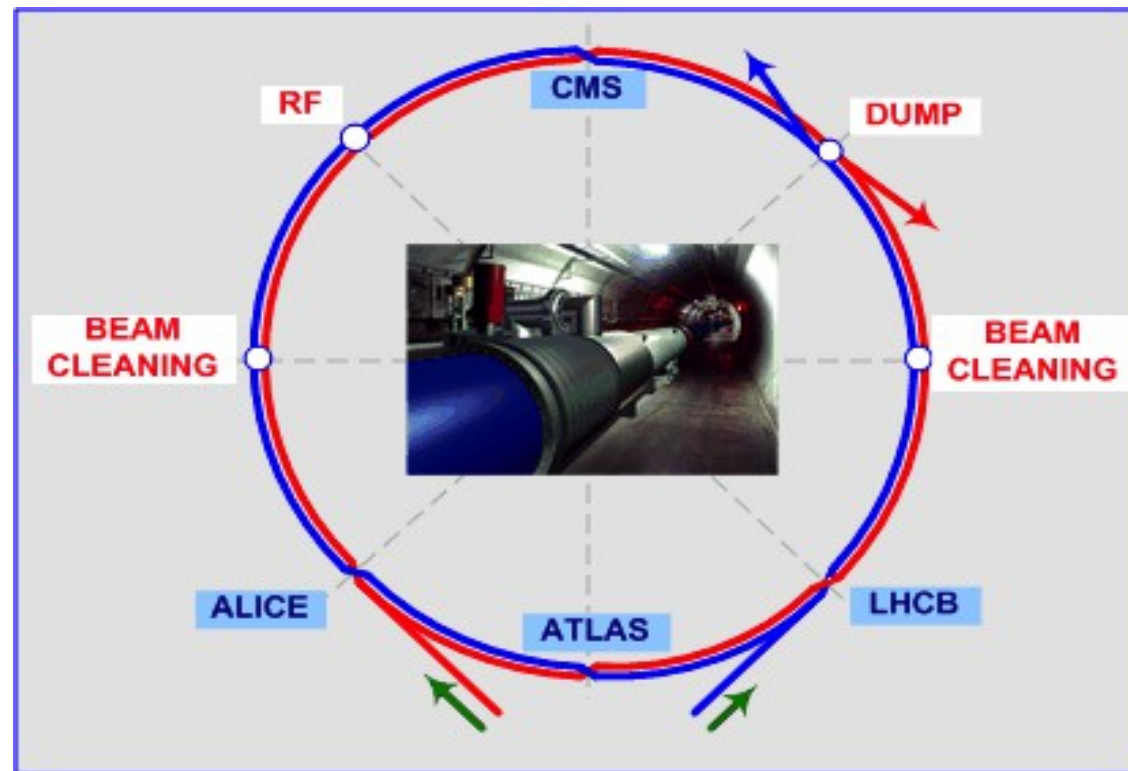


Fig. 1: The LHC tunnel and detectors

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The Compact Muon Solenoid(CMS)

- Dimension: 21.5m long, 15m in diameter and weighs 12,500 tons.
- The point of interaction: collision location

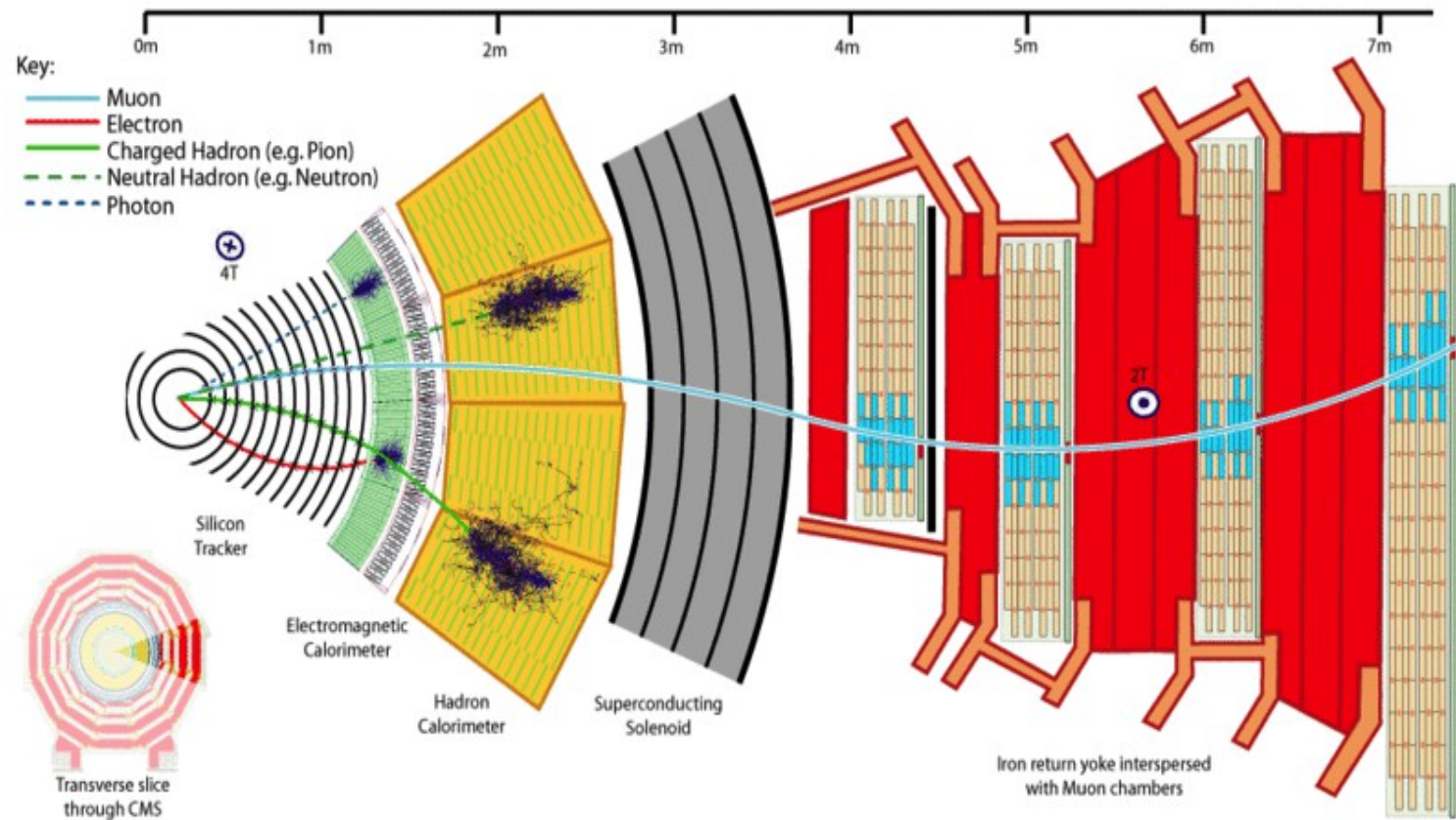
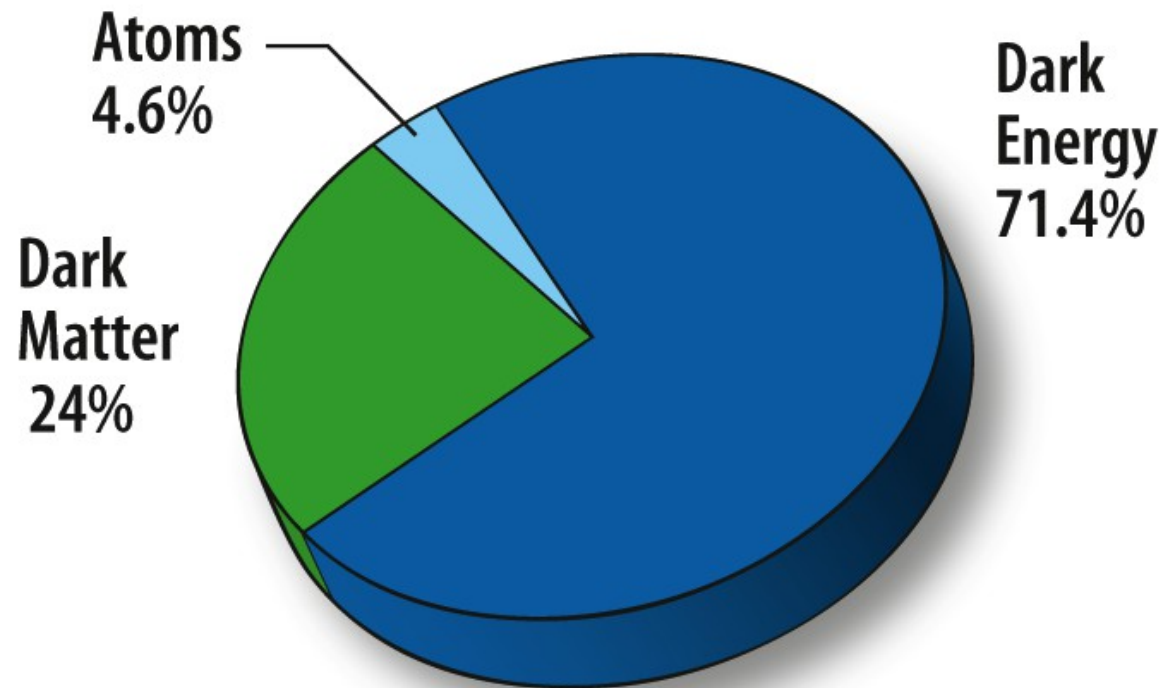


Fig. 2: CMS detector

Dark Matter

- Components of the universe



TODAY

Fig. 3: Components of the Universe

Evidences of dark matter existence

- Missing mass for orbital velocity of galaxies clusters measured
- Distribution of temperature of hot gases in galaxies
- Gravitational lensing of background radiation

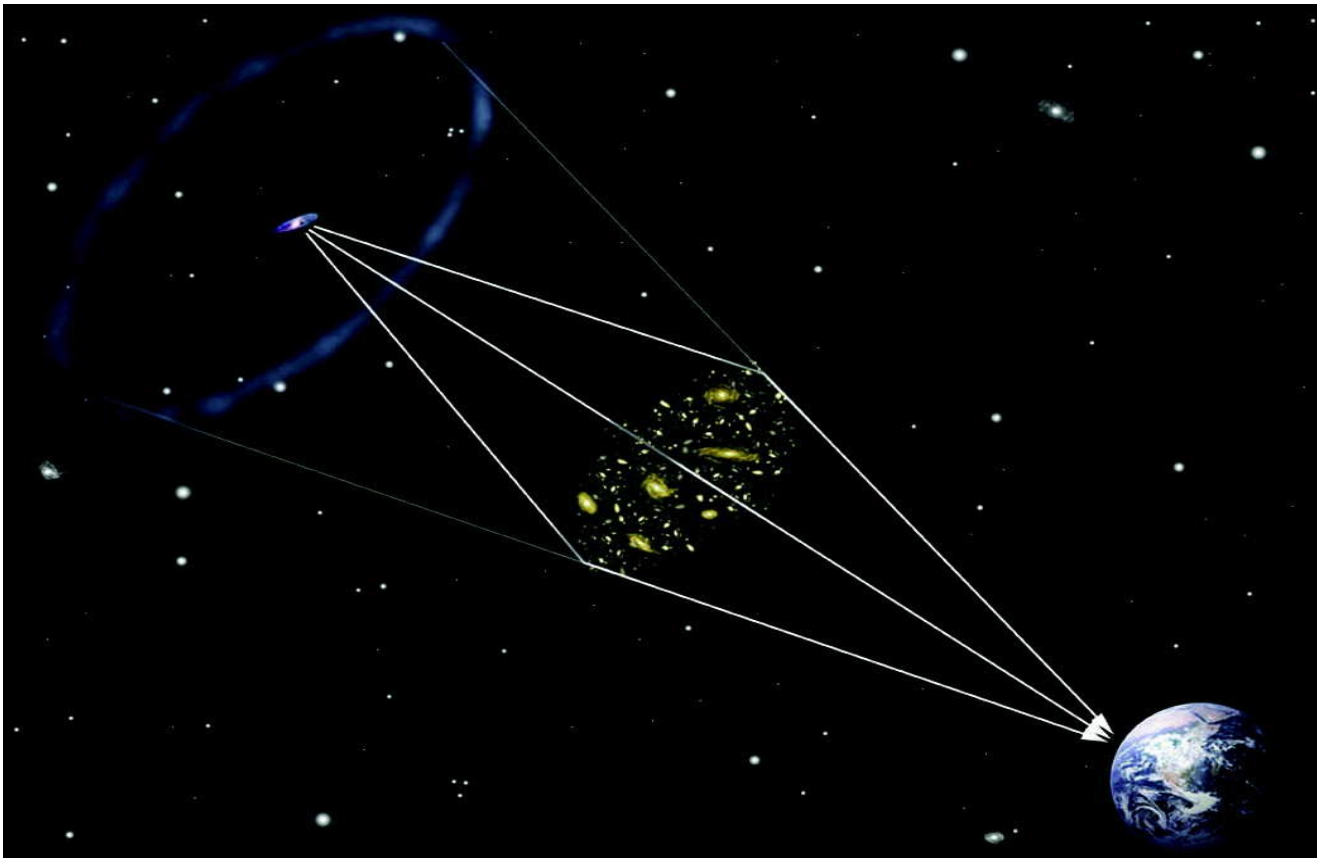


Fig.4: Gravitational Lensing

Nature of Dark Matter

- Massively compact halo Objects (**MACHO's**) ?
- Weakly interacting massive particles (**WIMPs**) ?

Axions: neutral and less massive

neutralinos : slower, massive neutrino

photinos: 10-100 massive photons

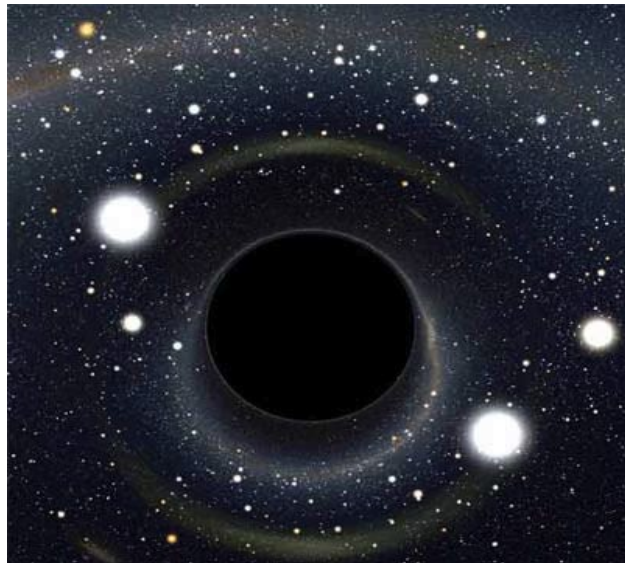


Fig. 5: Black hole

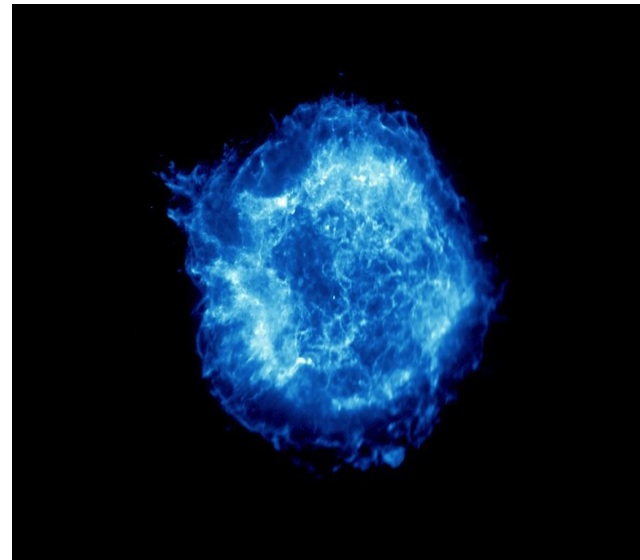


Fig. 6: Neutron Star

Dark matter study at LHC

Feynman diagram for dark matter pair production

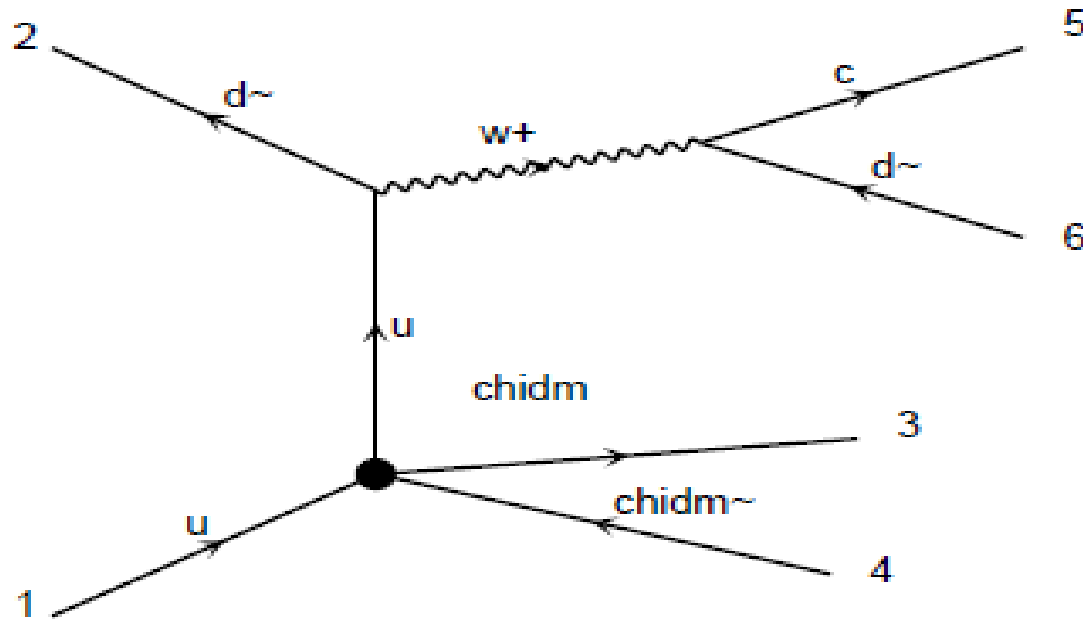


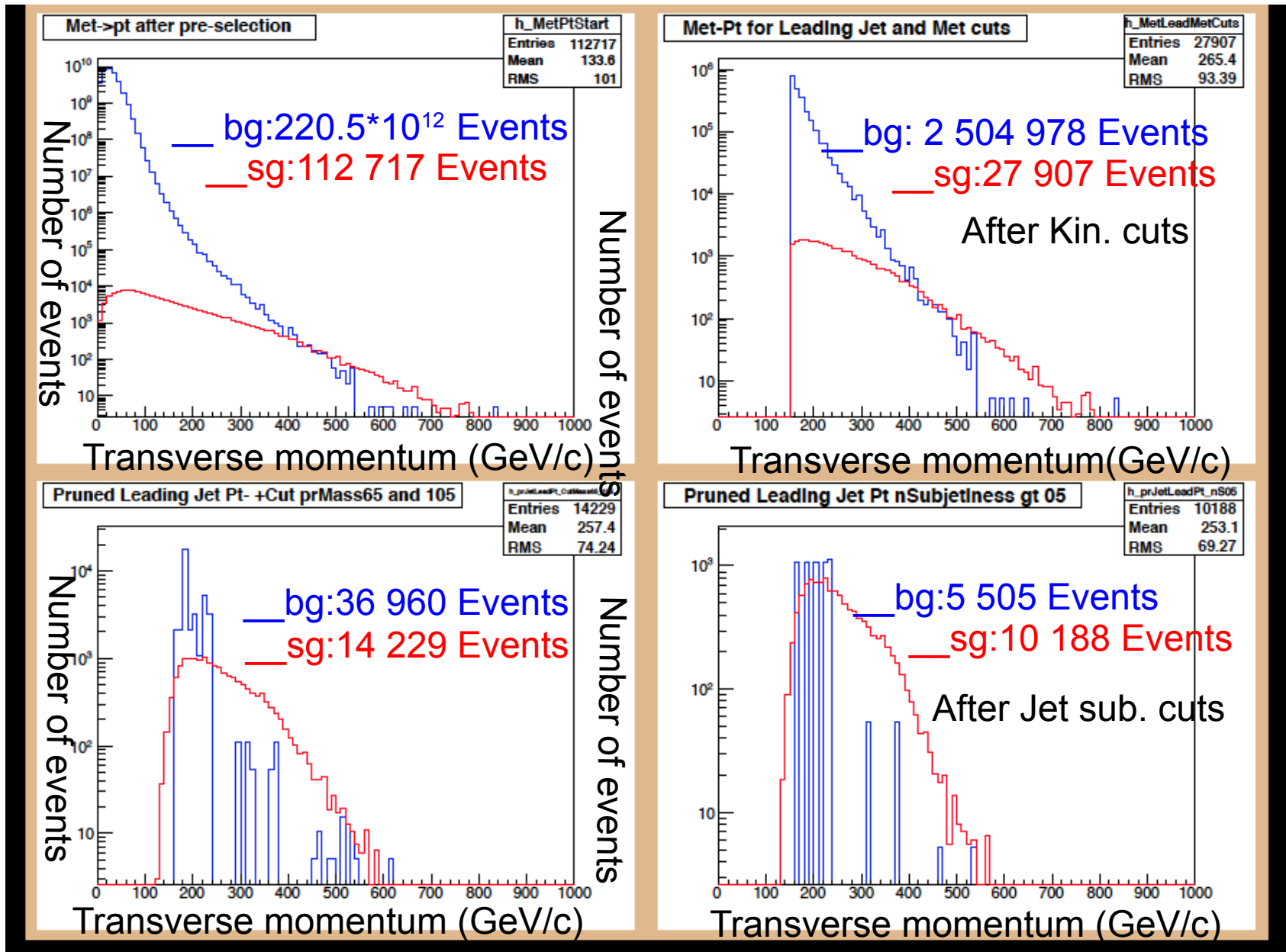
Fig. 7: A Feynman Diagram of $W(JJ) DM DM\sim$

dark matter mass = $100\text{GeV}/c^2$

Backgrounds Reduction using MC

- Two types of cuts: kinematics & groomed jet substructure
- Particle Flow Jets: Kinematical variables
 - Number of jets ≥ 1
 - Leading Jet Pt > 130 GeV/c
 - $|\eta| < 1.5$
 - Missing Pt > 150 GeV/c
- Jet Substructure Information:
 - Lead jet mass in the W / Z range $[65 - 105]$ GeV/c²
 - Variables depending on the quarks from W / Z decay

Plots of the QCD Background & Signal after cuts



Signal and Background before and after cuts

| Sample Name | $\sigma(\text{pb})$ | # Events Before Cuts | # Events After Cuts | # For 20 fb ⁻¹ |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| W ^{+/-} (JJ) DM DM [~] | 0.62 | 112740 | 10188 | |
| Bg:W ^{+/-} (JJ) $\nu\nu$ [~] signal | 1.22 | 219202 | 1665 | |
| Bg:QCD | 192332 | 34.9x10 ⁹ | 5499 | |
| Bg:W+Jet | 7669 | 1.4x10 ⁹ | 82338 | |
| Bg: ZJJ | 588 | 0.11x10 ⁹ | 69153 | |
| Sum_ Bg | | | 158655 | |
| Sqrt(Sum_Bg) | | | 398.32 | |
| Significance: Signal/sqrt(Sum_Bg) | | | 25.58 | 8.5 |

Table 1: Signal and Backgrounds Before and After Cuts

Significance Values

- Significance Table

| A | B | C | D |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| $z\sigma$ | Percentage within CI | Percentage outside CI | Fraction outside CI |
| 0.674490 σ | 50.00% | 50.00% | 1 / 2 |
| 0.994458 σ | 68.00% | 32.00% | 1 / 3.125 |
| 1 σ | 68.27% | 31.73% | 1 / 3.1514872 |
| 1.281552 σ | 80.00% | 20.00% | 1 / 5 |
| 1.644854 σ | 90.00% | 10.00% | 1 / 10 |
| 1.959964 σ | 95.00% | 5.00% | 1 / 20 |
| 2 σ | 95.45% | 4.55% | 1 / 21.977895 |
| 2.575829 σ | 99.00% | 1.00% | 1 / 100 |
| 3 σ | 99.73% | 0.27% | 1 / 370.398 |
| 3.290527 σ | 99.90% | 0.10% | 1 / 1,000 |
| 3.890592 σ | 99.99% | 0.01% | 1 / 10,000 |
| 4 σ | 99.99% | 0.01% | 1 / 15,787 |
| 4.417173 σ | 100.00% | 0.00% | 1 / 100,000 |
| 4.891638 σ | 100.00% | 0.00% | 1 / 1,000,000 |
| 5 σ | 100.00% | 0.00% | 1 / 1,744,278 |
| 5.326724 σ | 100.00% | 0.00% | 1 / 10,000,000 |
| 5.730729 σ | 100.00% | 0.00% | 1 / 100,000,000 |
| 6 σ | 100.00% | 0.00% | 1 / 506,797,346 |
| 6.109410 σ | 100.00% | 0.00% | 1 / 1,000,000,000 |
| 6.466951 σ | 100.00% | 0.00% | 1 / 10,000,000,000 |
| 6.806502 σ | 100.00% | 0.00% | 1 / 100,000,000,000 |
| 7 σ | 100.00% | 0.00% | 1 / 390,682,215,445 |

Stacked histogram of backgrounds after cuts

prJetLeadPt_nS05

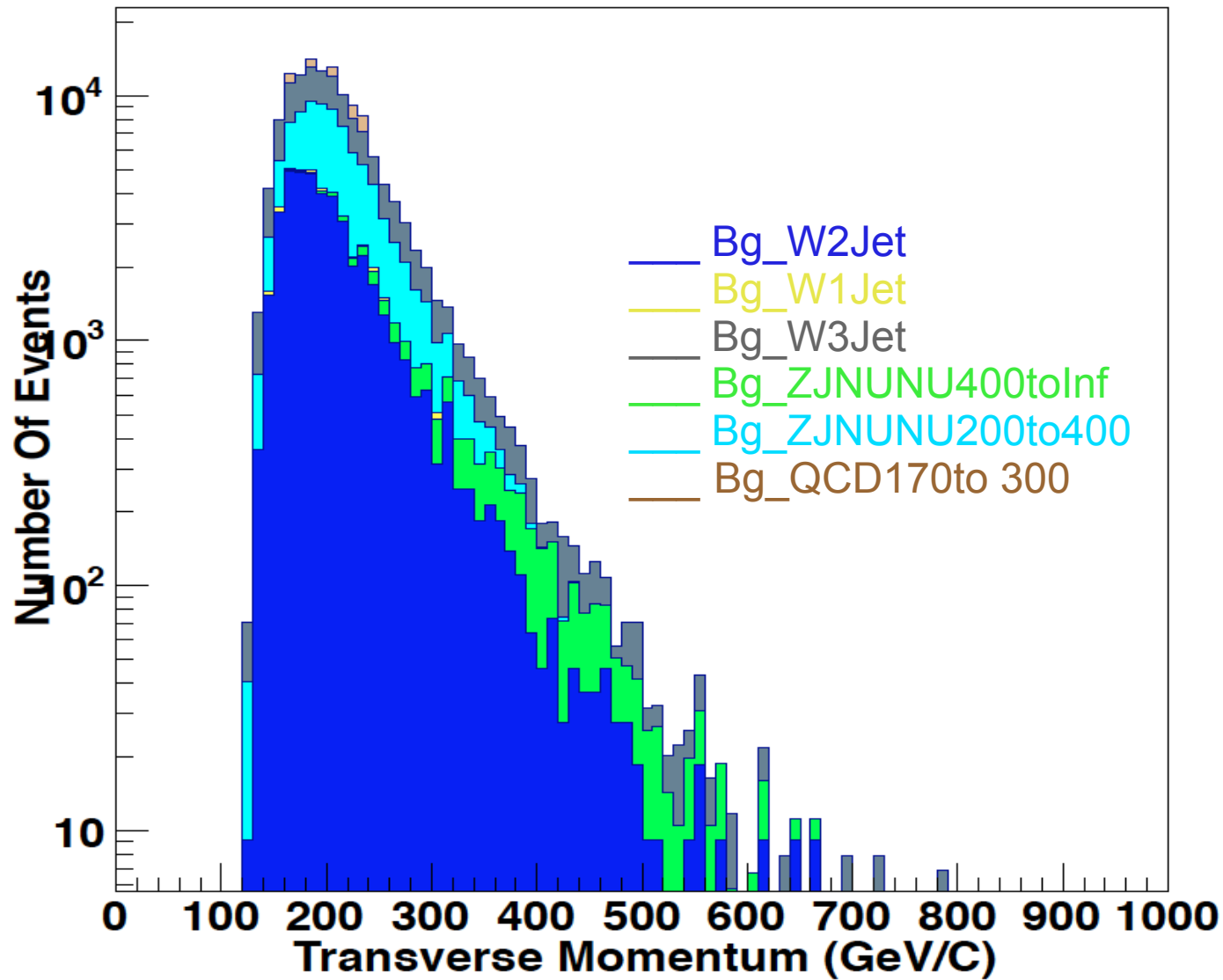


Fig. 10: Stacked Histogram of Backgrounds After Cuts

Conclusion and Future Work

- Backgrounds were significantly reduced
- Good significance value
- discrepancy between the backgrounds and all data
 - Possible dark matter candidate
- Otherwise, in the framework of the WIMPS, we set a limit for the dark matter above $100 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

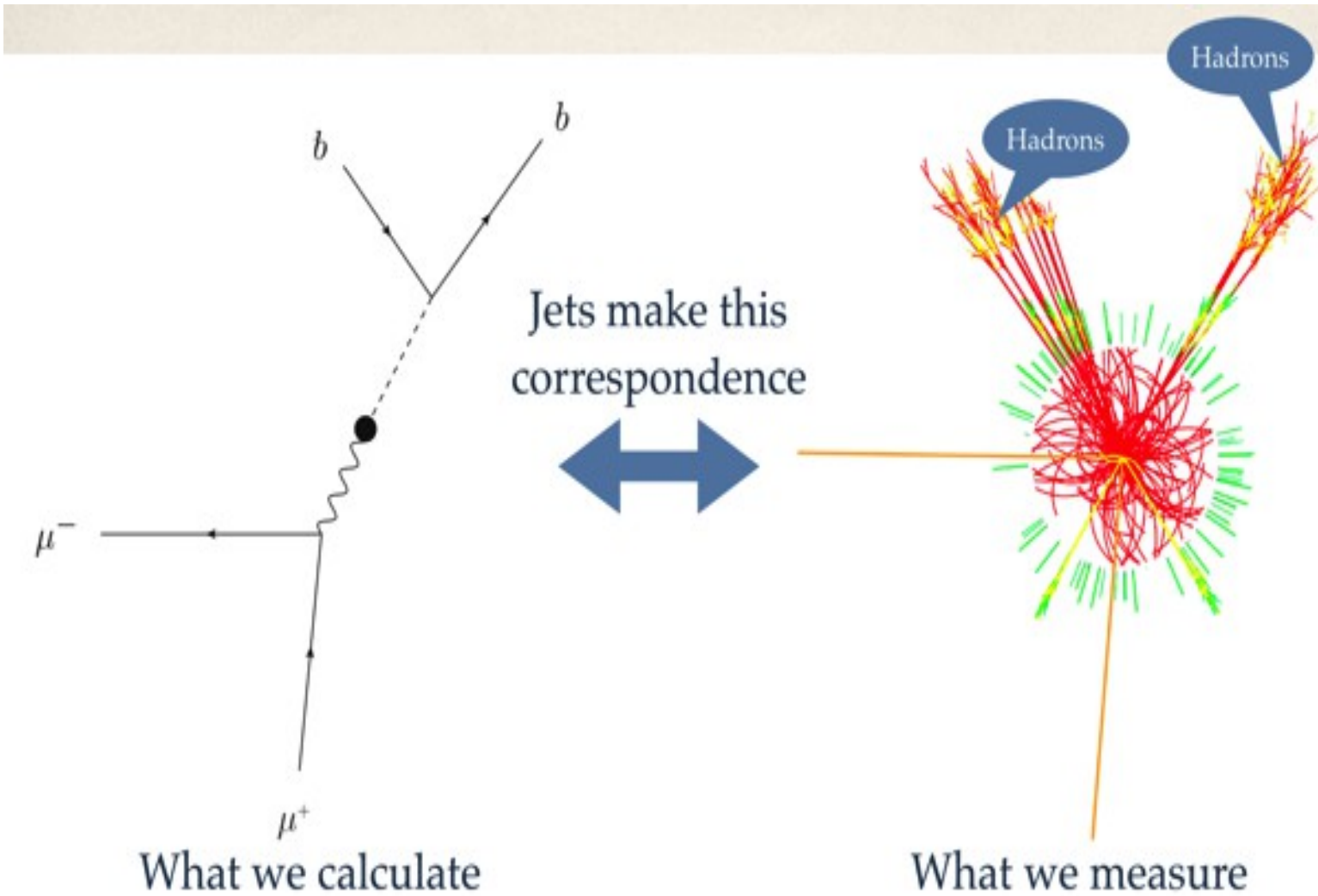
Acknowledgement

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- I owe my deepest Gratitude to Dianne Engram, Dave Paterson and the entire SIST committee for funding this project

Questions ?



Jets



Sub-detectors of CMS(cont.)

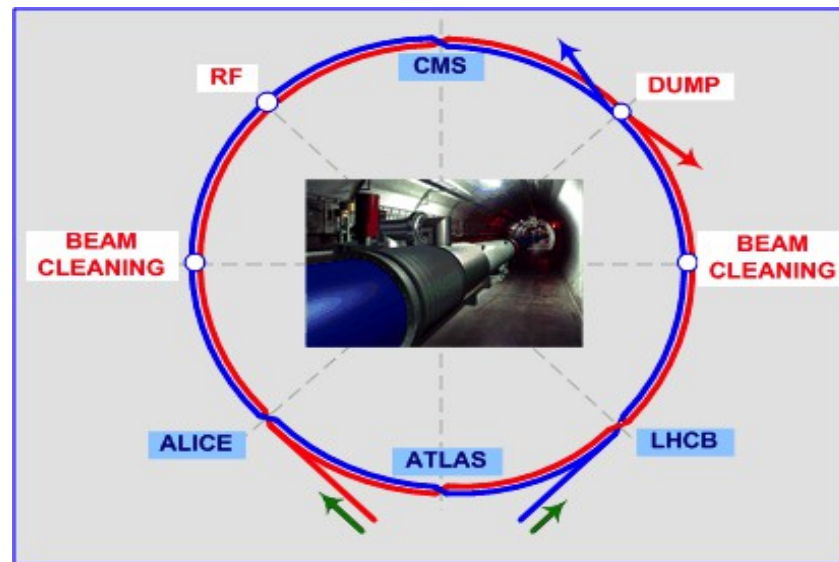
- Sub-detectors of CMS:
- The Tracker: made in silicon pixels and silicon microstrips,
→ high precision momentum of charged particles.
- The Electromagnetic Calorimeter (ECAL): made of crystals of lead tungstate(PbWO_4). → energy momentum of electron and photons with high precision
 - Hadronic Calorimeter (HCAL): measure hadrons' energy.
 - Magnet : bent the paths of charged particles
 - The muon detector and the return yoke: muons.

Acceleration Process at the LHC

- Linear Particle Accelerator (LINAC 2): accelerates protons up to 50 MeV.
- Proton Synchrotron Booster (PSB): protons are squeezed together and repeatedly circulated until they gain an energy of 1.4 GeV
- Proton Synchrotron (PS): protons are accelerated up to 26 GeV and they are 25 times heavier than at rest.
- Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS): protons gain energy up to 450 GeV.
- Main Ring: protons gain up to 8 TeV of energy and they are 7000 times heavier than at rest

Acc. Process(cont.)

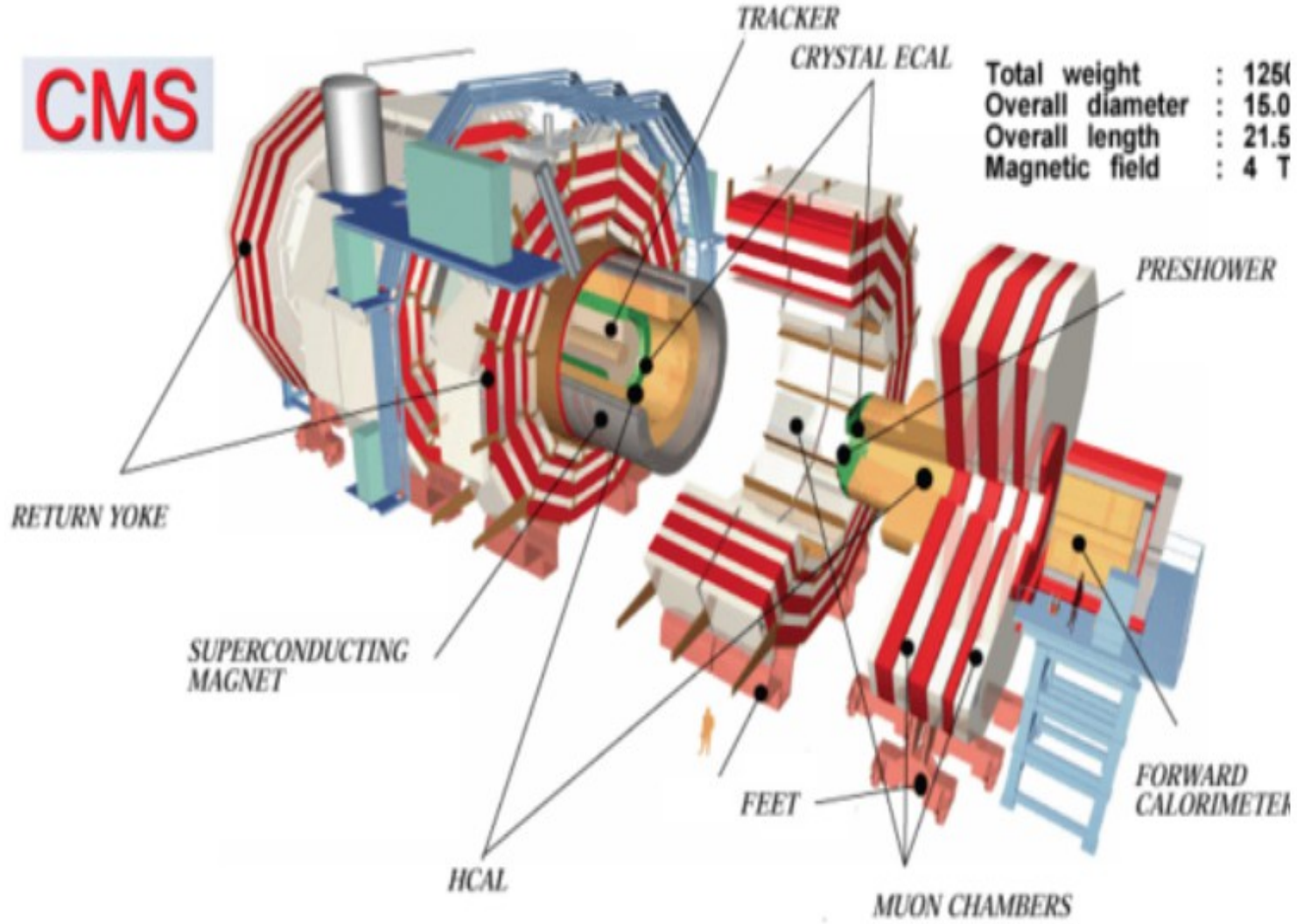
- Super Proton Synchrotron(SPS):protons gain up to 450 GeV.
- Main Ring: protons gain up to 4TeV of energy and they are 7000 times heavier than at rest



LHC Progress

- Discovery of the Higgs boson
- Creation of quark-gluon plasma
- New particle : bottomonium state (X_b)

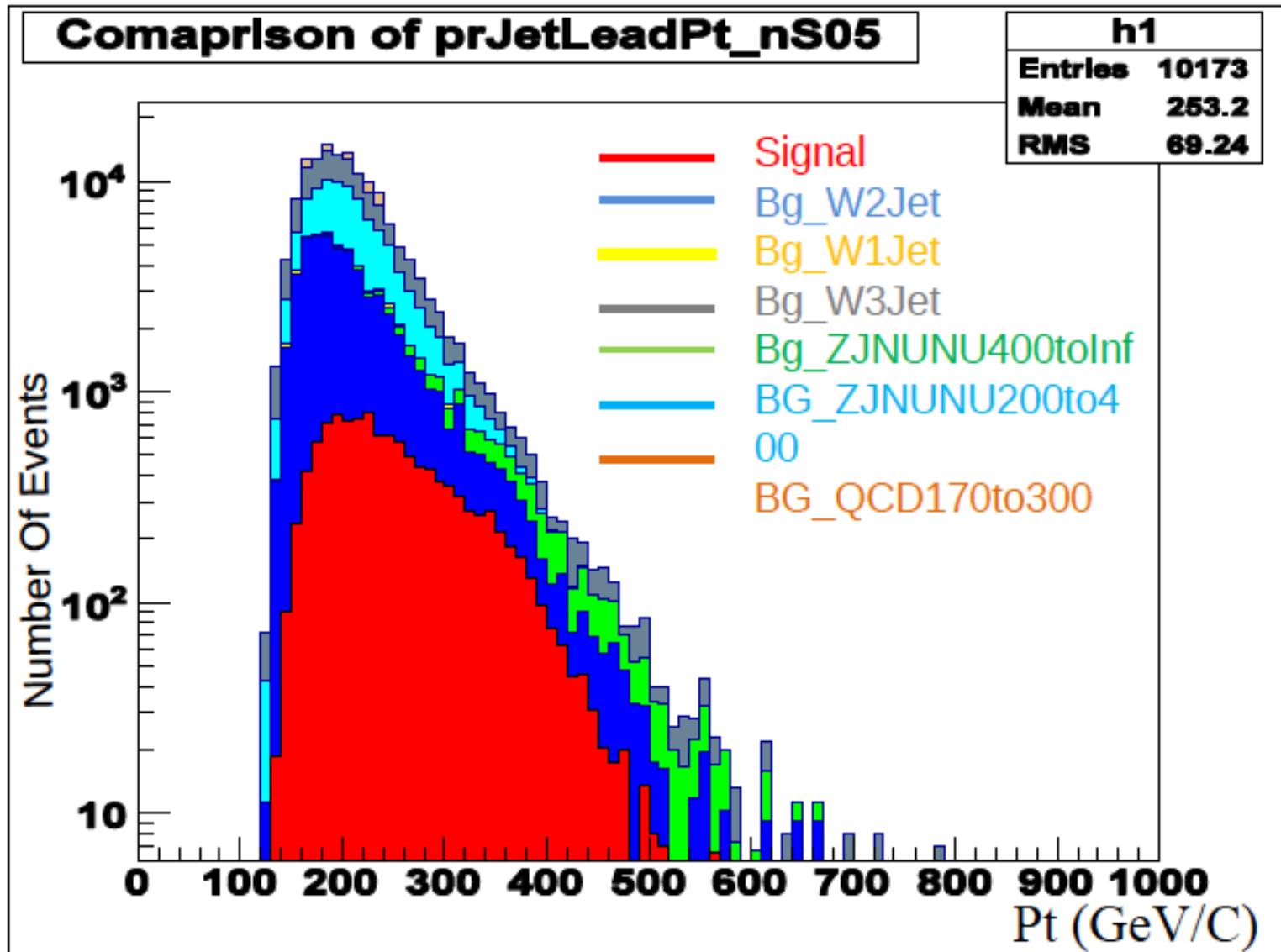
CMS



Quantum Chromodynamics and Jets

- An extension of HCAL outside of the solenoid
- Used to detect energies of particle that went undetected through ECAL and HCAL
- Without HO → leakage in energy of particles for high P
- HO improve missing transverse energy (MET)

The stacked histogram of the signal and background after cuts



Why dark matter is not ordinary matter

- Theory of the big bang nucleosynthesis : 4-5 % of ordinary matter contribute to the universe
- Large astronomical searches for gravitational microlensing
huge part of dark matter is not located
- Irregularities in the Cosmic microwave background (CMB)
5/6 of matter do not interact
- Current status about dark matter