

LONG LIVED PARTICLES

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Overview will borrow heavily from work
with Y. Kats, S. Nussinov, M. Papucci,
M. Reece, D. Shih, and D. Shih

OVERVIEW

- What does long lived mean?
- Signatures: Quantum numbers and decays
- Where do the lifetimes come from
- Typical searches
- Room for improvement



"But don't you see, Gershon - if the particle is too small and too short-lived to detect, we can't just take it on faith that you've discovered it."



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At least we don't have to worry about this...

Remarkable amount of interesting signatures if they are looked for!!!

WHAT IS LONG LIVED?

- There is potentially a large range of lifetimes that are “long lived” at the LHC and we have many examples in the SM
 - B decays $\sim O(100)$ microns
 - muons $\sim O(1000)$ meters
 - protons $\sim O(\mathbf{much})$ bigger than the other examples...)

$$N_{decayed} = N_{produced} \left(1 - e^{-d/L}\right)$$

$$N_{decayed} \approx N_{produced} \frac{d}{L} \quad \text{long lifetime limit}$$

If we are looking for decays
we can still have huge
lifetimes with events inside
our detectors

Can be absolutely stable and
still have signals!

SIGNATURES

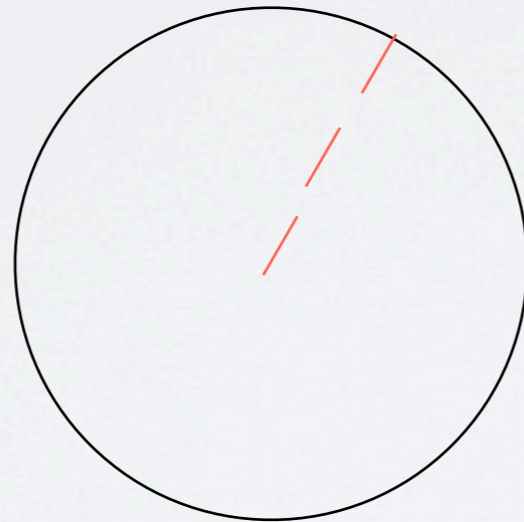
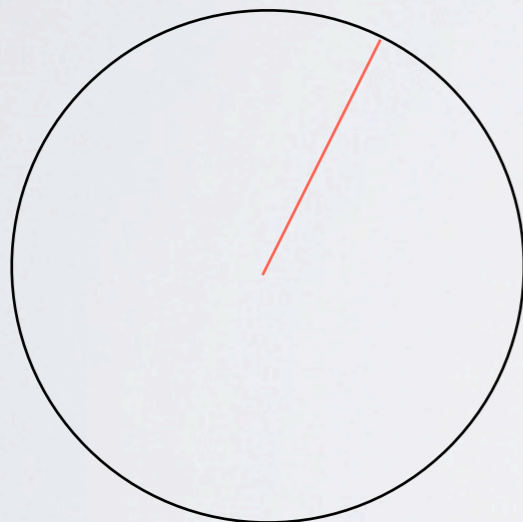
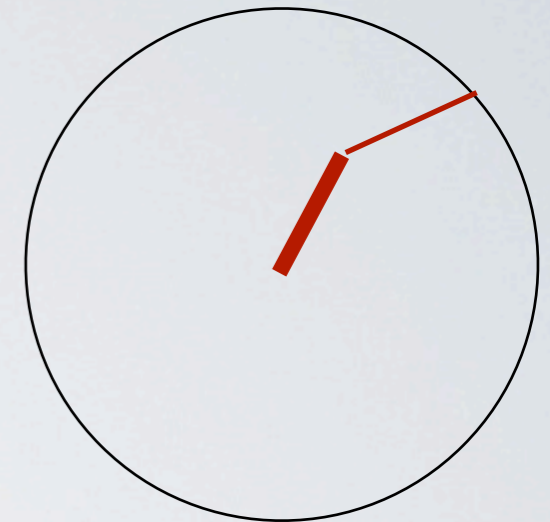
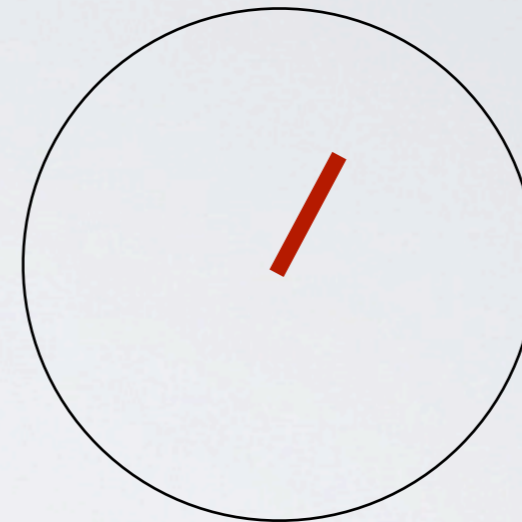
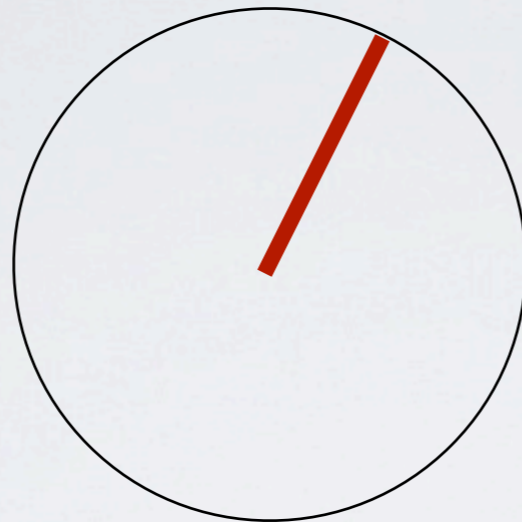
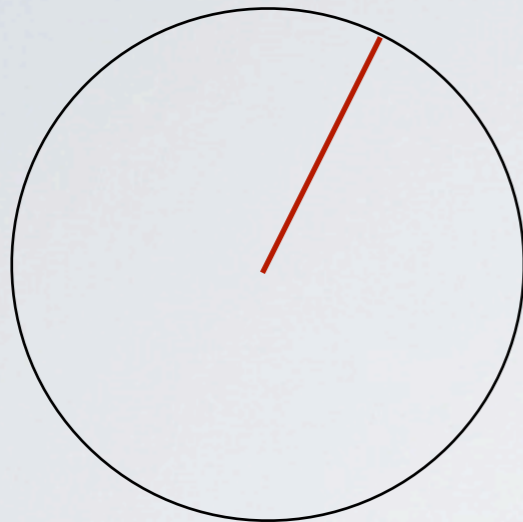
- The particle doesn't have to decay to be interesting!
 - Can come from the properties of the long lived particle itself
 - Can come from the decay of the long lived particle
 - Can be a combination of both!

LONG LIVED PARTICLE

- Charged
 - Standard CHAMPS/HSCP searches
- Colored
 - Long lived gluinos
- Neutral
 - Is MET really DM?

NEW ODD TRACKS (NOTS)

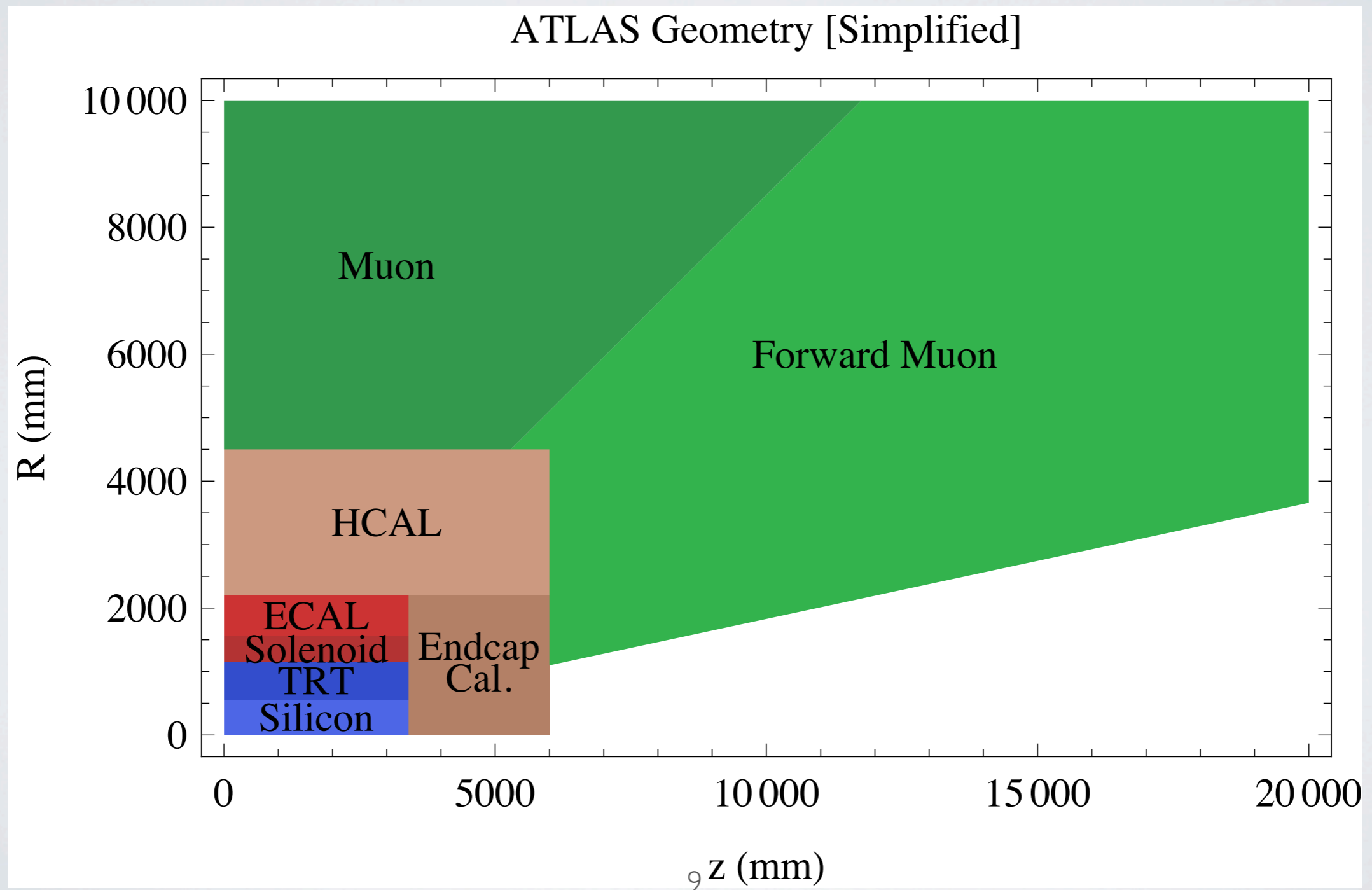
Take your favorite "CHAMP" and think a little more



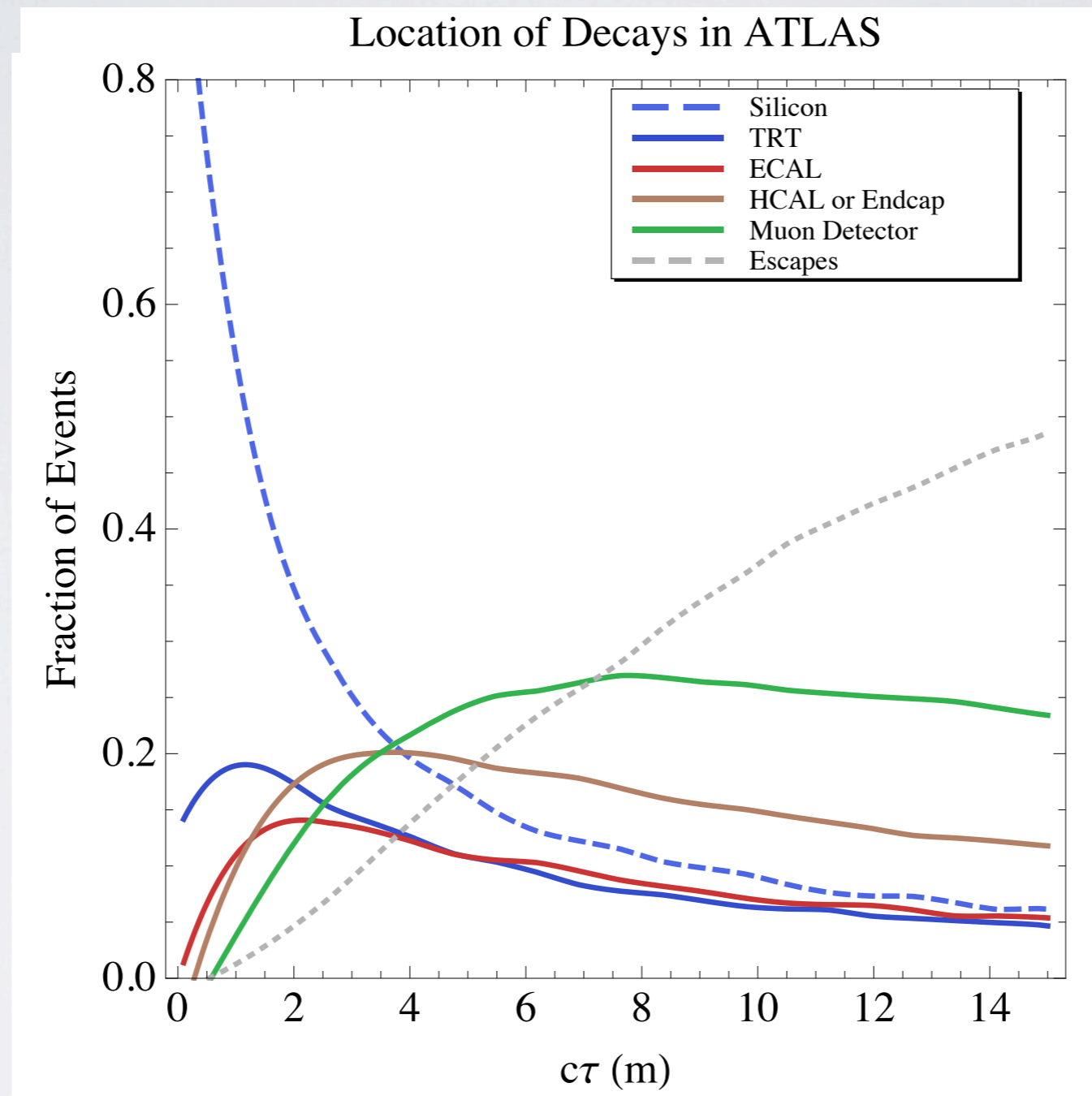
Schematic purposes only

Color corresponds
to dE/dx

WHERE DOES IT ALL HAPPEN?



WHERE DOES IT DECAY?



Example: 600 GeV gluino decay to 250 GeV NLSP

REASONS FOR LONG LIFETIMES

- Squeezed Phase Space
- Small Couplings
- Conserved/Approximately Conserved Quantum numbers

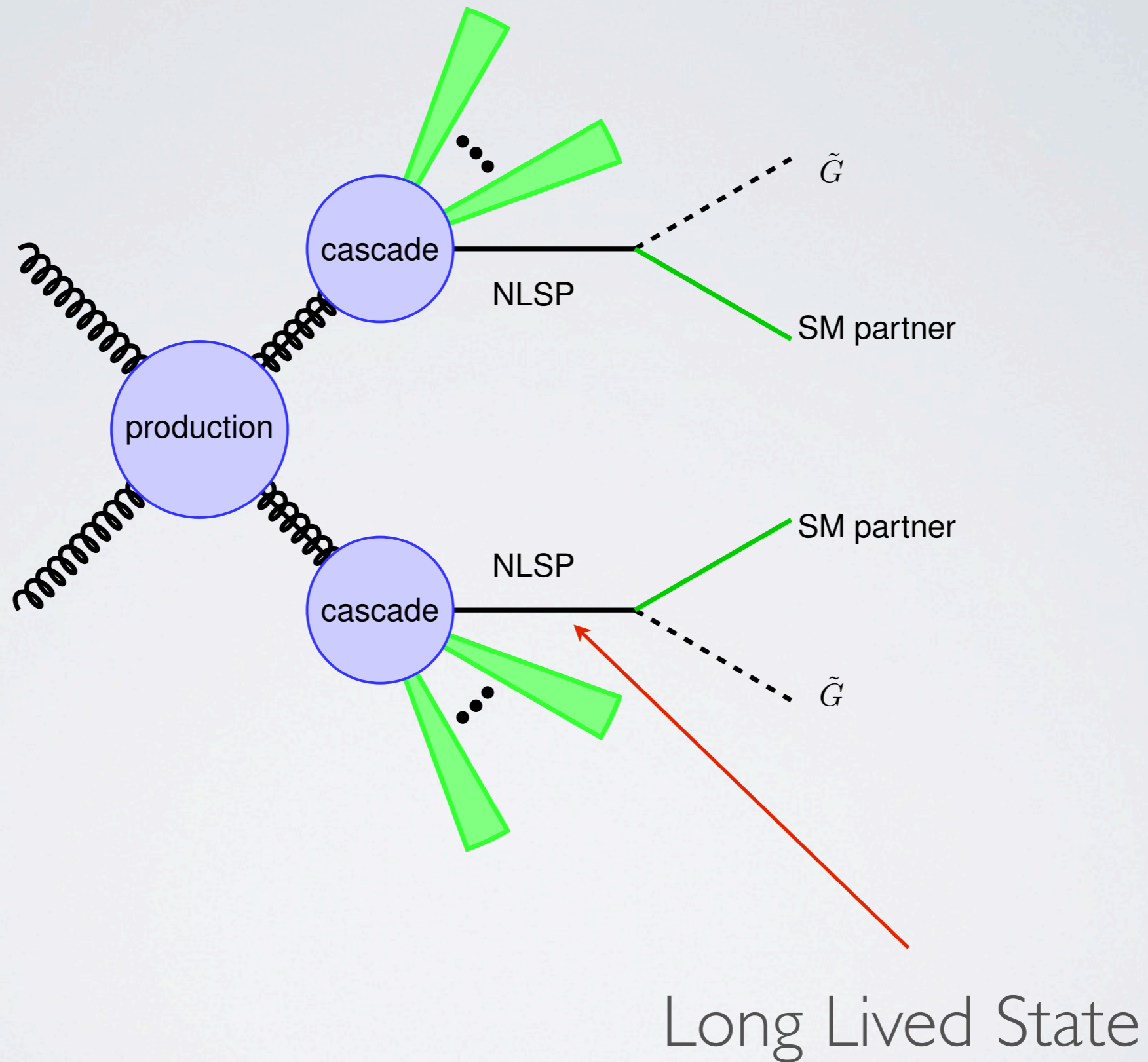
MODELS OF LOLIPS

- SUSY
 - Gauge Mediation
 - Anomaly Mediation
 - Split
 - RPV
- Hidden sectors with various portals
- Quirks
- ...

HOW DO WE COVER THESE SYSTEMATICALLY?

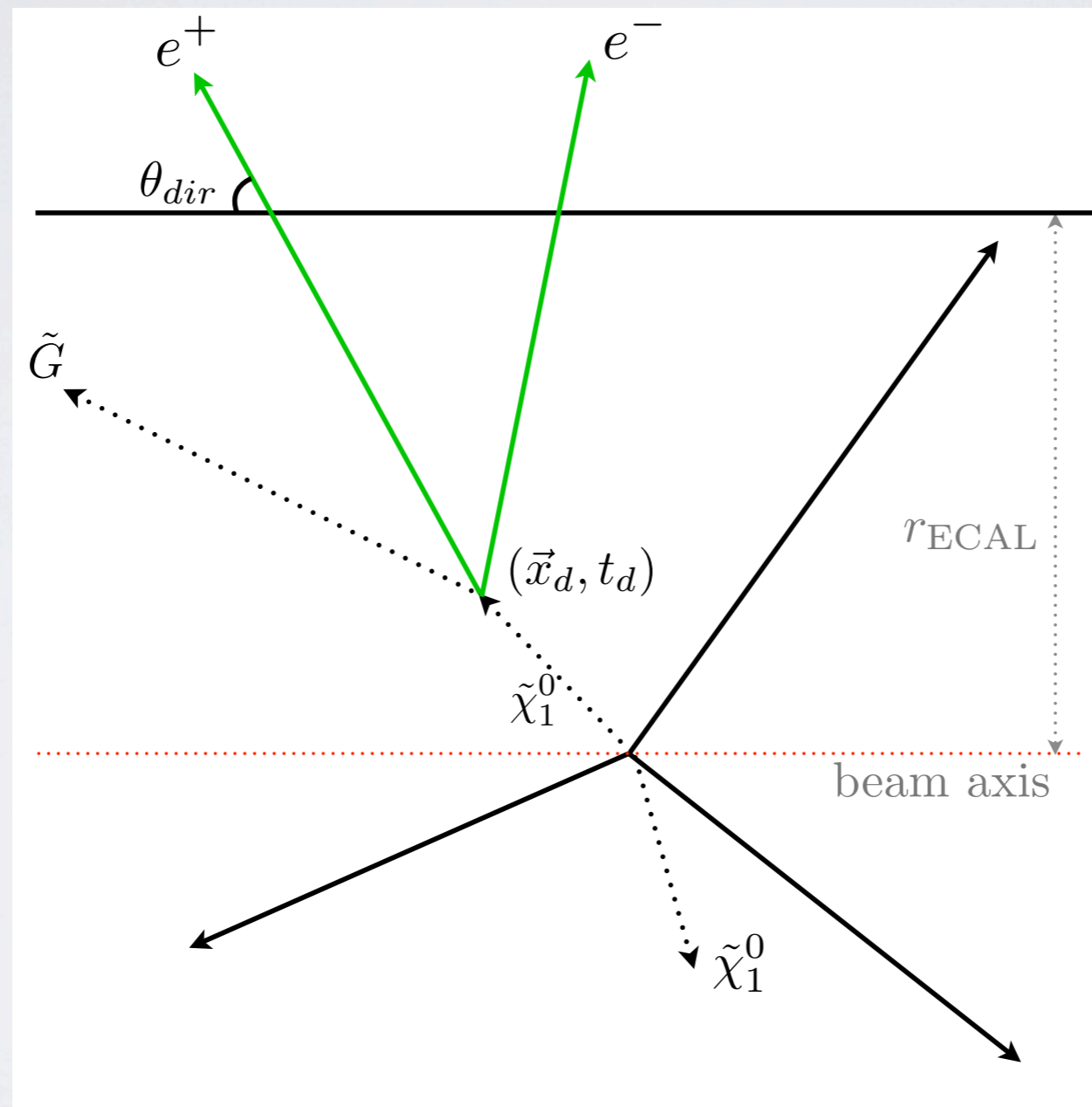
- One example where this can be done systematically is gauge mediation
 - Any particle can be the NLSP, then the lifetime is simply set by the SUSY breaking scale, can get “most” of the LOLIP possibilities
- General question for later, how to cover the “rest” systematically

ANYTHING CAN BE THE NLSP

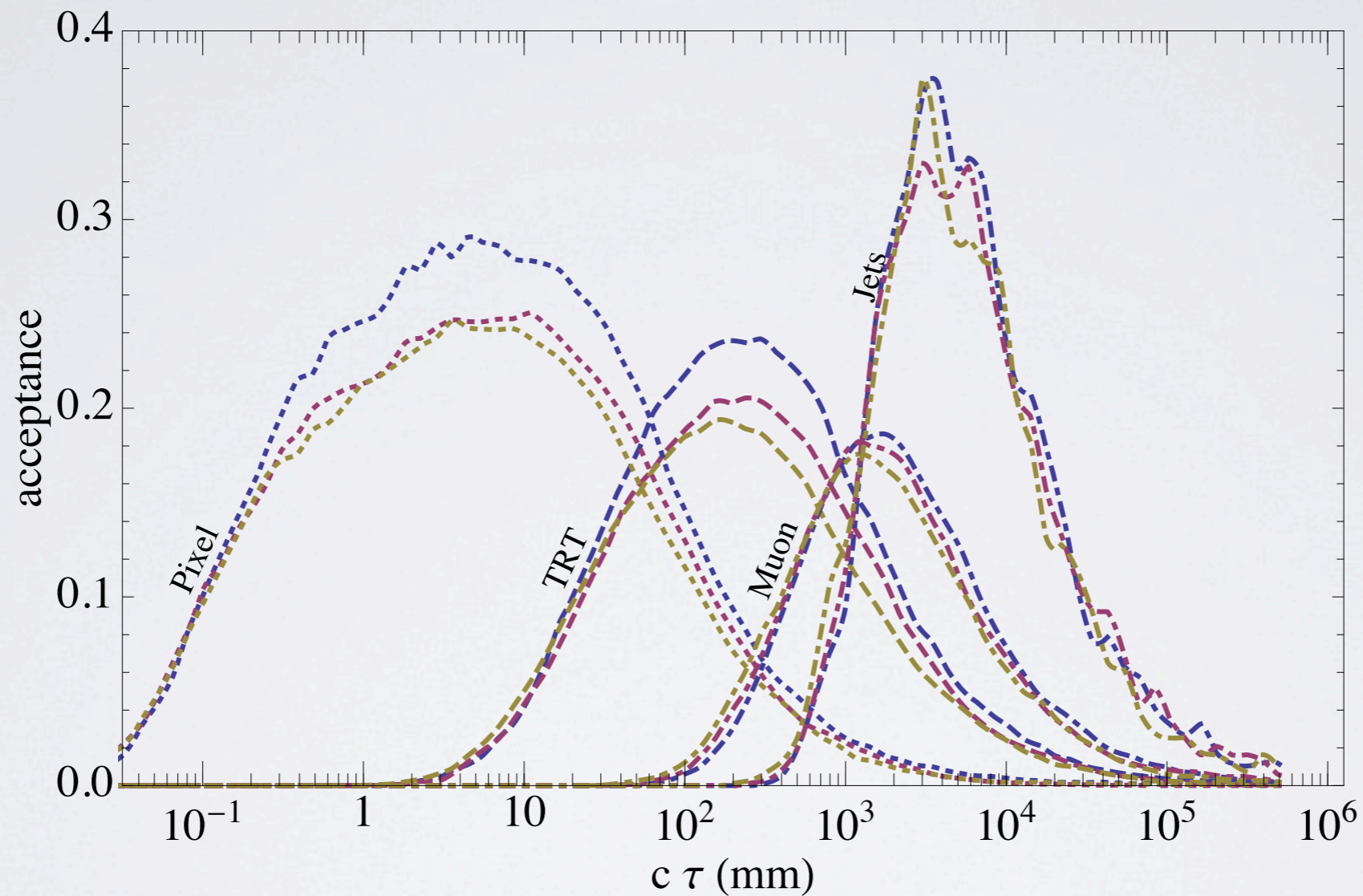


EXAMPLE: LONG LIVED NEUTRALINO THAT DECAYS TO Z'S

$$\mathcal{A} = \frac{m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}^5}{16\pi F^2} \approx \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}}{100 \text{ GeV}}\right)^5 \left(\frac{100 \text{ TeV}}{\sqrt{F}}\right)^4 \frac{1}{0.1 \text{ mm}}$$

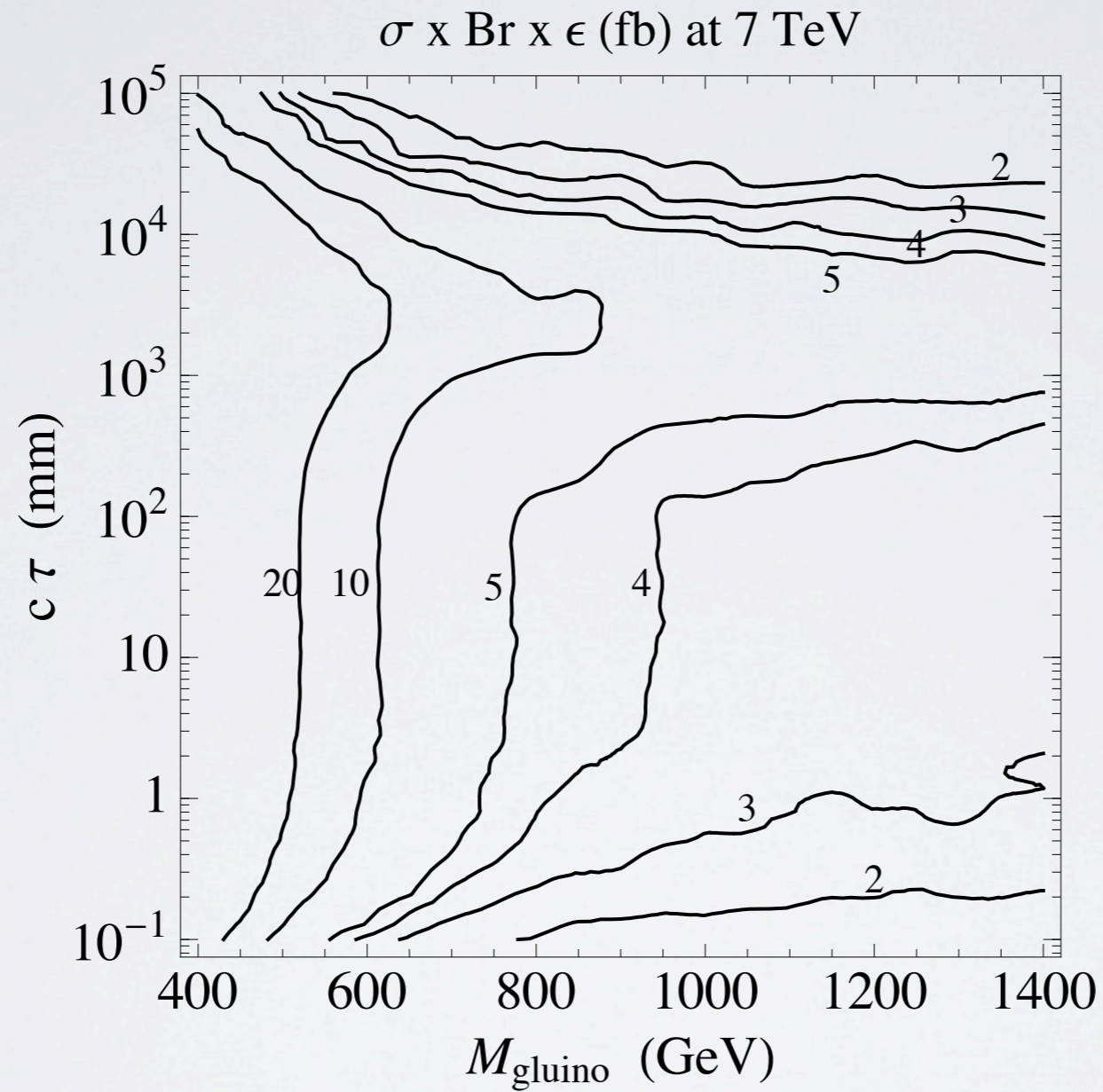


SIX ORDERS OF MAGNITUDE COVERAGE FOR NEUTRAL LOLIPS



Can look at $Z \rightarrow ee$, $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$, $Z \rightarrow \text{jets}$

WHAT CAN YOU DO?



INHERENT PROBLEM...
PROMPT SEARCHES AREN'T
EVEN FULLY COVERED

WHAT HAS THE LHC DONE SO FAR?

Analysis	Collaboration	Luminosity (fb^{-1})
Stopped HSCP	CMS	0.9
HSCP (dE/dx , TOF)	CMS	1.1
Displaced lepton pair	CMS	1.1-1.2
Displaced photons	CMS	2.1
Disappearing tracks	ATLAS	1
Displaced jets + high p_T muon	ATLAS	0.033

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

- General NOTS: Weirder tracks
- Combining “signatures”, dE/dx with short tracks?
- **Not** being too specific on the extra objects in searches, the long lived particle is the key...
- More modes for displaced decays
- Pushing all general signals to the extremes of the lifetime

PLAN FOR WRITEUP

Theory side problem: Validation and Interpretation

Experimental side problem: Detectors weren't designed for this...

Are there priorities or catch all channels?

