SEARCH FOR LONG-LIVED PARTICLES AT CMS

Shahram Rahatlou

Gearing Up for LHC 13 Galileo Galilei Institute, Firenze, 16 October 2015

DIPARTIMENTO DI FISICA







OUTLINE

- Most exotic part of exotic program
- Search for long-lived particles relies on detector features more than other exotic searches
 - dedicated trigger
 - stopped particles
 - dedicated reconstruction algorithms
 - muon reconstruction: heavy stable charged particles
 - tracking: disappearing tracks
 - dedicated detector calibration
 - ECAL time calibration
- Many searches in Run1 but no discrepancy or excess
- Only a selection of searches discussed in this talk
 not latest nor best known
- Identify strategies and searches with highest potential for Run2 in light of Run1 non-excesses and some wishful excesses

LONG-LIVED APPROACHES

- Delayed tracks
 - classic heavy stable charged particles
- Tracks with large impact parameters
 - standalone muons in muons system
 - two or more tracks displaced from primary vertex
- Spatially displaced vertices
 - both for high and low mass particles
 - some dedicated tracking to increase efficiency for tracks displaced from primary vertex
- Displaced jets
 - relies on displaced tracks
- Delayed photons
 - measurement of time of flight with ECAL
 - photon conversions

LONG-LIVED PICTURE

- Detector Understanding (time)
- Delayed charged tracks
 - Tracks with large impact parameters
 - Spatially displaced vertices
 - Displaced Jets
 - Delayed photons



Displaced di-lepton vertices from tracks with large impact parameter

1

4



DISPLACED JETS



DISPLACED JET INTERPRETATION



DELAYED CONVERTED PHOTONS



LONG-LIVED NEUTRALINO



DELAYED PHOTON WITH TIMING

Zero lifetime hower etector **IP** X

In-time photon

→Arrival time compatible with that of a relativistic particle from the IP

Non-zero lifetime



Off-time photon

Arrival time sensibly increases with parent particle lifetime $\Delta T \sim O(ns)$



DELAYED PHOTONS IN 7 TEV DATA



- This analysis requires detailed study and calibration of ECAL time measurement
 - No other physics client than this analysis so far

EXO-11-035

ECAL TIME RESOLUTION



- EI,E2 < I20GeV
- |E|/E2| < 1.2

- EI,E2 > 10GeV
- EI,E2 < I20GeV
- 60GeV<mee(el,e2)<150GeV

ULTIMATE ECAL RESOLUTION



- Limiting factors in ECAL time resolution (compared to design) identified
 - upgrade of ECAL barrel electronics part of Phase 2 program
 - distribution of clock to each crystal one of primary challenges
 - Pile-up mitigation is the best known motivation
 - But long-lived particles will be an important physics client
- ECAL time measurement so far has been used only in one physics analysis!

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

- Extensive SUSY program at Run 1 indicates any preferred or favorite corner of parameter space for long-lived particles?
- Can we do more than the two primary benchamrks?
 - Higgs-like decays to X pairs
 - ▶ 3 free parameters
 - squark decays to neutralino + X
- Which searches are worth upgrading (e.g. use of time information) rather just adding up data
- Are photons really so lonely?

OUTLOOK

- Search for long-lived particles use simple and basic detector information
 - unlike some of sophisticated variables needed in many Higgs and BSM searches
- Deeper understanding of detector response typically implies longer time scale for long-lived searches

 and longer term detector activity commitment
- Displaced vertices remain perhaps most profitable approach
 - results can be interpreted in many models, specially in terms of some flavor of some Higgs-like particle
 - Higgs remains a catchy name
- Time of flight for photons and electrons requires heavy investment in detector studies but can pay dividends
 - clean experimental signature
 - unfortunately not enough theoretical models to get people excited