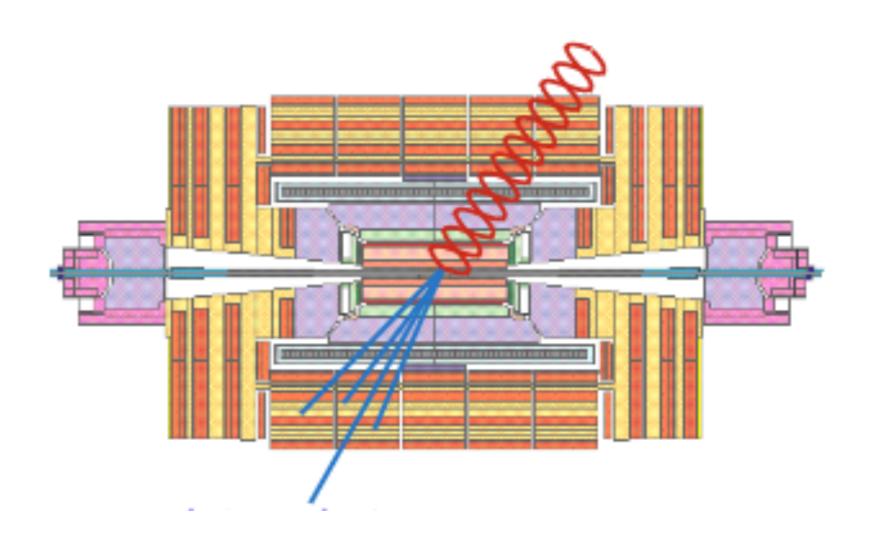
#### Tracking down quirks at the LHC

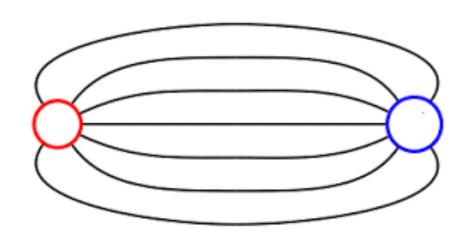
Simon Knapen, Tim Lou, Michele Papucci, Jack Setford 1708.02243

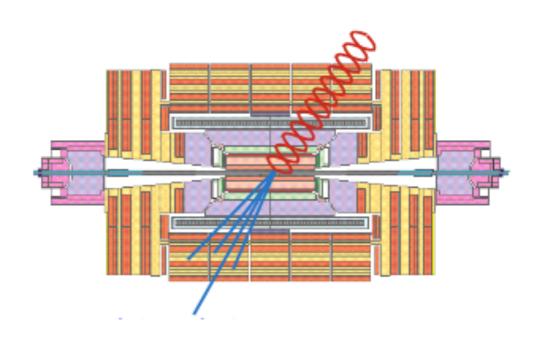


@ Searches for long-lived particles at the LHC in Trieste

#### Quirks

Quirks:  $\Lambda_c \ll m_Q$ 





Oscillates, eventually annihilates

Quirk-antiquirk pairs cannot be created, flux tube never breaks

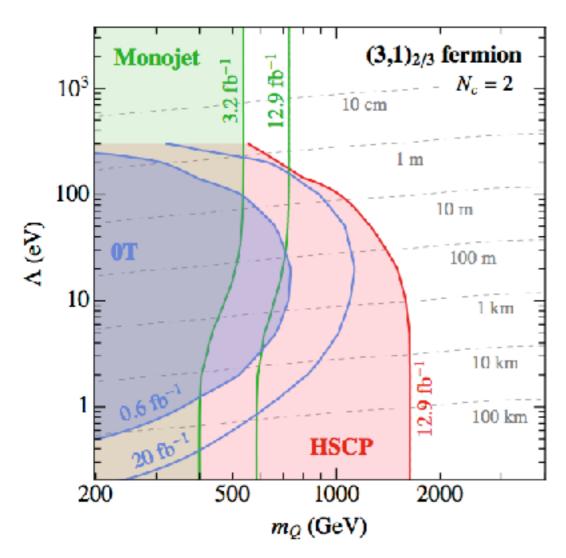
Spectacular, but...

... unknown how to reconstruct it

J. Kang, M. Luty: arXiv: 0805.4642

# **Existing limits**

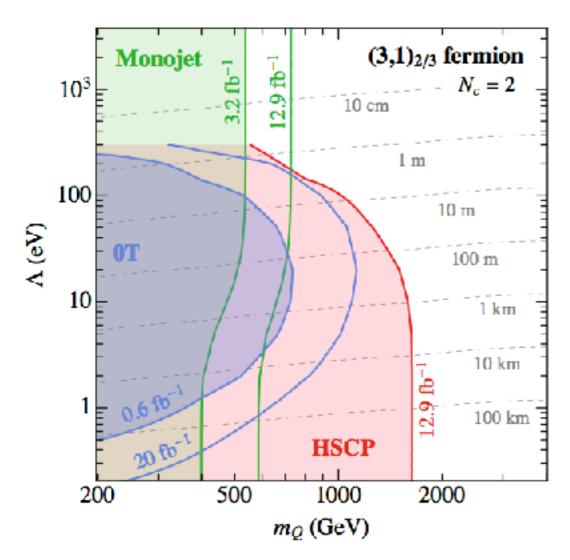
In the long string-length limit, the HSCP searches are sensitive



M. Farina, M. Low: 1703.00912

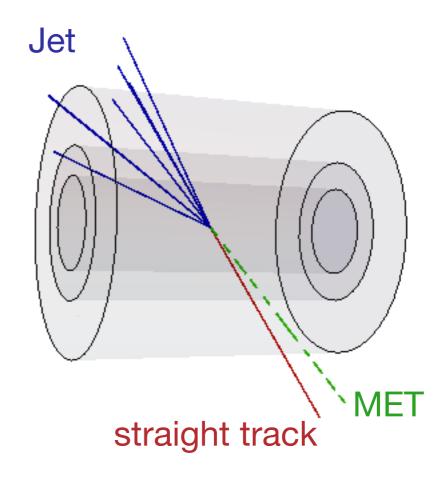
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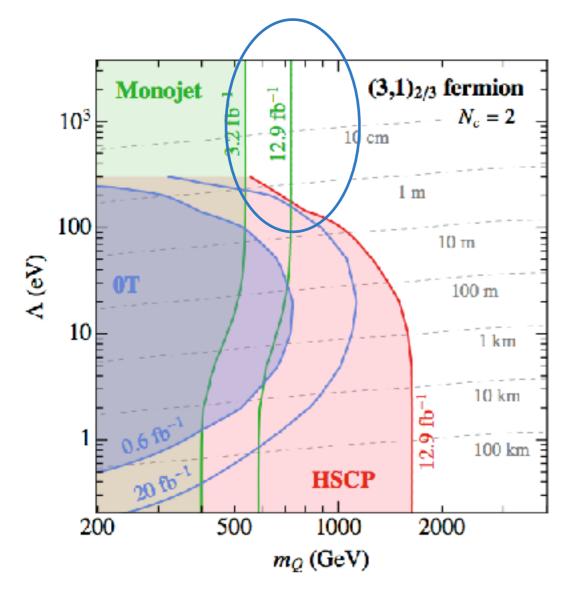


Exclude  $m_Q > 110$  GeV for  $\Lambda > 10$  keV (Drell-Yan production)

PhysRevLett.105.211803: D0 collaboration

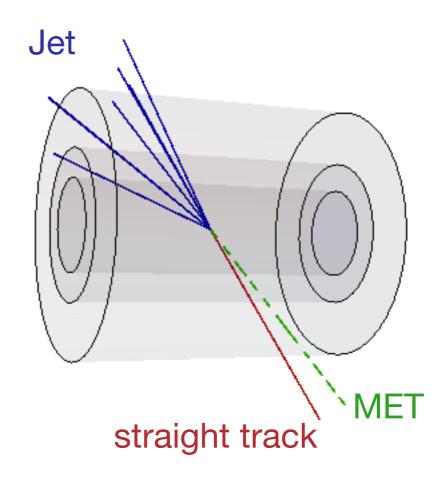
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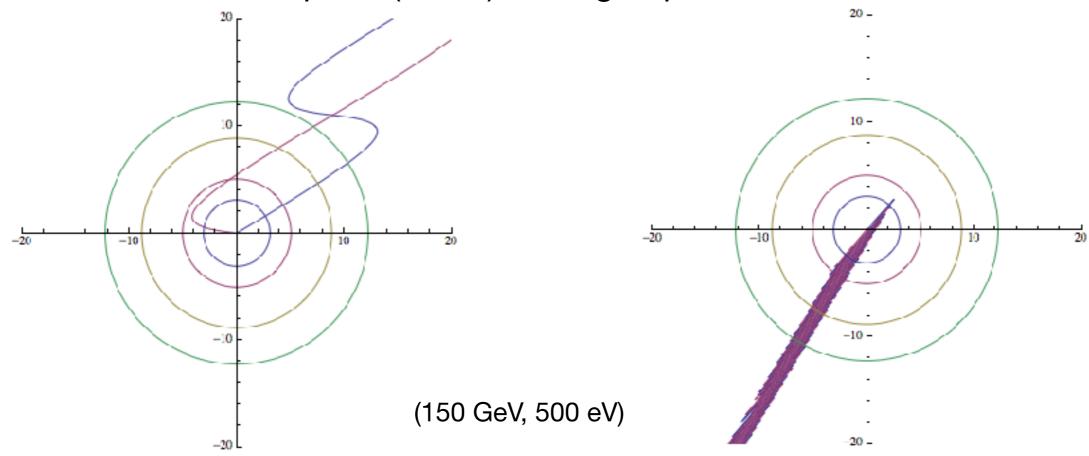
PhysRevLett.105.211803: D0 collaboration

m to mm size oscillations are unconstrained

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## Why is this hard?

- Signature depends strongly on  $m_Q$  and  $\Lambda$
- Even for same model point ( $m_Q$ ,  $\Lambda$ ), strong dependence on ISR

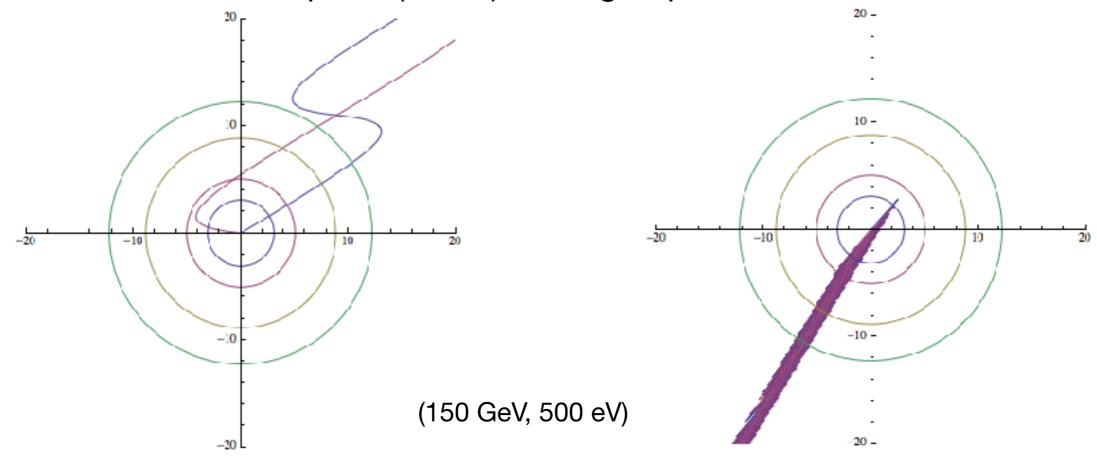


Both trajectories must be fit together, in total 8 degrees of freedom in the fit!

Tons of unassociated hits from pile-up

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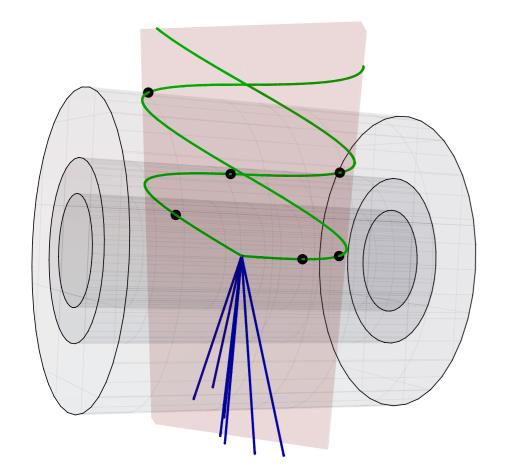
Both trajectories must be fit together, in total 8 degrees of freedom in the fit!

Tons of unassociated hits from pile-up

Need a model-independent way to reject pile-up background to 10<sup>-9</sup>, while maintaining signal efficiency

#### General idea

All hits lay in a plane



Dimensional analysis:

oscillation amplitude and period

$$d \sim \Delta t \sim \frac{m_Q}{\Lambda^2}$$

torque

$$\tau \sim 2d \times eB$$

angular rotation

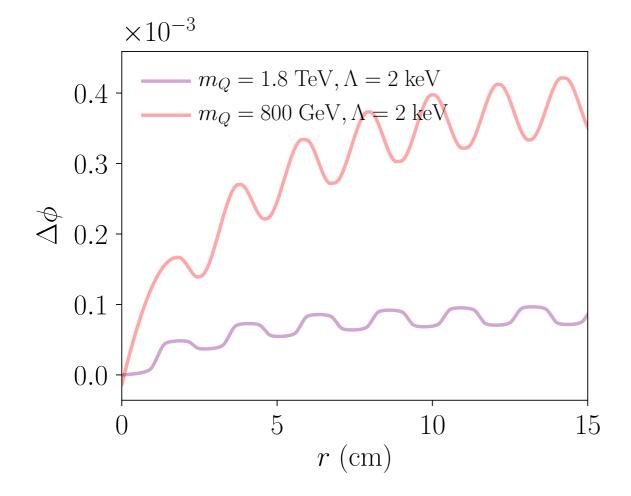
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As long as the string tension >> Lorentz force, the trajectories will be planar

(valid for any central force)

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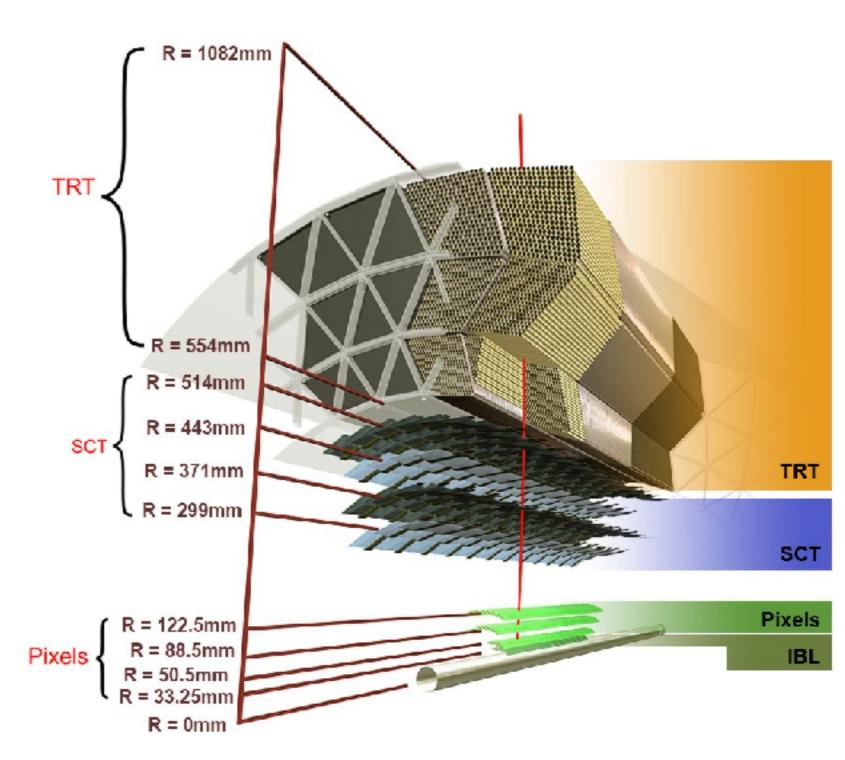
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# Analysis strategy

- Trigger on MET (> 200 GeV)
   (muon trigger may also be possible)
- 2. Select planes with pairs of hits
- 3. Apply some selection cuts

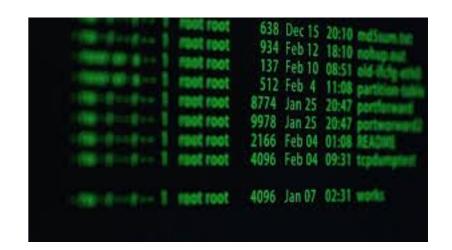


For simplicity, only including the barrel of the pixel and SCT (including more detector elements would of course enhance the sensitivity)

#### Simulation

#### Signal

- 0j+1j matched sample with Madgraph+Pythia 8
- Numerically solve quirk EOM, with B-field
- Propagate through theory model of ATLAS inner tracker (account for resolution, hit merging, finite beamspot, out-of-time hits etc)
- Overlay pile-up



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#### Pile-up

- Pythia 8 min bias, on average 50 pile-up interactions per crossing (~ twice current conditions)
- Propagate through theory model of ATLAS inner tracker (also account for bremstrahlung, dE/dx & service layers)



### What is a 'good' plane?

We need a metric

$$\Delta = \sqrt{\mathbf{T}_{ij}\mathbf{n}_i\mathbf{n}_j}$$
 
$$\downarrow$$
 minimize this normal vector of plane

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{x}_a)_{ij} \equiv rac{1}{N-1} \sum_{a=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i^a \, \mathbf{x}_j^a$$
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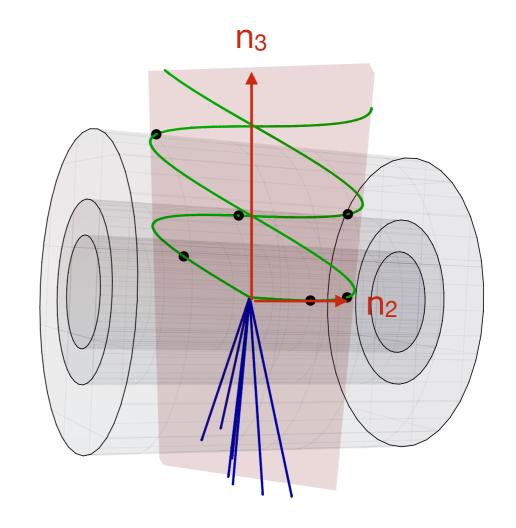
Eigenvectors:

n<sub>1</sub>: "thickness" of the plane

n<sub>2</sub>: "width" of the strip

n<sub>3</sub>: direction of the center of mass frame

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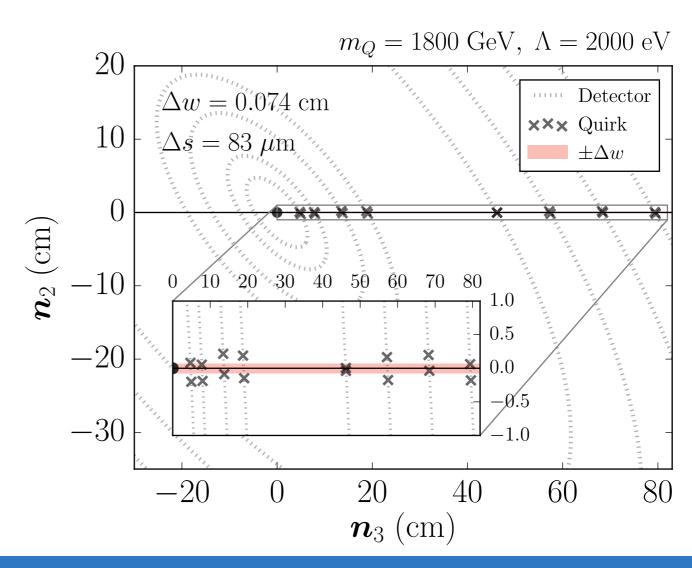
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### Fitting procedure

- 1. Seeding: starting with outer most layer 4th and 3rd layer of SCT
  - Select pairs of hits in each plane with  $\Delta \phi < 0.1$  and  $\Delta z < 2$  cm
  - 1 pair in 4<sup>th</sup> layer + 1 pair in 3<sup>th</sup> layer makes a seed

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- 2. Iterative fitting: add hits from outer to inner layers in the positive n<sub>3</sub> direction
  - When adding a hit, demand that  $\Delta s_{new} < 3 \Delta s_{old}$  and  $\Delta w_{new} < 3 \Delta w_{old}$
  - Proceed to next layer if no hit is found, and increment variable N<sub>miss</sub>

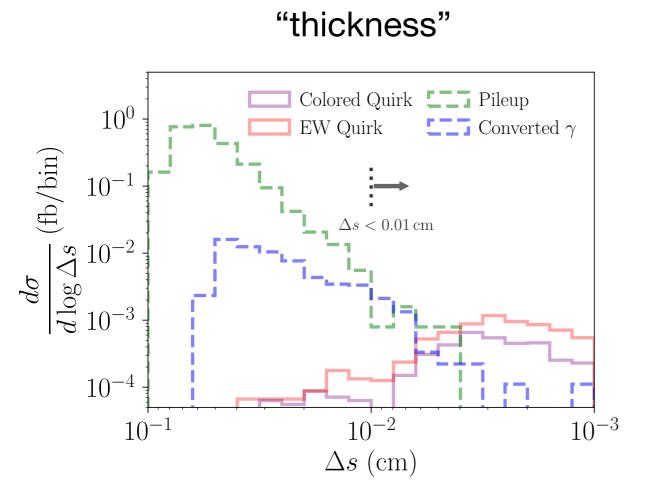
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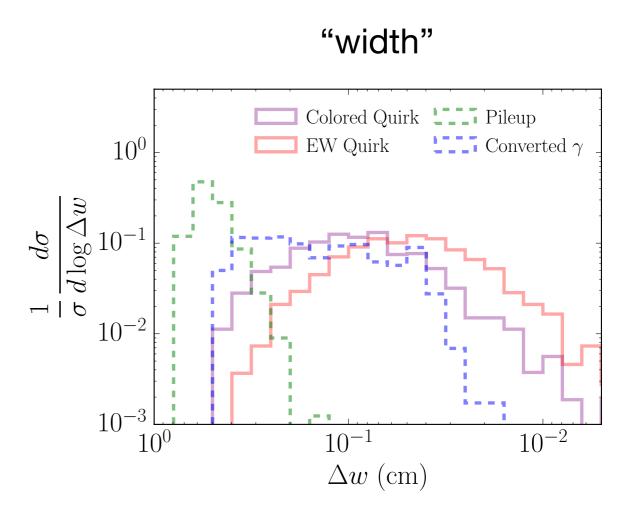
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- 3. Plane selection: cut on
  - ∆s
  - ∆w
  - N<sub>miss</sub>

#### Results

#### cuts:

- At most one missing hit
- $\Delta s < 0.01$  cm and  $\Delta w < 1$  cm





For 300 fb<sup>-1</sup>, only a handful of background events

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# Signal efficiency

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_{\mathrm{trig}} \times \epsilon_{\mathrm{fid}} \times \epsilon_{\mathrm{reco}}$$

 $\epsilon_{trig}$  : pass MET trigger

 $\epsilon_{fid}$  : 2 hits in each layer of pixel + SCT barrel

 $\epsilon_{reco}$ : efficiency of identifying correct plane

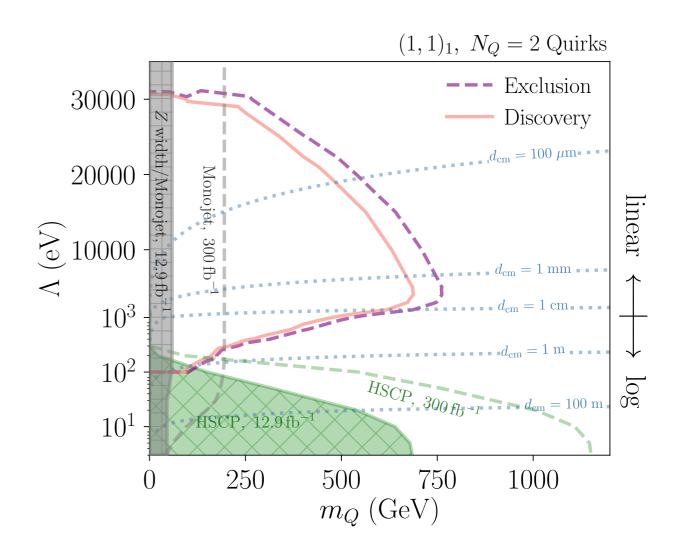
$m_Q \; ({ m GeV})$	Λ (keV)	$\epsilon_{ m trig}$	$\epsilon_{ m fid}$	$\epsilon_{ m reco}$		
	1			0.11		
800	2			0.41		
(DY)	3	0.10	0.28	0.65		
	4			0.72		
	5			0.74		seeding fails, because hits too far apar
	1		0.083			
1000	2			0.35		
1800 (QCD)	3	0.24	0.28	0.59		
	5		0.74			
	10			0.58	<b></b>	Hits start merging, only 1 hit per layer i
					-	found

### Projected reach

#### Colored production

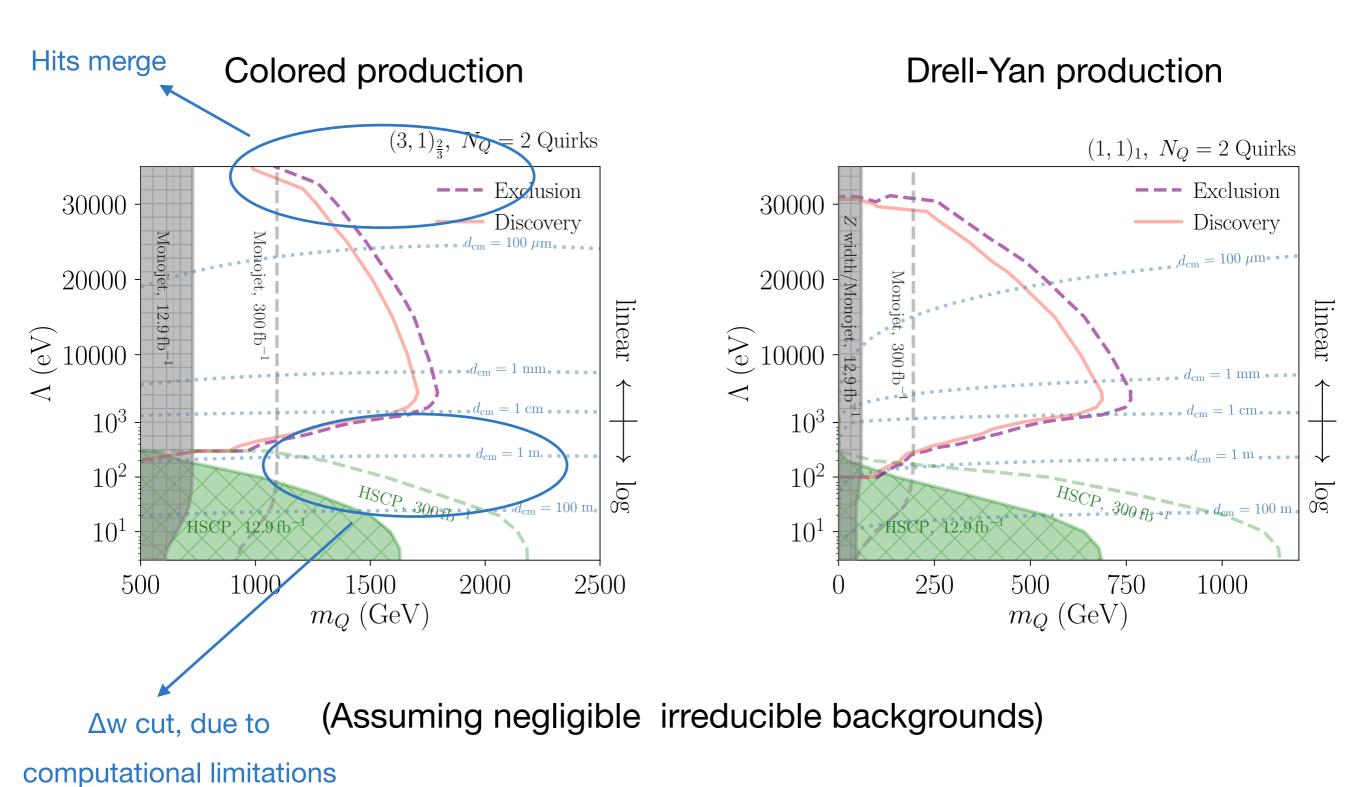
#### $(3,1)_{\frac{2}{3}}, N_Q = 2 \text{ Quirks}$ Exclusion 30000 Discovery $d_{\rm cm} = 100 \ \mu \text{m}$ 20000 linear 10000 $10^{3}$ $10^{2}$ HSCP, 300fb HSCP, 12,9 fb $10^{1}$ 1500 2000 2500 500 1000 $m_Q \, (\mathrm{GeV})$

#### **Drell-Yan production**



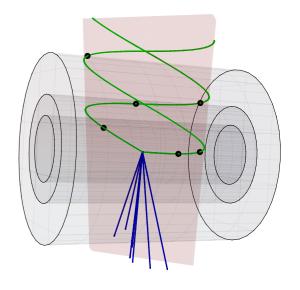
(Assuming negligible irreducible backgrounds)

#### Projected reach



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### Upshot



Quirks can be found by searching for hits forming planes, without developing a tracking algorithm for quirky tracks.

- So far only used barrel of pixel & SCT
- Works for any central force, provided that is stronger than the B-field
- Let's not overlook the high string tension case!

Thanks!