

Light dark matter searches at ATLAS Cristiano Sebastiani (CERN)







- New Physics can be decoupled from electroweak scale in Dark Sector models, requiring additional low-mass mediators to explain the observed relic density with light DM (sub-GeV)
- Dark sectors present a huge model-space: identification of general enough benchmarks allow for a systematic programme of searches (at colliders and elsewhere)
- Collider searches have complementary reach to beam dumps and non-accelerator searches

in Run3

ATLAS has a great potential to discover dark sectors and unveil their structure with new searches









Only a finite number of portal which can link to the dark sector to the SM

,
$$\frac{\delta_{\mu}a}{f_a} \bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^5\psi$$
 axions/ALPs

'dark' vector boson (A', γ_{d} , Z_{d}) which mixes with SM photon

'dark' scalar boson (S) —> exotic Higgs decays

no more sterile neutrino

Feebly interacting particles are well motivated but their mass scale is unknown and are very difficult to probe at particle colliders, often lead to unconventional signatures!







Dark Sector portals

Light mediators, HNL and ALPs must be SM singlets: options limited by SM gauge invariance





ATLAS@LHC

The dashed tracks are invisible to the detector





Unconventional signatures

Unusual and unique signatures are extremely challenging to probe:

TRIGGER

Anomalous signatures not associated with standard activity in the detector require the development of dedicated triggers!

RECONSTRUCTION

Object identification and reconstruction algorithms are to be updated to include non-standard tracks and energy deposits

NON-COLLISION BACKGROUND

Unconventional signatures have unconventional backgrounds, from detector noise to non-collision physics events



LL dark-photon candidate





Run: 303266 Event: 1584619053 2016-07-04 04:57:58 CEST EXOT-2019-05



Vector portal (dark photon)

Higgs to invisible dark photons

Exploit open room in Higgs invisible decay to constraint BSM Higgs invisible decay SM invisible decay(Br ~0.1%)





Higgs to visible dark photon

Search for BSM Higgs decays into (long-lived) light dark photons Very unconventional topology: collimated structures of leptons or light hadrons (lepton-jet, LJ, DPJ)







From visible to invisible

Probe ultra long-lived decays where both LLPs decay outside ATLAS!



Monojet UL on Br(H->inv) ~ 0.50

- Not very competitive...
- Opens wide range of reinterpretation of invisible searches for visible LLPs



mono-jet signature



Scalar portal



level of excluded parameter space!



Higgs to spin-0

Higgs boson mediated hidden sector summary: quite few analysis contribute to an impressive

Hidden Sector, $m_{\rm L} = 125 \, \text{GeV}$ Selected **ATLAS** results

- 95% CL observed limits
- Searches:
- **____** Muon System (2 Vtx Only), 139 fb⁻¹ Phys. Rev. D 106 (2022) 032005
 - Muon System (1 Vtx + 2 Vtx), 36 fb⁻¹ Phys. Rev. D 99 (2019) 052005 Calorimeter, 139 fb⁻¹
 - JHEP 06 (2022) 005
 - Tracker+Muon System, 36 fb⁻¹ Phys. Rev. D 101 (2020) 052013
 - Tracker, 139 fb JHEP 11 (2021) 229
 - Tracker (b-tag), 36 fb⁻¹ JHEP 10 (2018) 031
 - Monojet, 139 fb⁻ ATL-PHYS-PUB-2021-020
 - $H \rightarrow inv$, 7-8-13 TeV combination ATLAS-CONF-2020-052
 - Tracker, 37.5-140 fb⁻¹ arXiv:2403.15332
- LLP masses:
- ______ 5-8 GeV 15-20 GeV 25-35 GeV **C**τ [m] 40 GeV 45-60 GeV Any

- Long lifetimes often lead to very small couplings
- Longer Lifetime: Higgs to invisible bounds dominate







Higgs boson mediated hidden sector summary: quite few analysis contribute to an impressive level of excluded parameter space!



Higgs to spin-0

CMS

- **Prompt (with b-tag),** 138 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV) JHEP 06 (2024) 097
- **Displaced jets,** 34.7 fb⁻¹ (13.6 TeV) Rept. Prog. Phys. 88 (2025) 037801
- **Muon System,** 138 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV) Phys. Rev. D 110 (2024) 3 032007
- $H \rightarrow invisible$, 4.9-140 fb⁻¹ (7-8-13 TeV) Eur.Phys.J.C 83 (2023) 933

ATLAS

- **Prompt (with b-tag),** 36 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV) JHEP 10 (2018) 031
- **Displaced vertices,** 140 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV) Phys. Rev. Lett. 133 (2024) 161803
- **Calorimeter,** 140 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV) JHEP 11 (2024) 036
- **Muon System (2 vtx),** 139 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV) Phys. Rev. D 106 (2022) 3 032005
- **Muon System,** 36 fb^{-1} (13 TeV) Phys. Rev. D 99 (2019) 052005
- $H \rightarrow invisible$, 4.7-139 fb⁻¹ (7-8-13 TeV) Phys.Lett.B 842 (2023) 137963

New ATLAS+CMS summary plot! Prepared within the LLP LHC WG







Neutrino portal



Improvement by a factor x15 over old full Run2 result with same dataset!

Prompt HNL



ATLAS t-channel This work **√**s = 13 TeV, 140 fb⁻¹ ATLAS s-channel JHEP 07 (2015) 162 **√**s = 8 TeV, 20.3 fb⁻¹ **ATLAS s-channel** JHEP 10 (2019) 265 √s = 13 TeV, 36.1 fb⁻¹ ATLAS displaced PRL 131 (2023) 061803 √s = 13 TeV, 139 fb⁻¹ CMS s-channel arXiv:2403.00100 **√**s = 13 TeV, 138 fb⁻¹ CMS displaced 3I JHEP 07 (2022) 081 $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}, 138 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ CMS displaced 2I arXiv:2312.07484 **√**s = 13 TeV, 138 fb⁻¹ CMS displaced low-mass arXiv:2402.18658 **√**s = 13 TeV, 138 fb⁻¹



Pseudo-scalar portal (ALPs...)





arXiv:1708.00443

not finding a signal in $h \rightarrow$ aa would not necessarily exclude $h \rightarrow Za$







Many more...alps searches

Many Run2 searches looking for ALPs to systematically cover all production and decay channels!



Light-by-light scattering

search for resonance in diphoton invariant mass spectrum from photon-photon interactions in UPC HI collisions





So far best over mass range of 6-100 GeV (assuming 100% BR to photons)



- Dark Sectors searches have been so far discontinuous in ATLAS: from the portal framework we can identify benchmark models for a systematic investigation
- A snapshot of the most recent results from ATLAS have been shown, but many more analyses in progress using the Run3 dataset
- Run3 larger dataset with new exciting improvements will enhance the discovery potential for dark sector signatures
- Many unexplored synergies and overlaps across searches that could be exploited
 - Harmonise common models where possible or promote multiple interpretations
 - Encourage combinations and summary plots to • spot uncovered regions









BACKUPS