



**Search for new physics
with long-lived and unconventional signatures
(in CMS)**

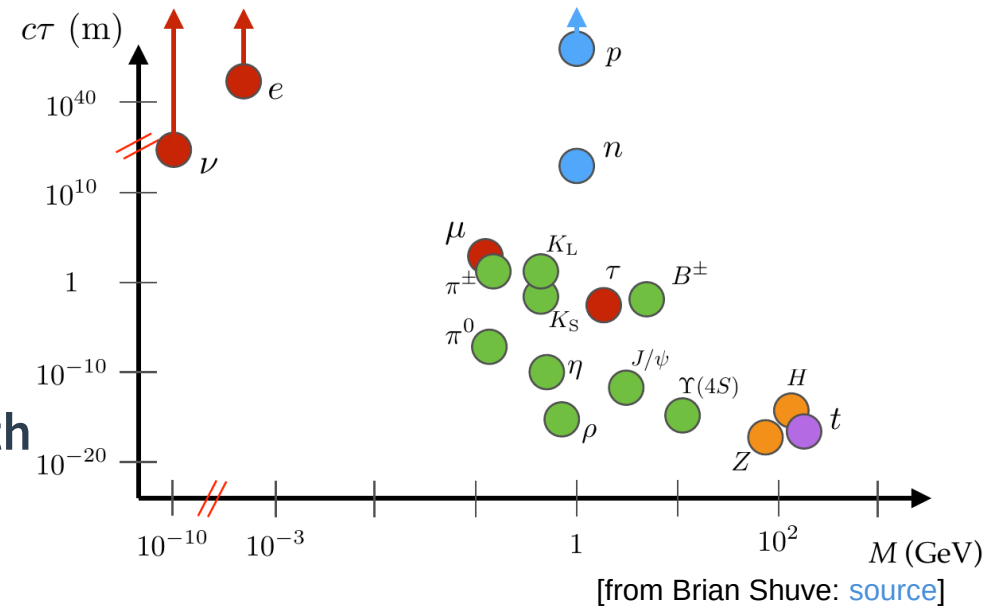
Soham Bhattacharya (DESY)
on behalf of the CMS Collaboration

**34th Rencontres de Blois
2023**

- Mechanism of macroscopic lifetimes:

- Small coupling
- Reduced phase space
small mass difference with final state particle(s)
- Heavy off-shell mediator

- The Standard Model has several particles with macroscopic lifetimes



$$\Gamma \sim \frac{\epsilon^2}{(8\pi)^{a-1}} \frac{m^n}{M^{n-1}}$$

(e.g. neutrons) (e.g. pions, muons, kaons)


[Knappen, Lowette, 2022 (2212.03883)]

A top-down view of the Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) detector, showing a complex, circular arrangement of various components. The central part is a large, circular structure with a golden-brown center, surrounded by numerous blue and silver components. The outer layers consist of various electronic modules, cables, and structural elements, all arranged in a highly organized, radial pattern. The overall appearance is that of a highly sophisticated and intricate piece of scientific equipment.

**The Compact Muon Solenoid
(CMS)**

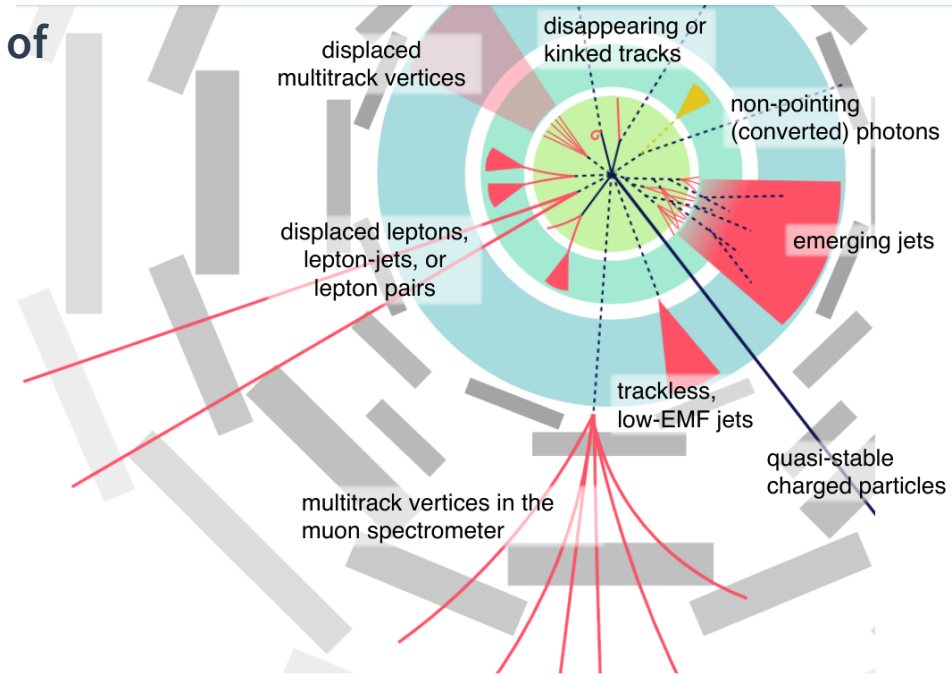
“Ah, it’s the one other than ATLAS?”

– *from a conversation at Blois*



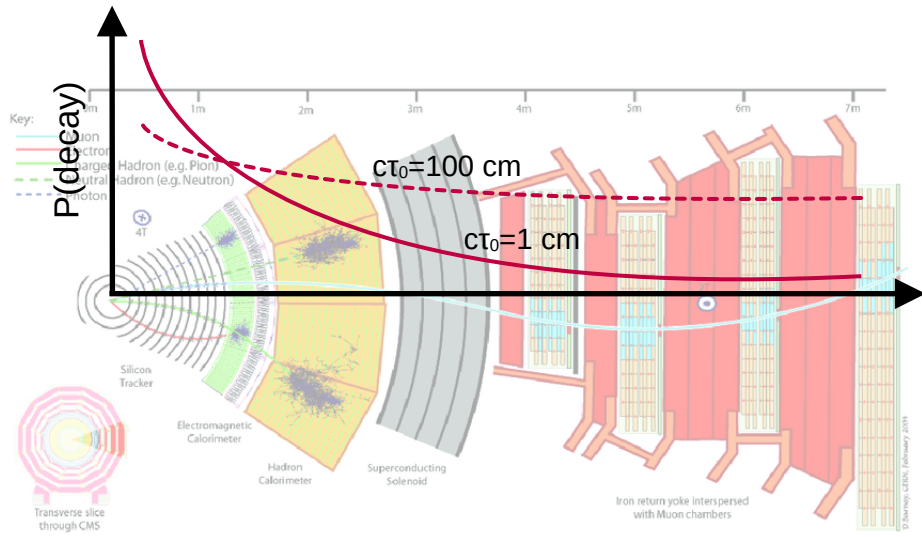
Let me try to convince you that
even **CMS** has a *very mature and diverse search program*
for long-lived and non-conventional signatures
:)

- Long-lived BSM particles can produce a wide range of unconventional signatures
- Non-standard backgrounds
- Traditional techniques may be inefficient
- May need:
 - Dedicated triggers
 - Special reconstruction



[from Heather Russell: [source](#)]

- Different sub-detectors relevant for different lifetimes
- Need a wide variety of searches to explore different scenarios



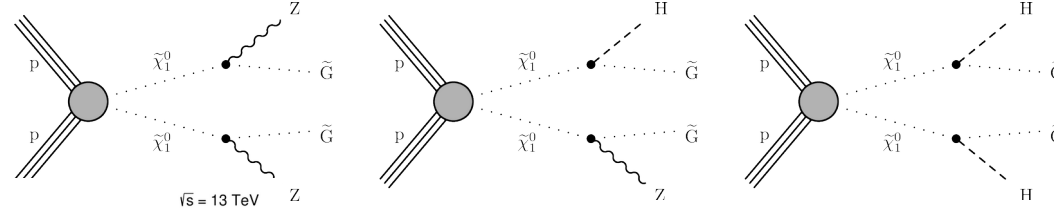
Unconventional: not only long-lived!

Number	Title	Status	Date
PAS-EXO-21-013 NEW!	Search for long-lived heavy neutral leptons with lepton flavour conserving or violating decays to a jet and an electron, muon, or tau lepton	PAS (Preliminary)	18 March 2023
EXO-19-009 NEW!	A search for new physics in central exclusive production using the missing mass technique with the CMS detector and the CMS-TOTEM precision proton spectrometer	Submitted to EPJC	8 March 2023
PAS-EXO-20-010 NEW!	Search for inelastic dark matter in events with two displaced muons and missing transverse momentum in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV	PAS (Preliminary)	3 March 2023
EXO-21-014	Search for long-lived particles using out-of-time trackless jets in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV	Accepted by JHEP	13 December 2022
PAS-EXO-19-006	Search for fractionally charged particles in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV	PAS (Preliminary)	29 November 2022
EXO-21-006	Search for long-lived particles decaying to a pair of muons in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV	Accepted by JHEP	17 May 2022
EXO-20-014	Search for long-lived particles decaying into muon pairs in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV collected with a dedicated high-rate data stream	JHEP 04 (2022) 062 27	27 December 2021
EXO-20-003	Search for long-lived particles produced in association with a Z boson in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV	JHEP 03 (2022) 160	25 October 2021
EXO-18-003	Search for long-lived particles decaying to leptons with large impact parameter in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV	EPJC 82 (2022) 153	10 October 2021
EXO-20-015	Search for long-lived particles decaying in the CMS endcap muon detectors in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV	PRL 127 (2021) 261804	10 July 2021
EXO-19-013	Search for long-lived particles decaying to jets with displaced vertices in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV	PRD 104 (2021) 052011	28 April 2021

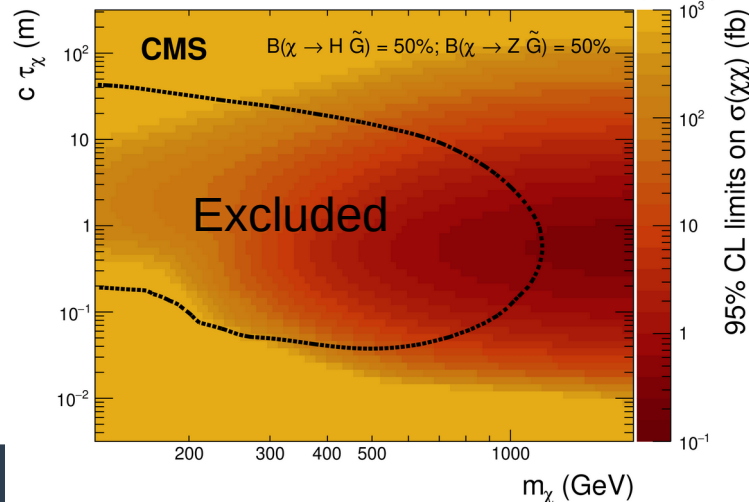
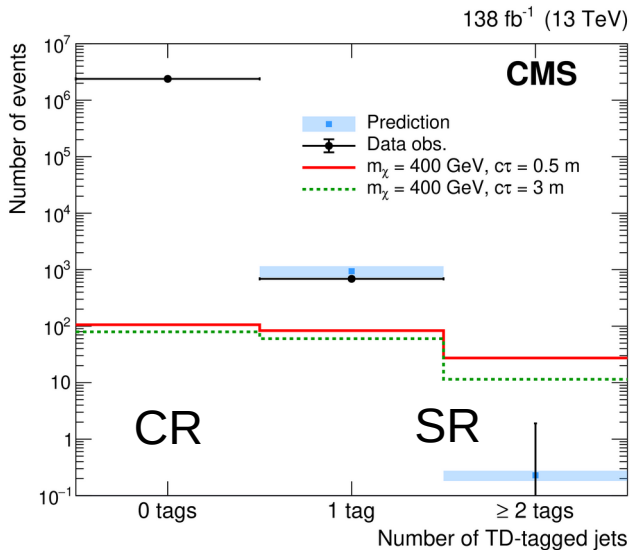
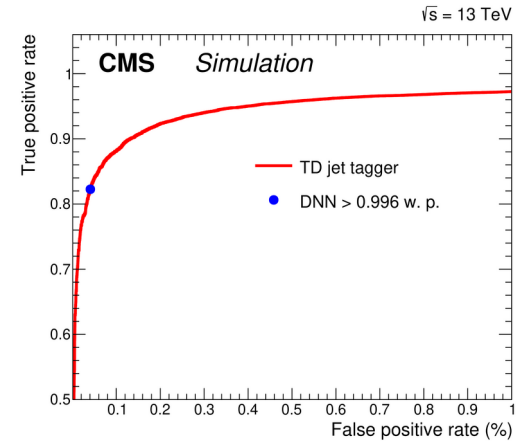
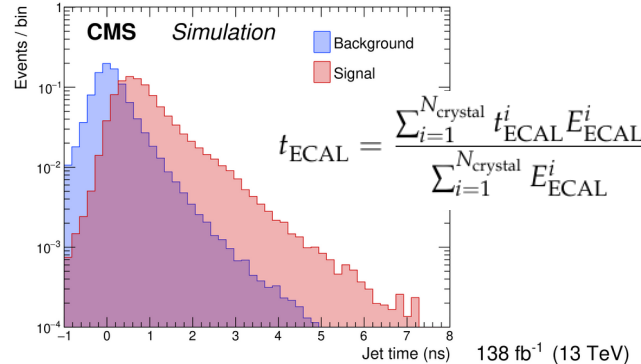
... and many more: <http://cms-results.web.cern.ch/cms-results/public-results/publications/EXO/index.html>

- Several very interesting results
- Will only show results from a (biased) selection (in bold)

- Nearly mass-degenerate charginos and neutralinos
- Production: $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^\mp$
- They decay to $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$: effective $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ -pair production

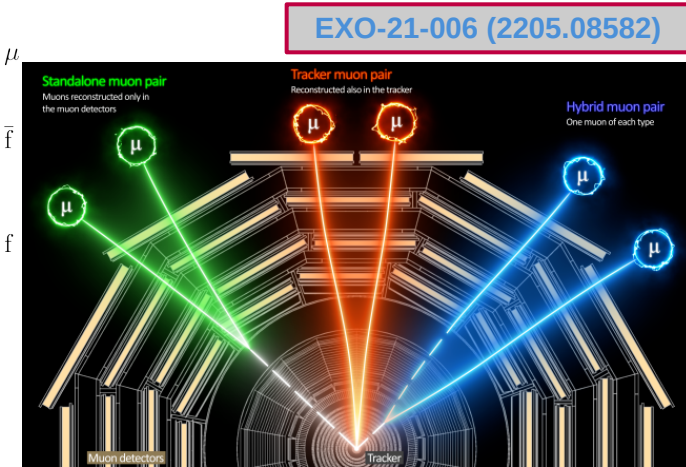
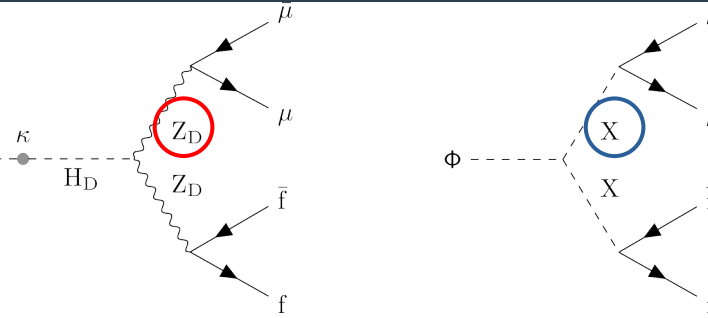


- Signal jets arrive at ECAL 1-10 ns later. Effective jet time resolution 400-600 ps
- Dedicated delayed jet DNN tagger
 - Bin in terms of # tagged jets

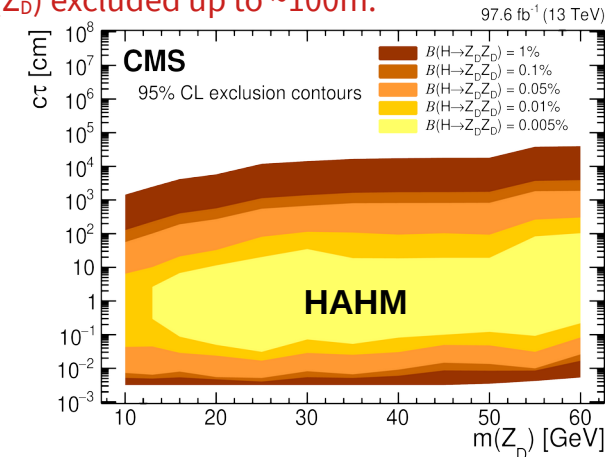
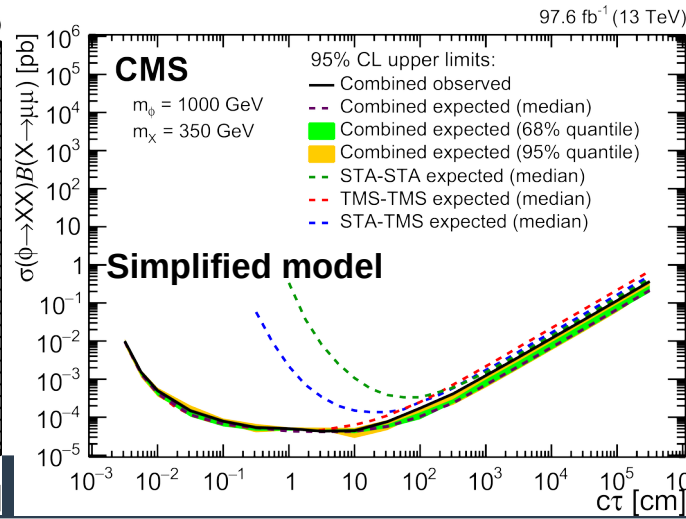
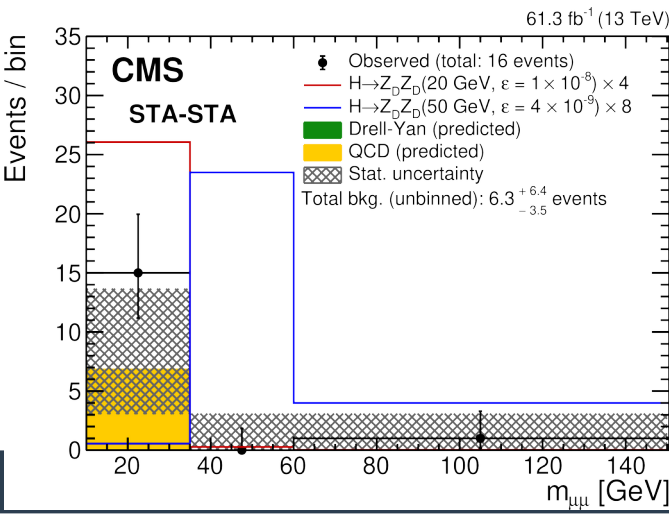


- No excess
- For 400 GeV $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$: excluded $c\tau$ up to ~ 20 m
- For $c\tau=0.5$ m: excluded $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ up to 1.18 TeV

- **Hidden Abelian Higgs Model (HAHM):**
 - Dark photon (Z_D) \rightarrow muons
- **Simplified model:**
 - Exotic heavy neutral scalar (Φ) \rightarrow LL scalar (X) \rightarrow muons
- **Dedicated di-muon triggers**
 - require 2 muons to be reconstructed in the muon system, without using tracker
- **Search categories defined based on the subdetector used to reconstruct the muon**
- **Bin in terms of di-muon mass (no excess)**

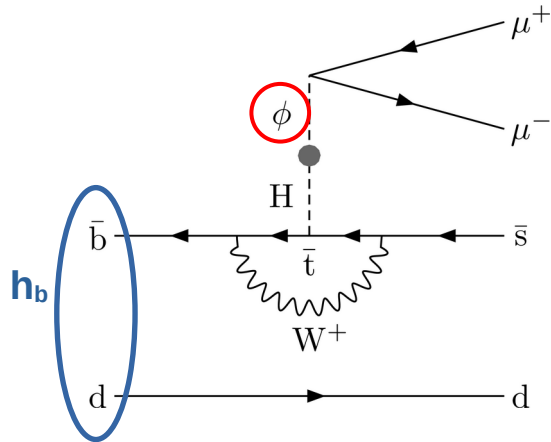


For $20 < m(Z_D) < 60$ GeV and $B(H \rightarrow Z_D Z_D) = 1\%$:
 $\tau c\tau(Z_D)$ excluded up to ~ 100 m.

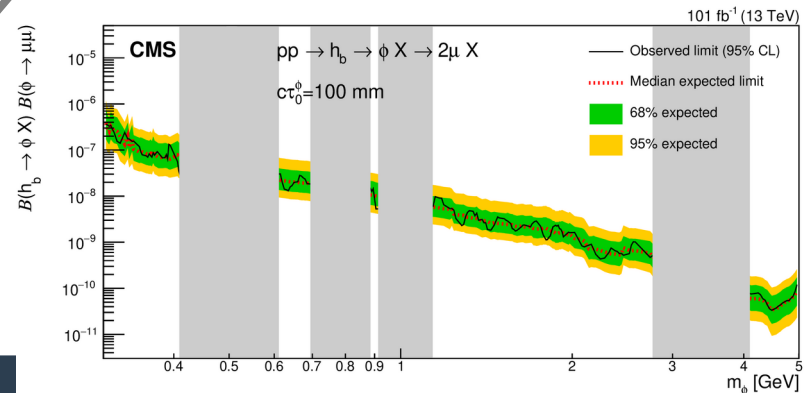
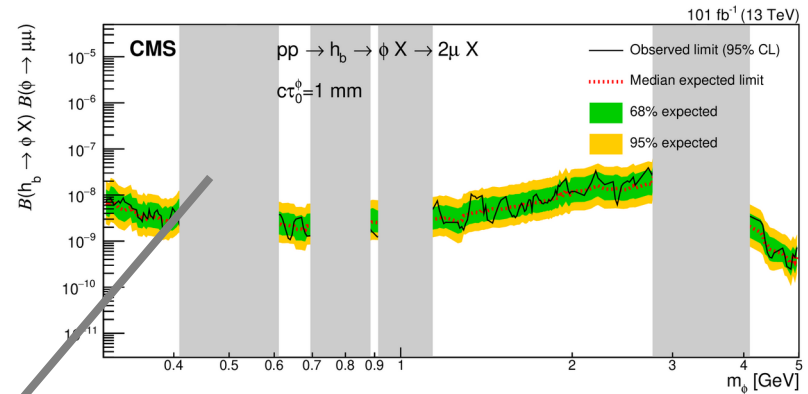


For exotic heavy neutral scalars above Higgs mass:
 best constrains on $\tau c\tau(X)$

- Lower $m(Z_D)$ covered in previous search: [EXO-20-014 \(2112.13769\)](#)
- This also includes scalar resonance in b hadron (h_b) decay:
 - Singlet scalar field ϕ mixes with H
 - Weak coupling of scalar ϕ with SM fermions – ϕ is long-lived

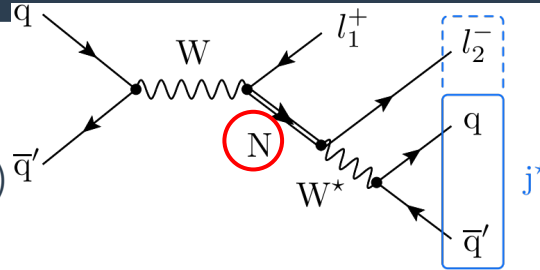


Known SM resonances



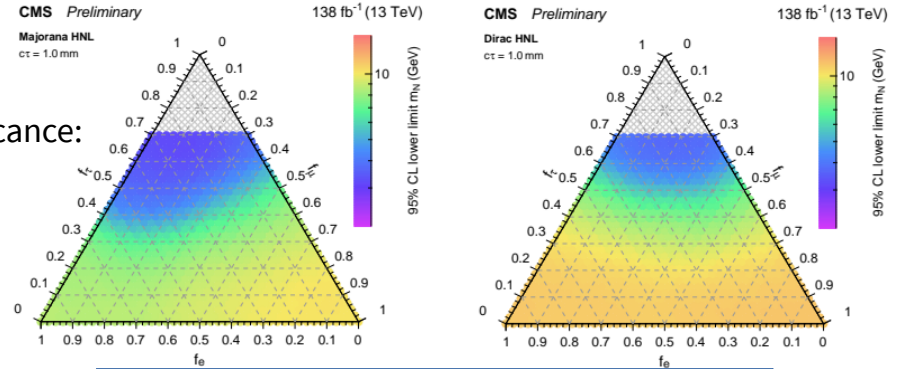
EXO-21-013

- See-saw mechanism – sterile HNLs
 - HNL (N) is long-lived for small coupling strength with e, μ, τ (f_e, f_μ, f_τ)
 - Dirac HNL: (l_1, l_2) have OS
 - Majorana HNL: (l_1, l_2) can have OS or SS
- Dedicated displaced jet (neural network) tagger
- Events categorized based on:
 - Lepton flavor
 - Lepton pair sign
 - Resolved or boosted (l_2, q and q' within a jet)
 - Bin in terms of d_{xy}^{sig} of l_2

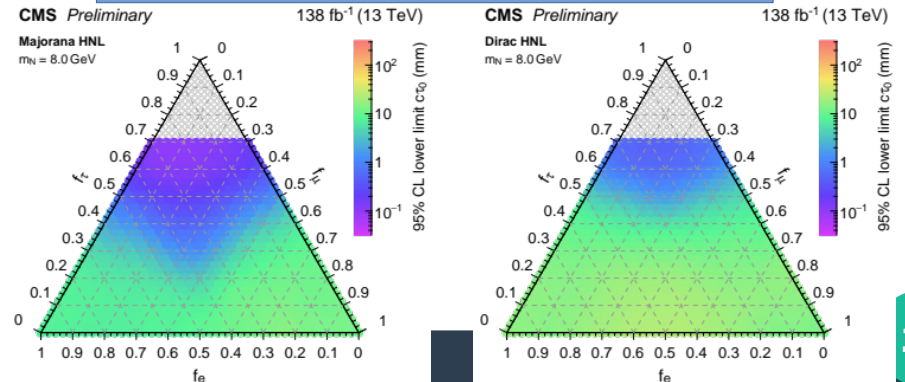


- No excess
- Strongest limits for pure muon coupling: $|\text{coupling}|^2 > 5(4) \times 10^{-7}$ excluded for Dirac (Majorana) HNL

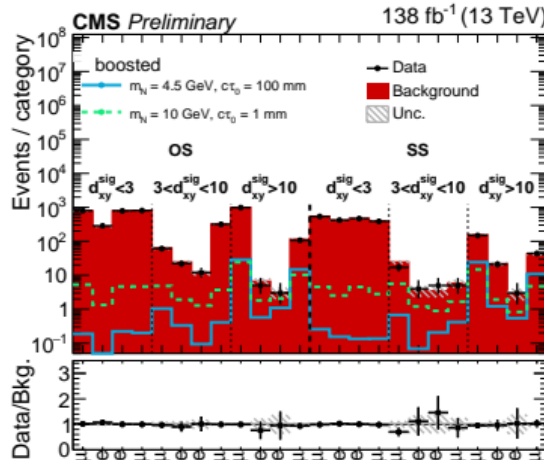
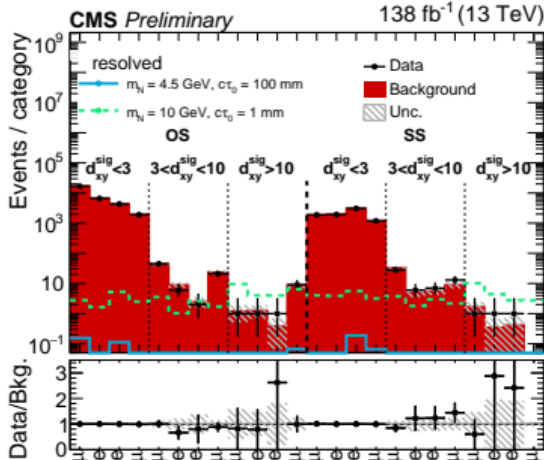
Lower limit on $m(N)$ for $\tau(N) = 1$ mm



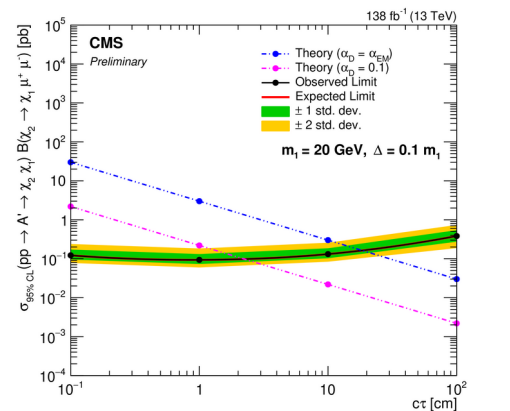
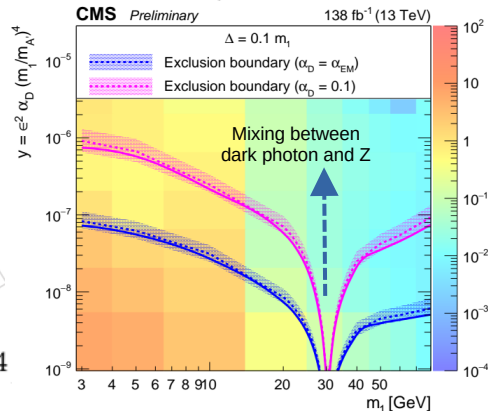
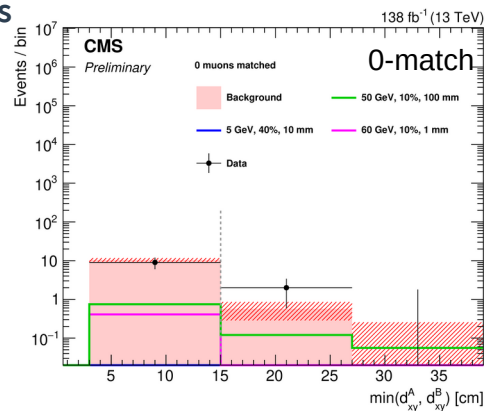
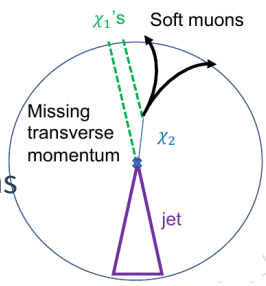
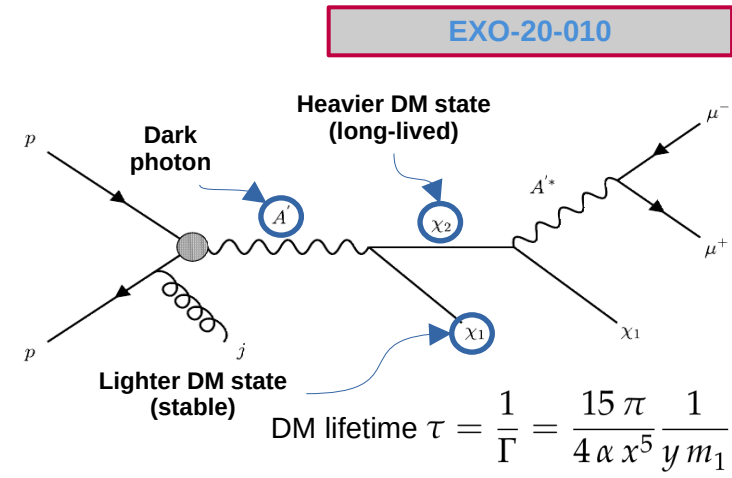
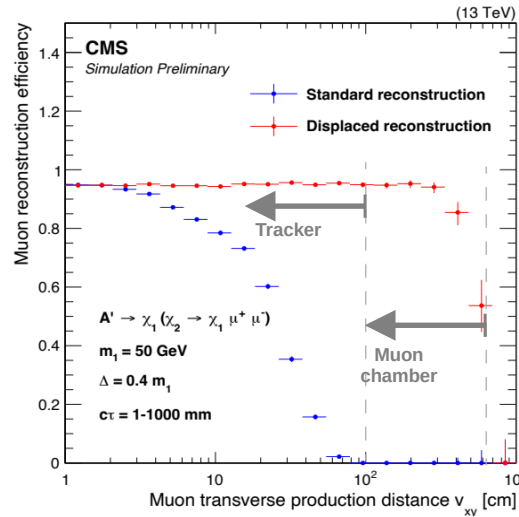
Lower limit on $\tau(N)$ for $m(N) = 8$ GeV



Transverse impact parameter significance:
 $d_{xy}^{sig} = d_{xy} / \sigma(d_{xy})$



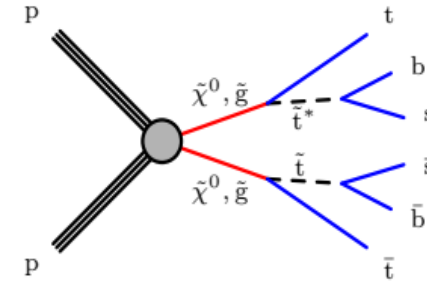
- Two DM states χ_1 and χ_2
 - Small mass gap ($\Delta = m_2 - m_1 = x m_1$; $x=0.1, 0.4$)
 - Inelastically coupled
 - χ_2 is long-lived
- Kinetically mixed heavy dark photon: $m(A') = 3m_1$
- Soft, collimated decay products
 - χ_1 collimated with muons
- Dedicated displaced standalone (dSA) muon reconstruction algorithms
- Require #dSA muons ≥ 2
 - Bin in terms of #dSA muons matched to standard muons (with tracker)
 - 0-match bin contains highly displaced muons
- No excess



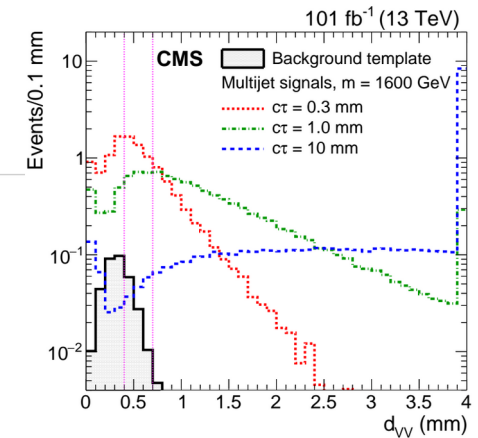
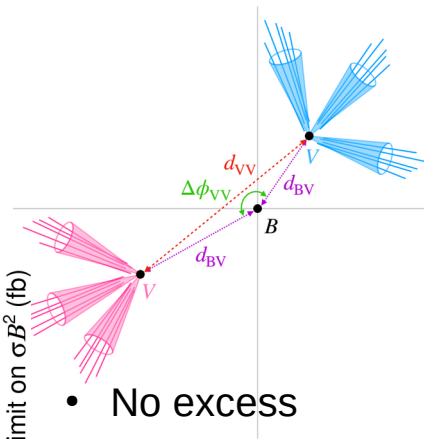
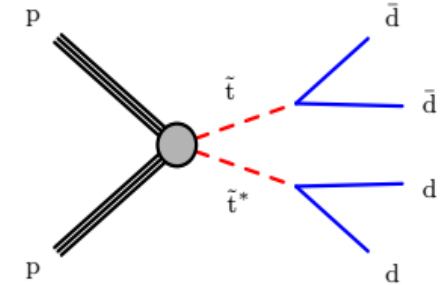
$$y \equiv \epsilon^2 \alpha_D (m_1/m_{A'})^4$$

- For small Δ , DM annihilation rate largely depends on [1508.03050]: y (interaction strength) and m_1
- First ever search for inelastic dark matter (iDM) at hadron colliders

- R-parity violating benchmark models
 - Pair production of long-lived neutralinos, gluinos and top squarks
- Multiple jets: use H_T triggers
- Dedicated Kalman-Filter based vertex reconstruction
 - Using only tracks with large impact parameter significance ($d_{xy}/\sigma_{dxy} \geq 4$)
 - Signal vertices are required to have ≥ 5 tracks
- 3 search bins [0, 0.4, 0.7, 40 mm] in terms of d_{VV}

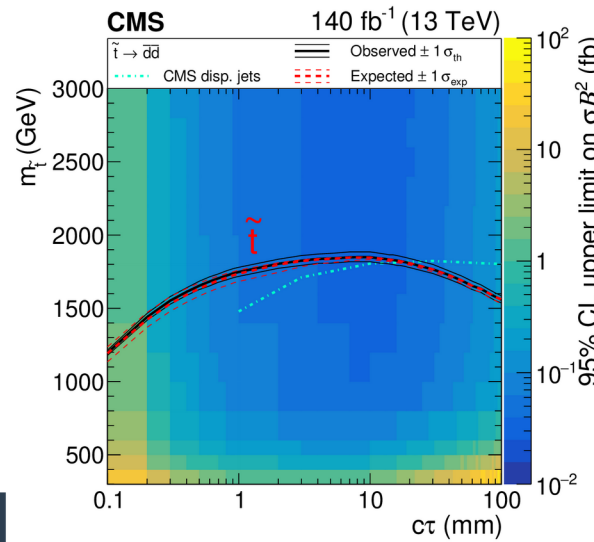
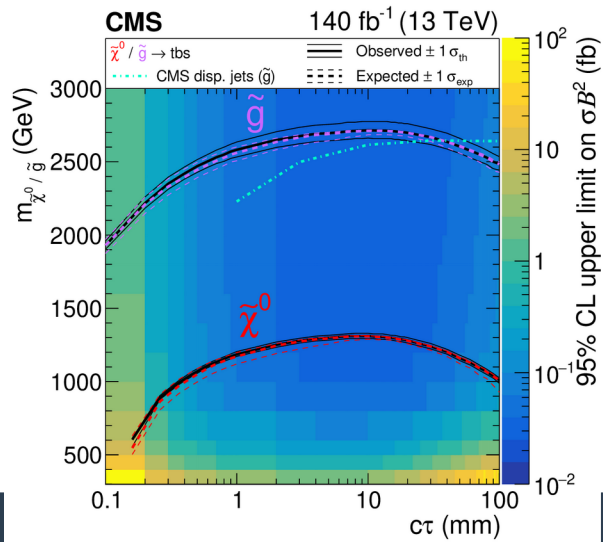


EXO-19-013 (2104.1347)



- No excess
- For the masses considered, most stringent limits for the $c\tau=0.1-15$ mm

(displaced jets has higher sensitivity above 15mm)



SUSY RPV

- UDD, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow tbs$, $m_{\tilde{g}} = 2500$ GeV
- UDD, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow tbs$, $m_{\tilde{g}} = 2500$ GeV
- UDD, $\tilde{t} \rightarrow \tilde{d}d$, $m_{\tilde{t}} = 1600$ GeV
- UDD, $\tilde{t} \rightarrow \tilde{d}d$, $m_{\tilde{t}} = 1600$ GeV
- LQD, $\tilde{t} \rightarrow bl$, $m_{\tilde{t}} = 600$ GeV
- LQD, $\tilde{t} \rightarrow bl$, $m_{\tilde{t}} = 460$ GeV
- LQD, $\tilde{t} \rightarrow bl$, $m_{\tilde{t}} = 1600$ GeV

SUSY RPC

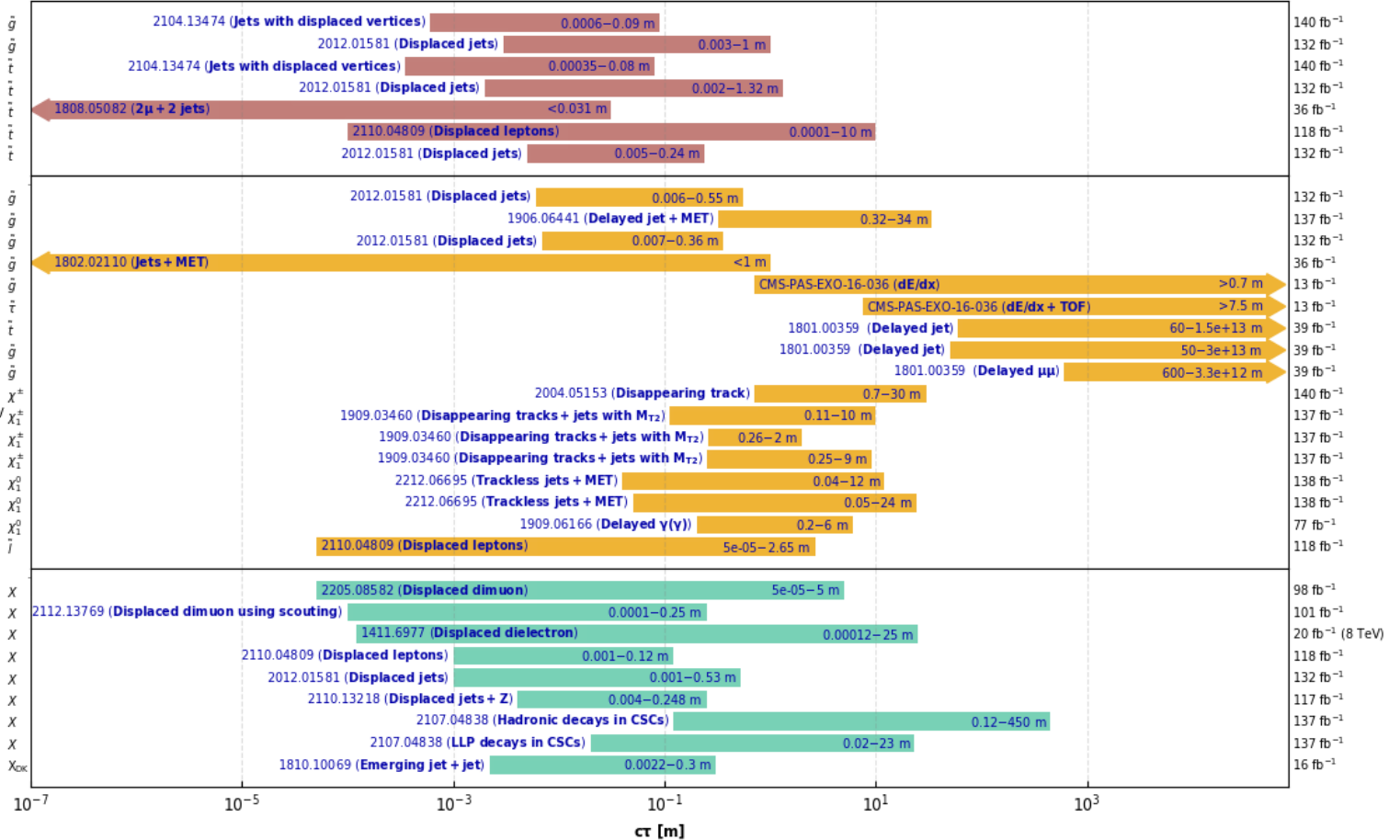
- GMSB, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow g\tilde{G}$, $m_{\tilde{g}} = 2450$ GeV
- GMSB, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow g\tilde{G}$, $m_{\tilde{g}} = 2100$ GeV
- Split SUSY, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}\chi_1^0$, $m_{\tilde{g}} = 2500$ GeV
- Split SUSY, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}\chi_1^0$, $m_{\tilde{g}} = 1300$ GeV
- Split SUSY (HSCP), $f_{\tilde{g}\tilde{G}} = 0.1$, $m_{\tilde{g}} = 1600$ GeV
- mGMSB (HSCP) $\tan\beta = 10$, $\mu > 0$, $m_{\tilde{t}} = 247$ GeV
- Stopped \tilde{t} , $\tilde{t} \rightarrow t\chi_1^0$, $m_{\tilde{t}} = 700$ GeV
- Stopped \tilde{g} , $\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}\chi_1^0$, $f_{\tilde{g}\tilde{G}} = 0.1$, $m_{\tilde{g}} = 1300$ GeV
- Stopped \tilde{g} , $\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}\chi_1^0(\mu\mu\chi_1^0)$, $f_{\tilde{g}\tilde{G}} = 0.1$, $m_{\tilde{g}} = 940$ GeV
- AMSB, $\chi^\pm \rightarrow \chi_1^0\pi^\pm$, $m_{\chi^\pm} = 700$ GeV
- $\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}\chi_1^0$ or $q_{uv}\tilde{q}_{uv}\chi_1^0$, $\chi_1^\pm \rightarrow \chi_1^0\pi^\pm$, $m_{\tilde{g}} = 1600$ GeV, $m_{\chi_1^\pm} = 1575$ GeV
- $\tilde{q} \rightarrow q\chi_1^0$ or $q'\chi_1^\pm$, $\chi_1^\pm \rightarrow \chi_1^0\pi^\pm$, $m_{\tilde{q}} = 2000$ GeV, $m_{\chi_1^\pm} = 1000$ GeV
- $\tilde{t} \rightarrow t\chi_1^0$ or $b\chi_1^\pm$, $\chi_1^\pm \rightarrow \chi_1^0\pi^\pm$, $m_{\tilde{t}} = 1100$ GeV, $m_{\chi_1^\pm} = 1000$ GeV
- GMSB, $\chi_1^0 \rightarrow H\tilde{G}(50\%) / Z\tilde{G}(50\%)$, $m_{\chi_1^0} = 600$ GeV
- GMSB, $\chi_1^0 \rightarrow H\tilde{G}(50\%) / Z\tilde{G}(50\%)$, $m_{\chi_1^0} = 300$ GeV
- GMSB SP5B, $\chi_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma\tilde{G}$, $m_{\chi_1^0} = 400$ GeV
- GMSB, co-NLSP, $\tilde{t} \rightarrow t\tilde{G}$, $m_{\tilde{t}} = 270$ GeV

Higgs+Other

- $H \rightarrow Z\tau Z(0.1\%)$, $Z_D \rightarrow \mu\mu$, $m_H = 125$ GeV, $m_{\chi} = 20$ GeV
- $H \rightarrow Z\tau Z(0.1\%)$, $Z_D \rightarrow \mu\mu(15.7\%)$, $m_H = 125$ GeV, $m_{\chi} = 5$ GeV
- $H \rightarrow XX(10\%)$, $X \rightarrow ee$, $m_H = 125$ GeV, $m_{\chi} = 20$ GeV
- $H \rightarrow XX(0.03\%)$, $X \rightarrow ll$, $m_H = 125$ GeV, $m_{\chi} = 30$ GeV
- $H \rightarrow XX(10\%)$, $X \rightarrow b\tilde{b}$, $m_H = 125$ GeV, $m_{\chi} = 40$ GeV
- $H \rightarrow XX(10\%)$, $X \rightarrow b\tilde{b}$, $m_H = 125$ GeV, $m_{\chi} = 40$ GeV
- $H \rightarrow XX(10\%)$, $X \rightarrow b\tilde{b}$, $m_H = 125$ GeV, $m_{\chi} = 40$ GeV
- $H \rightarrow XX(10\%)$, $X \rightarrow \tau\tau$, $m_H = 125$ GeV, $m_{\chi} = 7$ GeV
- dark QCD, $m_{\chi_{\text{dark}}} = 5$ GeV, $m_{\chi_{\text{dark}}} = 1200$ GeV

CMS Preliminary

March 2023



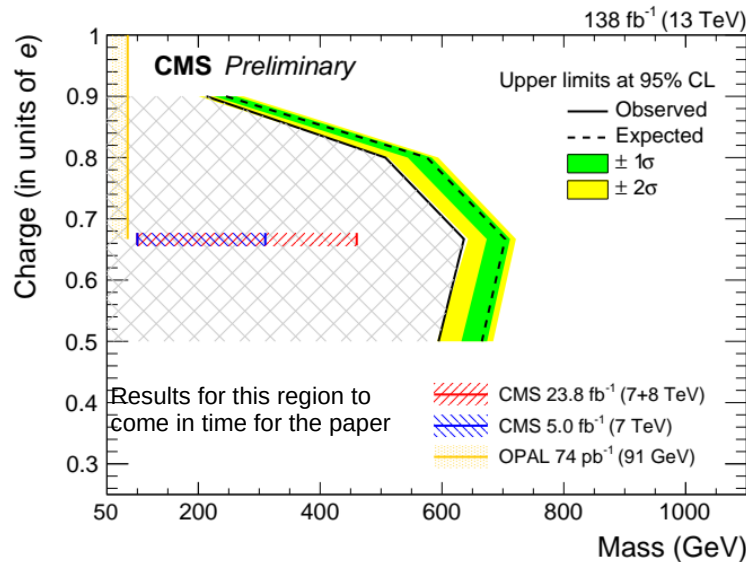
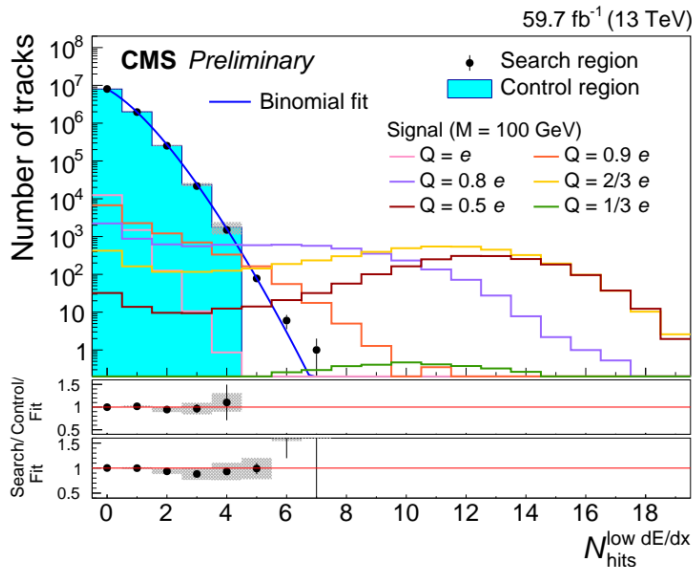
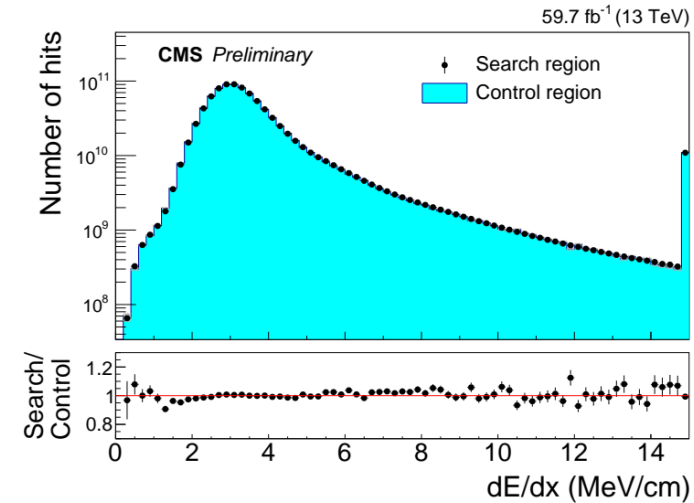
Selection of observed exclusion limits at 95% C.L. (theory uncertainties are not included). The y-axis tick labels indicate the studied long-lived particle.

- Sensitivity to a lifetimes spanning several orders of magnitude (depending on the model)

Other unconventional signatures

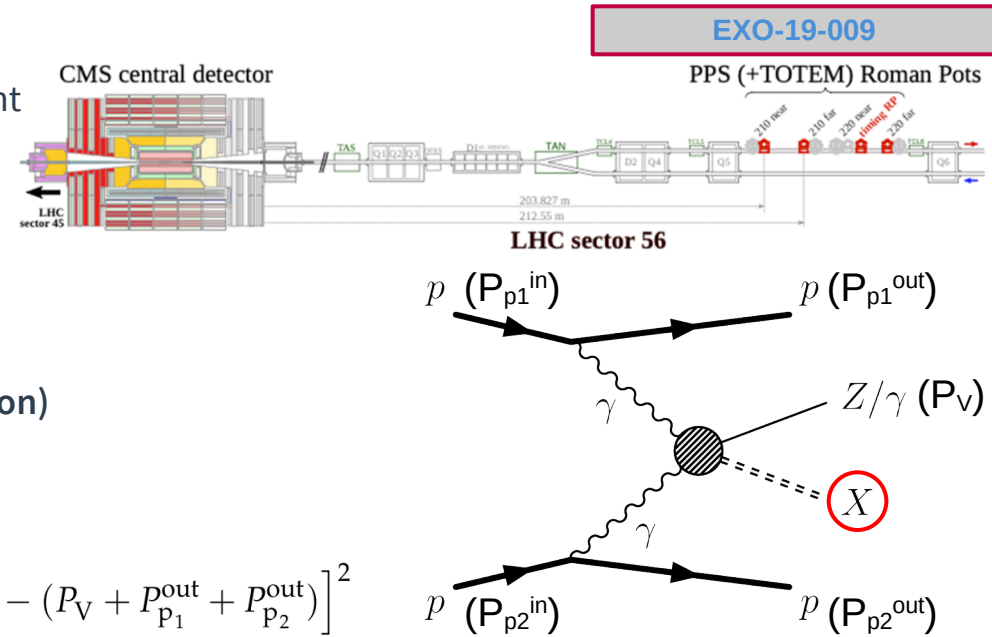
- Charge Q lower than $1e$:
 - Ionization loss: $dE/dx \propto Q^2$: softer dE/dx spectrum
 - More hits with low dE/dx ($N^{\text{low } dE/dx}_{\text{hits}}$); threshold for “low” layer dependent
- Account for radiation damage:
 - Hits from pixel layer closest to the beam not counted
 - Signal dE/dx spectrum independently corrected for each layer
 - Period and layer dependent “low” dE/dx threshold (~ 1 to ~ 2.2 MeV/cm)
- Search region – count $N^{\text{low } dE/dx}_{\text{hits}}$ in:
 - Events with only 1 track
 - Events with 2 tracks with invariant mass < 80 or > 100 GeV

EXO-19-006



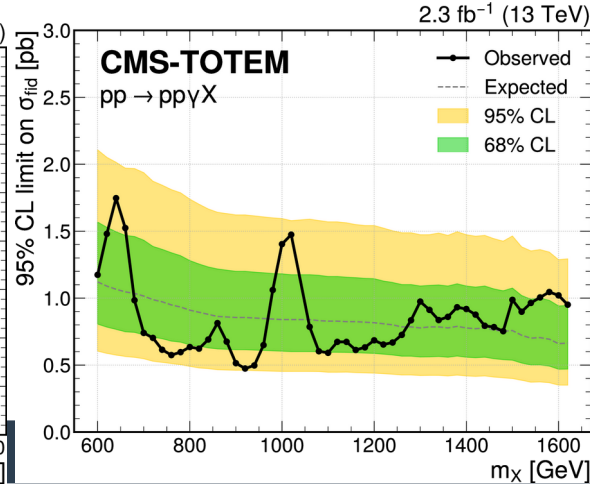
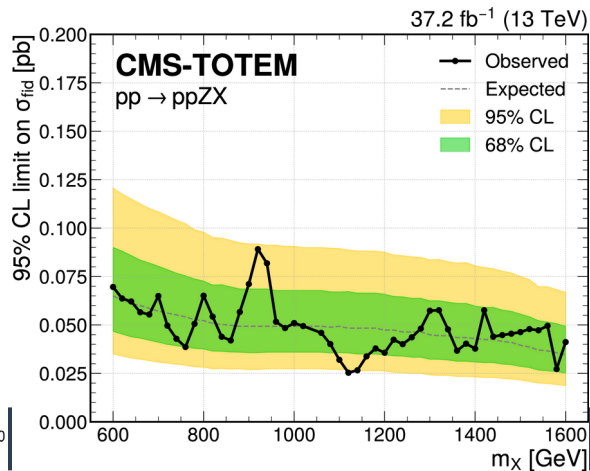
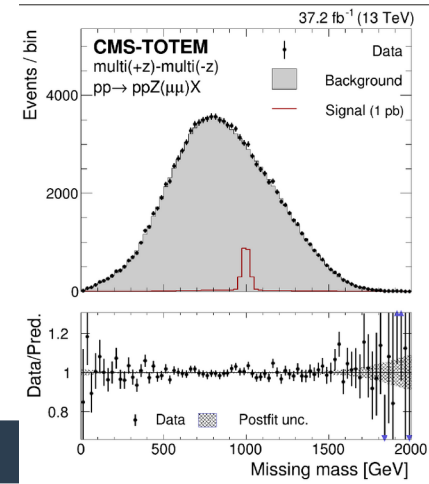
- No excess
- FCP of mass up to 636 GeV excluded for a charge $Q=2/3e$
- Best limits in this phase space

- CMS TOTEM precision proton spectrometer (CT-PPS)
 - Reconstruct flight path of protons from the interaction point
- Generic search for massive heavy BSM particle X
 - central exclusive production
- Extract 4-momentum of X from the balance between:
 - 2 forward protons and tagged SM particles
- Missing mass (m_{miss}) approach ($\sim 2\%$ CMS+CT-PPS mass resolution)
 - No assumption about the decay properties of X
- Dominant background from Z/γ +jets with 2 pileup protons:
 - Fully data-driven



$$m_{\text{miss}}^2 = \left[(P_{P_1}^{\text{in}} + P_{P_2}^{\text{in}}) - (P_V + P_{P_1}^{\text{out}} + P_{P_2}^{\text{out}}) \right]^2$$

- No excess
- Model independent limits on m_X
- Complements model specific searches



- **Significant progress in exploiting the full capability of the detector**
 - A wide variety of models and signatures explored
 - Presented only a small subset
 - Tremendous work in developing specialized triggers, reconstruction, etc.

What to look forward to





**Unfortunately
Duke Gaston
of Orléans
could not
complete his
Château**

We are more optimistic about completing our upcoming search program

Phase-2 (HL-LHC)

Unfortunately Duke Gaston of Orléans could not complete his Château

Run-3

- **Deploying more dedicated software level triggers**

- **New sub-detectors with**
 - **Increased granularity**
 - **Improved timing capability**
- **Improved hardware level triggers (including tracks)**
- **More complex software level triggers (running on GPUs)**

Long live the particles!



Thank you!

Backup

(13 TeV)

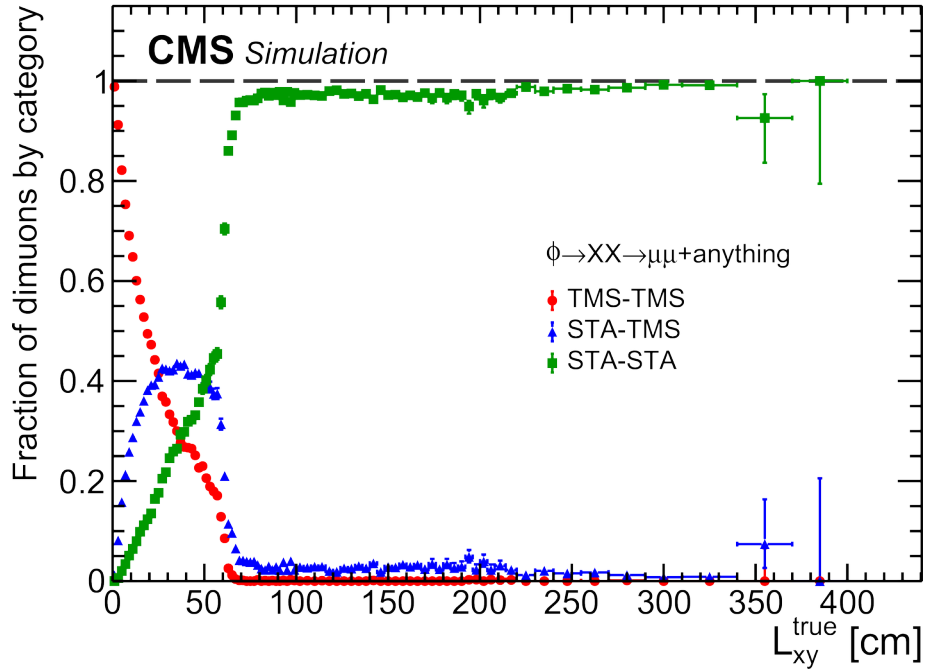
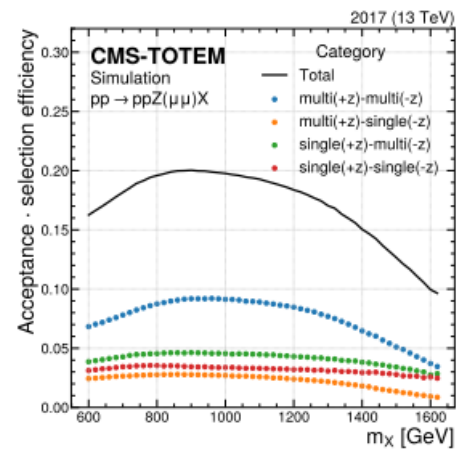
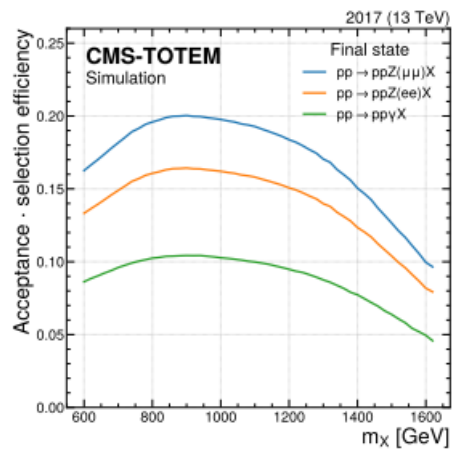


Table 1: Number of tracks observed, expected for background events, and expected for signal events, in the highest $N_{\text{hits}}^{\text{low } dE/dx}$ bin, for each data set. The corresponding systematic uncertainties are also listed. The results for an FCP scenario at a mass of 100 GeV and a charge of $2/3 e$ (i.e. the most sensitive scenario) is also shown.

	Early 2016	Late 2016	2017	2018
N^{observed}	0	1	0	1
$N_{\text{Background}}^{\text{expected}}$	0.04	0.09	0.22	0.09
Fit function	$\pm 3771\%$	$\pm 159\%$	$\pm 231\%$	$\pm 19\%$
Fit range	$\pm 30\%$	$\pm 0.3\%$	$\pm 14\%$	$\pm 28\%$
$N_{\text{signal}}^{\text{expected}}$	602	988	2720	3622
L1 trigger inefficiency	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Energy loss sim. in muon system	+3.8%-2.7%	+3.8%-2.7%	+3.8%-2.7%	+3.8%-2.7%
Muon detector inefficiency	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Luminosity	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%
Selection	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
dE/dx corrections	3.8%	1.1%	2.3%	1.7%
Limited signal sample	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%



Systematic effect	Dijet uncertainty (%)	Multijet uncertainty (%)
Vertex reconstruction	11–41	1–36
PDF and α_s uncertainty	1–8	1–8
Integrated luminosity	2–3	2–3
Jet energy scale	5	5
Jet energy resolution	2	2
Pileup	2	2
Trigger efficiency	1	1
Changes in run conditions	1	1
Total	13–42	7–36

Systematic effect	Systematic uncertainty (%)		
	0–0.4 mm	0.4–0.7 mm	0.7–40 mm
Closure in 3-track control sample	10	14	50
≥ 5 -track template normalization factor	24	24	24
Difference from 3-track vertices to ≥ 5 -track vertices:			
Modeling of vertex pair survival efficiency	9	20	25
Modeling of $\Delta\phi_{VV}$	3	6	6
Variation of b quark fraction	1	3	6
Variation of b tagging correction factors	0.5	0.5	1
Total	28	35	61