

# Track-Based Triggers for Long-Lived Particles at Future Colliders

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# High Luminosity Upgrade at the Large Hadron Collider

- ▶ Plans to be online by 2027
- ▶ Increase luminosity by a factor of  $\sim 10$ 
  - ▶ Luminosity is proportional to number of collisions in a given amount of time
  - ▶ Higher the luminosity  $\rightarrow$  more amount of data to be analyzed
- ▶ This allows for more sensitive searches of exciting physics such as BSM particles

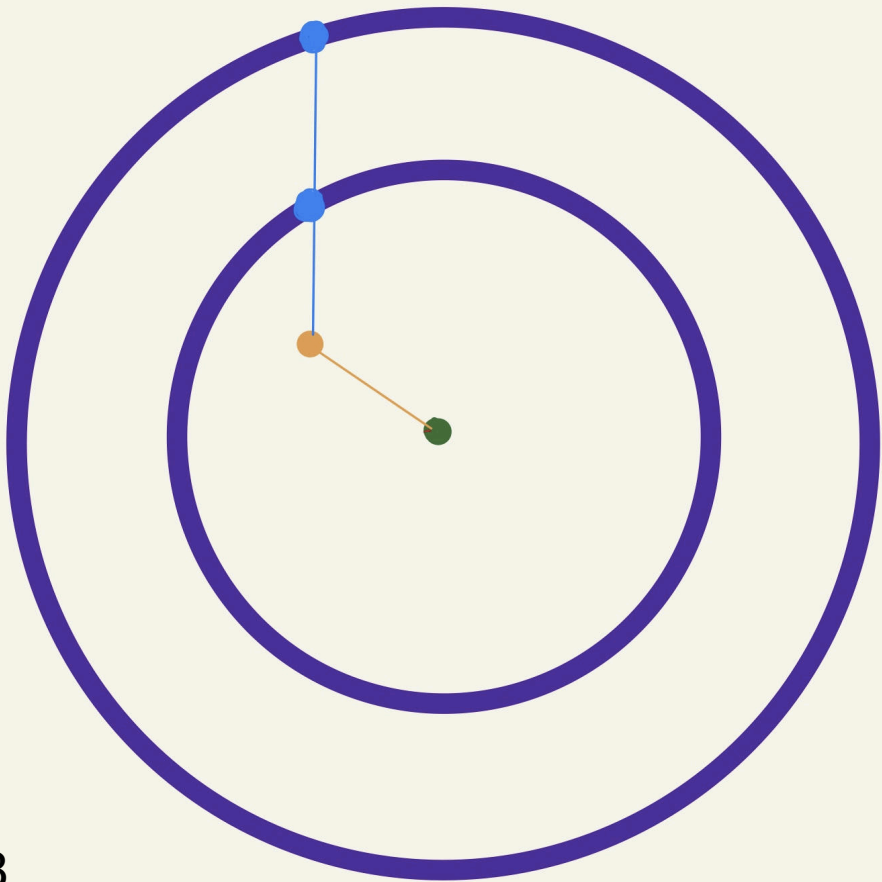
Pictured below: [LHC](#)





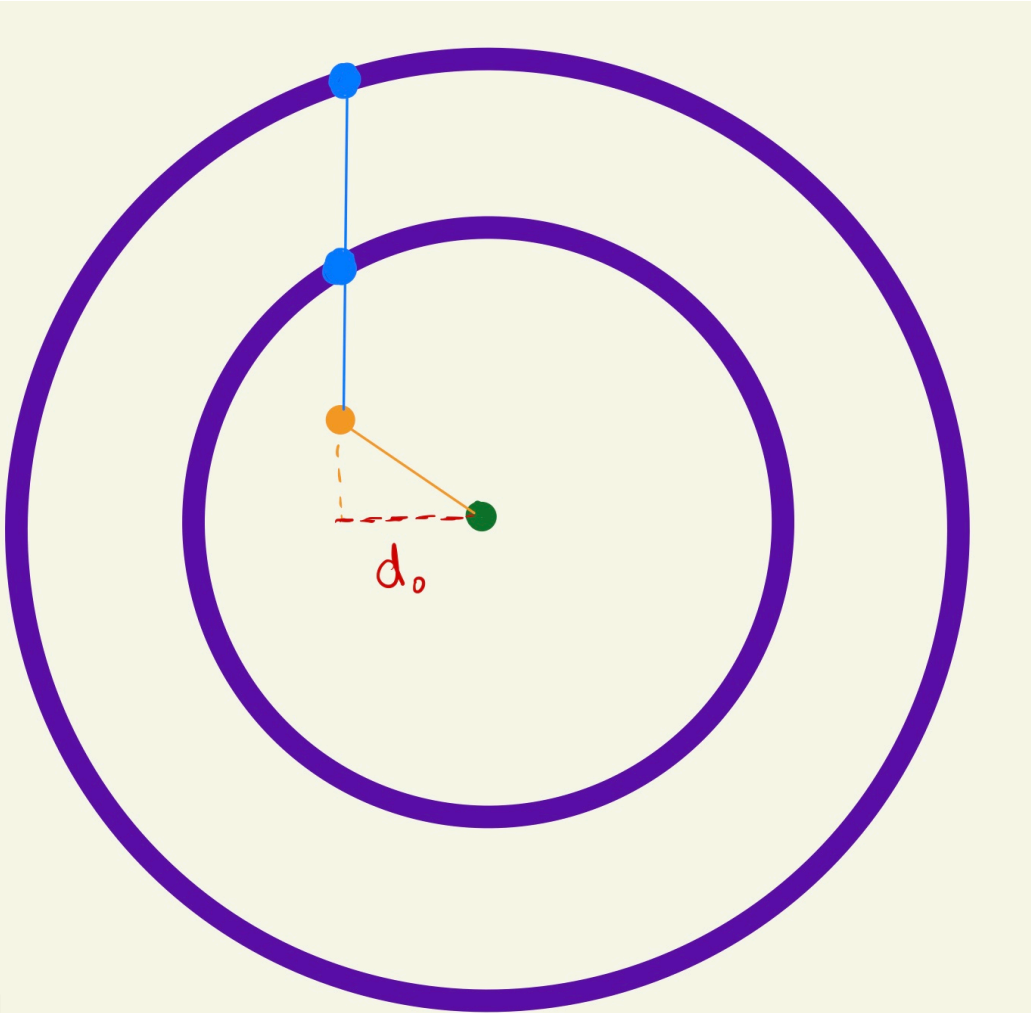
# Long Lived Particles (LLPs)

## They're Exciting!



- ▶ LHC was built with two goals in mind
  - ▶ Measure mass of Higgs
  - ▶ Find BSM physics
- ▶ No new BSM physics found so far
  - ▶ Why haven't we seen it?
- ▶ LLPs are a feature of many BSM models
  - ▶ Searches have been done, but experiments are not optimized for LLPs

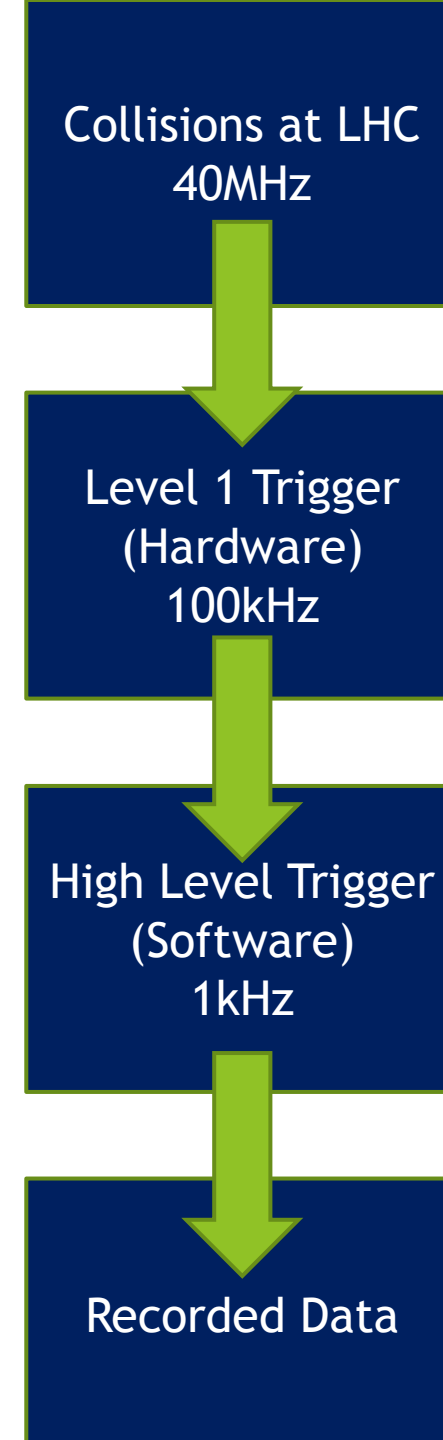
# If they're so long lived, where are they?



- ▶ Currently limited access to these particles
- ▶ Have distinct, yet challenging experimental signatures
  - ▶ LLPs travel a large distance before decaying
  - ▶ Their decay products have a macroscopic  $d_0$

# Triggers

- ▶ Only can record 1 in 40000 events
- ▶ Triggers are necessary to determine which events are notable before going to further analysis
- ▶ Trigger system composed of hardware and software [\[1\]](#)
- ▶ With the HL-LHC, upgrades will allow us to utilize the tracker in the first stage of acquisition [\[1\]](#)
  - ▶ New opportunities to set parameters for LLP discoveries



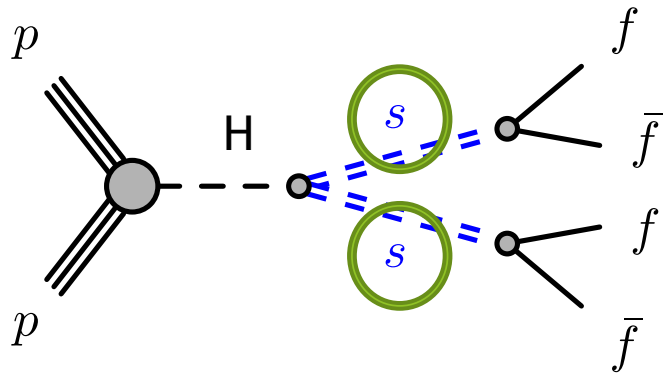
Pictured left:  
Flow chart  
describing trigger  
system

# Why so soon?

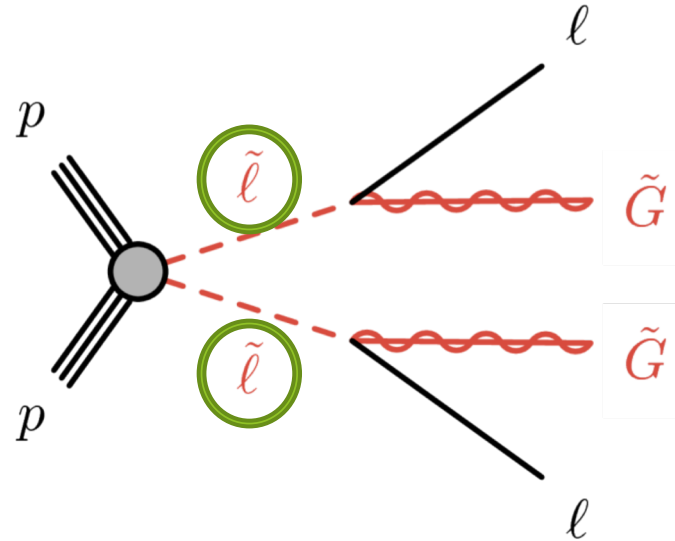
- ▶ Must build hardware systems far in advance with LLPs in mind
- ▶ Detector designers are not the ones searching for the exotic signatures of LLPs
- ▶ We are creating a broad overview that can be used as a reference for many different experiments
  - ▶ To be contributed to Snowmass studies [\[2\]](#)

## 2 Different LLP Models

- Interested in studying LLPs sensitivity to a range of various BSM models



Feynman diagram of  
LLP that couples to a  
Higgs and decays



Feynman diagram of  
SUSY scenario with  
long-lived sleptons

# What kind of tracker do we need?

- ▶ How do variations in  $p_T$  and  $d_0$  acceptance impact sensitivity to LLP signals
- ▶ Examining decay products of LLPs
  - ▶ Using simulated events
  - ▶ Place different cuts and look at event level efficiency

Cut	Value	Stage
Charged	Yes	Stage 1
Stable	Yes	Stage 1
Eta	$\leq 2.5$	Stage 1
Decay vertex	None or $\geq 200$ mm from production vertex	Stage 1
Production vertex	$< 300$ mm from origin	Stage 1
$p_T$	$> 0.5, 1, 2, 5$ GeV	Stage 2
$d_o$	$< 10, 20, 50, 100$ mm	Stage 2
$d_o$	$> 2$ mm	Stage 2

Pictured above: [Analysis cuts \[3\]](#)

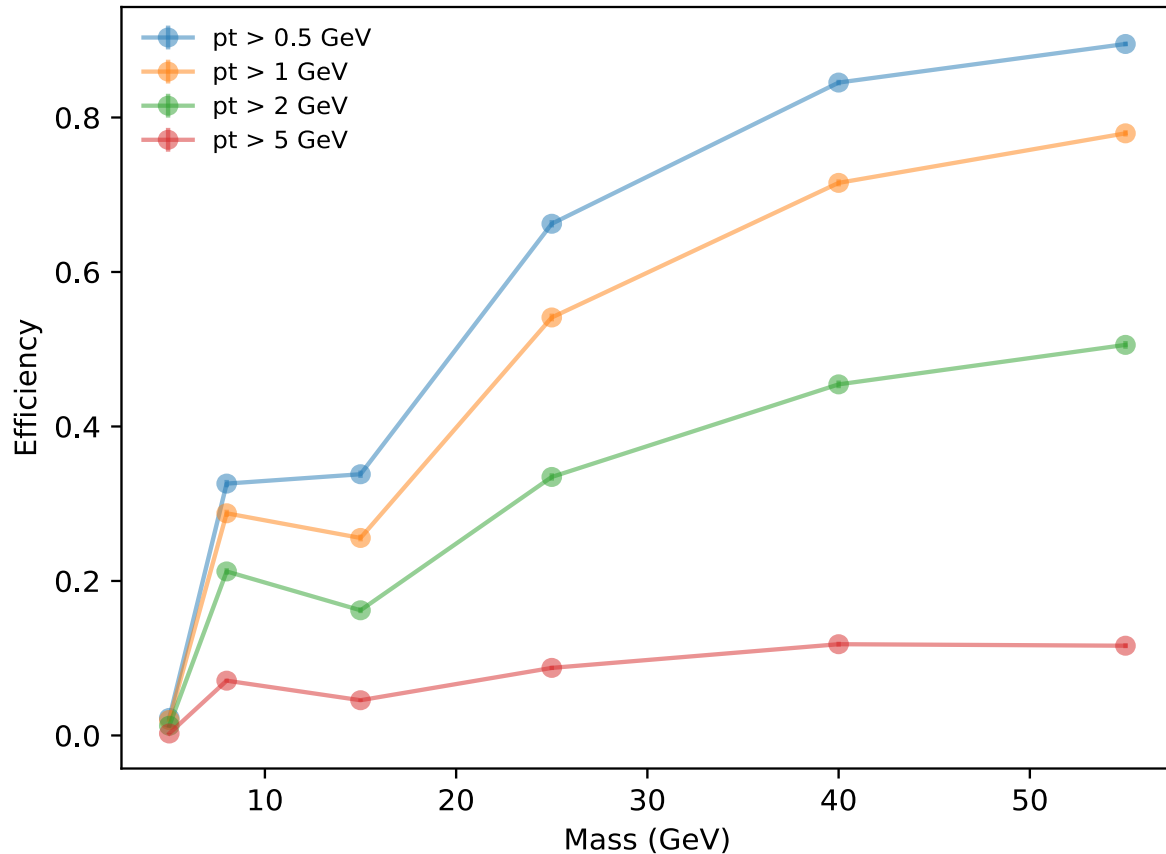


# Simulated transverse momentum ( $p_T$ ) w/set $d_0$ & lifetime

Higgs Decay

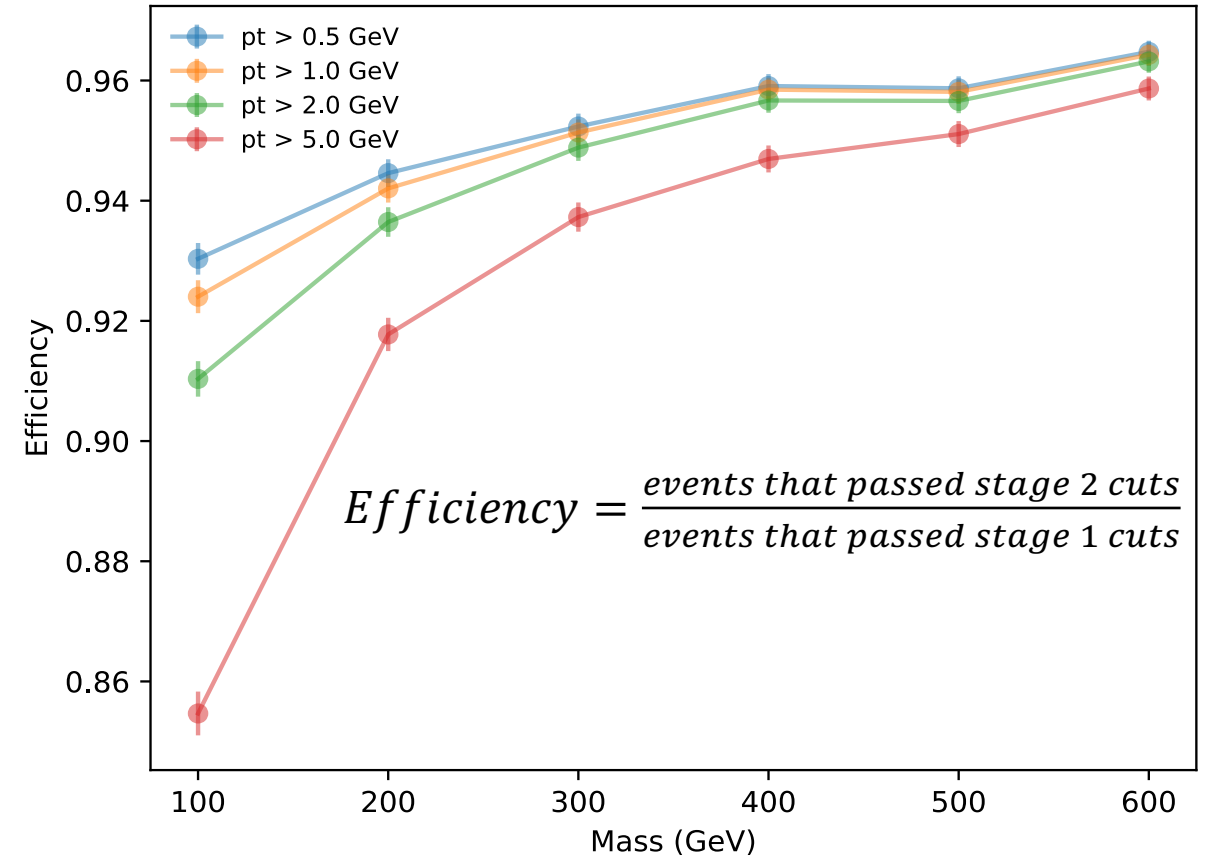
Stau Decay

Preliminary Plot Lifetime: 0p1ns,  $d_0$ : 100 mm



- Steep  $p_T$  turn on

Preliminary Plot Lifetime: 0p1ns,  $d_0$ : 100 mm



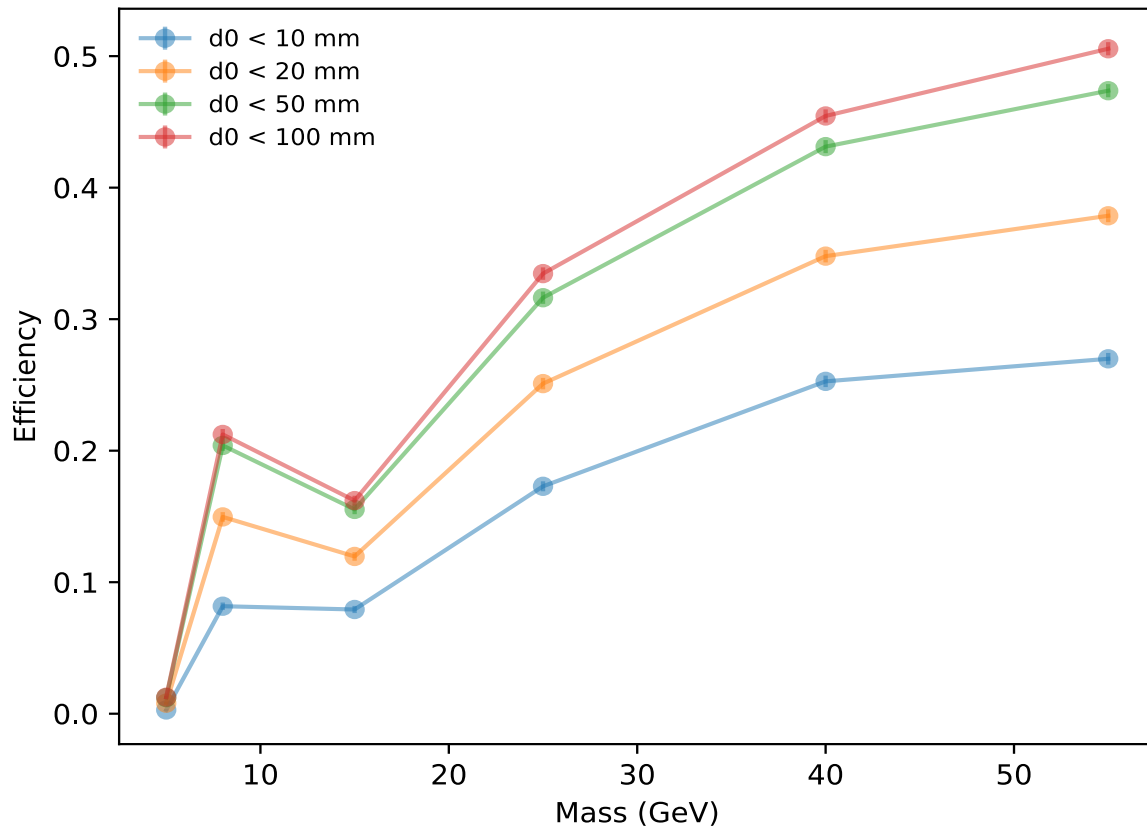
- No steep  $p_T$  turn on for 0.5-2.0 GeV (realistic detector range)

# Simulated $d_0$ w/set $p_T$ and lifetime

Higgs Decay

Preliminary Plot

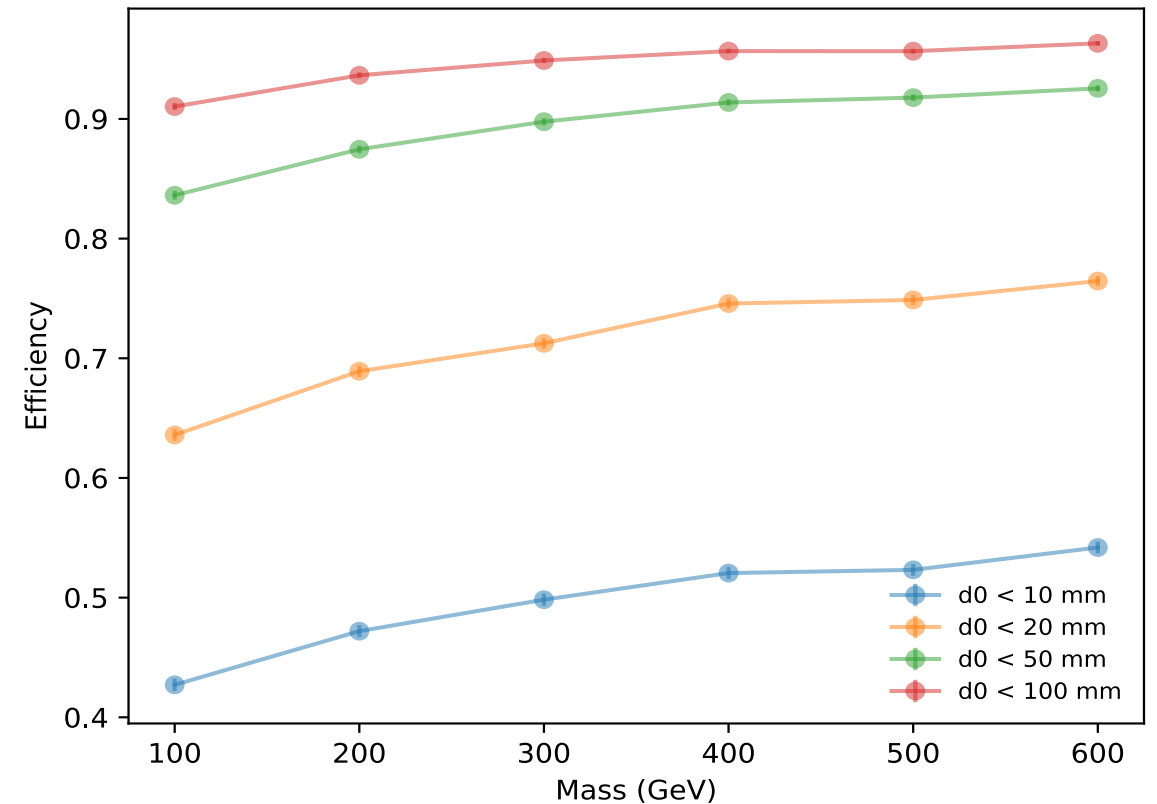
Lifetime: 0p1ns, Transverse Momentum: 2 GeV



Stau Decay

Preliminary Plot

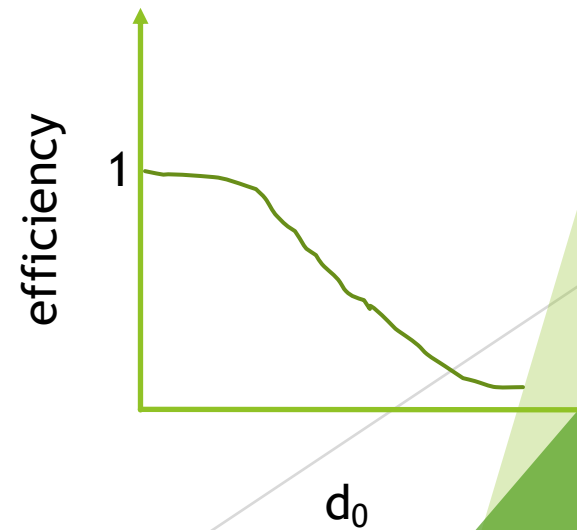
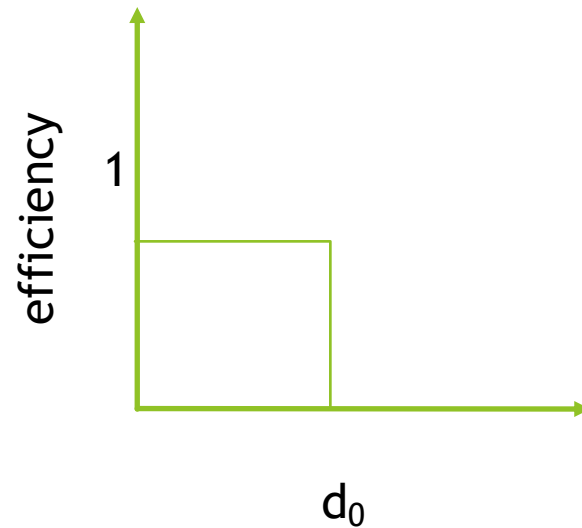
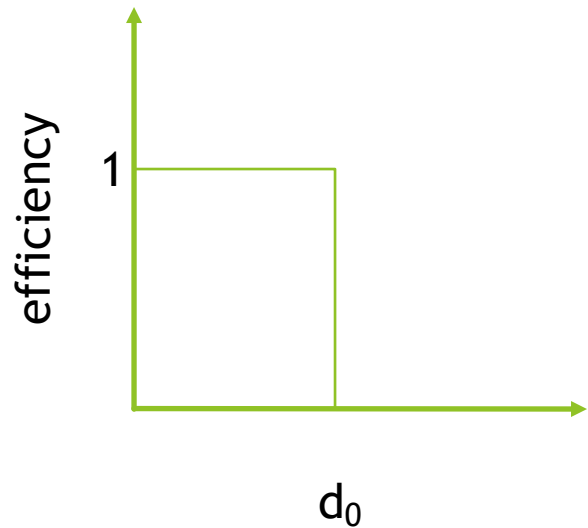
Lifetime: 0p1ns, Transverse Momentum: 2.0 GeV



- Larger  $d_0$  yields a larger efficiency for both models
- Stronger  $d_0$  dependence for staus vs. Higgs

# Next Steps

- ▶ Previous slides are preliminary results
- ▶ Currently only using binary definition of what a tracker would identify
- ▶ Use a random number generator to simulate different detector efficiencies
- ▶ Introduce concept of  $p_T$  and  $d_0$  dependent efficiencies
- ▶ Tune track efficiencies vs.  $d_0$  range for each model to understand the trade off



# Conclusions

- ▶ The HL-LHC will utilize track triggering in order to study BSM physics
- ▶ We want to design the hardware so that it can detect LLPs
- ▶ Compare various parameters and how different combinations of those affect our results
- ▶ Create an outline that others can reference to determine when designing the next generation of LHC experiments

## Acknowledgments

- ▶ Thank you to the Department of Energy for funding
- ▶ Thank you all for listening!
- ▶ And thank you to my amazing group!