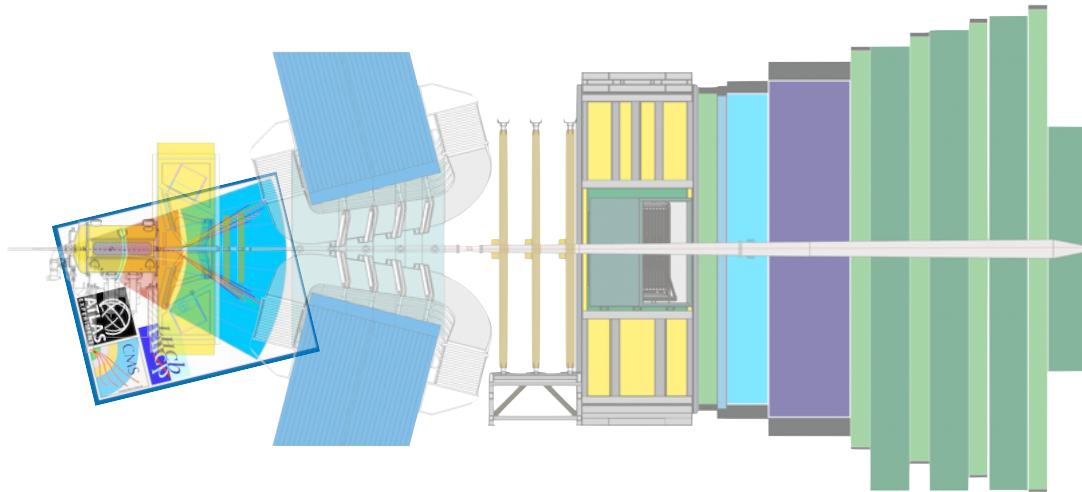


Long Lived Particle studies at LHCb

Long lived particle mini-workshop

CERN, May 12th, 2016

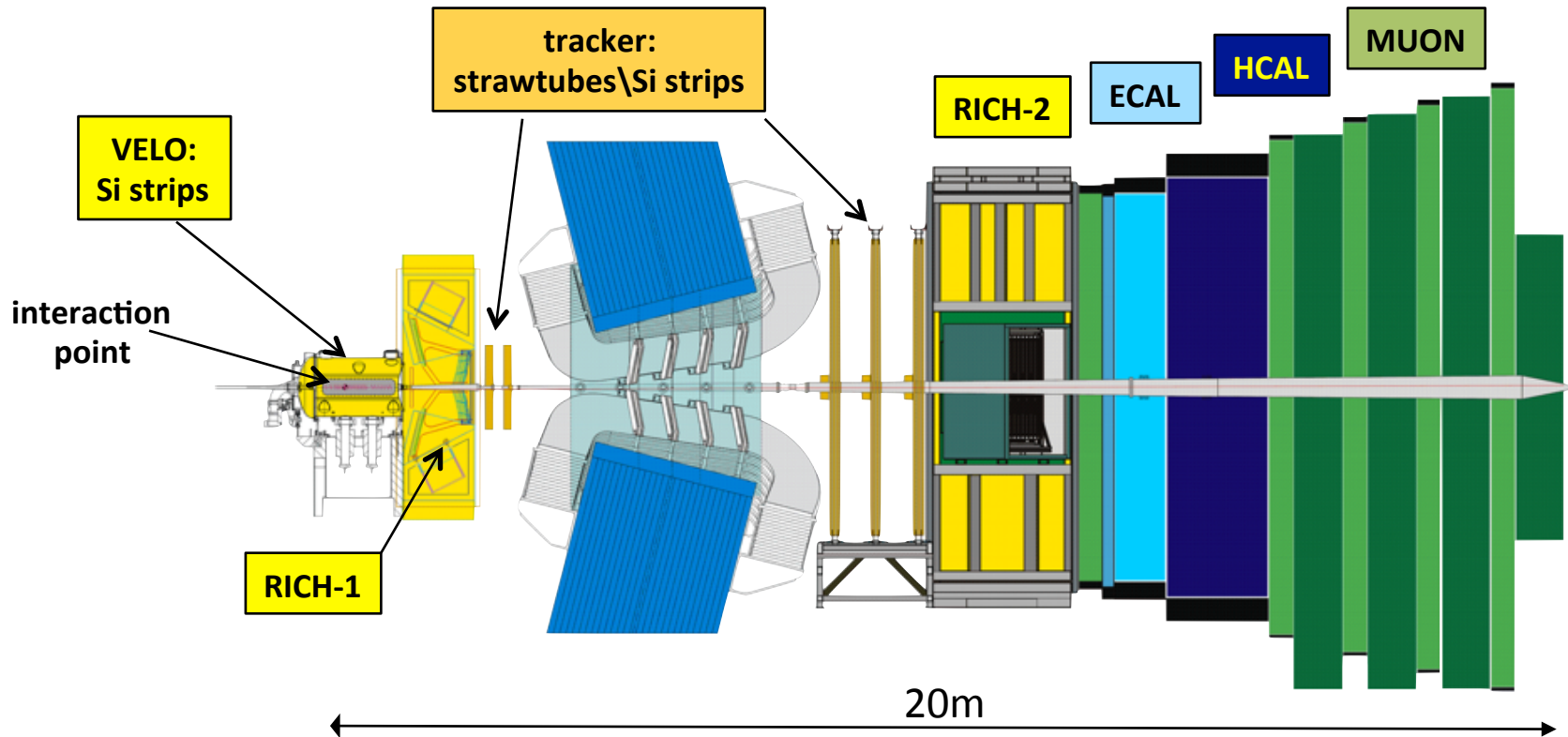
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/517268/>



Wouter Hulsbergen (Nikhef)
on behalf of the LHCb collaboration

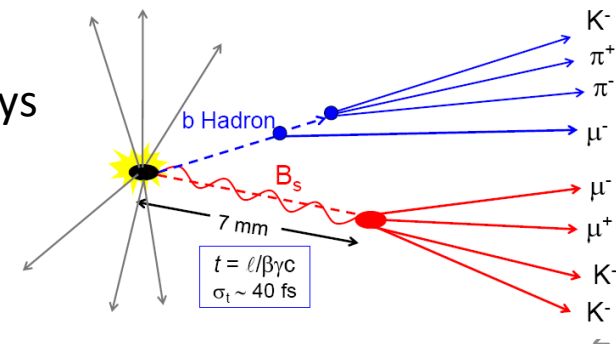


The LHCb detector

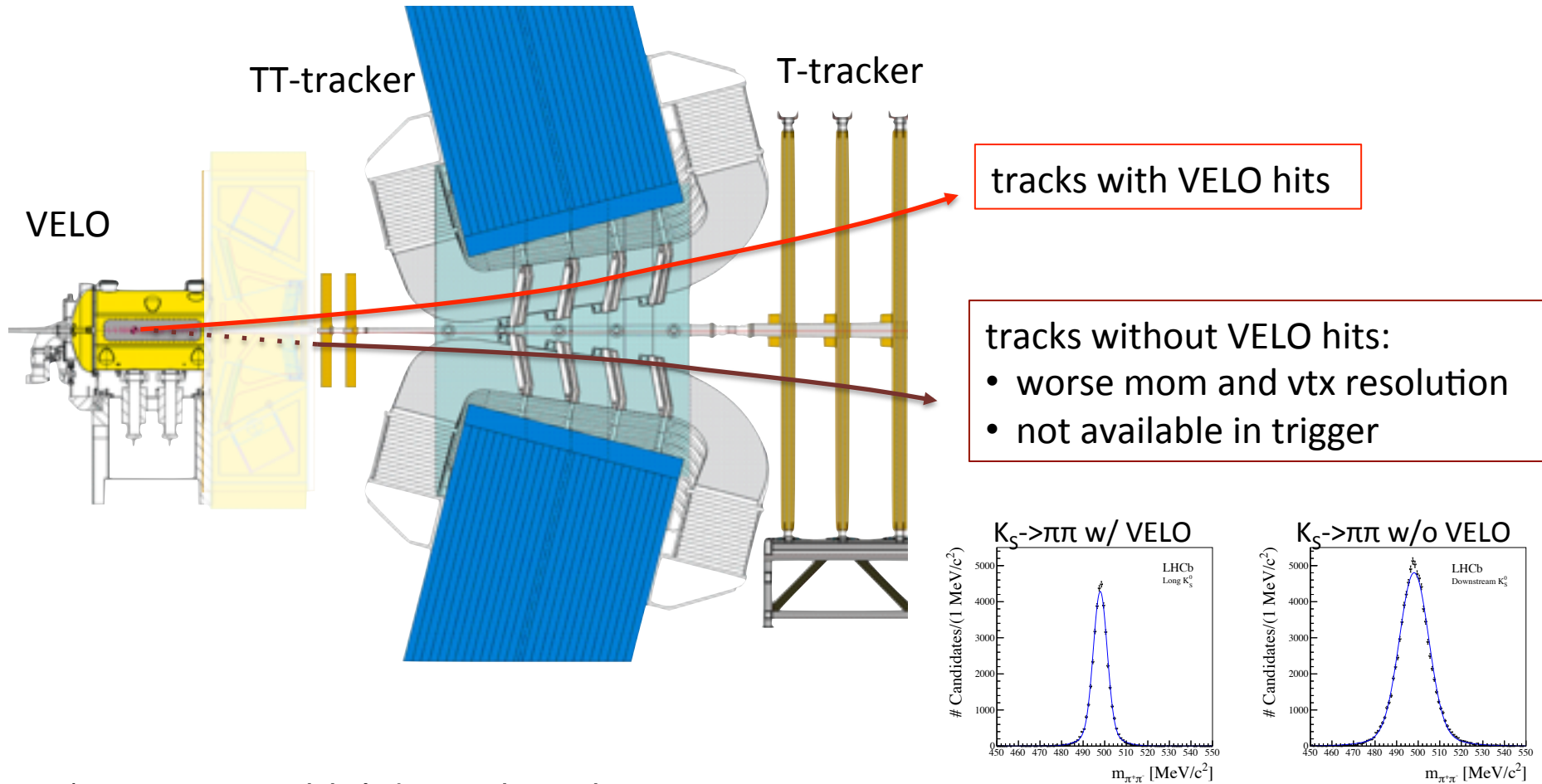


Requirements set by flavour physics

- vertex resolution: resolve B_s flavour oscillations
- excellent $p/\pi/K/\mu/e$ separation: B flavour tagging, rare decays
- momentum resolution: resolve $B/B_s/D/D_s$ etc
- forward acceptance: $10-300$ mrad, $2 < \eta < 5$
- small pile-up (typically 1-2 visible interactions)



how long is long-lived in LHCb?



‘reconstructable’ decay-lengths are:

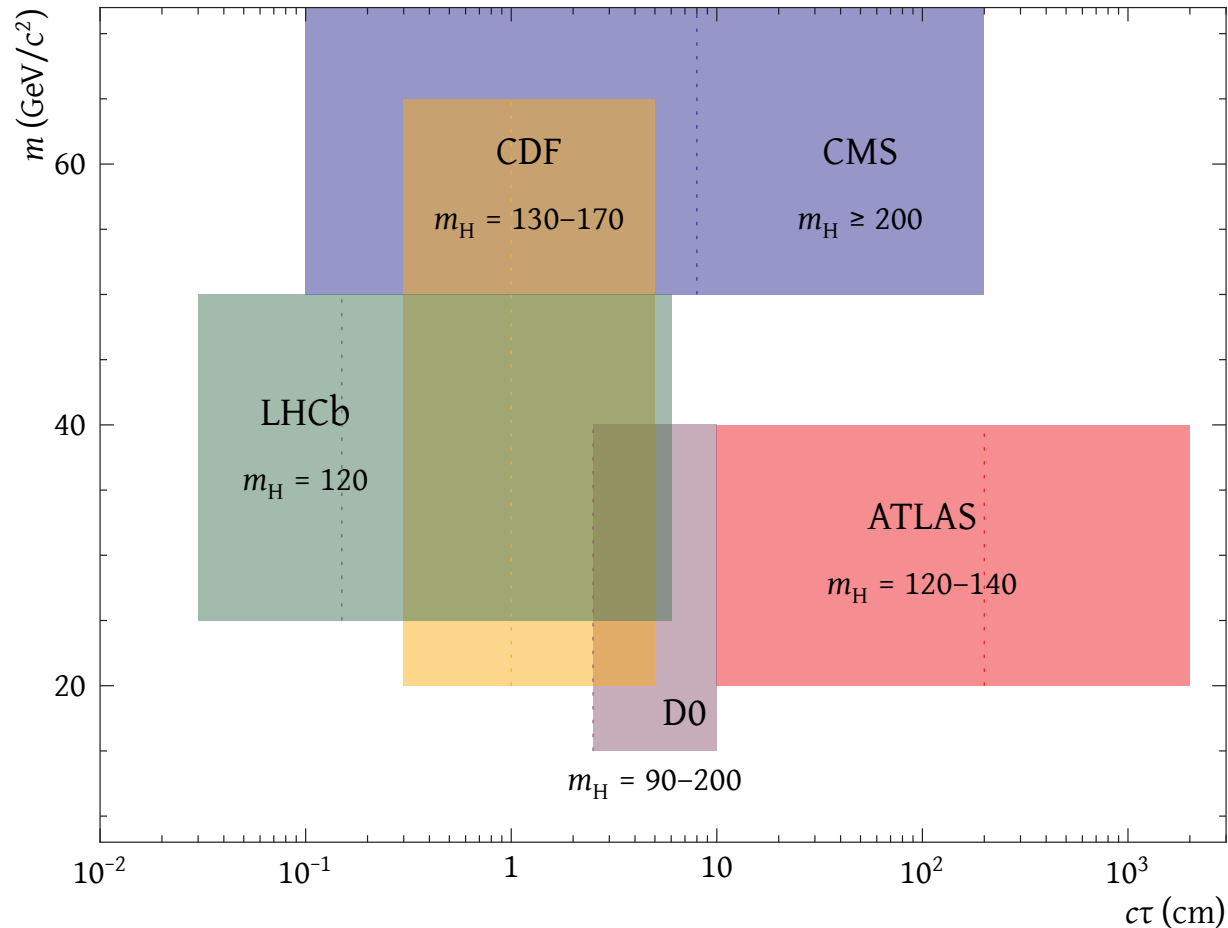
- within VELO: ideally $< \sim 50$ cm (in reality more like ~ 20 cm)
- up to TT: $< \sim 200$ cm (but not in trigger)

summary of features relevant for LLP searches

- acceptance: $2 < \eta < 5$
 - fully reconstructed resonances must have large boost: $\beta\gamma > \sim 3$
 - reasonable efficient only for light objects (< 100 GeV)
- decay lengths: $< 20\text{cm}$ (trying to extend to 200cm)
- good mass resolution: 0.5% (two prongs up to $m=10\text{GeV}$) to 2% (for $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$)
- good jet reconstruction (within $\sim 2.2 < \eta < \sim 4.2$)
 - energy resolution $\sim 10\%$ for jets with $p_T > 10$ GeV
 - b(c) tagging efficiency $\sim 65\%$ (25%) for 0.3% light-parton contamination
- calibration+reco in real time: high bandwidth, inclusive trigger ($\sim 10\text{kHz}$)
 - inclusive (hadronic) b, charm
 - 'high p_T ' muons, electrons: $p_T > \sim 5\text{GeV}$ (low compare to GDPs)
 - di-muons, practically all!
 - n-jets
- relatively low lumi (bad!), but low pile-up, 1-2 visible interactions (good!)

schematic illustration of difference in coverage

- regions with (subset of) published limits for the LLP->di-jet analysis (see suppl. mat. of [cds/record/1975714](https://cds.cern.ch/record/1975714))



- LHCb covers region at relatively small mass and lifetime

LLP analysis in LHCb

published:

- majorana neutrinos in $B \rightarrow \pi \mu \mu$ ([arXiv:1401.5361](#))
- hidden sector $\chi \rightarrow \mu \mu$ in $B \rightarrow K^* \mu \mu$ ([arXiv:1508.04094](#))
- Hidden Valley pions decaying to two jets ([arXiv:1412.3021](#))
- charged massive stable particles (using RICH, [arXiv:1506.09173](#))

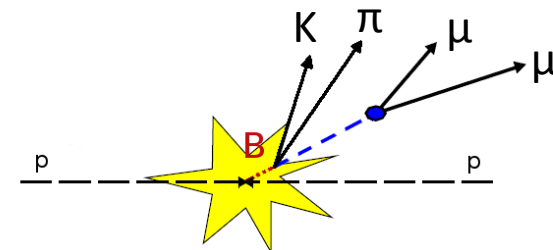
work in progress/plans/ideas:

- displaced vertex with jets and lepton (e.g. neutralino)
- events with two displaced vertices (e.g. Higgs decay to 2 v-pion)
- di-muons (motivation e.g. [arXiv:1603.08926](#))
- di-electrons (motivation e.g. [arXiv:1509.06765](#))

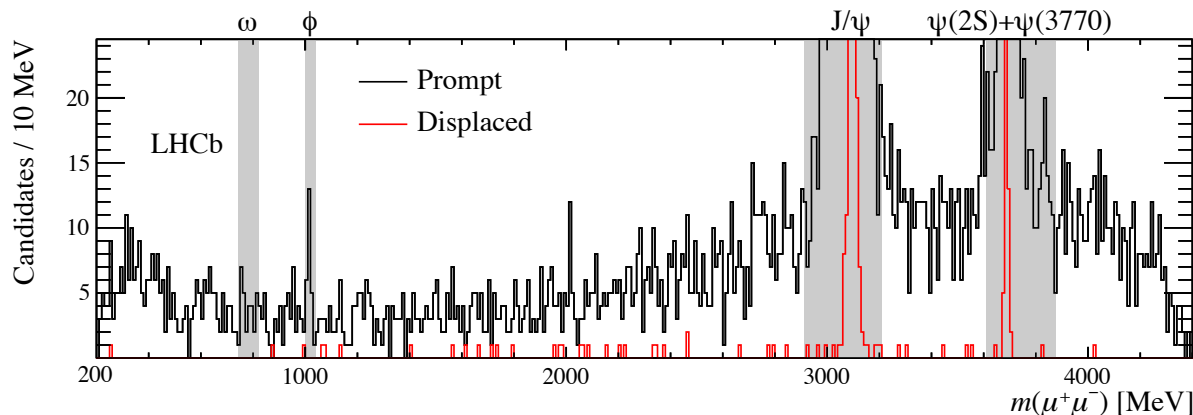
(some more details on later slides)

hidden sector $\chi \rightarrow \mu\mu$ in $B \rightarrow K^* \mu\mu$

- new light narrow scalar resonances, e.g.
 - (prompt) axion (e.g. Freytsis, Ligeti and Thaler, [arXiv:0911.5355](#))
 - (long-lived) inflaton (e.g. Bezrukov and Gorbunov, [arXiv:0912.0390](#))
- accessible via mixing with SM Higgs



- signature: identify $\mu\mu$ mass peak in $B \rightarrow K^* \mu\mu$ events
 - exploit excellent mass resolution (0.2-2 GeV) in clean B sample
 - consider both prompt and long-lived χ
 - selection exploits '[uBoost](#)', to get efficiency flat in (m_χ, τ_χ)
 - normalize to inclusive $B \rightarrow K^*$

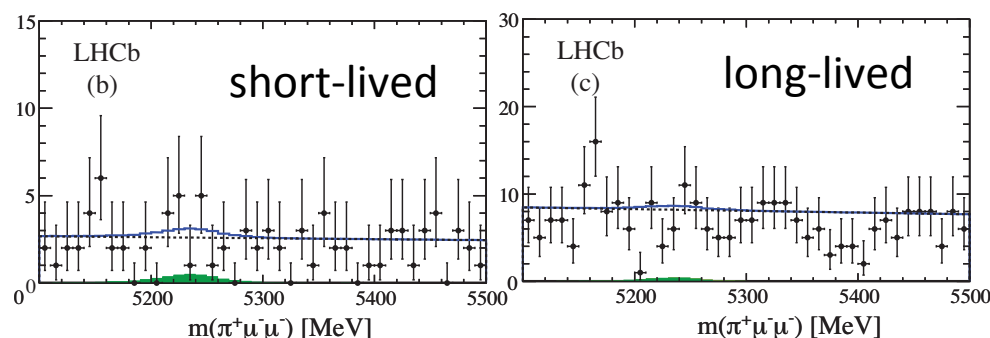
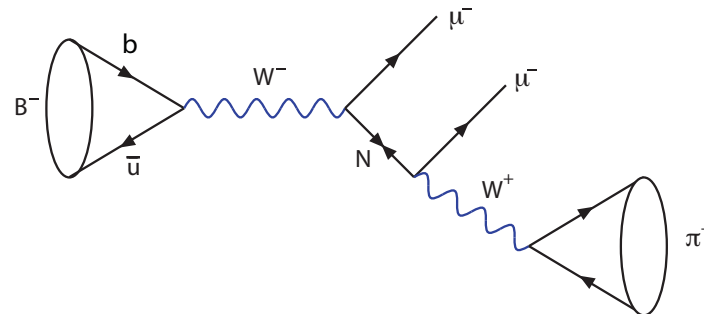


see [paper](#) for run-1 limits on

$\text{Br}(B \rightarrow K^* X) \times \text{Br}(X \rightarrow \mu\mu)$
as function of (m, τ) ,
and for derived limits on
axion and inflaton models

majorana neutrinos in $B \rightarrow \pi \mu \mu$

- motivation:
 - some implementations of see-saw predict GeV-scale neutrinos
 - accessible in B and D decays through N- ν mixing
 - clean signature if N is majorana: same-sign muons
 - lifetime is predicted function of N- ν coupling strength
- main search channel in LHCb: $B^+ \rightarrow \pi^- \mu^+ \mu^+$
 - look for B mass peak
 - then extract limit as function of N mass
 - consider both prompt and long-lived N

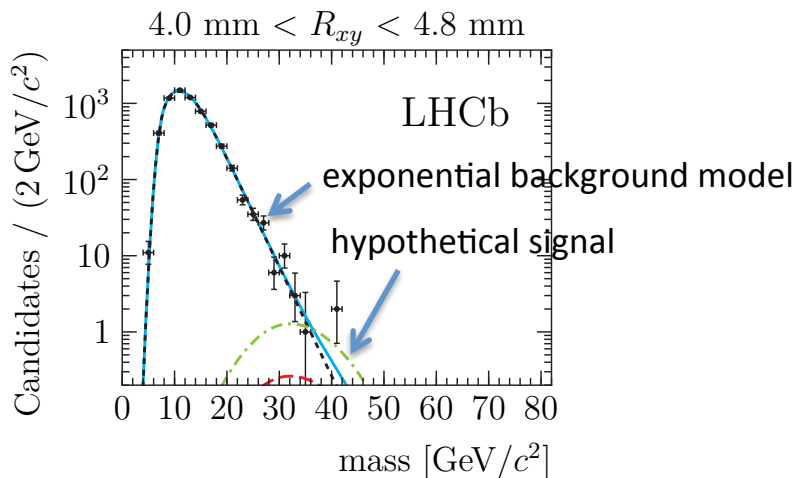
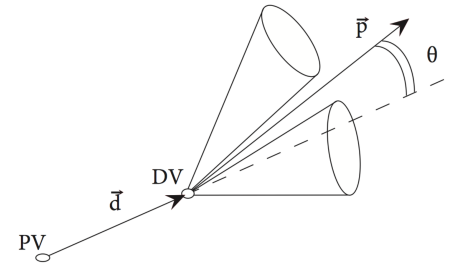


- see [paper](#) for run-1 BF limits as function of (m, τ) and derived limits on $|V_{N\mu}|^2$
- for overview, see e.g. Deppisch, Dev, Pilaftsis ([arXiv:1502.06541](#))

- other searches: $B \rightarrow K \mu \mu$, $B \rightarrow D_s \mu \mu$, $D_{(s)} \rightarrow \pi \mu \mu$

LLPs decaying to two jets

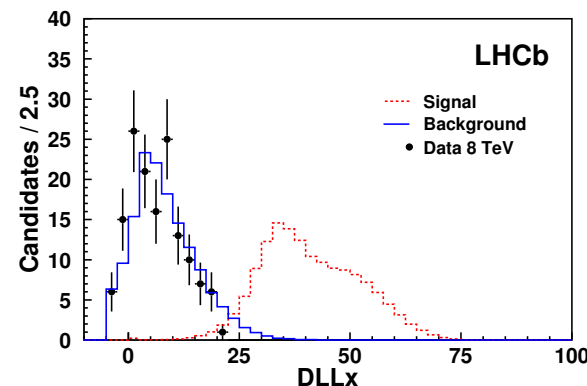
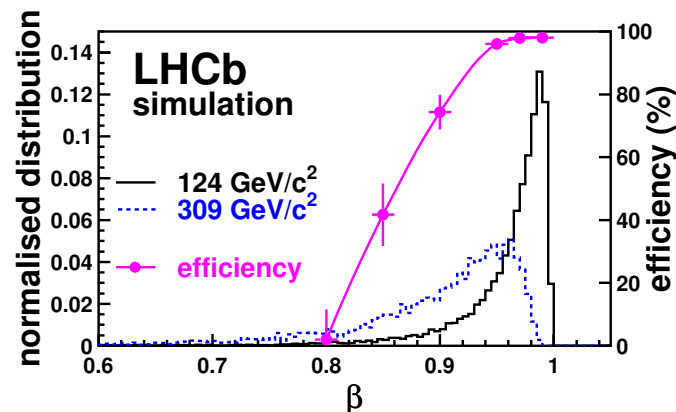
- motivation
 - appear in R-parity violating SUSY and in Hidden Valley models
 - interesting scenario for LHCb: $H^0(125) \rightarrow \pi_\nu \pi_\nu$, with $\pi_\nu \rightarrow q\bar{q}$
 - relatively light (so in LHCb acceptance)
 - well-defined 'simplified model' (SM Higgs decay)
- search strategy in LHCb
 - identify displaced vertex with two associated jets
 - reduce backgrounds with cuts on jet quality 'pointing' and material interaction veto
 - extract limits from fit to di-jet mass in bins of lateral displacement (R_{xy})



- see [paper](#) for BF limits in range $25 < m < 50$ GeV and $1 < t < 100$ ps
- best sensitivity for $m \approx 50$ GeV and $t \approx 5$ ps:
exclude 20%-ish Higgs BF with 0.6/fb

slow massive stable charged particles

- motivation: SUSY sleptons, R-hadrons, etc
 - sleptons (only weak interaction) most interesting for LHCb
- CMSP search in LHCb:
 - consider **stau** pair production via Drell-Yan with $124 < m_{\tau} < 309$
 - staus look just like muons, but much smaller velocity for equal momentum
 - identify by lack of radiation in Cherenkov detector (RICH)
 - combine with energy deposit in vertex detector and calorimeters



- see [paper](#) for limits: current results not competitive with ATLAS/CMS for this model and mass range
- possibly more promising for CMSPs with mass around 10 GeV

Interesting new ideas (to be) followed up in LHCb

- “Inclusive Dark Photon Search at LHCb” (Ilten e.a., [arXiv:1603.08926](https://arxiv.org/abs/1603.08926))
 - massive dark sector photon A' couples to SM photon via kinetic mixing
 - signature: resonance in (prompt or displaced) di-muons spectrum
 - extract mixing parameter by normalizing to SM $\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu$
 - competitive limits for A' with mass [210-520] MeV and [10-40] GeV
- “Dark photons from charm mesons at LHCb” (Ilten e.a., [arXiv:1509.06765](https://arxiv.org/abs/1509.06765))
 - same motivation, but now look at $A' \rightarrow e^+e^-$ in $D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0 A'$ decays
 - D^* decays provide abundant and clean source of photons in LHCb
 - sensitive to A' with mass below 100 MeV
- Heavy neutrinos in on-shell W decays (e.g. Izaguirre and Shuve, [arXiv:1504.02470](https://arxiv.org/abs/1504.02470))
 - like the $B \rightarrow \mu\mu\pi$ analysis, but now using $W \rightarrow \mu\mu q q'$
 - low mass not competitive with B decays, so look at mass range [5-50] GeV
- “Emerging jets” (Schwaller, Stolarski, Weiler, [arXiv:1502.05409](https://arxiv.org/abs/1502.05409))
 - jets with many displaced vertices is smoking gun for dark parton ‘shower’

LHCb future

- run-1: collected 3/fb with average pile-up of ~ 1.8
- run-2: expect about 5/fb with pile-up of ~ 1.2
- LS2: upgrade of LHCb detector to allow running at higher lumi
 - upgrade of vertex detector, tracking system, PID
 - upgrade of all electronics to allow trigger-less (40 MHz) readout
- run-3: run at ~ 5 x higher pile-up to collect about 50/fb
 - improved efficiency for highly displaced tracks
 - more data