

Gaps, overlaps, and complementarity in recent LLP searches

Alberto Escalante del Valle

11th LLP Community workshop



Gaps, overlaps, and complementarity

This talk will focus on **my view on the topic**, focusing on recent results at the LHC

- I find the (expanding) LLP search program **impressive and full of creativity and brilliant ideas!**
 - Boost in the past years in the number of $H \rightarrow XX$ and HNL searches
 - Recently, plenty of new results in direct searches for LLPs

At the same time, I tried to address

- **Where can we do better? Is there room for improvement?**

Heavy Neutral Leptons (HNLs)

[2204.11988](#) (ATLAS)

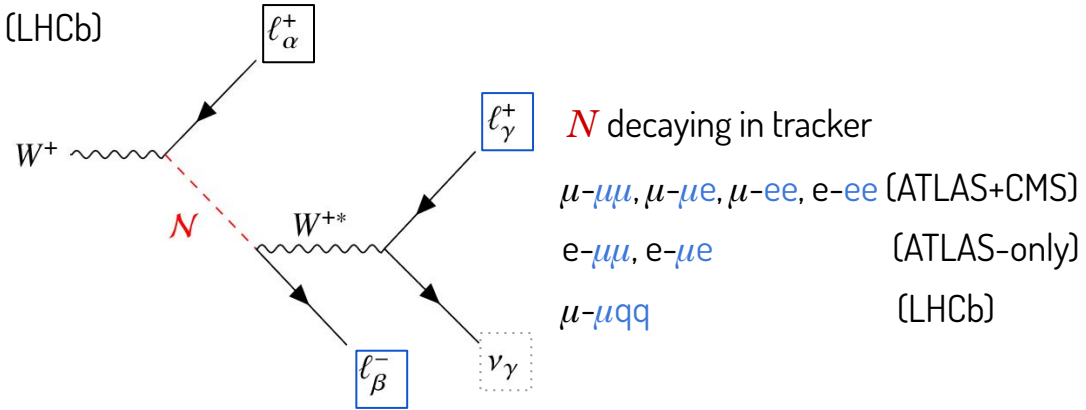
[2201.05578](#) (CMS)

[Eur. Phys. J. C 81 \(2021\) 248](#) (LHCb)

Heavy Neutral Leptons

Existing LLP searches for HNL (N) target $W \rightarrow lN$ production:

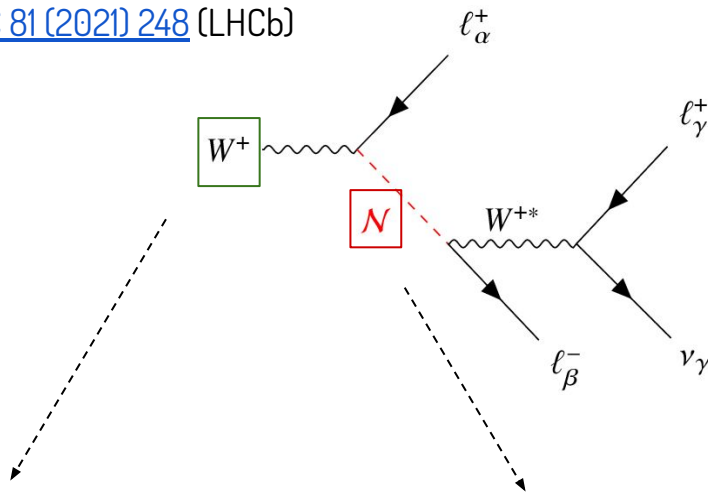
- [2204.11988](#) (ATLAS)
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Heavy Neutral Leptons

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N decaying in tracker

$\mu-\mu\mu, \mu-\mu e, \mu-ee, e-ee$ (ATLAS+CMS)

$e-\mu\mu, e-\mu e$ (ATLAS-only)

$\mu-\mu q q$ (LHCb)

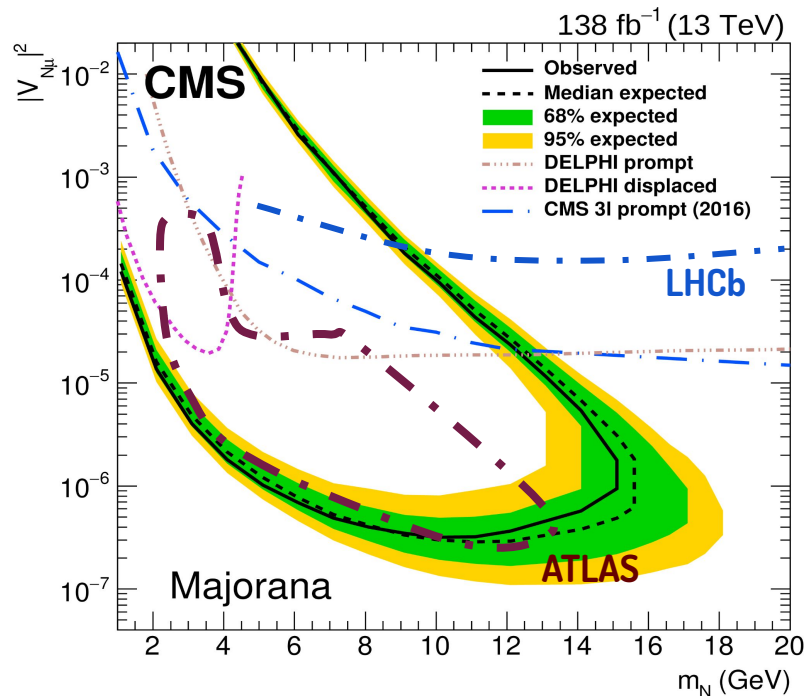
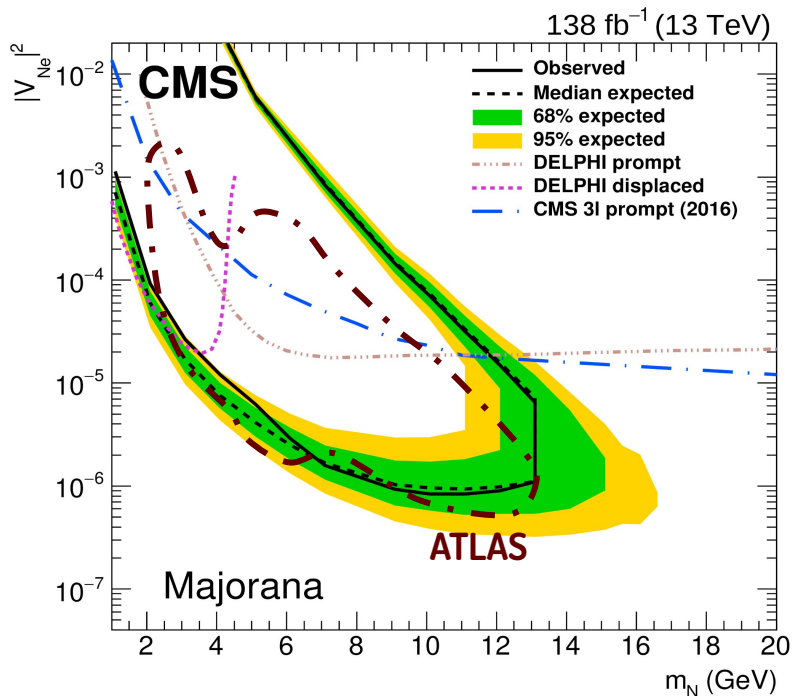
Expand to other production mechanism,
e.g K^+, B decays, H (even BSM, e.g Z')

- No prompt leptons to trigger

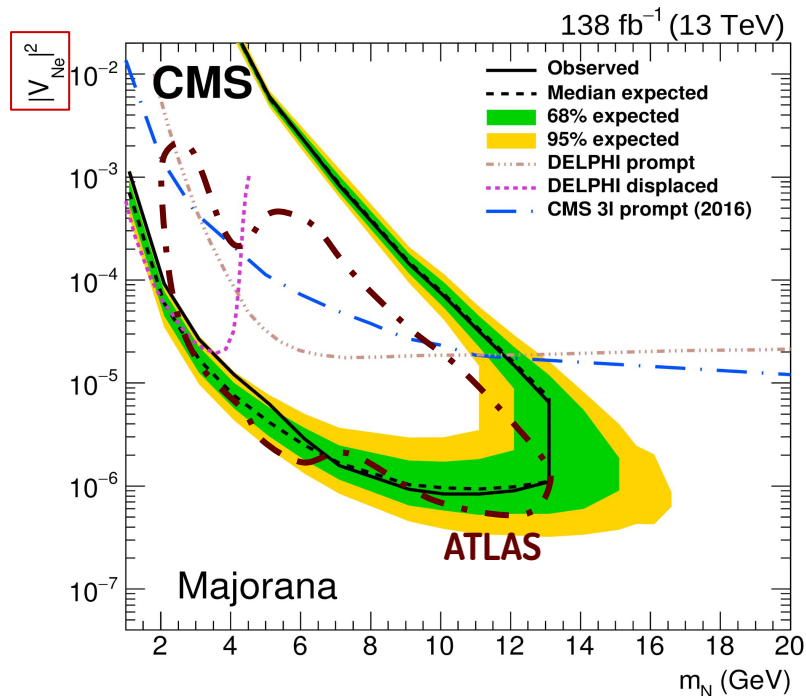
Expand to other N decay modes (e.g $|W^*(qq), \nu Z^*(qq), \tau_{\text{had}}$'s...)

Heavy Neutral Leptons

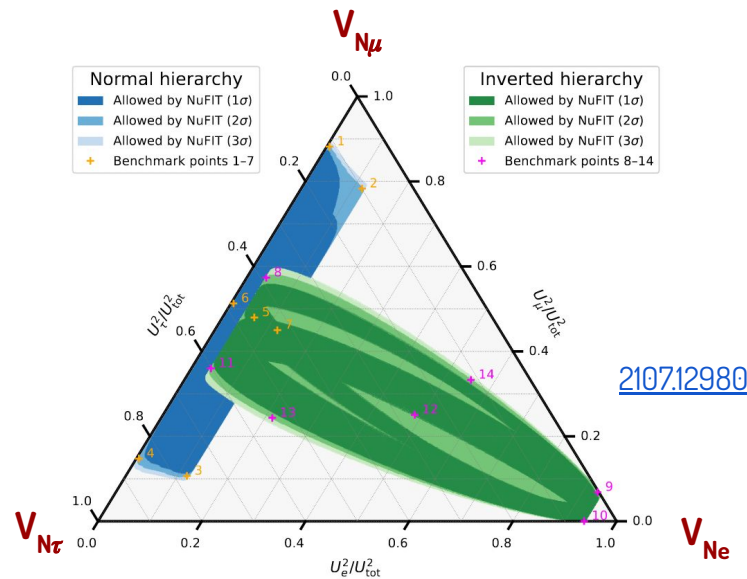
Hand-drawn comparison between **ATLAS**, **CMS**, **LHCb**, and **DELPHI** results



Heavy Neutral Leptons

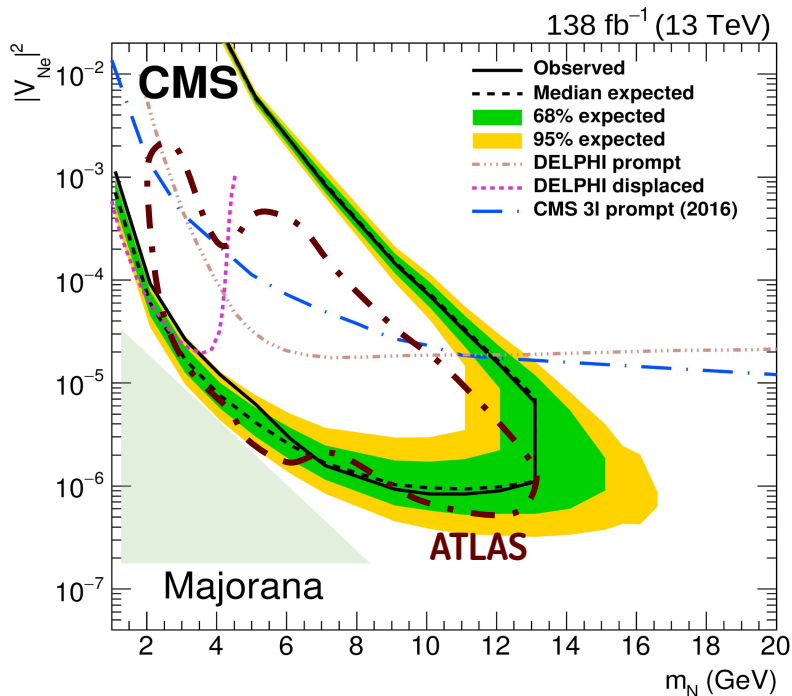


Possible extensions:



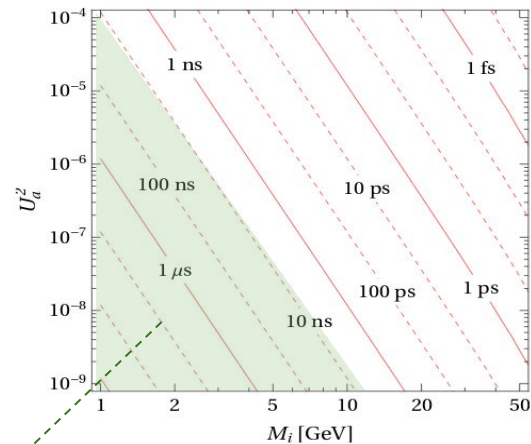
Scan the different combinations of mixing angles, and connect with realistic scenarios

Heavy Neutral Leptons



Possible extensions:

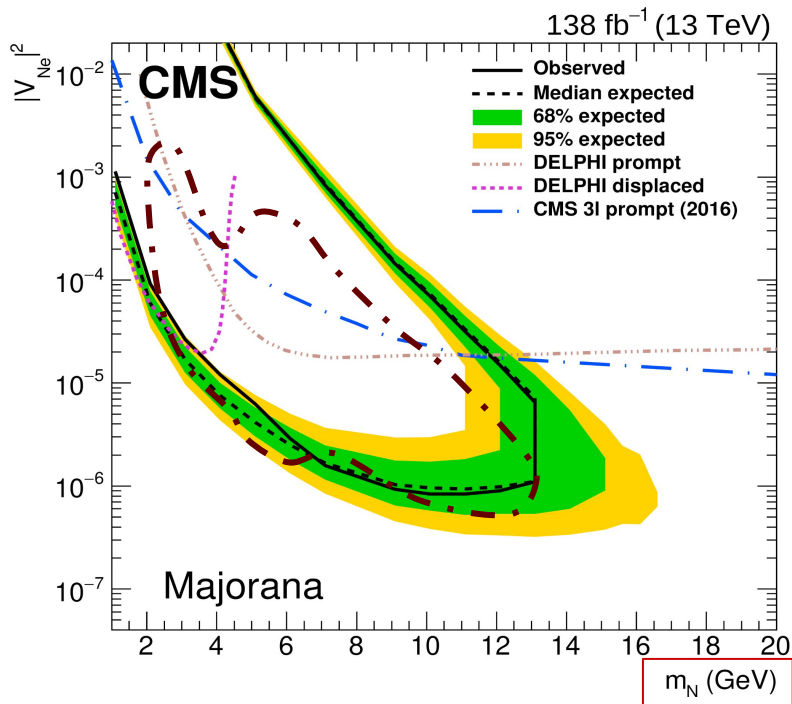
[1903.06100](#)



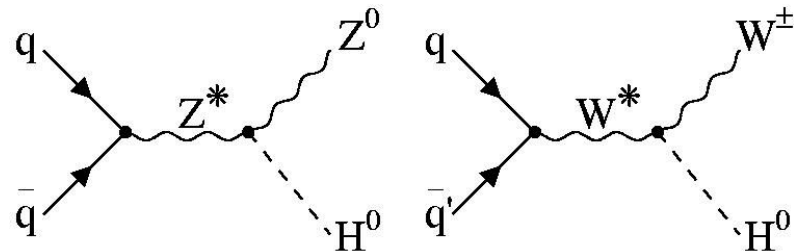
Small m_{HNL} and HNL decays beyond tracker

- Trigger directly on displaced decay products (e.g. displaced leptons) for HNLs produced in B decays
- HNL decays beyond detectors

Heavy Neutral Leptons



Possible extensions:



HNLs searches could have sensitivity to other low mass LLP scenarios (e.g. VH ; $H \rightarrow XX$ production).

- So far no interpretation beyond HNL

H → XX: Hadronic final states

- Tracker
- Muon system
- HCAL

[JHEP 11 \(2021\) 229](#) (ATLAS)

[JHEP 03 \(2022\) 160](#) (CMS)

[Phys. Rev. D 104, 012015 \(2021\)](#) (CMS)

[Eur. Phys. J. C 77 \(2017\) 812](#) (LHCb)

[2203.00587](#) (ATLAS)

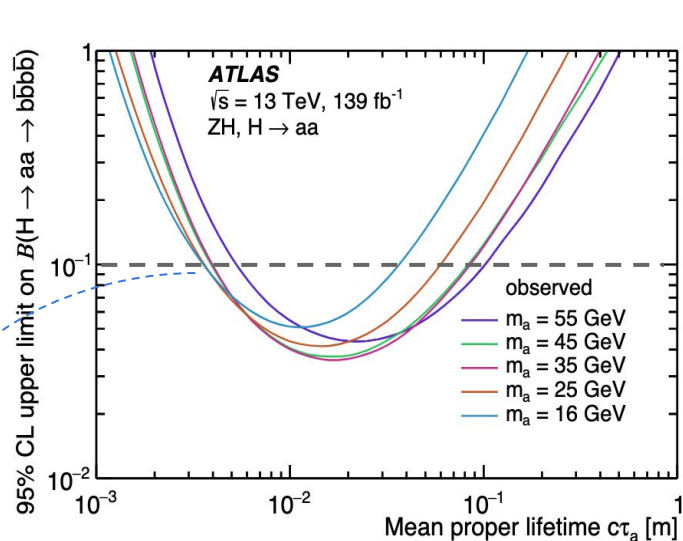
[Phys. Rev. Lett. 127.261804](#) (CMS)

[2203.01009](#) (ATLAS)

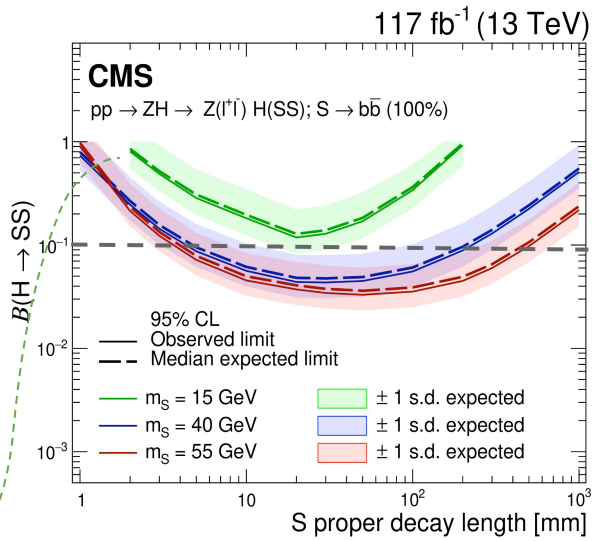
[ATLAS-CONF-2022-001](#) (ATLAS)

H → XX (hadronic): Tracker

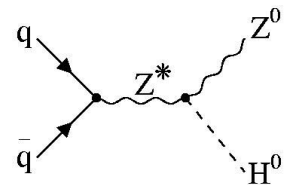
At the shortest lifetimes (decays in tracker), associated production (VH) is a powerful handle to probe low mass, $X \rightarrow qq$



[JHEP 11 \(2021\) 229](#) (ATLAS)



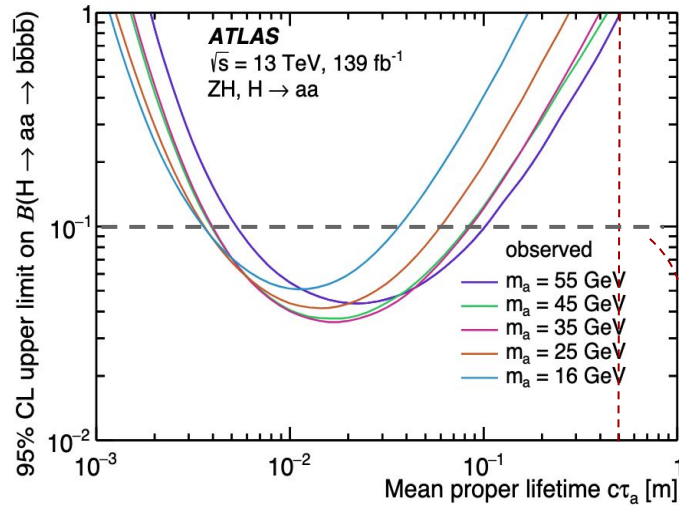
[JHEP 03 \(2022\) 160](#) (CMS)



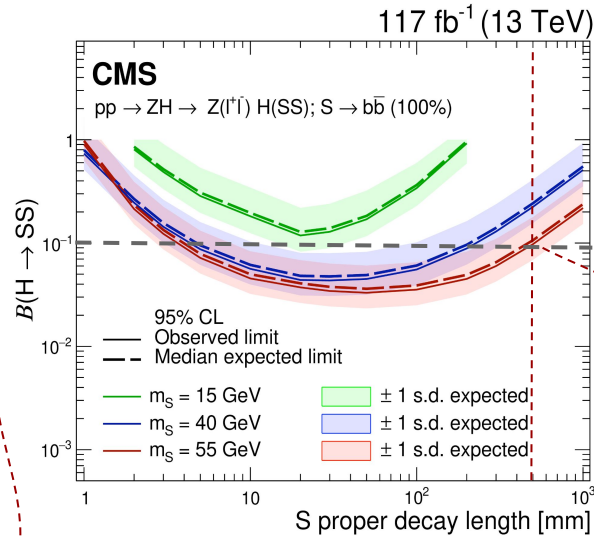
ATLAS better at low masses ($m_S \sim 15/16$ GeV)

H → XX (hadronic): Tracker

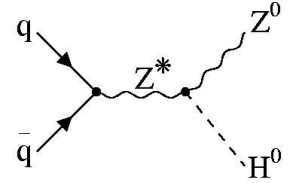
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[JHEP 03 \(2022\) 160](#) (CMS)

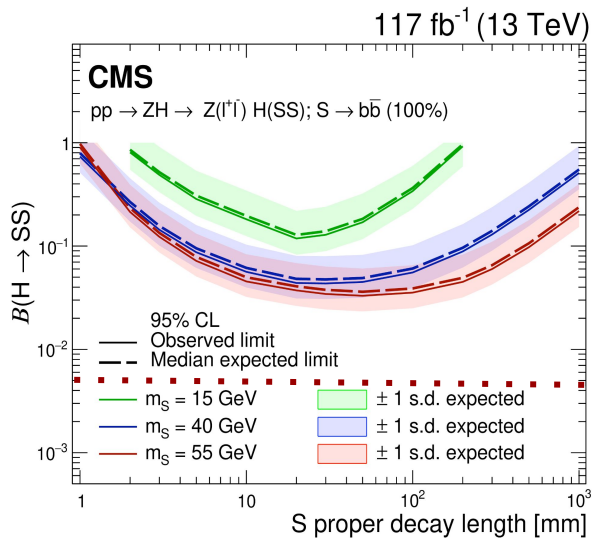
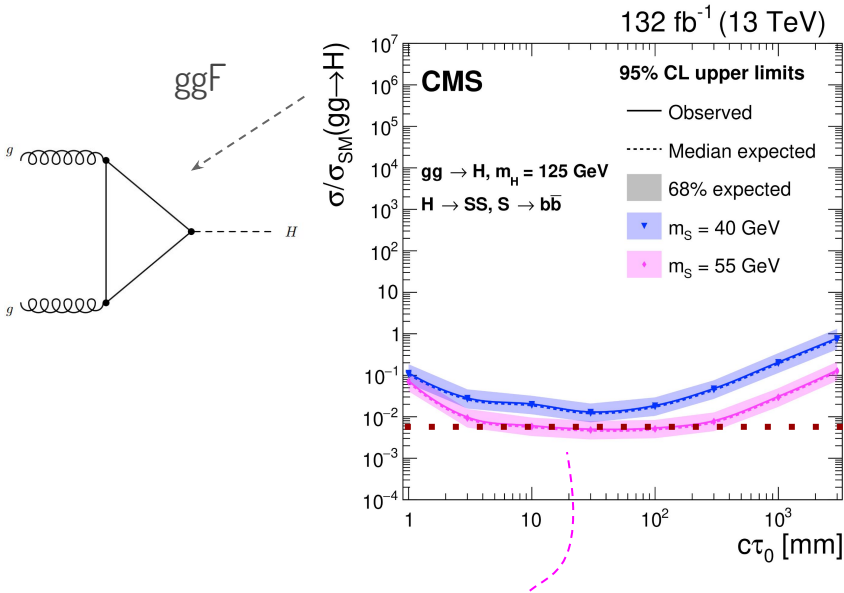


CMS better at higher lifetimes ($m_S = 55$ GeV)

H → XX (hadronic): Tracker

Phys. Rev. D 104, 012015 (2021) (CMS)

JHEP 03 (2022) 160 (CMS)



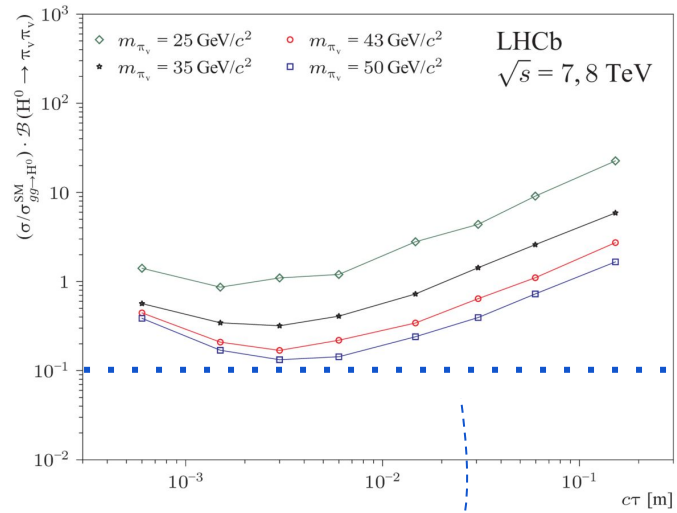
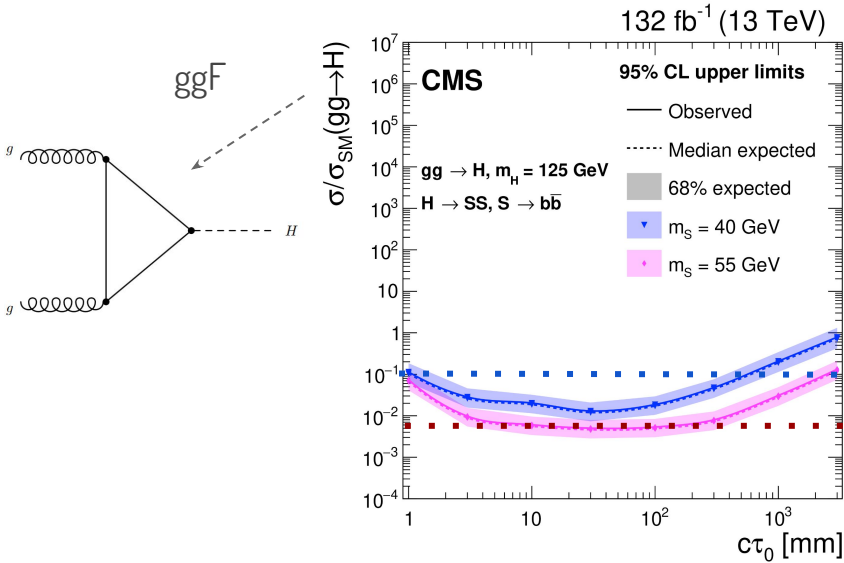
At high masses (m_S ~ 55 GeV), CMS search in ggF is more powerful (no equivalent ggF interpretation from ATLAS)

- ZH could expand to lower masses (m_S < 15 GeV), and new final states (e.g. τ_{had}τ_{had})
- So far no associated searches beyond Z → ll (e.g. W, VBF, tt...)

H → XX (hadronic): Tracker

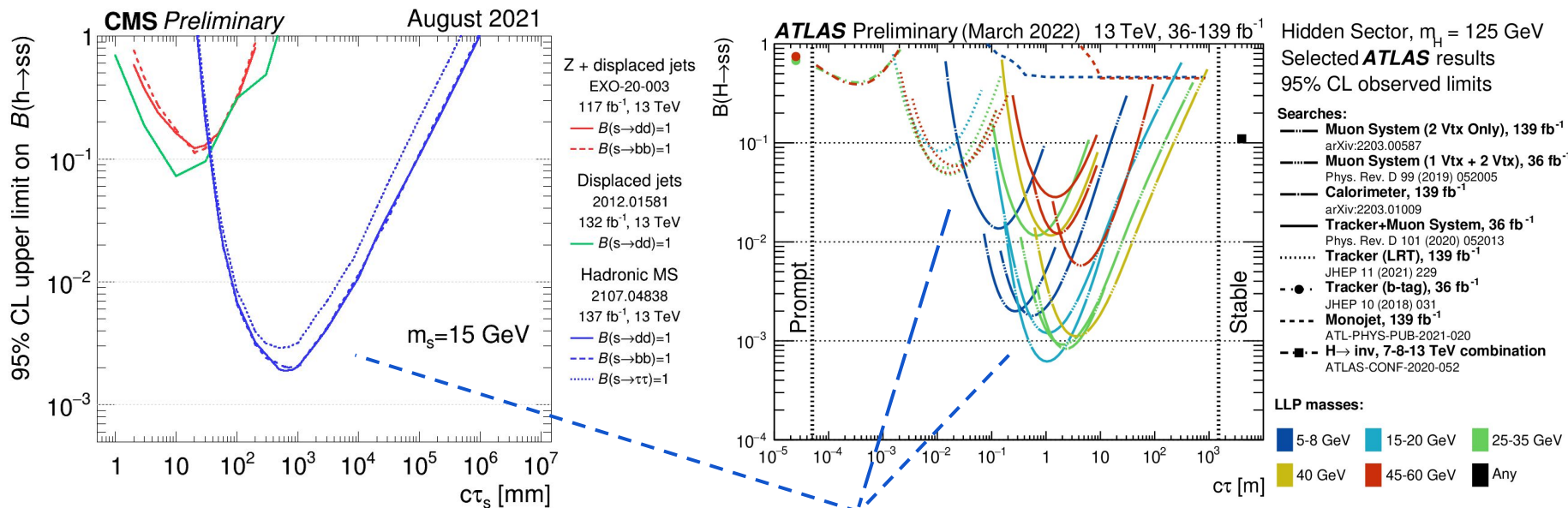
[Phys. Rev. D 104, 012015 \(2021\)](#) (CMS)

[Eur. Phys. J. C77 \(2017\) 812](#) (LHCb, from **2017**)



At high masses (m_S ~ 55 GeV), CMS search in ggF is more powerful than LHCb search (ggF)

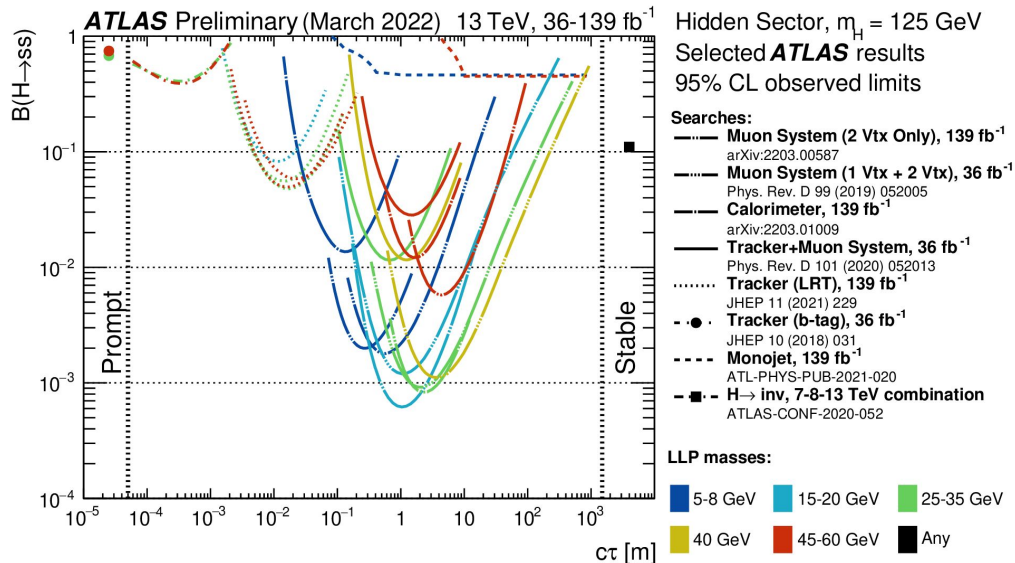
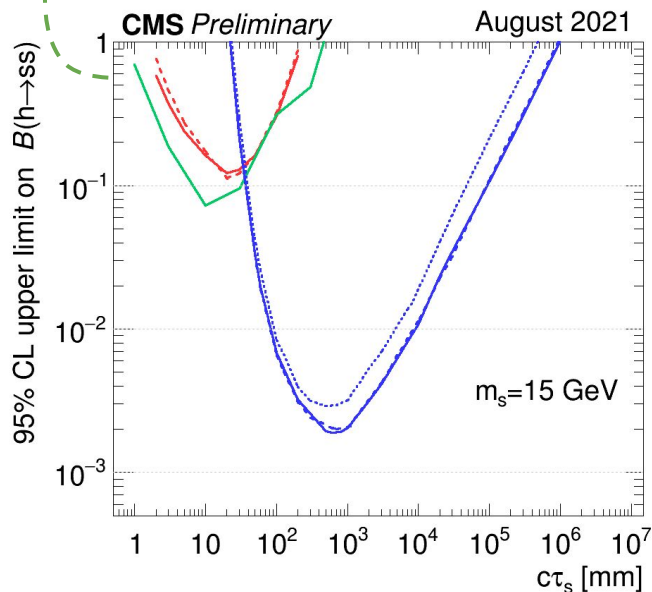
- Room for improvement at low masses in LHCb (e.g. at m = 25 GeV, B(H → XX) > 1)



At higher lifetimes, ggF searches in the HCAL/Muon systems (MS) expand the ct coverage (including low mass)

Room for improvement in low mass LLP searches with tracker lifetimes using dedicated triggers/ML

- Final states with $\tau_{\text{had}} \tau_{\text{ha}}$, and compressed/boosted less explored (challenging)



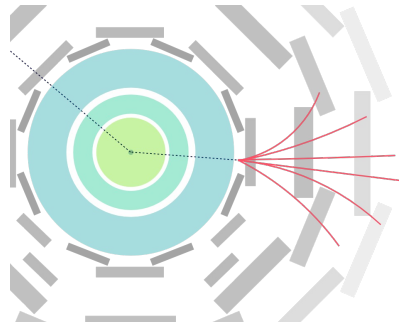
H \rightarrow XX (hadronic): Muon system

Different strategies between ATLAS and CMS for searches in the MS

ATLAS search for displaced **vertices** in the muon system

[2203.00587](#)

- Dedicated trigger in MS for this signature
- Two vertices isolated from hadronic and inner detector activity

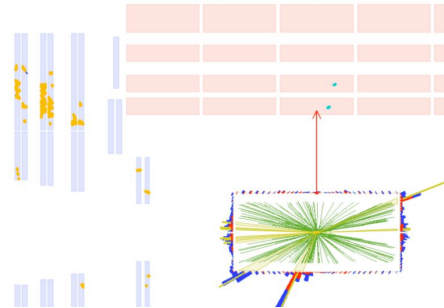


[figure credit](#)

CMS search for **hadronic showers** in muon system

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 127261804](#)

- E_T^{miss} trigger (calorimeter)
- Larger hit multiplicity in Cathode Strip Chamber (CSC)



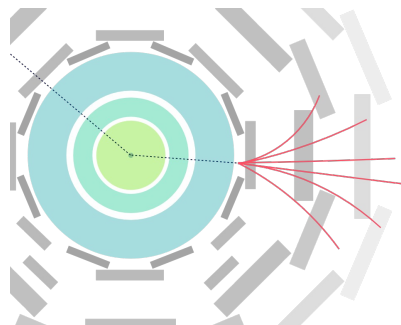
H → XX (hadronic): Muon system

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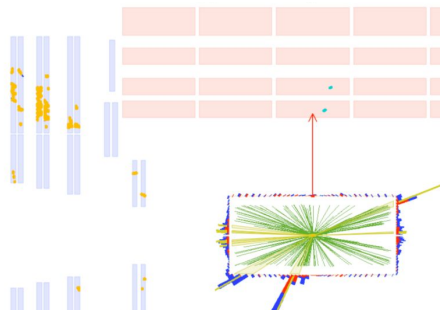
[figure credit](#)

Expand to E_T^{miss} trigger

CMS search for hadronic showers in muon system

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 127.261804](#)

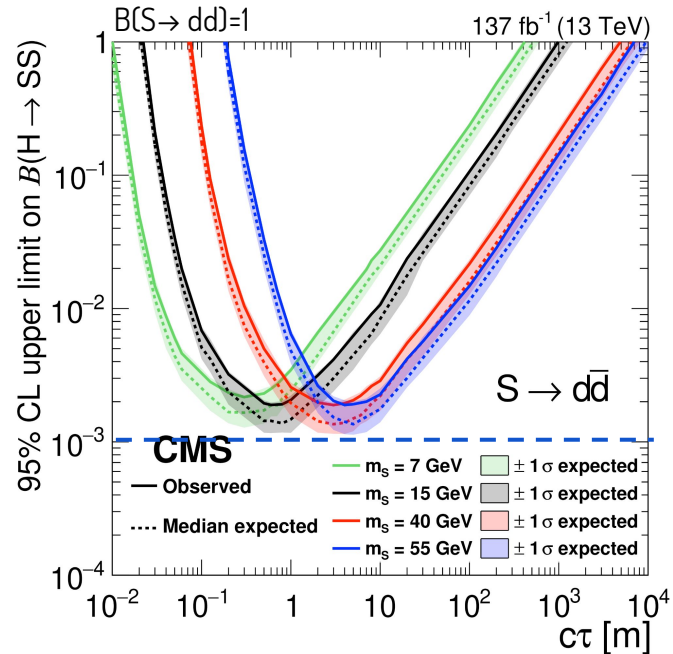
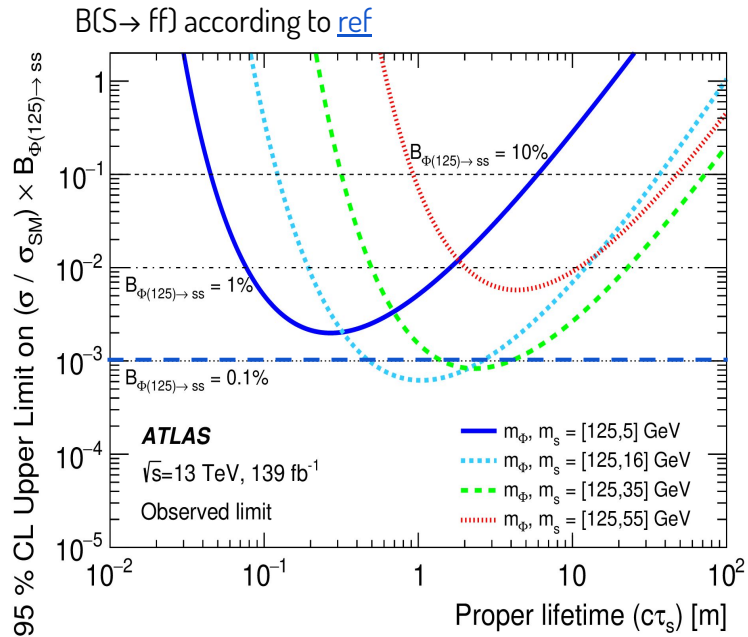
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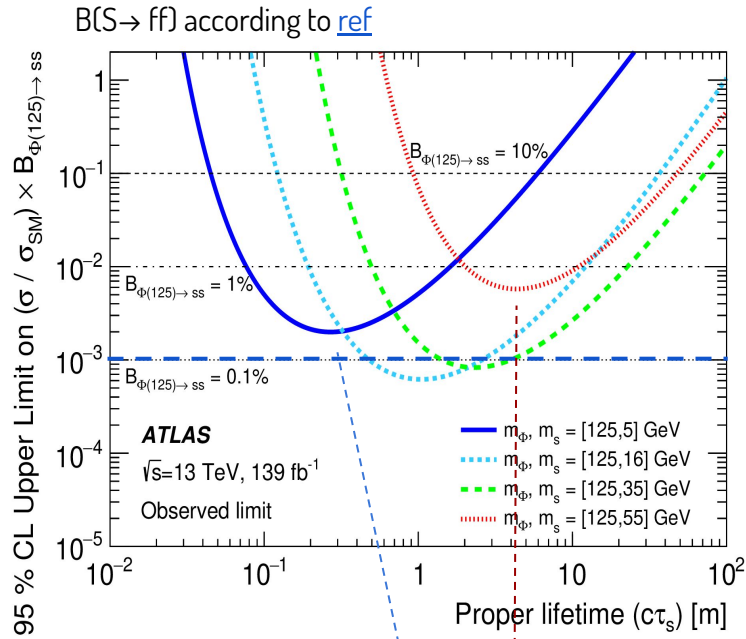
Expand to dedicated trigger in MS

H → XX (hadronic): Muon detectors

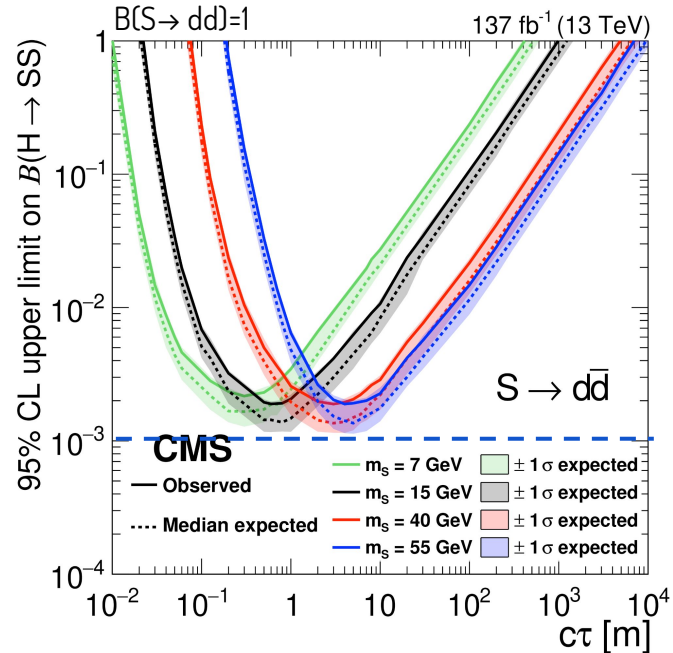
Different strategies between ATLAS and CMS for searches in the MS (with comparable sensitivity)



H → XX (hadronic): Muon detectors

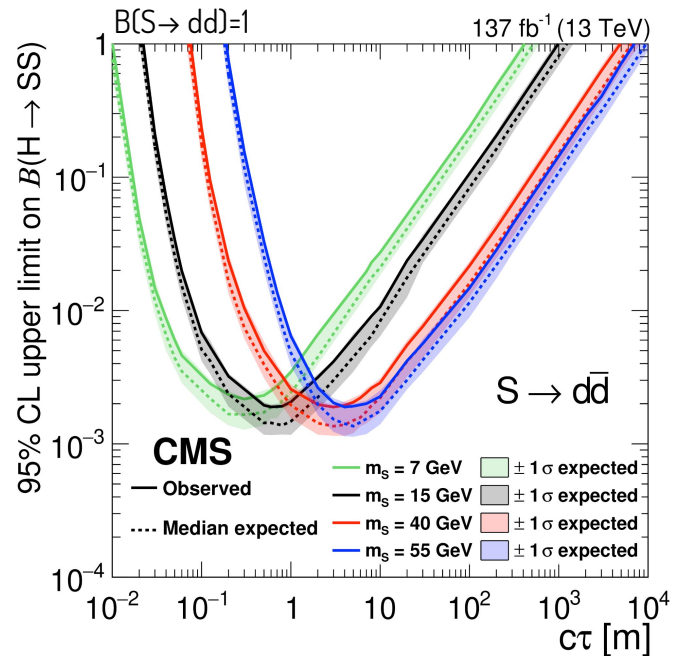
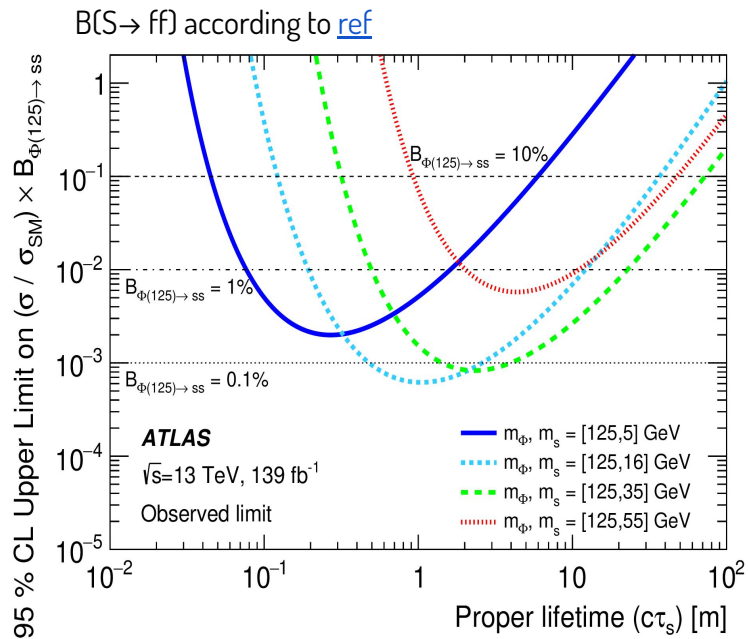


Degradation in sensitivity for **low/compressed** masses, no $\tau_{had} \tau_{had}$ interpretation
 Acceptance could increase with SR with 1 vtx



No BSM Higgs interpretation
 Acceptance could increase with decays in barrel or HCAL

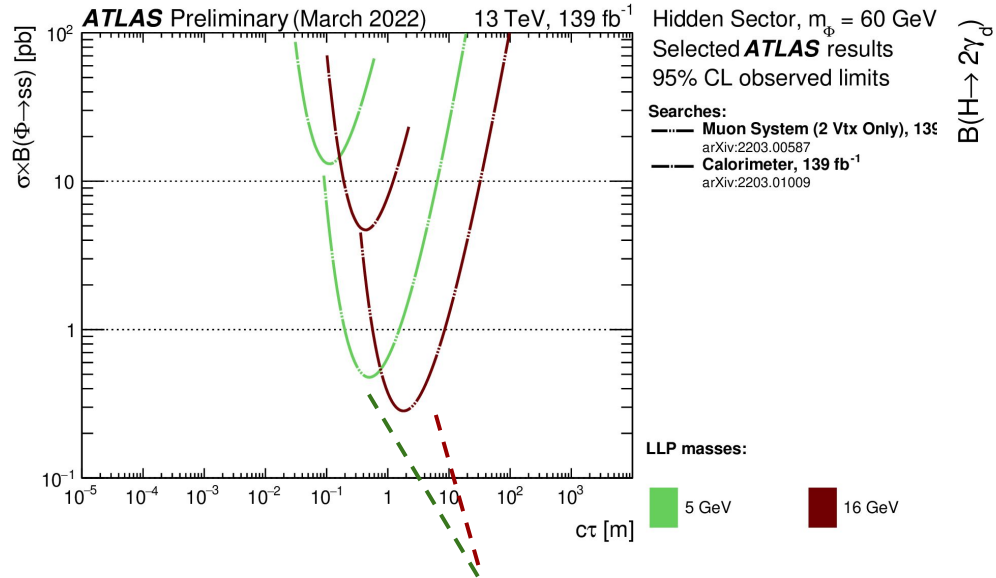
H → XX (hadronic): Muon detectors



- Complementarity with H → invisible (at high $c\tau$)
- Signal regions with prompt objects (e.g target very long-lived HNLs)
- Searches could be sensitive to other LLPs scenarios: dark shower/emerging jets, Split/RPV SUSY ...

H → XX (hadronic): Hadronic Calorimeter (HCAL)

ATLAS also search for [LLPs decays in HCAL](#) with dedicated CalRatio trigger

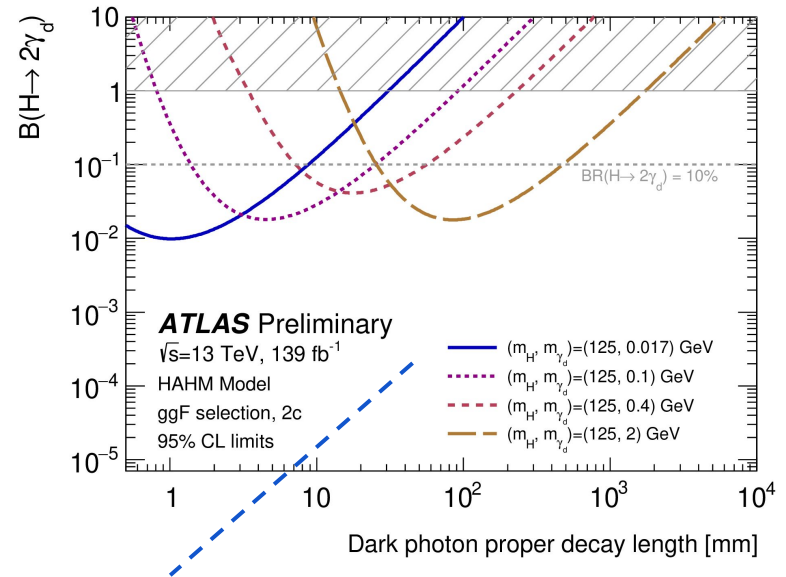


Difficult to compete with **searches in MS**

- Important channel in case of excess (no CMS equivalent)

[2203.01009](#) (ATLAS)

[ATLAS-CONF-2022-001](#) (ATLAS)



Powerful strategy to search for collimated electrons/light hadrons (at **extremely low masses**)

H → XX, Non-Hadronic final states:

- Displaced dilepton vertex
- Low mass ($m < 10$ GeV)
- Delayed, non-pointing photons in ECAL

[Phys. Rev. D 99, 012001 \(2019\)](#) (ATLAS)

[2205.08582](#) (CMS)

[JHEP 04 \(2022\) 062](#) (CMS)

[ATLAS-CONF-2022-001](#) (ATLAS)

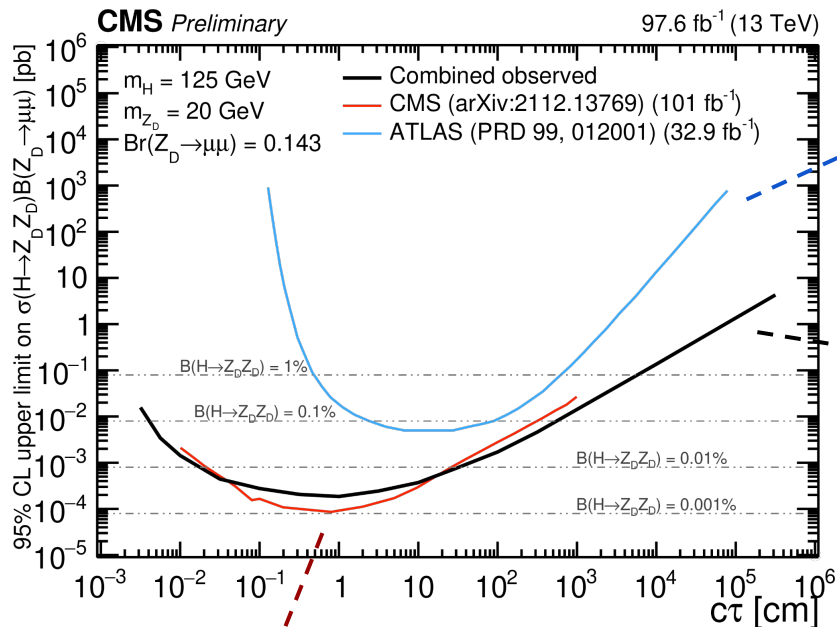
[JHEP 10 \(2020\) 156](#) (LHCb)

[EXOT-2022-017](#) (ATLAS)

[Phys. Rev. D 100 \(2019\) 112003](#) (CMS)

H → XX (non-hadronic): Displaced dilepton vertex

Generic signature well motivated in many BSM scenarios (e.g H → XX, X → ll).



$\mu\mu$ in Muon System (32.9 fb⁻¹)

Search sensitive to $c\tau \gtrsim 0.1$ cm

- Limited to small $\Delta R_{\mu\mu}$ (due to trigger)

[Phys. Rev. D 99, 012001 \(2019\)](#) (ATLAS)

$\mu\mu$ Tracker+Muon System (97 fb⁻¹)

Wide range of $c\tau$ from μm to km

- Limited by trigger efficiency

[2205.08582](#) (CMS)

$\mu\mu$ in Tracker (101 fb⁻¹, CMS Scouting data) [JHEP 04 \(2022\) 062](#) (CMS)

Strong constraints for $c\tau \sim \text{tracker}$

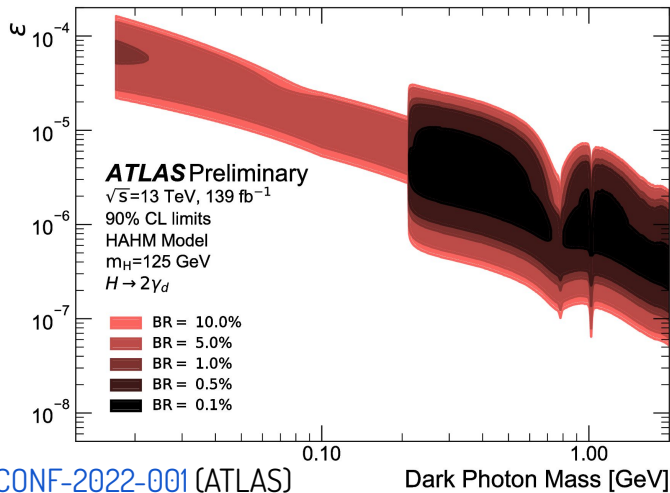
- Limited to dimuon vertices within pixel tracker

No analogous result (common vertex) for X → ll (l=e or τ_{had}) at 13 TeV

In all cases, room for improvement with improved lepton triggers

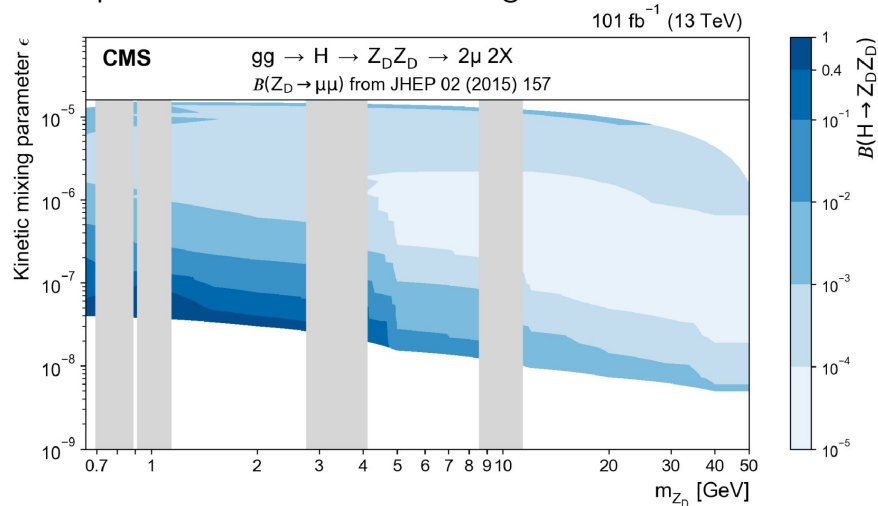
H → XX (non-hadronic): Low mass (m < 10 GeV)

Collimated fermions (μ, e or q in MS or HCAL)

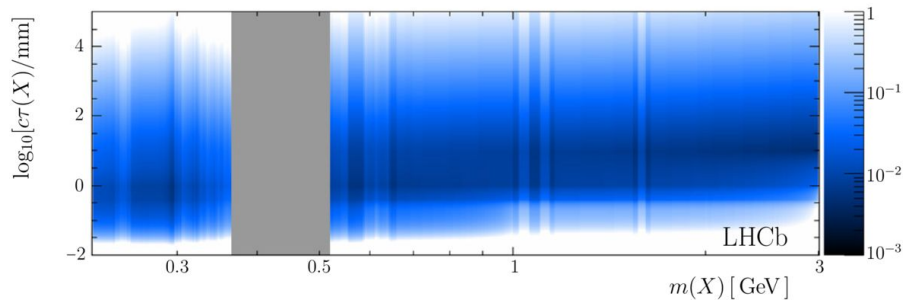


[ATLAS-CONF-2022-001](#) (ATLAS)

Displaced dimuons with Scouting [JHEP 04 \(2022\) 062](#) (CMS)



Prompt/displaced dimuons in LHCb [JHEP 10 \(2020\) 156](#) (LHCb)



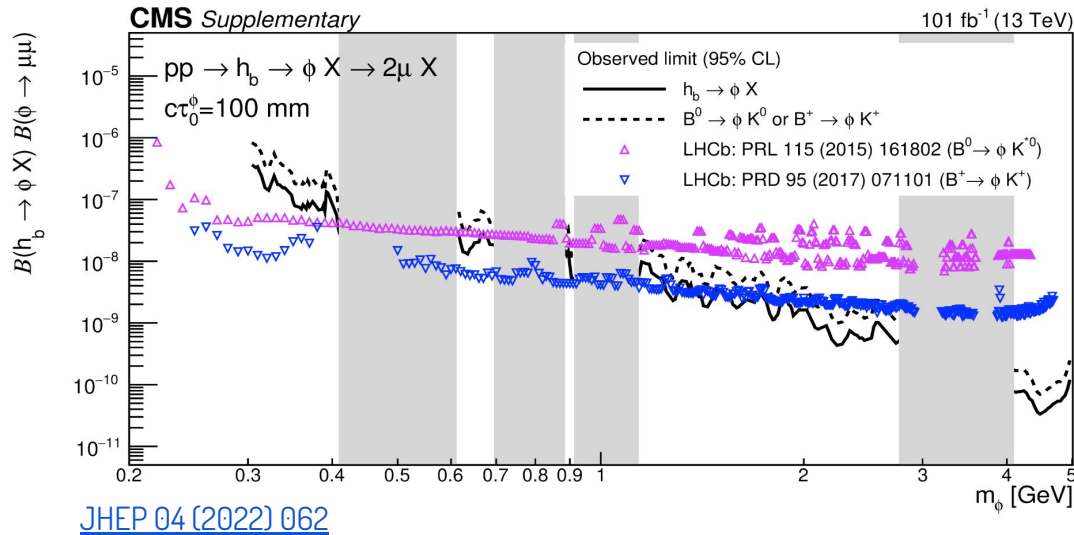
Small overlap in mass coverage.

- $m < 210$ MeV only probed by ATLAS
 - Promising [prospects](#) for $A' \rightarrow ee$ at LHCb
- ATLAS targets the smallest ϵ (HAHM model)
 - Different prod. mode for LHCb

$H \rightarrow XX$ (non-hadronic): Low mass ($m < 10$ GeV)

An interesting (and challenging) scenario is the production of displaced vertices in heavy flavor decays

- Probed in CMS and LHCb with dimuons, no ATLAS equivalent.



Additional interpretations would facilitate the comparison between experiments

- e.g. $H \rightarrow XX$ for LHCb, $A' \rightarrow ff$ for ATLAS/CMS (no Higgs mediator), heavy flavor decays for ATLAS...

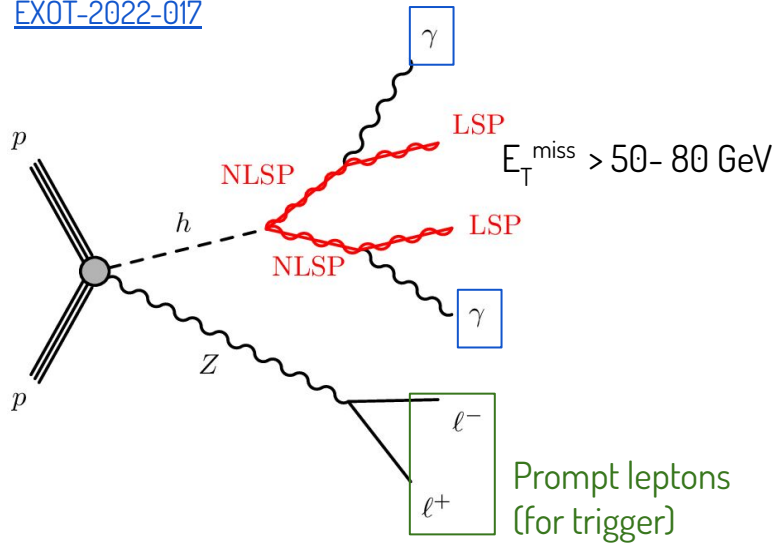
Low mass searches could be made sensitive to HNLs (sensitivity is unknown)

H → XX (non-hadronic): Delayed/non-pointing photons in ECAL

Different strategies between ATLAS and CMS in searches for LLPs in ECAL

ATLAS targets GMSB SUSY via H → NLSP NLSP

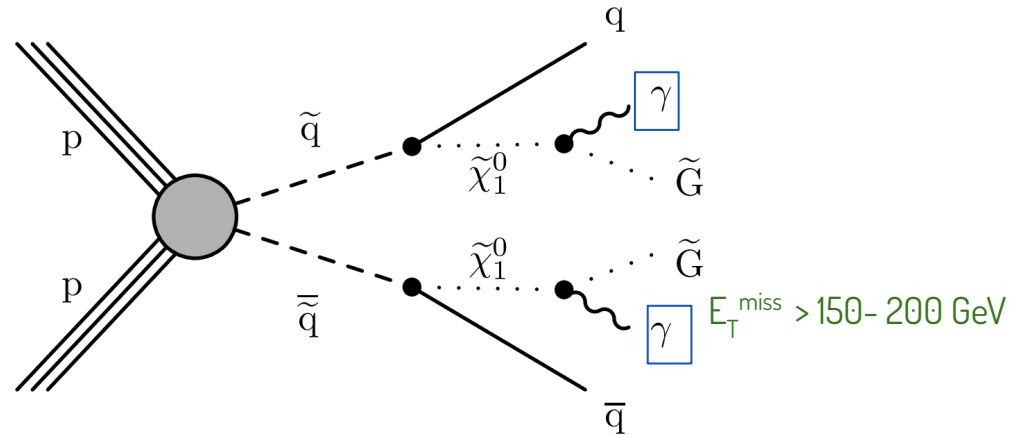
[EXOT-2022-017](#)



Trigger: single lepton trigger (e, μ)

CMS targets GMSB SUSY via [SPS8](#)

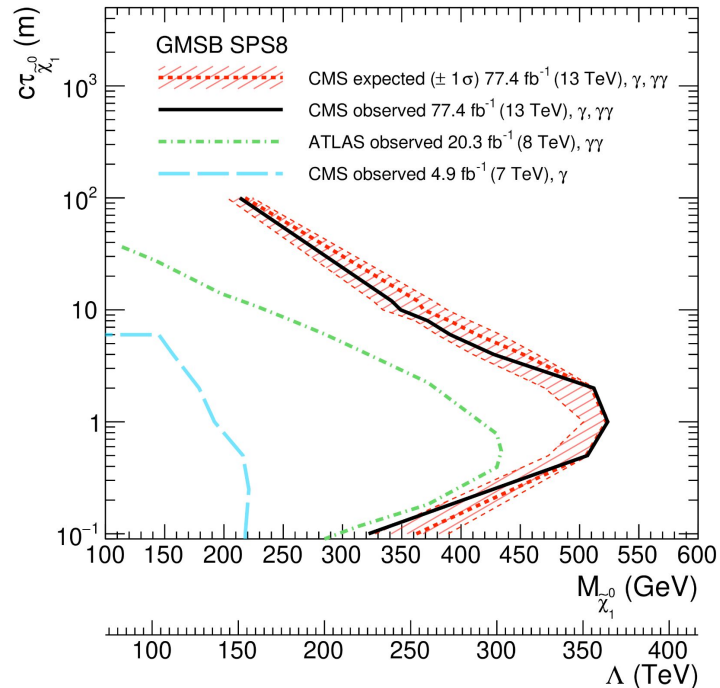
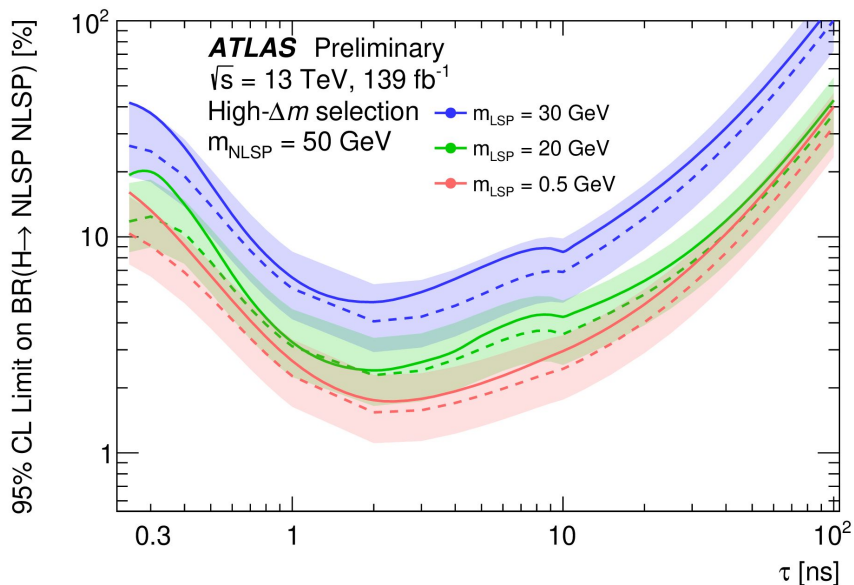
[Phys. Rev. D 100 \(2019\) 112003](#)



Trigger: non-pointing photon (with H_T > 350 GeV)

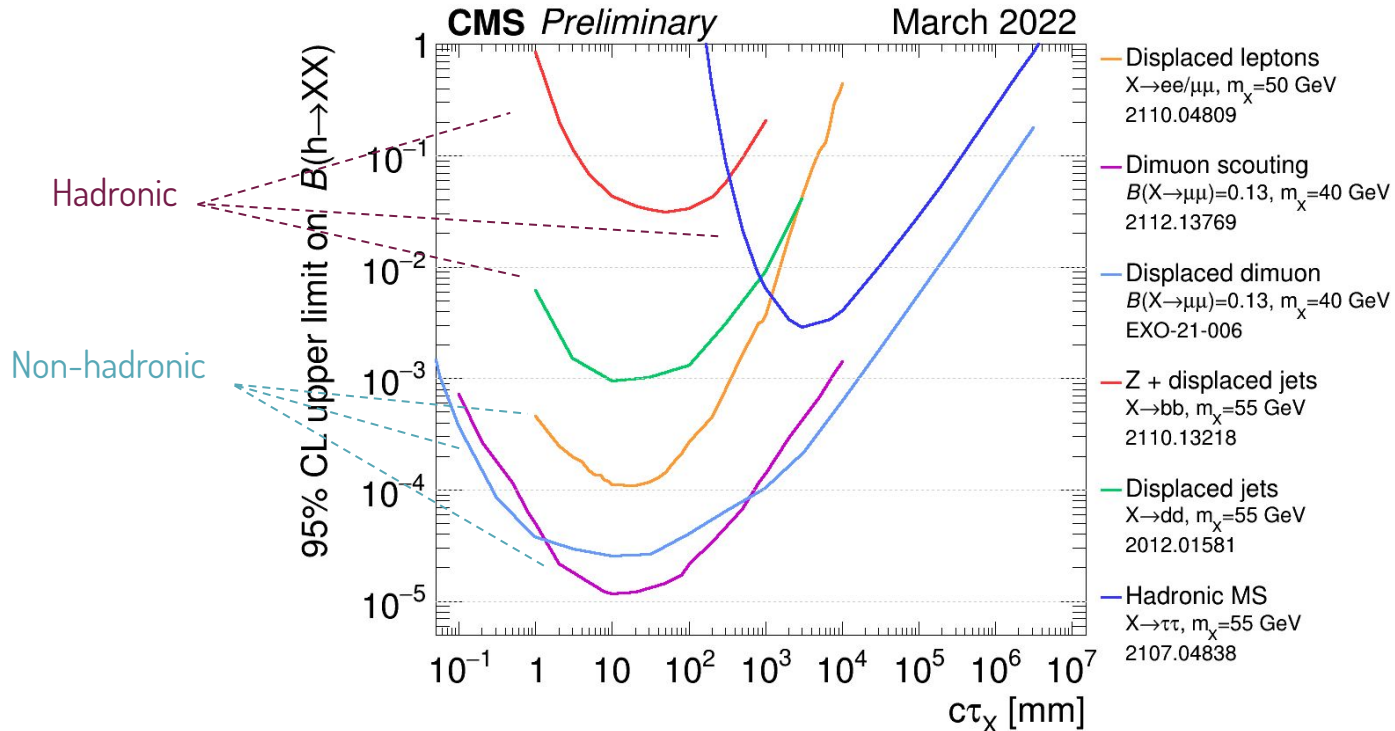
H → XX (non-hadronic): Delayed/non-pointing photons in ECAL

Different strategies between ATLAS and CMS in searches for LLPs in ECAL



... and comparison is not easy due to different production mechanism

If $B(X \rightarrow qq) \sim B(X \rightarrow ll)$, non-hadronic searches set stronger constraints than hadronic searches (depending on $B(X)$).



But $B(X \rightarrow qq) \gg B(X \rightarrow ll)$ often in BSM models → **complementarity and coverage is the key**

SUSY and charged LLPs

- Indirect detection:
 - Semileptonic decays
 - Displaced leptons (without common vertex)
- Direct detection
 - dE/dX
 - Complementarity

[Phys. Rev. D 102, 032006 \(2020\)](#) (ATLAS)

[Phys. Rev. D 104, 012015 \(2021\)](#) (CMS)

[Eur. Phys. J. C 82 \(2022\) 153](#) (CMS)

[2110.07293](#) (LHCb)

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 051802 \(2021\)](#) (ATLAS)

[2205.06013](#) (ATLAS)

[ATLAS-CONF-2022-034](#) (ATLAS)

[Phys. Lett. B 806 \(2020\) 135502](#) (CMS)

[2201.02472](#) (ATLAS)

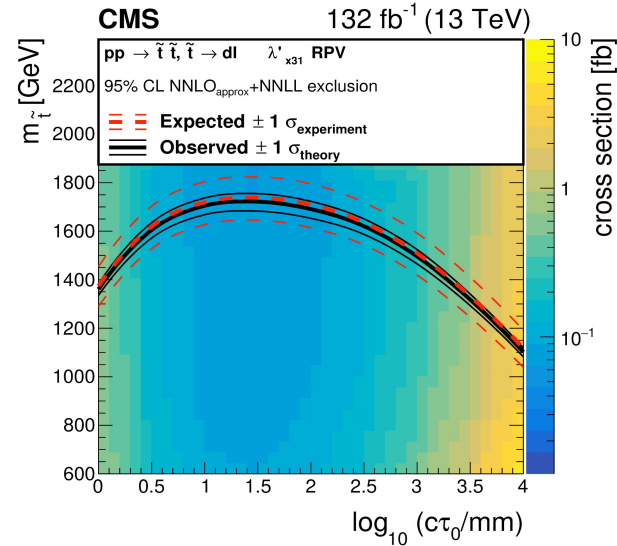
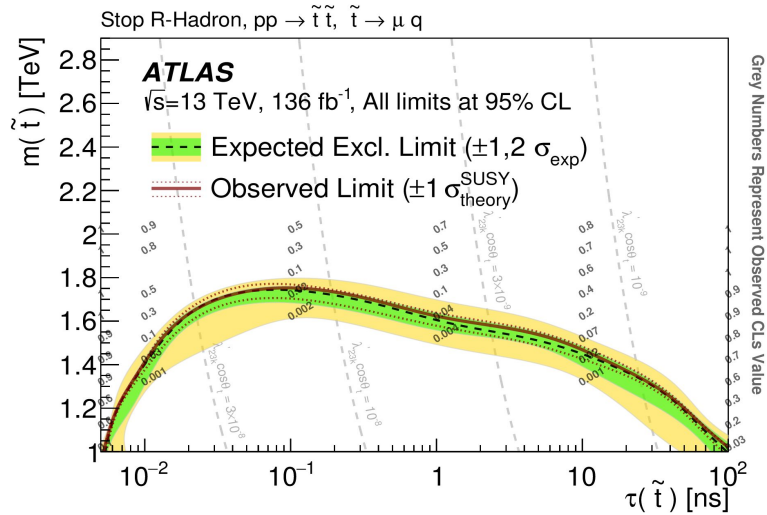
[JHEP 07 \(2021\) 173](#) (ATLAS)

[CMS-PAS-EXO-16-036](#) (CMS)

SUSY: Semileptonic decays, $X \rightarrow lqq$

Well motivated signature, e.g. in RPV-SUSY $\tilde{t} \rightarrow lq$

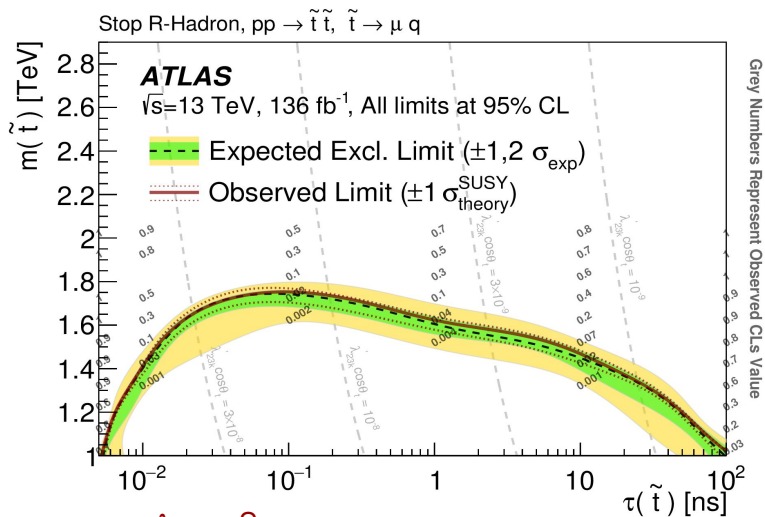
- **ATLAS** search for RPV **stop** in semileptonic decays ([Phys. Rev. D 102, 032006 \(2020\)](#))
- **CMS** search for RPV **stop** in displaced jets ([Phys. Rev. D 104, 012015 \(2021\)](#)), and leptons ([Eur. Phys. J. C 82 \(2022\) 153](#))



SUSY: Semileptonic decays, $X \rightarrow lqq$

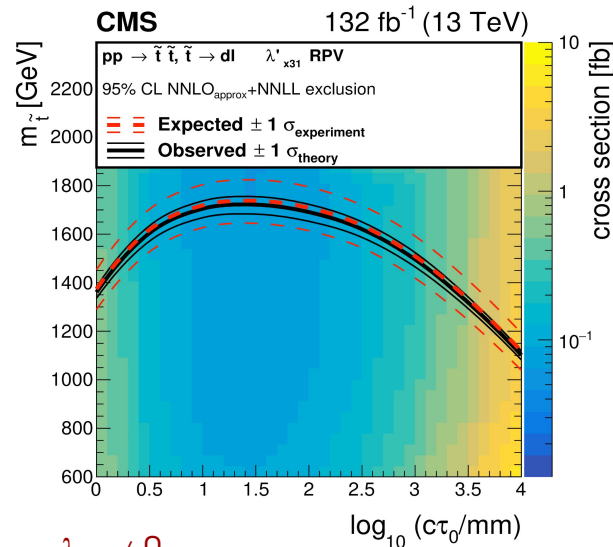
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$$\lambda_{23X} \neq 0$$

$$B(\text{stop} \rightarrow \mu q) = 100\%$$



$$\lambda_{X3X} \neq 0$$

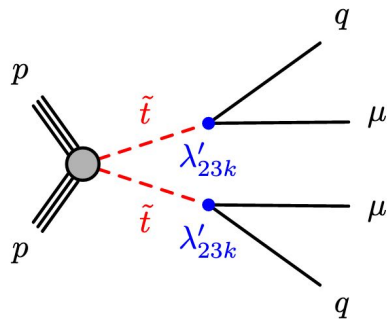
$$B(\text{stop} \rightarrow lq) \text{ with } l=e, \mu, \tau \text{ (flavor democratic)}$$

Unfortunately, out of the box direct comparison is not possible (CMS approach is more inclusive)

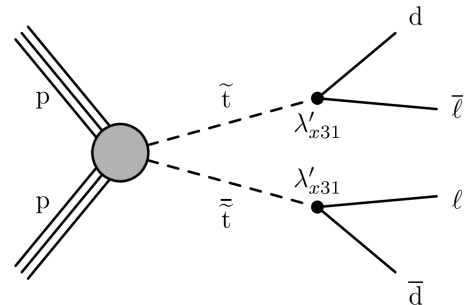
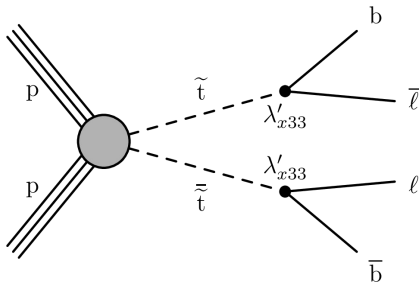
RPV SUSY: Interpretations

In general, different benchmark RPV SUSY interpretations in related LLP searches (e.g semileptonic decays)

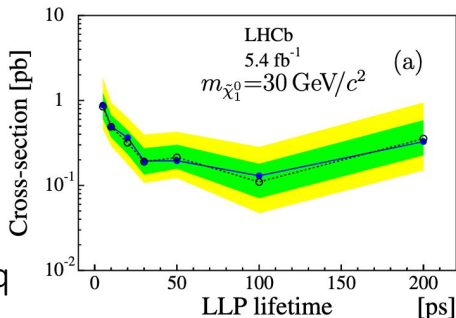
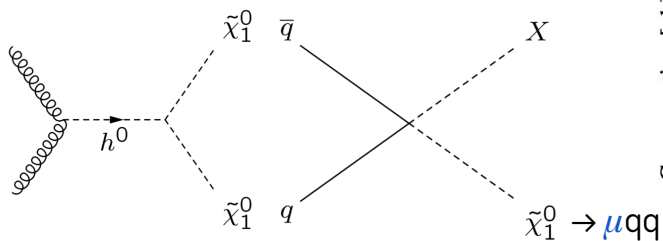
[Phys. Rev. D 102, 032006 \(2020\)](#) (ATLAS)



[Phys. Rev. D 104, 012015 \(2021\)](#) and [Eur. Phys. J. C 82 \(2022\) 153](#) (CMS)



and [2110.07293](#) (LHCb)



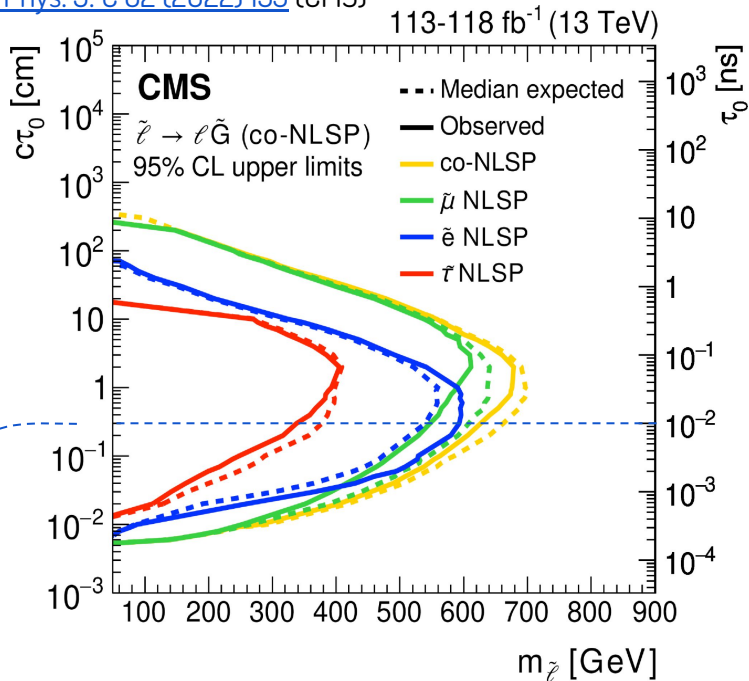
Need for a more systematic approach to the RPV SUSY coverage to facilitate comparisons between experiments (e.g by defining benchmark scenarios)

- E.g [“RPV meets RPC”, ATLAS-CONF-2018-003](#)

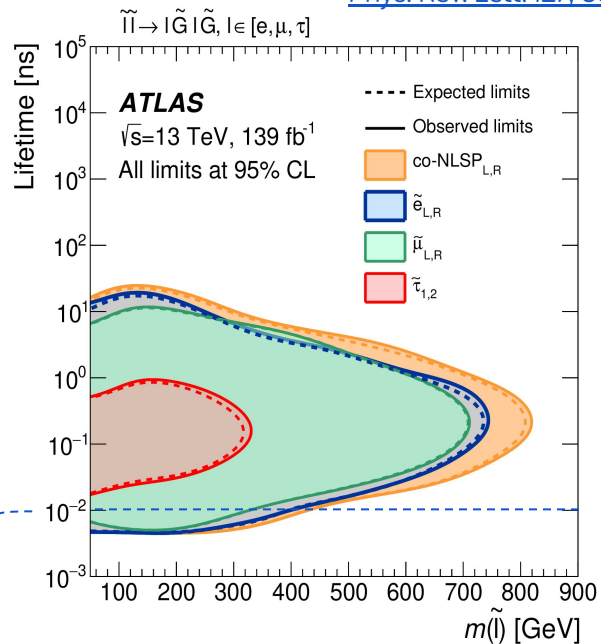
SUSY: Displaced leptons (without common vertex)

Inclusive signature sensitive to a broad class of BSM scenarios, e.g. GMSB SUSY $\tilde{l} \rightarrow l + \tilde{G}$

[Eur. Phys. J. C 82 \(2022\) 153](#) (CMS)



[Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 051802 \(2021\)](#) (ATLAS)

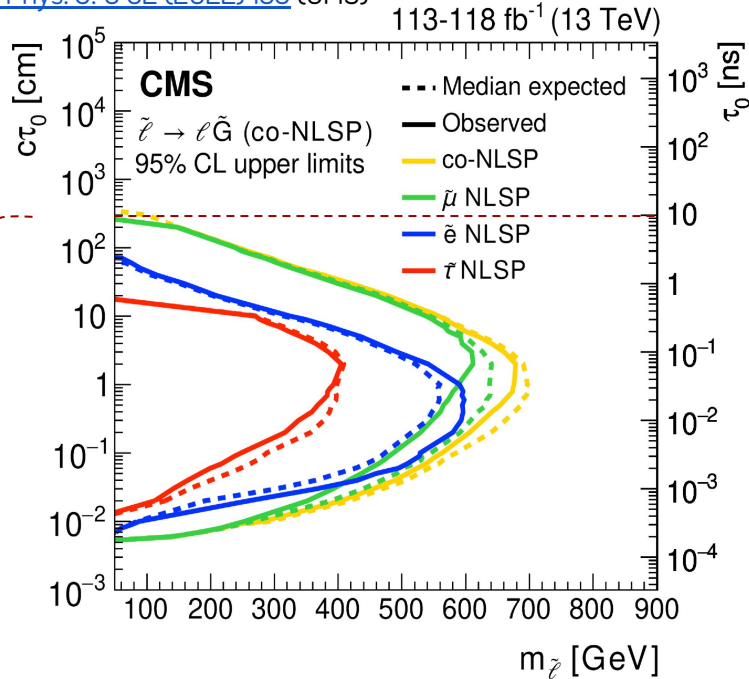


CMS is stronger at shorter lifetimes ($0.1 < d\theta < 100$ mm)

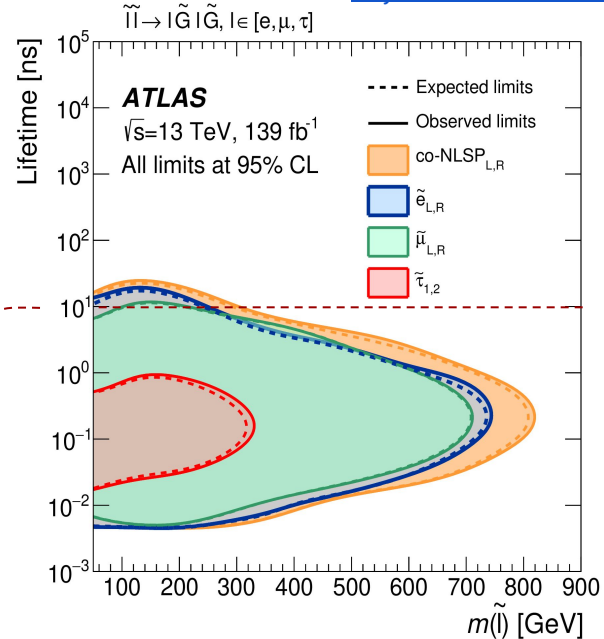
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[Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 051802 \(2021\)](#) (ATLAS)



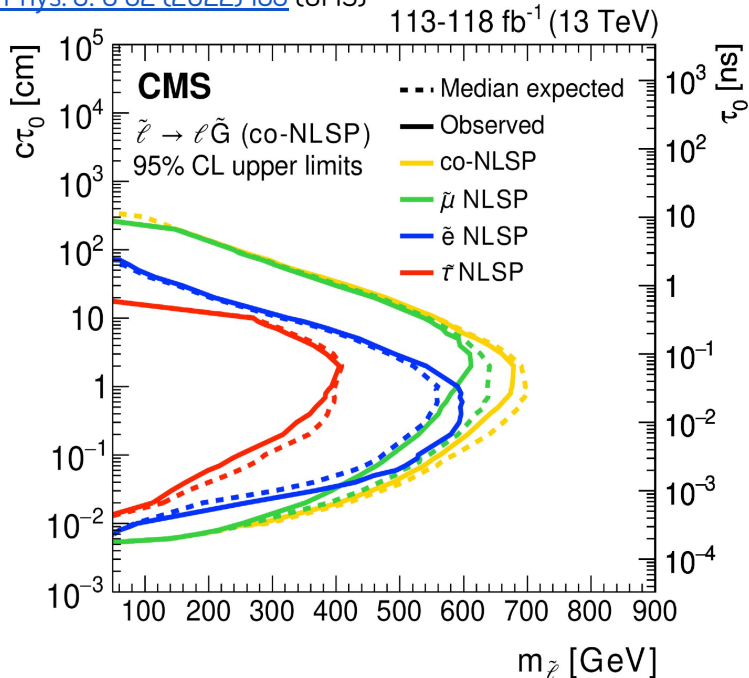
ATLAS at higher lifetimes ($3 < d_0 < 300$ mm), esp. with electrons.

- Possibility to extend to leptons produced beyond tracker (or non-isolated displaced leptons)

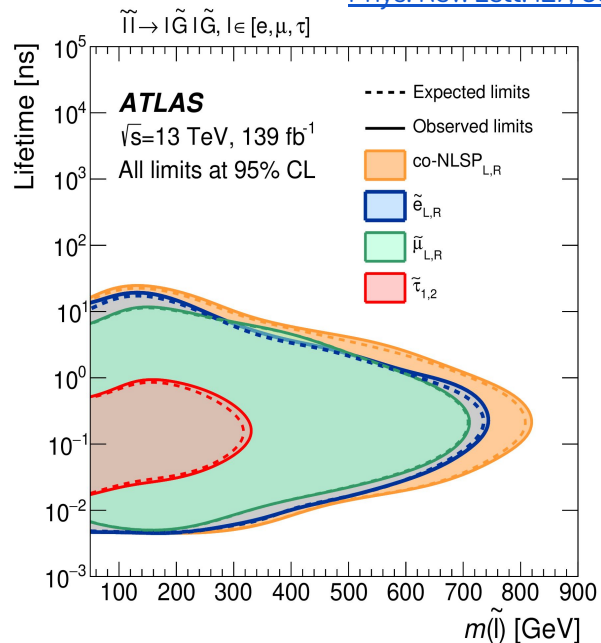
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[Eur. Phys. J. C 82 \(2022\) 153](#) (CMS)



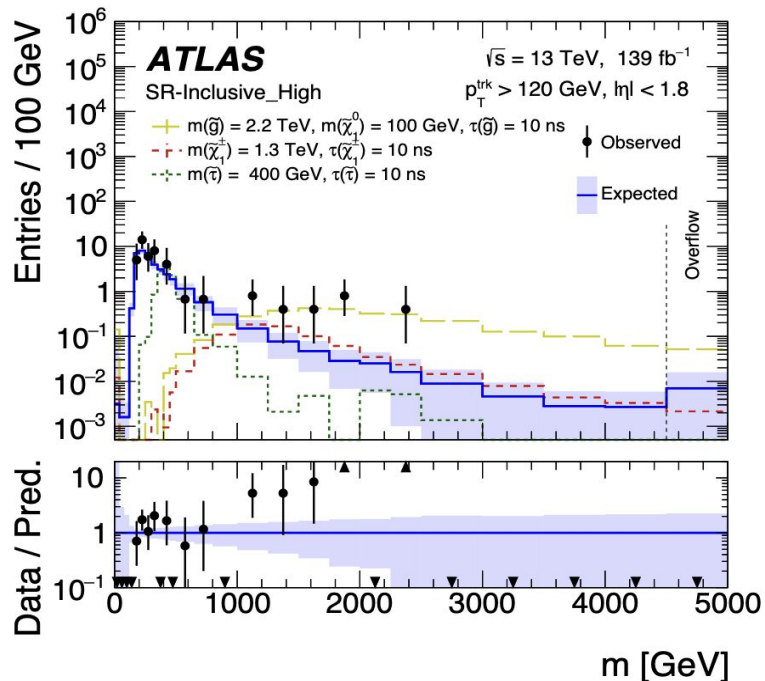
[Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 051802 \(2021\)](#) (ATLAS)



Lepton (e, μ) p_T requirements (> 30 - 60 GeV) too tight to probe low mass LLPs

- Possibility to lower the p_T thresholds to with improved triggers
- So far no final states with displaced τ_{had} (important to probe staus)

Hot-topic, triggered by search for anomalously high dE/dX in pixel tracker [2205.06013](#) (ATLAS)



Excess of events at high $\langle dE/dX \rangle$.

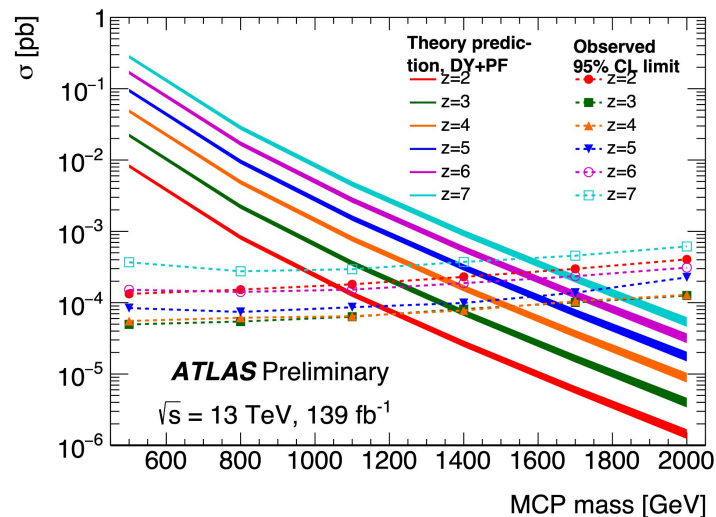
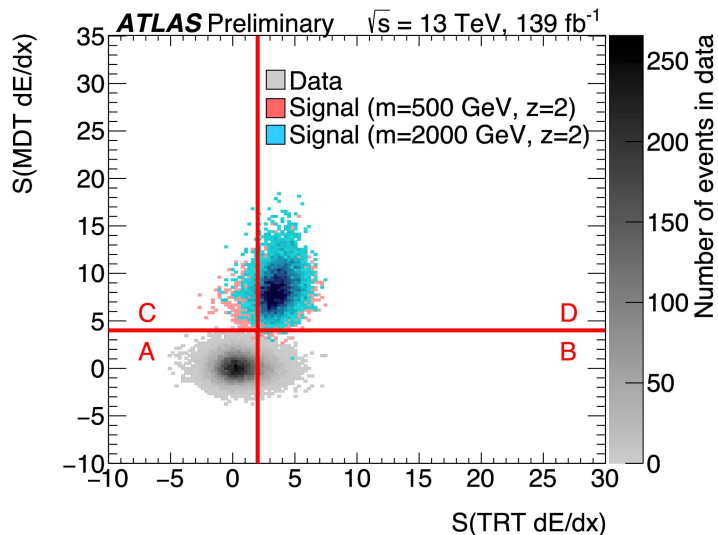
- 3.6 (3.3) local (global).
 - $\beta \sim [0.62, 0.52]$ from $\langle dE/dX \rangle$
- $\beta \sim 1$ from time-of-flight measurement from calorimeter and muon system

Excess not compatible with considered LLP signals

Direct detection: Complementarity

Potential complementary signatures related to the excess (all with anomalous dE/dx)

- If $Q > ze$, could show up in multi-charged particle search
- If $\tau \lesssim 10$ ns, could show up as disappearing/kinked track search
- If $\beta < 1$ and stable, could show up in stopped particle or tracker+time-of-flight searches
- ...

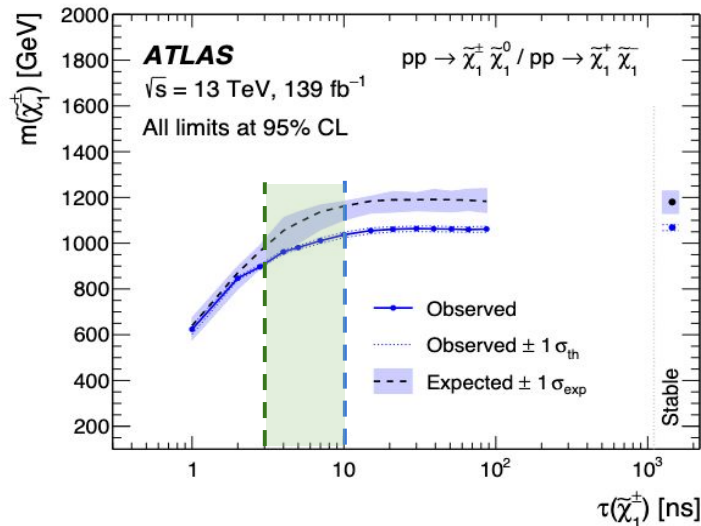


[ATLAS-CONF-2022-034](#) (ATLAS)

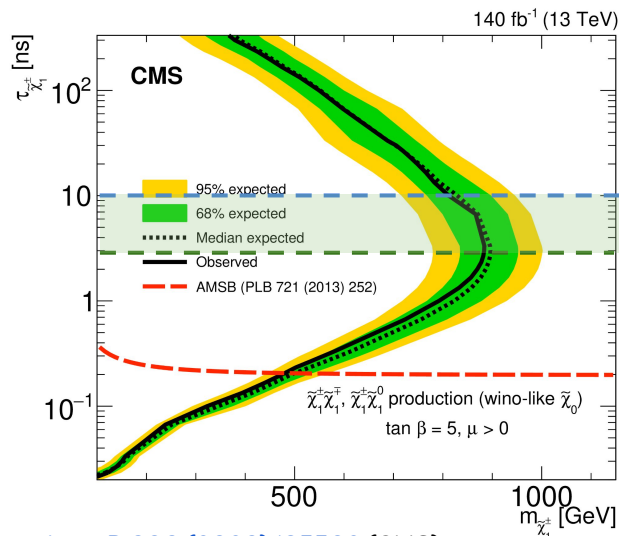
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[2205.06013](#) (ATLAS)

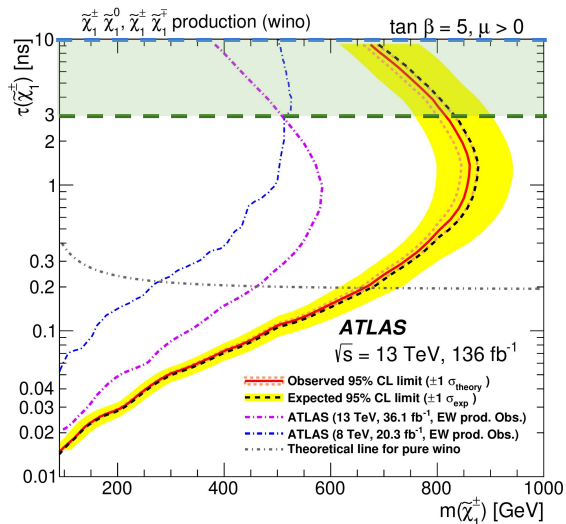


[Phys. Lett. B 806 \(2020\) 135502](#) (CMS)

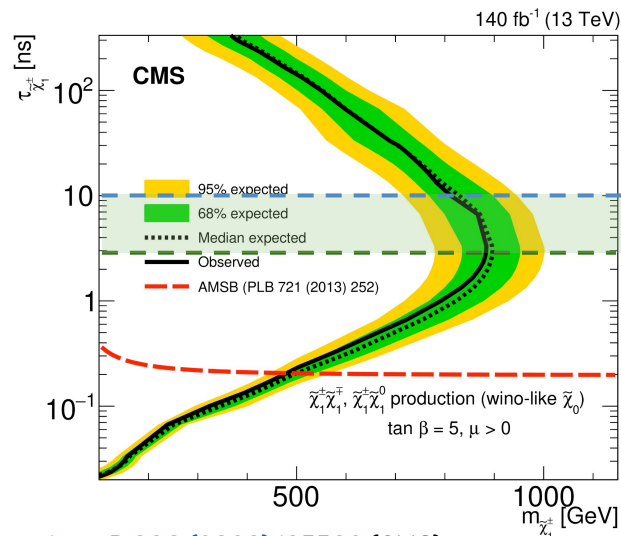
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[2201.02472](#) (ATLAS)

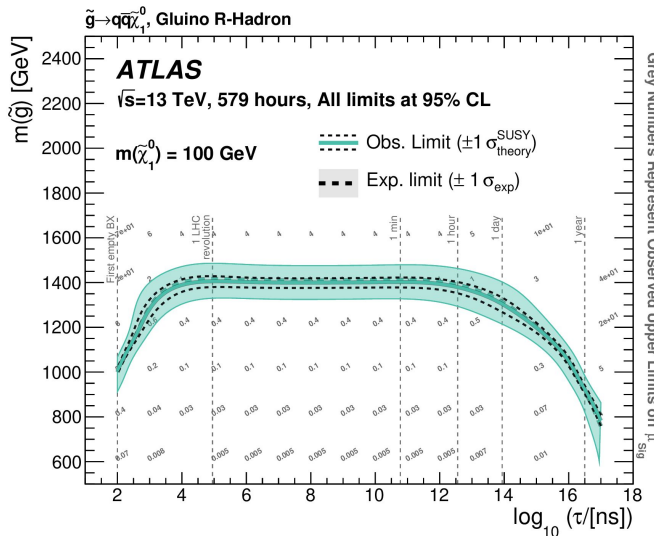


[Phys. Lett. B 806 \(2020\) 135502](#) (CMS)

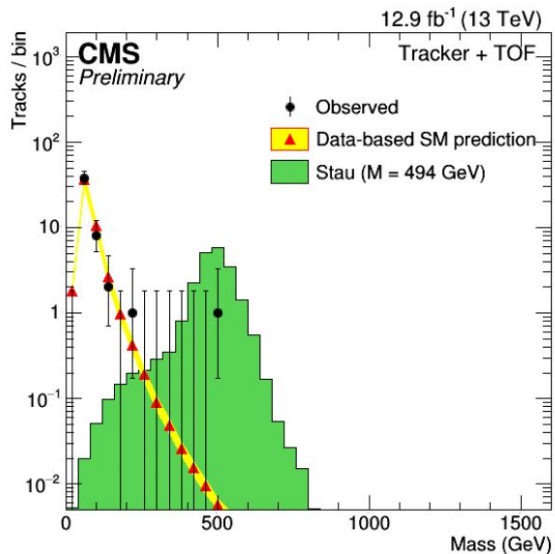
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[JHEP 07 \(2021\) 173](#) (ATLAS)



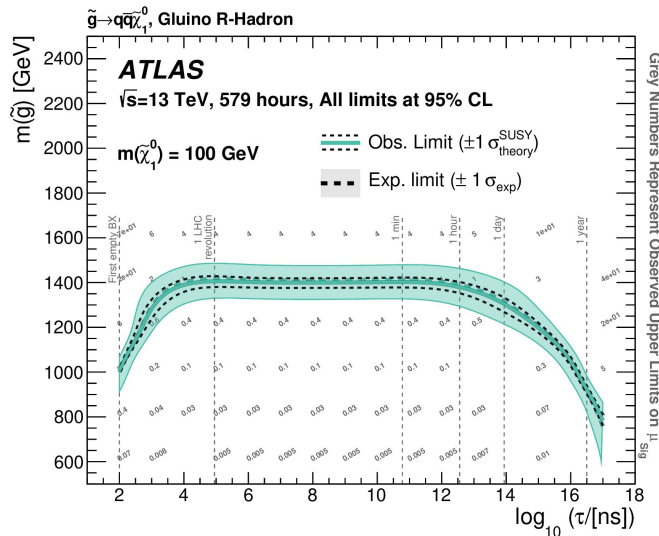
[CMS-PAS-EXO-16-036](#) (CMS)

... or in RICH detector at LHCb,
[Eur. Phys. J. C 75 \(2015\) 595](#)

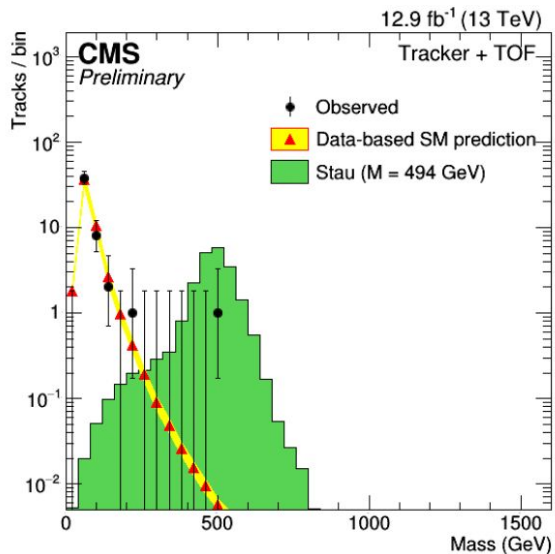
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[JHEP 07 \(2021\) 173](#) (ATLAS)



[CMS-PAS-EXO-16-036](#) (CMS)

Summary and outlook

Impressive neutral LLP search program at the LHC

- Room for improvement in most challenging regions of the phase space
- Comparison between experiments (sometimes) possible in benchmark models (e.g $H \rightarrow XX$, HNLs)

Direct searches for LLPs are highly motivated (regardless of the dE/dX excess)

- Complementary signatures (in other subdetectors) vital to confirm a possible LLP observation

I expect massive gains in sensitivity in Run 3 LLP searches (wrt Run 2) thanks to (novel) trigger developments and improved analysis techniques

- Data taking is around the corner!