

# SMARTHEP

REAL-TIME ANALYSIS FOR  
SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

## ESR9: Real-time analysis for Dark Photons search in LHCb and smart vehicles

Yearly Meeting 2023,

28/11/2023

Carlos Cocha



SMARTHEP is funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme, call H2020-MSCA-ITN-2020, under Grant Agreement n. 956086



# Outline

- **About me**
- **Training activities**
- **Project**
- **Results**



# About me



- I am from Ecuador.
- Born in a small town called Ambato near Quito.
- I love the computing and Experimental Particle Physics.
- BSc in Ecuador (Yachay Tech university)
- Master in Italy (University of Padova)
- PhD at Heidelberg searching for dark photons.
- My major hobbies are:
  - ❖ Climbing (“cordillera de los Andes” )
  - ❖ Chess (chess.com user: carlos\_cocha)
  - ❖ Football
  - ❖ Enjoying Germany (castles, sausages, bread, beer, bureaucracy ...)



Ambato city and Chimborazo mountain (closest point to sun)



Heidelberg



Quito, latitude 0°0'0''

# Training activities



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# Training activities

## 2022

- Oct 6 - Oct 7 [Annual meeting of the German LHCb groups at Physikalisches Institut Heidelberg](#)
- Oct 10 - Oct 13 [49th Heidelberg Physics Graduate Days at Physikalisches Institut Heidelberg](#)
- Nov 21 - Nov 25 [SMARTHEP kick-off at the University of Manchester](#)
- Nov 28 - Dec 2 [LHCb Starterkit 2022 at CERN](#)

## 2023

- Jan 09 - Jan 10 [Mid-term check meeting with the Project Officer](#)
- Jan 10 - Jan 13 [SMARTHEP School on Collider Physics and Machine Learning at UniGe](#)
- Mar 06 – Mar 07 [First CHARM WG PhD days 2023](#)
- Mar 15 – Mar 17 [Flavour-Workshop Neckarzimmern](#)
- April 11-14 [50th Heidelberg Physics Graduate Days](#)
- June 11 – June 17 [1st HGSFP Summerschool 2023](#)
- June 25 – June 28 [Python software in HEP \(PyHEP\)](#)
- Aug 20 – Sep 02 [CERN School of Computing](#)
- Oct 5 - Oct 6 [Annual meeting of the German LHCb groups at Physikalisches Institut Heidelberg](#)
- Oct 9 - Oct 13 [51st Heidelberg Physics Graduate Days](#)



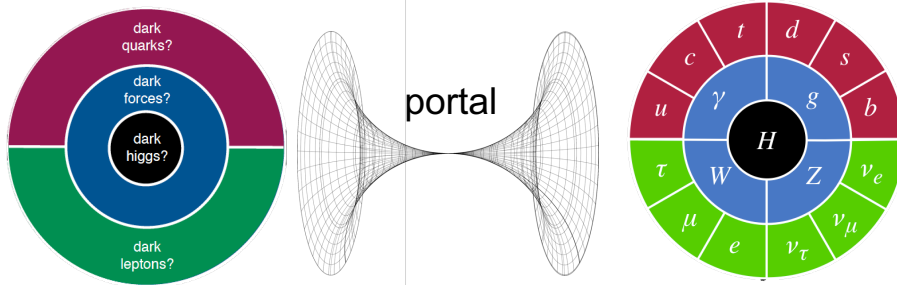
# ESR9 Project



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## Minimal Dark sector model

The nature of dark matter (~25% of matter) is still unknown. What if dark matter can interact with SM matter via “portals”

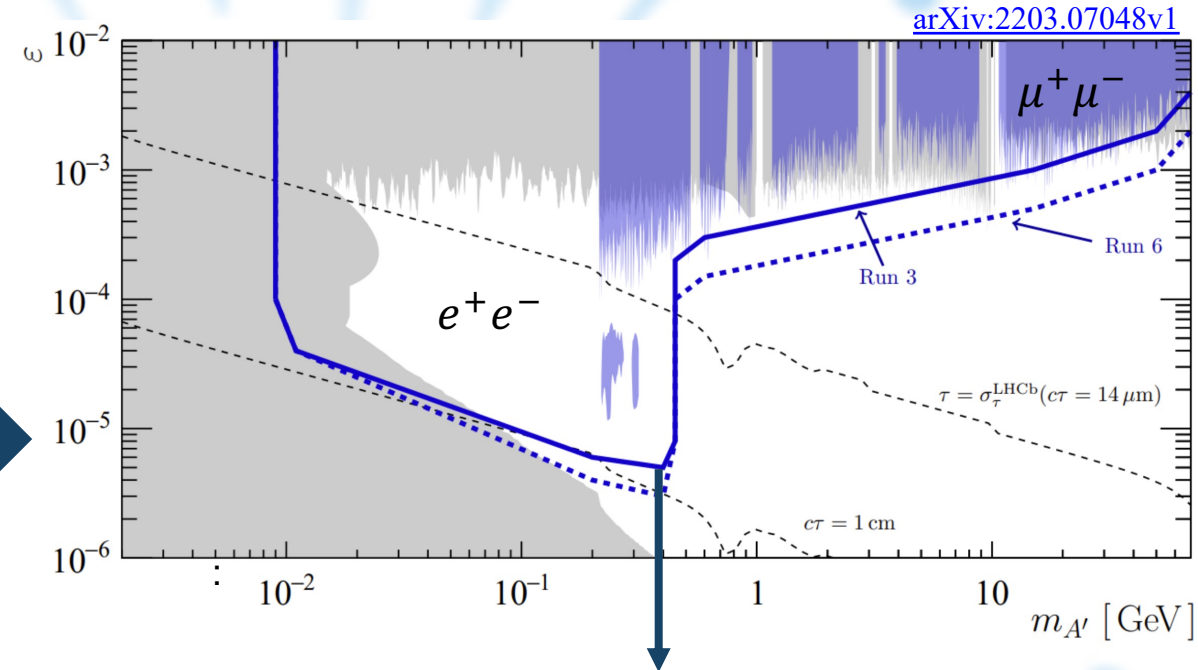
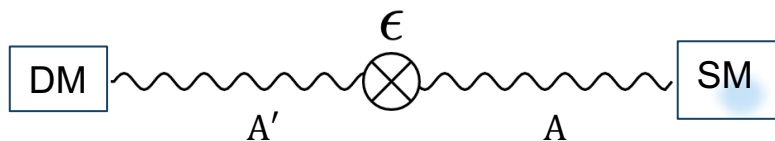


## Dark photon portal

- Dark photon can kinetically mix with the SM photon
- Extend the SM by a new ‘dark’ gauge group  $U(1)'$ :

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{4}F'_{\mu\nu}F'^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m_{A'}^2 A'_\mu A'^\mu + \epsilon e A'_\mu J_{EM}^\mu$$

$m_{A'}$ : dark photon mass       $\epsilon$ : kinetic-mixing parameter



## Upgraded LHCb detector

- Very good trigger
- Good momentum and mass resolution
- Excellent vertex location resolution

# Dark photon search

## Dark photon search

- Search driven by  $A'$  lifetime:  $\tau_{A'} \propto (\epsilon^2 m_{A'})^{-1}$
- Displaced** decay search:  $\epsilon^2 \in [10^{-10}, 10^{-6}]$
- Prompt** decay search:  $\epsilon^2 \in [10^{-7}, 10^{-4}]$

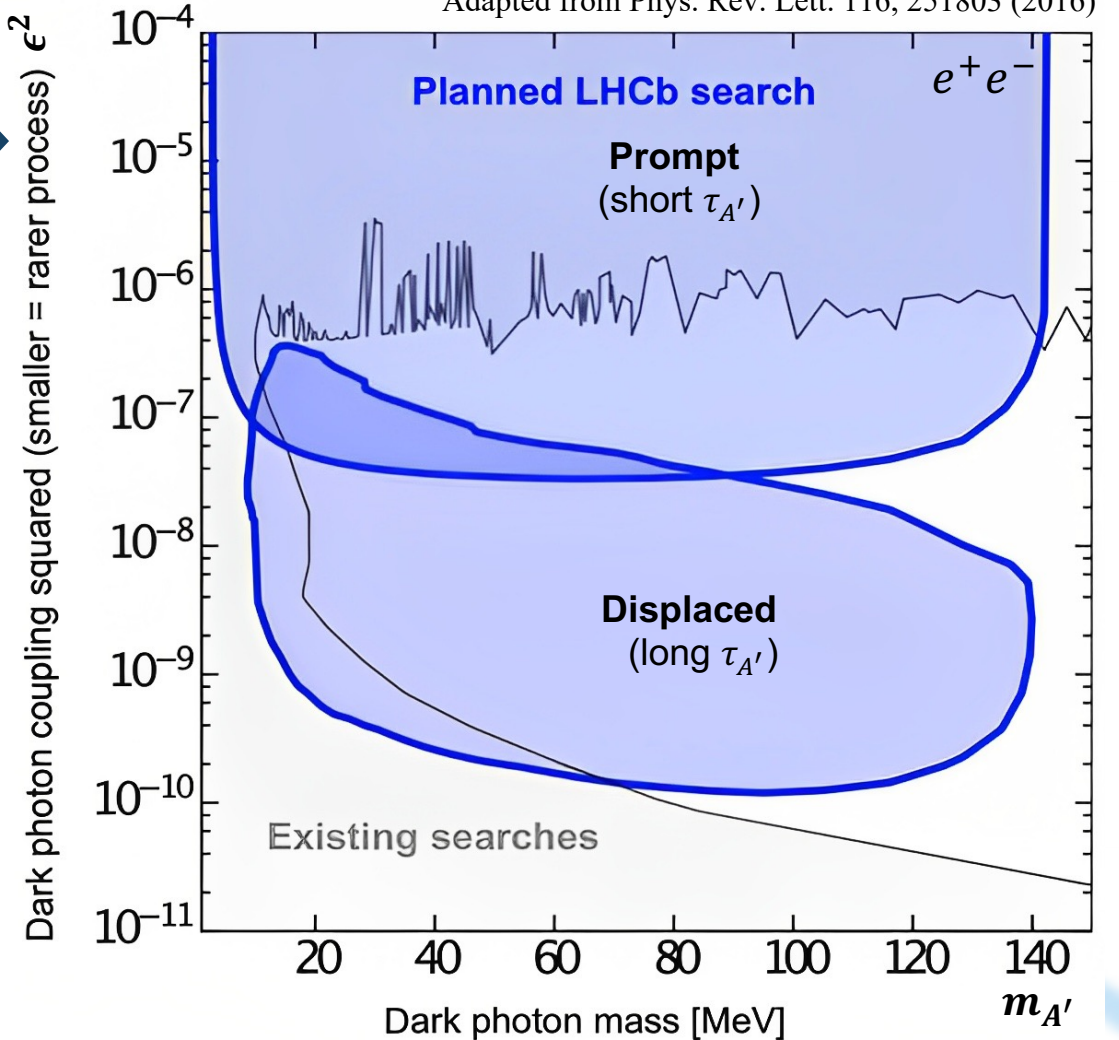
## Where to search: Charm decays $D^{*0}, D_s^{*+}$

- Abundant charm production
- The displaced D decay vertex helps with the trigger
- Focus on very low mass regions
- Signal decays:  $D^* \rightarrow D A' (\rightarrow e^+ e^-)$
- Search window:  $m_{A'} \in [2m_e, \Delta m_D], \Delta m_D = 142 \text{ MeV}$

- Irreducible Background:  $D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0 e^+ e^-$
- Production rate:  $\sim 5 \text{ kHz}$

- Expected BR:

$$\frac{\Gamma(D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0 A')}{\Gamma(D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0 \gamma)} = \epsilon^2 \left( 1 - \frac{m_{A'}^2}{\Delta m_D^2} \right)^{3/2}$$





# Dark photon search

## Why this measurement is difficult:

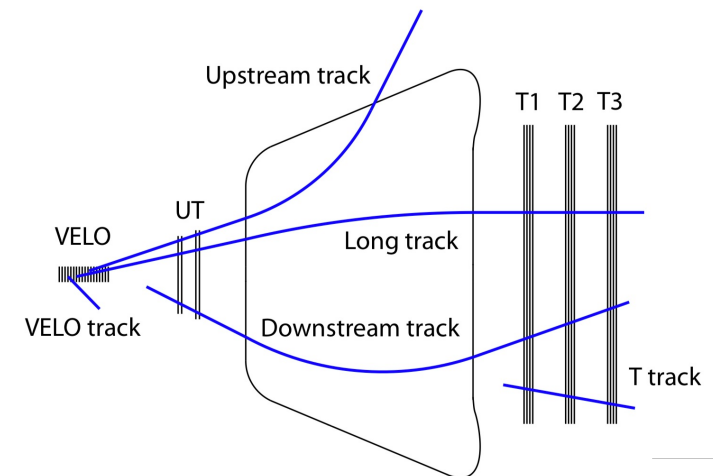
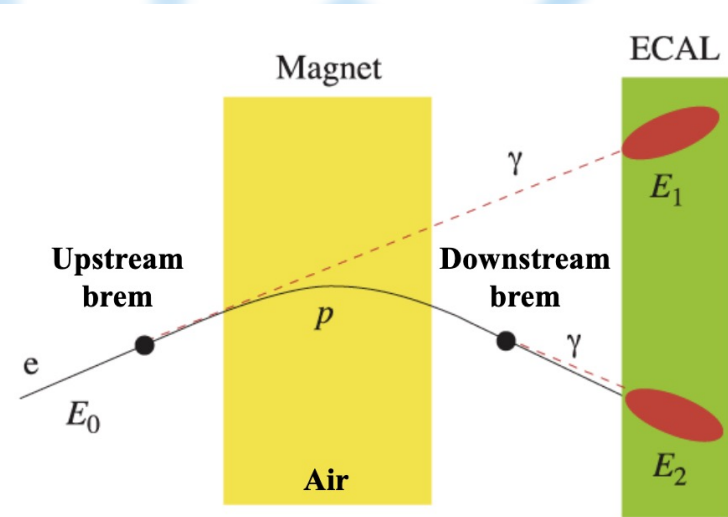
- ❑ Given the nature of the decay:
  - Electrons emitting bremsstrahlung radiation.
  - Super-**soft** (low momentum) electrons
  - Soft electrons kicked out by the magnet.
  - Most decay channels use **long** tracks ( $p > 1.5$  GeV).

## How can we reconstruct low momentum tracks?

- ❑ Including **upstream** tracks:
  - Upstream electron identification thanks to RICH1
  - Use different combination of upstream (U) and long (L) electron tracks

## New “challenges”:

- ❑ HLT2 Upstream tracking is really difficult in the trigger

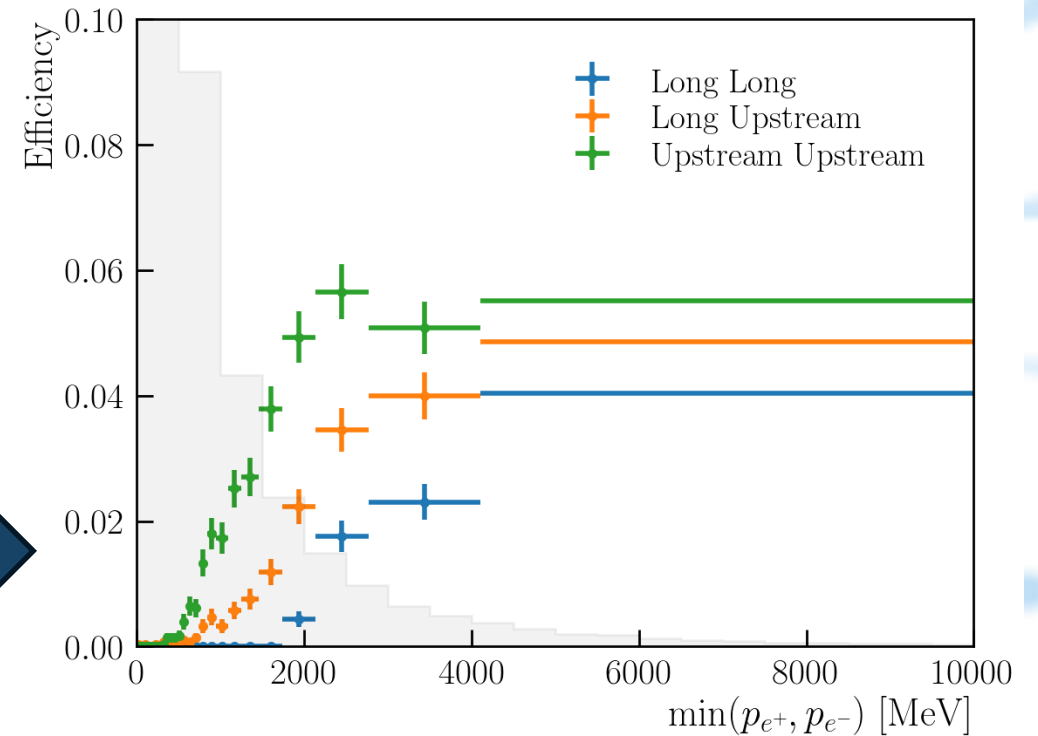


# HLT2 trigger lines

- ❑ **3 decay channels** including combinations of upstream and long electron tracks: LL-UL-UU

Line	$\epsilon_{ll}$ [%]	$\epsilon_{ul}$ [%]	$\epsilon_{uu}$ [%]
$D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0(\rightarrow K\pi)ee$	6.5	9.3	16.3
$D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0(\rightarrow K\pi\pi\pi)ee$	-	-	-
$D_s^{*+} \rightarrow D_s^+(\rightarrow KK\pi)ee$	-	-	-

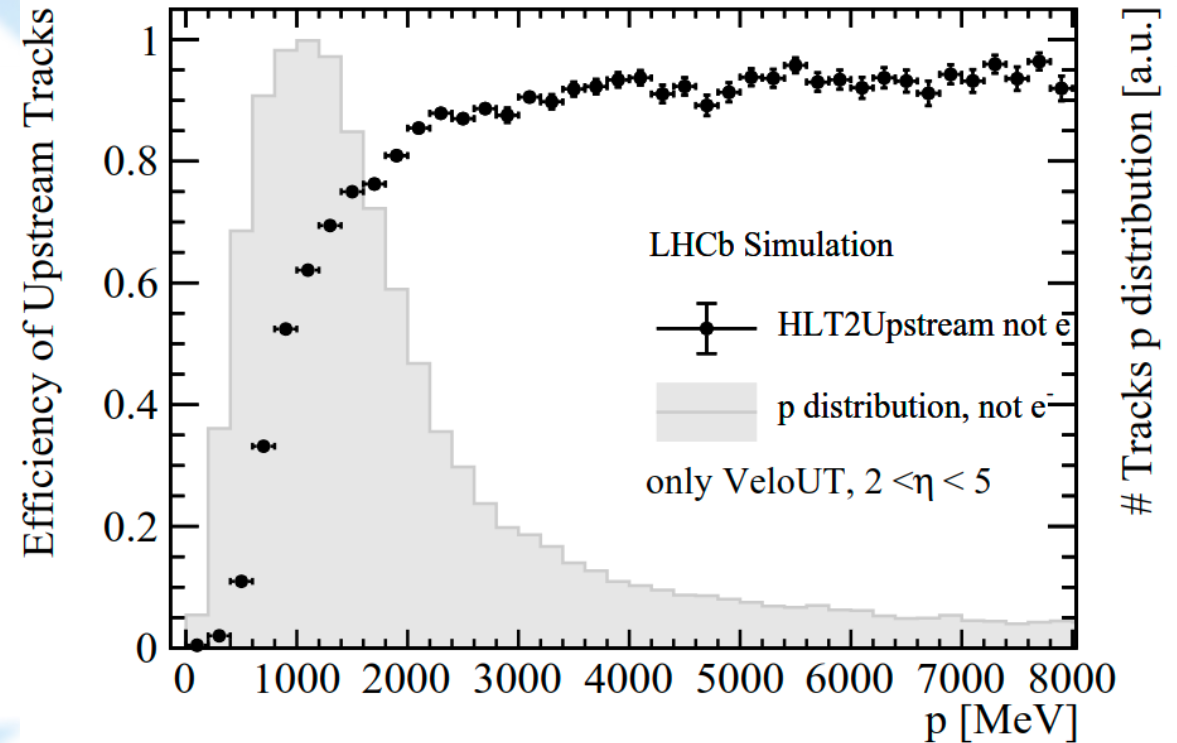
- ❑ **9 HLT2 trigger lines.**
- ❑ Upstream reconstruction efficiency was improved in collaboration with experts [\[!2589\]](#):  
**5x more efficiency** when including upstream tracks
- ❑ **Very low-momentum electrons** are reconstructed
- ❑ Currently working in the upstream tracking reconstruction optimization.



# SMARTHEP Upstream tracking optimization

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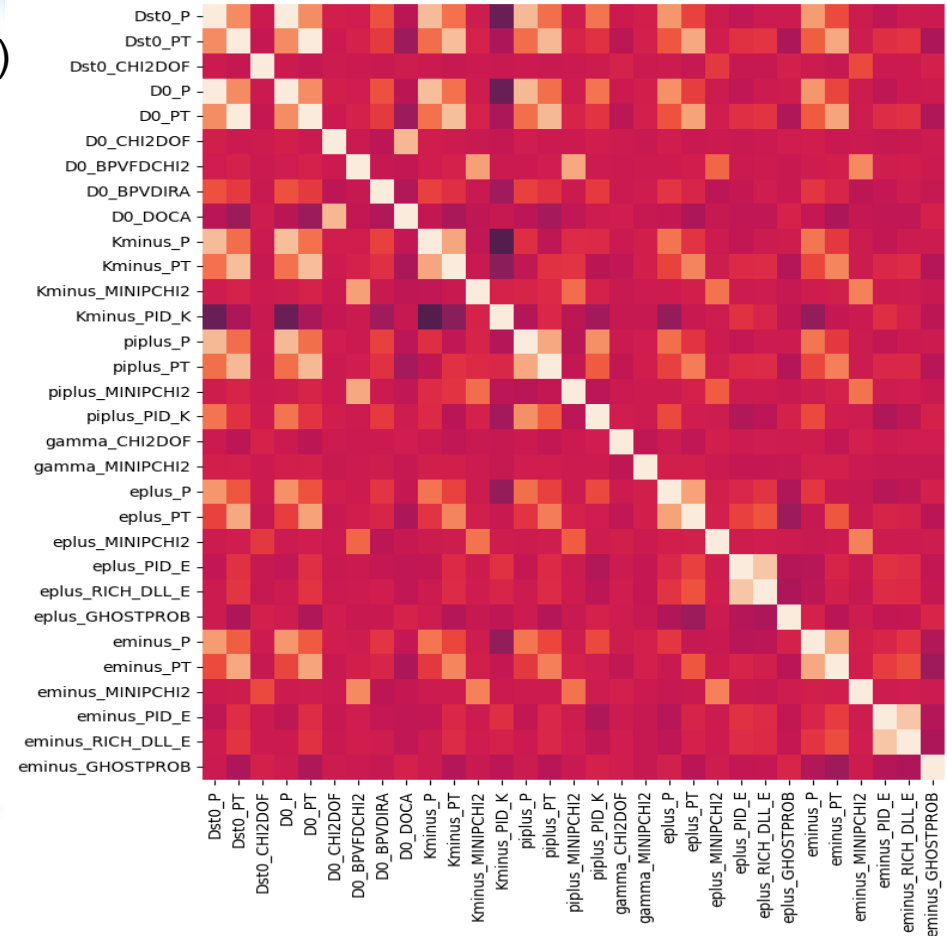
- ❑ There is a relevant efficiency drop at low momentum ( $<1.2$  GeV)
- ❑ Current implementation focusses on high momentum tracks.
- ❑ What needs to be tested:
  - Does the track model upstream algorithm ([PrVeloUT](#)) need to be (re)parametrized for low momentum tracks?
  - Where low momentum candidates are lost, e.g. whether we find correct track candidates during clustering of the hits but loose them somewhere afterwards



# HLT2 lines optimization

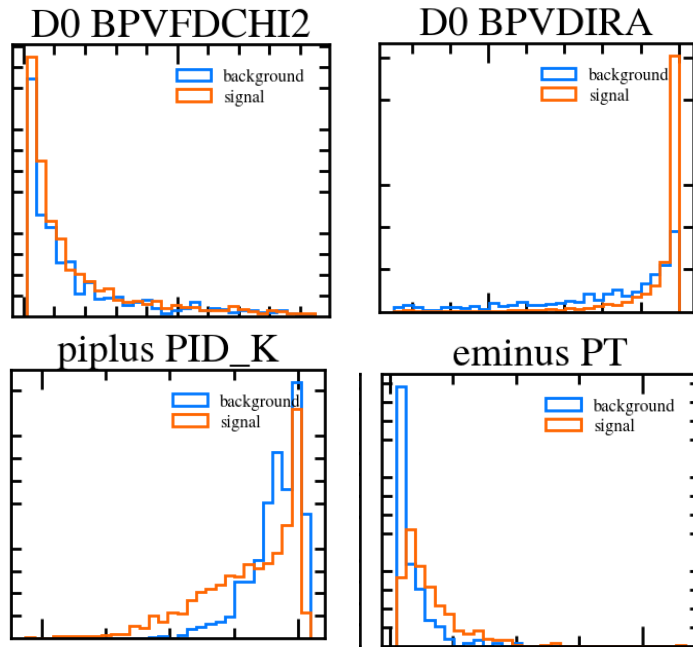
- ❑ The HLT2 line optimization implies a **trade-off** between efficiency and rate.
- ❑ The lines are at the border of output rate tolerance  $\mathcal{O}(100 \text{ Hz})$  where only triggered tracks and related primary vertices candidates are written to disk
- ❑ How can it be optimized without the rate exploding?
- ❑ **Idea:**
  - ❖ In line with the SMARTHEP network: is it possible to implement a real time MVA classifier at the trigger level similar to other [MVA lines](#)?

Methodology:
Untight trigger cuts
Train a BDT-based classifier with triggered events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>\mathcal{O}(1000)</math> signal events</li> <li>• <math>\mathcal{O}(1000)</math> background events</li> </ul>
Load the trained classifier in the trigger line
Optimize rates and efficiencies



# HLT2 lines optimization

## Triggered and loose selected data



**BDT-based classifier**

- $lr = 0.1$
- max\_depth = 10
- obj. function= logistic
- Metric= AUC



	Rate [Hz]	Efficiency gain $\epsilon_{MVA}^{untight} / \epsilon_{trigger}^{current}$
LL	97	~ 4
UL	105	~ 3
UU	102	~ 2

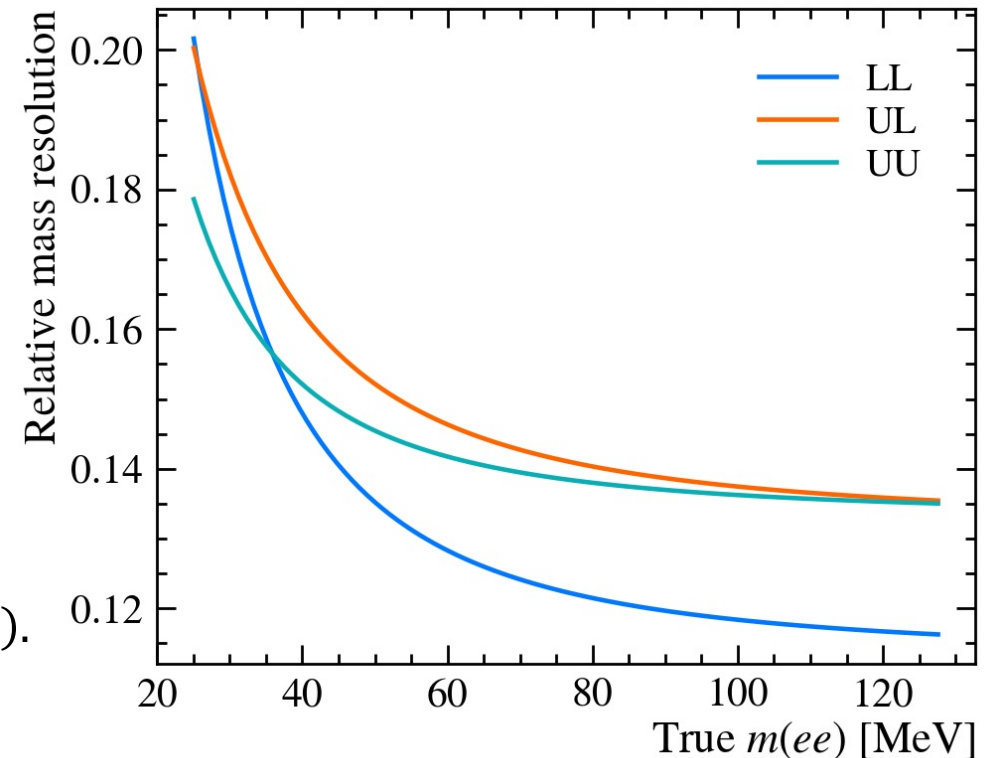
- ❑ Good classification accuracy and efficiency improvement at the same trigger rate.
- ❑ Main target is to have an optimized real time classifier for dark photon selection in the trigger.

# Dark Photon Mass Resolution

- ❑ In the end, we will look for a dark photon peak in the dielectron mass spectra.

$$m(e_1e_2) \approx \sqrt{2E_1E_2(1 - \cos \theta_{12})} \approx \theta_{12}\sqrt{2p_1p_2}$$

- ❑ How much sensitivity will be the detector for this signature?
- ❑ The mass constrain in  $D^{*0}$  and  $D^0$  improve the mass resolution
  - Multiple scattering dominates the resolution.
  - Angular resolution worsens the resolution at low  $m(ee)$ .
  - The mass resolution is almost the same in the three electron categories.



# Next steps

- Perform Run 2 and early Run 3 analysis
- End HLT2 lines optimization and MVA implementation before next data taking campaign
- Test if performance gains with low-p electrons can help in other analysis:
  - Flavour Tagging
  - LFV, e.g. in  $\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma$ , using  $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$  →
- Start the secondments:
  - 3 months at Verizon Connect
  - 6 months at Milano Bicocca

	Efficiency $\epsilon_{trigger}^{current}$
LL	~ 4
UL	~ 3.7
UU	~ 3.8



**verizon**  
**connect**



UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI  
DI MILANO  
**BICOCCA**



# Summary

- ❑ Upstream tracking optimization showed a **5x improvement** in the trigger efficiency.
- ❑ At least another **x2 improvement** implementing a MVA classifier.
- ❑ Mass resolution of order of  $\mathcal{O}(10\%)$  for LL-UL-UU categories.
- ❑ Excited and optimistic to see the performance in the upcoming 2024 run!



**THANKS**

