Highlights from long-lived particle searches in CMS

Steven Lowette

Vrije Universiteit Brussel – IIHE

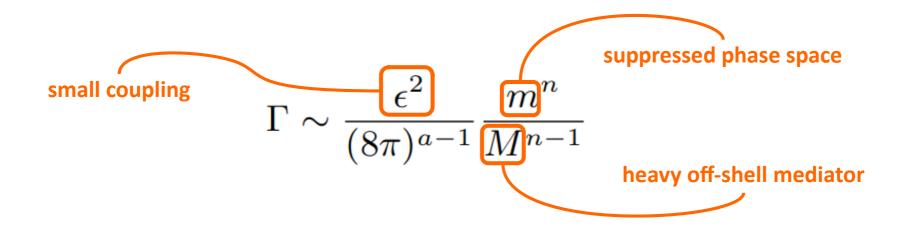
29 May 2024

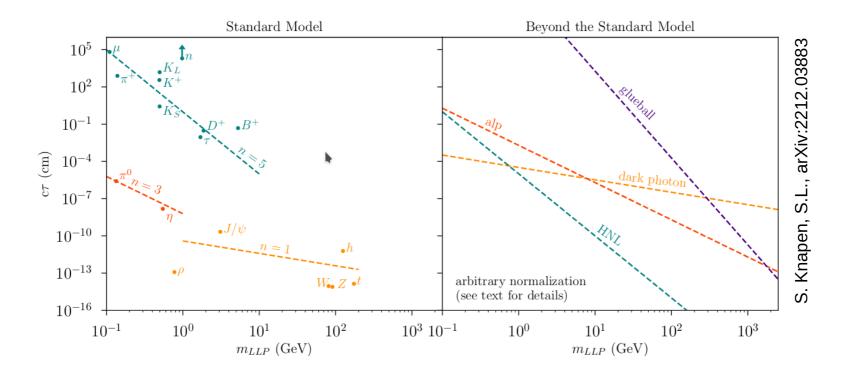
Belgian Physical Society General scientific meeting 2024





Why long-lived particles?



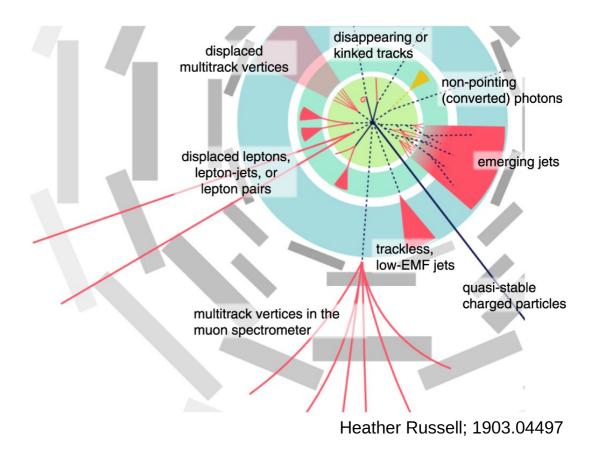


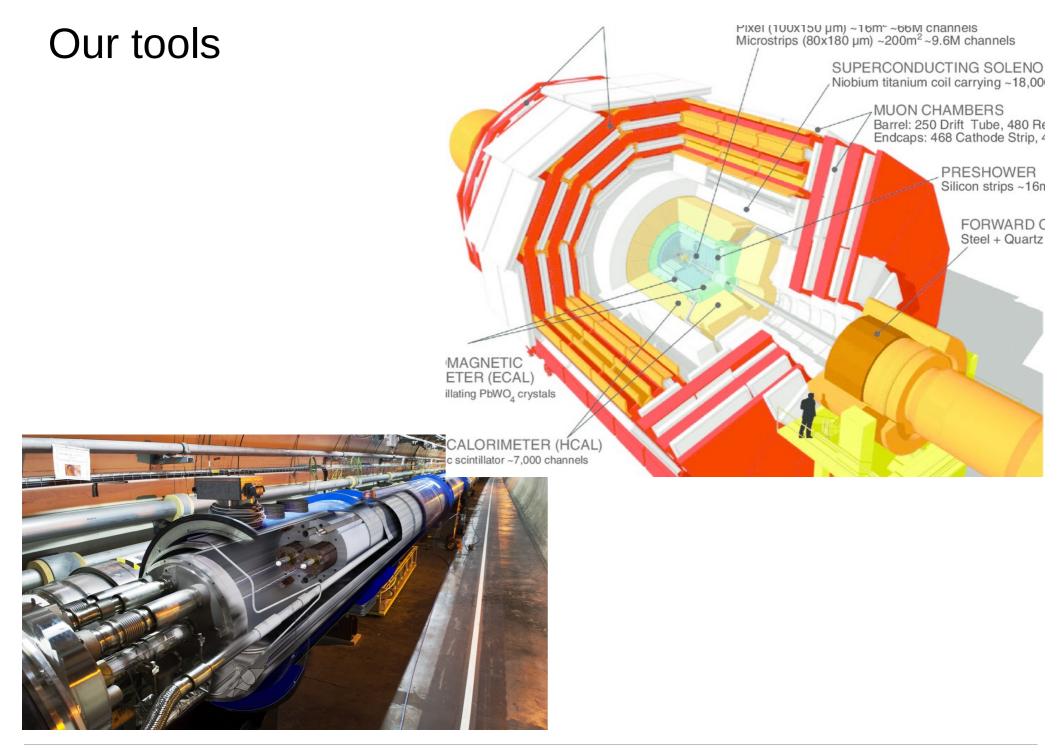
Why long-lived particles?

theoretically motivated

- experimentally innovative
 - may need dedicated triggers
 - may require special reconstruction algorithms
 - unusual backgrounds
 - simulation can be challenging







Long-lived particle searches

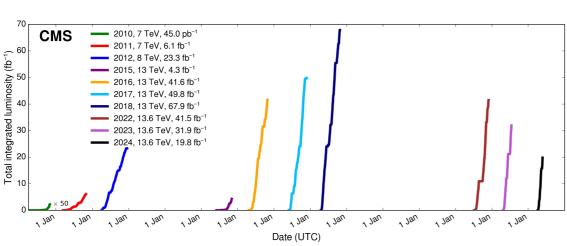
exciting times!

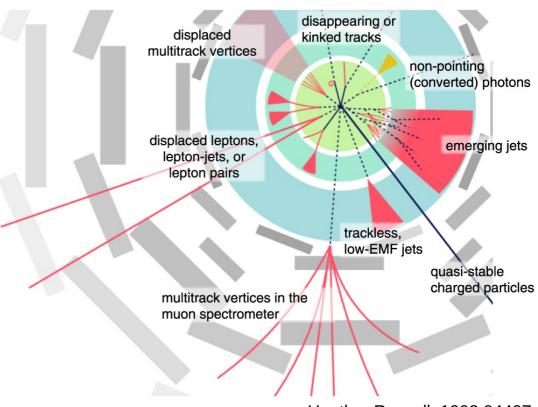
 thriving community in LHC and beyond

> see eg. arXiv:1903.04497 J.Phys.G 47 (2020) 9, 090501

experimental status

- a rich set of searches have been performed using LHC Run-2 data
- still new incoming LHC Run-2 results
- Run-3 has started!





Heather Russell; 1903.04497

Long-lived particle searches

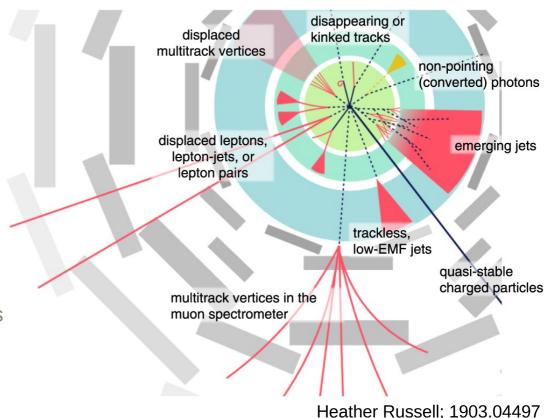
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this talk

- a few recent highlights from the CMS experiment
- some results also covered in very recent CMS review articles

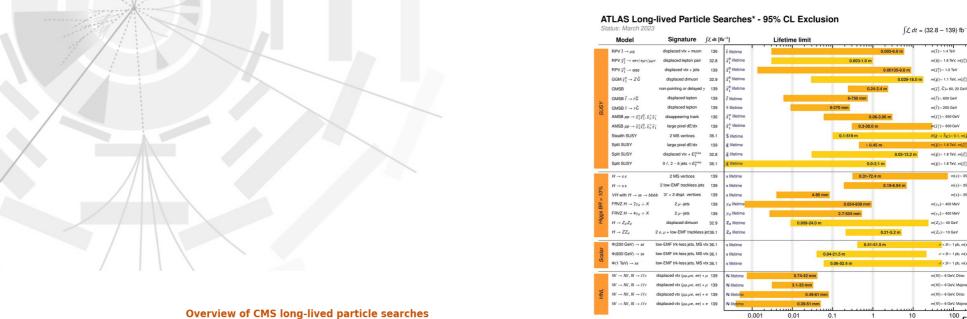
arXiv:2403.16134 : Enriching the physics program of the CMS experiment via data scouting and data parking

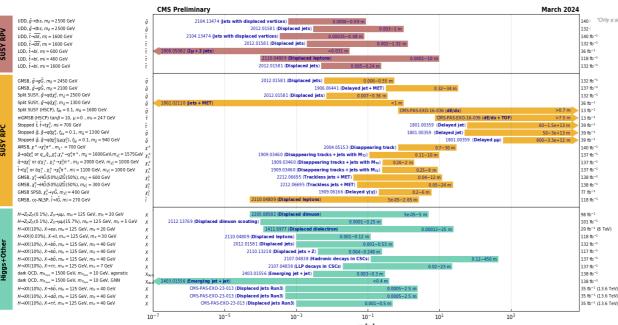
arXiv:2405.13778: Dark sector searches with the CMS experiment

submitted to the arXiv: Review of searches for vector-like quarks, vector-like leptons, and heavy neutral leptons in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV at the CMS experiment

LLP results in SATLAS and







¹⁰⁰ cτ [m] 0.001 0.1 100 τ [ns] [link]

[link]

Selection of observed exclusion limits at 95% C.L. (theory uncertainties are not included). The y-axis tick labels indicate the studied long-lived particle.



ATLAS Preliminary

 $m(\hat{q})=1.6 \text{ TeV}, m(\hat{q}^0)=1.3 \text{ Te}$

 $m(\tilde{g}) = 1.1 \text{ TeV}, m(\tilde{g}_1^0) = 1.0 \text{ TeV}$

 $m(\tilde{g}) = 1.8 \text{ TeV}, m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100 \text{ G}$

 $m(\tilde{g}) = 1.8 \text{ TeV}, m(\tilde{g}_{1}^{0}) = 100 \text{ Ge}$

m(s)= 35 GeV

 $\sigma \times B = 1 \text{ pb. } m(s) = 50 \text{ GeV}$

 $m(\tilde{\ell})=200~{\rm GeV}$

 $m(\bar{y}^{\pm}) = 650 \text{ GeV}$

 $m(Z_d) = 40 \text{ GeV}$

 $m(Z_d)=10 \text{ GeV}$

m(M)-- 6 GeV Dirar

m(N)= 6 GeV Dirac

 $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$

Reference

1907.10037

1808.03057

2011 07812

2011.07812

2201.02472

2205.06013

2205.06013

2203 01000 2107.06092

2206 12181 2206.12181

1808 03057

1811.02542

1902 03094

2204 11086

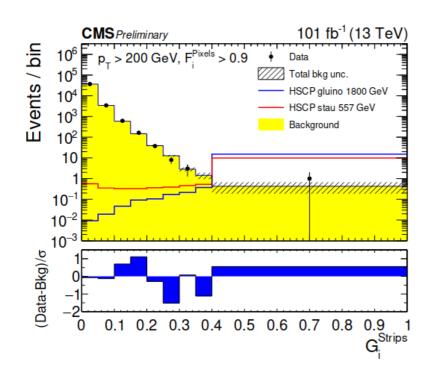
2204.11988

2204 11088

AS-CONF-2018-00

Search for Heavy Stable Charged Particles

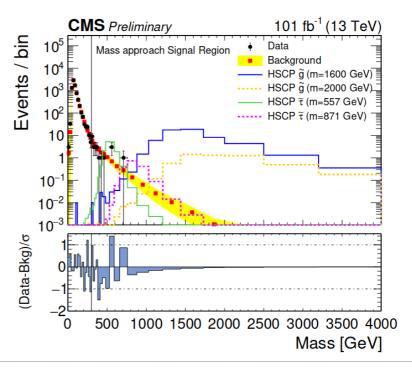
- striking signature
 - muon trigger, 2017-2018 data
 - isolated high-momentum, central track
 - large ionization (dE/dx) in the tracker
- approach 1: ionization in strip detectors
 - background from pixel-strip independence



note: also beta measured in muon detector

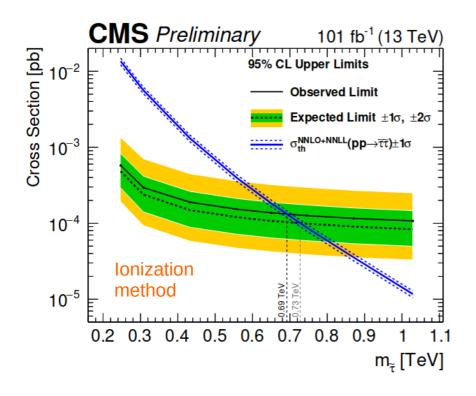
→ follow up analysis

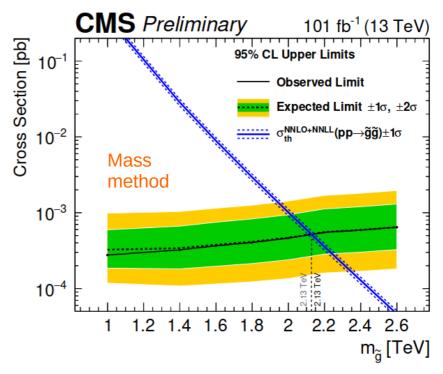
- approach 2: mass spectrum
 - background using pT-vs-ionization



Search for Heavy Stable Charged Particles

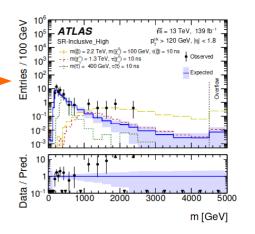
- data well described by background
- interpretation in terms of many long-lived signals (eg. stau, gluino, stop,...)
 - ionization method: better limits at low signal
 - mass method: more efficient at large masses

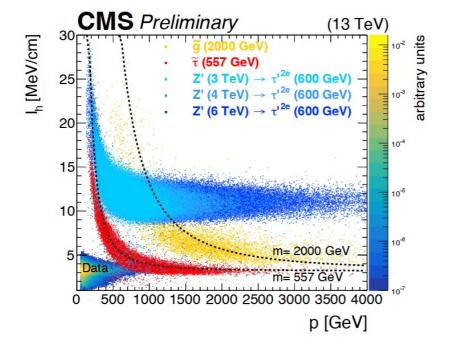


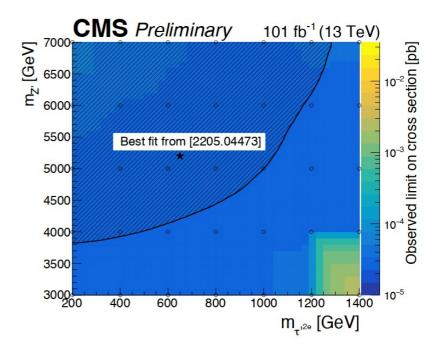


Search for Heavy Stable Charged Particles

- additional interpretation for |charge| = 2e particle
 - triggered by 3.3σ excess from ATLAS [JHEP 06 (2023) 158]
 - explained by model with Z' \rightarrow $\tau'^{(+2e)}$ $\tau'^{(-2e)}$ [JHEP 08 (2022) 012] high ionization with beta \sim 1
 - incompatible with the data







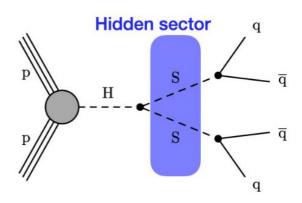
Search for Displaced Jet Pairs

- Higgs mixed with new scalar can lead to long-lived decays with jets
 - m(S) < m(H)/2
 - lots of phase space for hadronic decays
- also other models, eg. RPV gluinos, stops

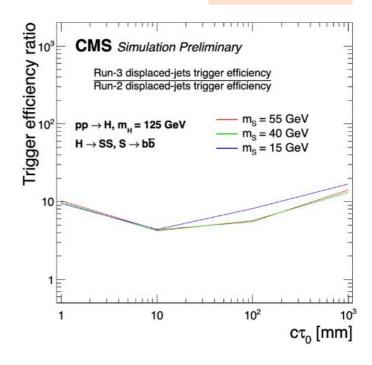


- factor 4-17 (!) improvement from improved displaced jet trigger for Run3
- also new displaced vertex reconstruction algorithm



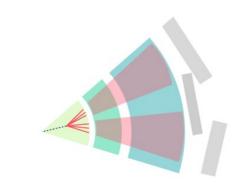


CMS-DP-2023-043



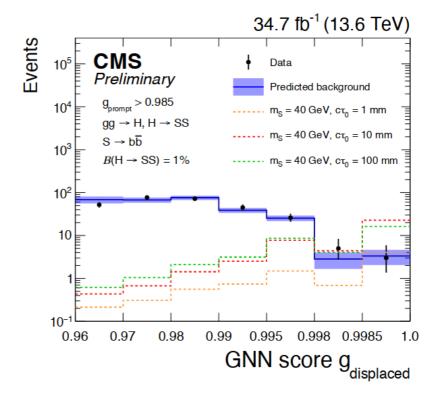
Search for Displaced Jet Pairs

- 2 GNN-based LLP taggers
 - using relation between tracks and Displaced Vertex
 - GNN_d: displaced activities during the LLP decay
 - GNN_p: lack of prompt activities during the LLP production



- background predicted from data
 - using decorrelation of the 2 taggers



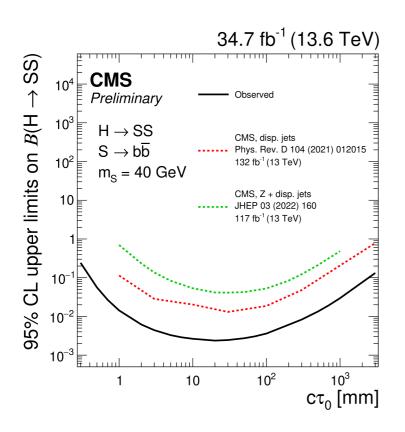


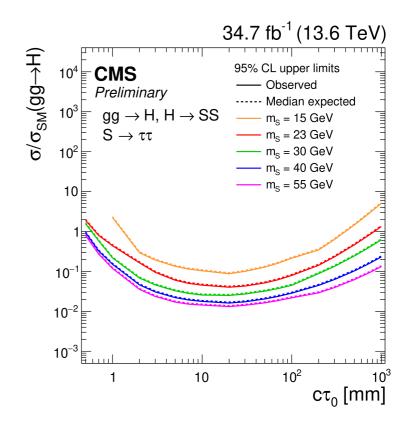


Search for Displaced Jet Pairs



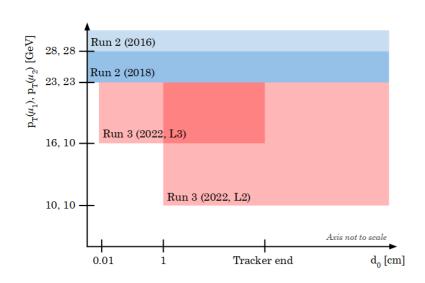
- data well described by background prediction
- stringent constraints on considered models
 - outperforming previous results by a lot, with less data!

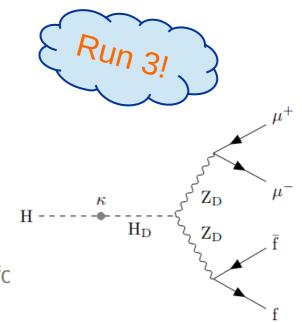


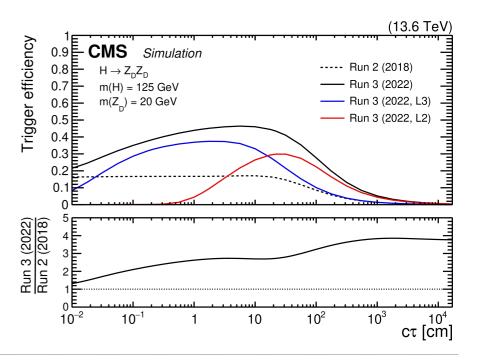


Search for Displaced Muon Pairs

- dark Higgs mixed with Higgs
 - decay back to SM via dark photon
 - also other models, eg. RPV SUSY
- selection: at least 1 diplaced muon pair
- new improved triggers for displaced dimuons developed for
 - improvements at L1 trigger to avoid beamspot constraint
 - improvements in high-level trigger to lower thresholds



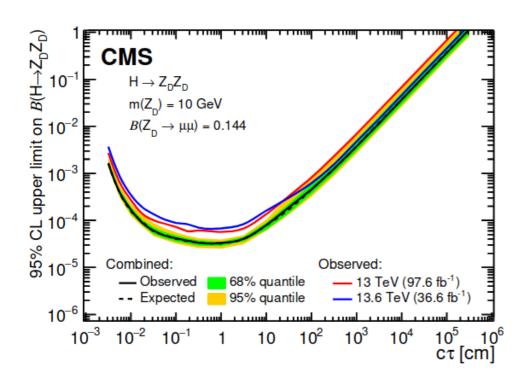


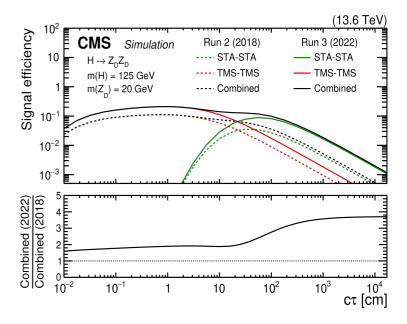




Search for Displaced Muon Pairs

- large improvement retained in offline selection over Run-2 analysis
- background prediction matches data
- similar sensitivity obtained as Run-2 but with only 1/3rd of the data set







Outlook

- LLPs are theoretically motivated, and experimentally motivating
- Going to great lengths to mine LHC Run-2 data for signs of LLPs
 - impressive list of results, still new ones coming in
 - large diversity in signatures and approaches
 - formidable ingenuity in analyses
 - several recent new results from CMS presented
- LHC Run-3 has taken off swiftly
 - detector improvements in LHC LS2
 - new and improved triggers and data taking strategies
 - other experiments weighing in as well
- Also HL-LHC will bring a big boost to LLPs
 - only started to scratch the surface of new detector capabilities
 - still other detectors being planned

