Theory perspective on long-lived particles

Elias Bernreuther



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Long-lived particles

- Long-lived particles: macroscopic decay length \gtrsim mm
- Very active frontier with a lot of recent progress
- Theoretically extremely well motivated, in particular deeply connected to cosmology

Ways for a particle to be long-lived:

$$\Gamma \sim g^2 \frac{m^n}{M^{n-1}} \times PS$$
 factor

suppression by: tiny coupling heavy scale compressed phase space

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Ways for a particle to be long-lived:



Long lifetime from heavy new particles

What heavy new physics could be behind a macroscopic LLP lifetime?

Heavy new bosons:

- Heavy squarks suppressing long-lived gaugino decays in split SUSY
- e.g. Gambino et al., hep-ph/0506214 • Heavy Z' dark sector mediator mediating long-lived dark meson decays in dark QCD

e.g. Li & Tsai, 1901.09936

Heavy new fermions:

Have to be **vectorlike** (left- and right-handed fields have same SM gauge charges)

Simplest example: vectorlike lepton $\mathscr{C}_L, \mathscr{C}_R$ see e.g. Kumar & Martin, 1510.03456

(1, 1, -1) under SU(3)xSU(2)xU(1)

LLPs from vectorlike leptons

VLL & mixes with third-generation leptons physical particles: au and au'If complex scalar ϕ coupled to VLL $-\phi \overline{\mathscr{E}}_L (y_{\mathscr{E}} e^{i\beta_{\mathscr{E}}} \mathscr{E}_R + y_o e^{i\beta_o} e_R^3) + H.c.$ Dominant decay of VLL to long-lived pseudoscalar, $\tau' \to \tau \, a_\tau$ EB & Dobrescu, 2304.08509 a_{τ} τ' a_{τ} $c\tau_a = 4 \text{ cm} \times \left(\frac{0.1}{v_{\tau'}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2 \text{ GeV}}{M_a}\right)^3 \left(\frac{m_{\tau'}}{500 \text{ GeV}}\right)^2$

- One of the simplest examples of an LLP from new fermions
- Example of ALP model that can only be probed at the LHC

LHC sensitivity to LLPs from VLLs





- If decay happens $\mathcal{O}(m)$ from int. point, muon system very sensitive
- Motivates searches sensitive to light LLP $\rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ at smaller displacements

LLP-cosmology connection

LLP models from cosmology, e.g. Dark matter co-annihilations

e.g. Khoze et al., 1702.00750

- WIMP baryogenesis e.g. Cui & Sundrum, 1212.2973
- extended dark sectors with LLPs

e.g. Strassler & Zurek, hep-ph/0604261

Numerical coincidence:

Width of LLPs comparable to Hubble rate at the electroweak scale:

 $c\tau \sim 1 \text{ cm} \qquad \stackrel{\wedge}{=} \qquad \Gamma \sim 10^{-14} \text{ GeV} \qquad \approx \qquad H(T = 100 \text{ GeV})$



Via **freeze-in**, out-of-equilibrium decays of LLPs can produce:

Dark matter: LHC-scale $c\tau$ requires non-standard cosmology or light DM

e.g. Calibbi et al., 2102.06221

Decant et al., 2111.09321

Dark radiation: LHC-scale $c\tau$ corresponds to (soon) accessible ΔN_{eff}

EB et al., 2204.01759

Dark radiation at the LHC

Example of concrete model: $\mathscr{L}_{int} = y_{\ell} B \overline{\ell}_R \chi$

EB, Kahlhoefer, Lucente, Morandini, 2204.01759

In the early Universe:

• Freeze-in of dark radiation χ via out-of-equilibrium decay of B



- LHC LLP searches complementary to CMB-S4 (target $\Delta N_{
 m eff} = 0.06$)
 - CMB-S4 observation would set target for LHC searches

Conclusions

- Long-lived particles are extremely well-motivated and among the primary targets at the LHC now
- Motivations: models of dark sectors, baryogenesis, neutrino masses, SUSY, and many others

In this talk:

Example of heavy new physics resulting in light LLP:

- Vectorlike leptons may decay primarily into pseudoscalars a_{τ}
- Muon chambers have excellent sensitivity to displaced $a_{\tau} \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ decay
- Currently little sensitivity to shorter decay lengths

Example of the interplay with cosmology:

- Production of dark radiation via decay of LLP
- CMB-S4 could set target for LHC LLP searches