Theory Overview: Long-Lived Particles



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Why Long-Lived BSM Particles? Supersymmetry

• R-Parity-Violating, small B/L-violating couplings

$$c\tau_{RPV} \sim 1 \text{ m} \left(\frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{\widetilde{m}}\right) \left(\frac{10^{-8}}{\lambda_{RPV}}\right)^2$$

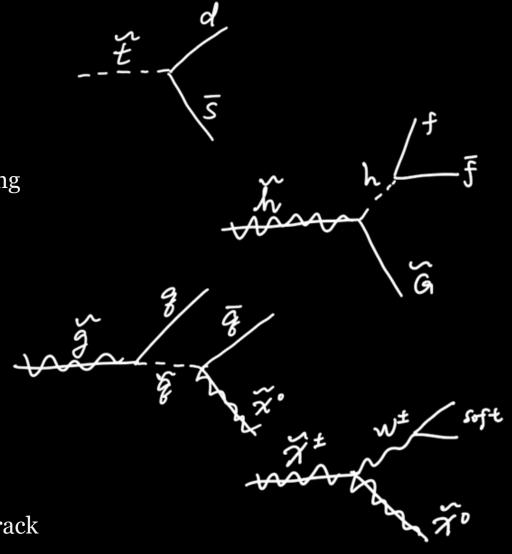
• Gauge mediation—suppressed couplings via SUSY breaking scale

$$c\tau_{\rm GMSB} \sim 10 \text{ m} \left(\frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{\widetilde{m}}\right)^5 \left(\frac{\sqrt{F}}{100 \text{ TeV}}\right)^4$$

• Mini-split spectrum—suppressed couplings through "decoupled" heavy particles

$$c au_{
m milli-split} \sim 1 \
m mm \ \left(\frac{
m TeV}{m_{ ilde{q}}}
ight)^5 \left(\frac{m_{ ilde{q}}}{
m PeV}
ight)^4$$

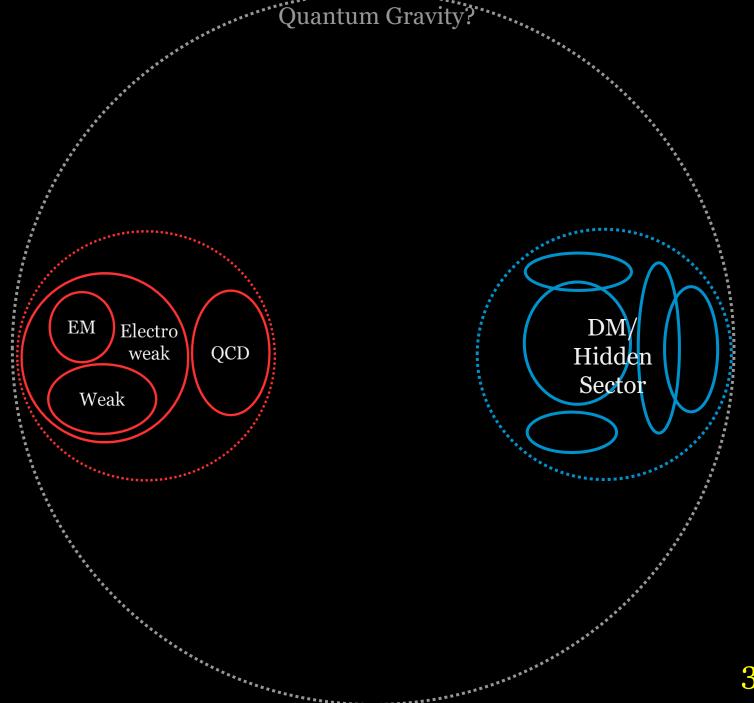
• Pure Wino/Higgsino-nearly degenerated, disappearing track



Why hidden sector?

Generic DM physics can invoke hidden sectors:

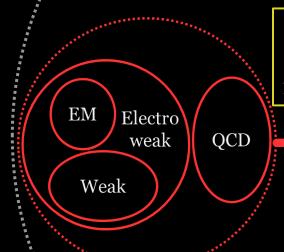
- Rich interaction structure
- Rich mass spectrum
- Can be unified with us at a higher scale



Hidden Sector Messengers

Categorization of messenger fields*:

- Scalar messenger s
 - $\epsilon \Lambda (H^+H)s$
 - $\epsilon(H^+H)(s^+s)$
- Vector messenger A'_{μ}
 - $\epsilon F^{\mu\nu}F'_{\mu\nu}$
 - $\epsilon J_{SM}^{\mu} A_{\mu}'$
- Neutrino messenger *N*
 - $\epsilon(LH)N$
- Axion messenger a
 - $\frac{a}{f_a} \left(\frac{\alpha_3}{8\pi} G \widetilde{G} + \frac{\alpha_2}{8\pi} W \widetilde{W} + \cdots \right)$



Beyond Gravity, are there hidden messenger fields?

Quantum Gravity

How to seek them?



*This also form the basis for many discussions of low energy, high intensity experiments. Collider will provide crucial/unique complementary information in the GeV realm.

4

Heavy Axion

Mass of the axion is a robust prediction

$$V^{QCD}(a) \simeq -f_{\pi}^2 m_{\pi}^2 \cos(\theta + \frac{a}{f_a})$$

New contributions to the potential and the mass in general will not be aligned with the QCD potential

$$V(a) = V^{QCD} + \frac{f_a^n}{\Lambda^{n-4}} \cos(\theta' + \frac{a}{f_a})$$

Rubakov, 97'

Hook, 14'

Dimopoulos, Hook, Huang, Marques-Tavares, 16'

Gherghetta, Nagata, Shifman, 16'

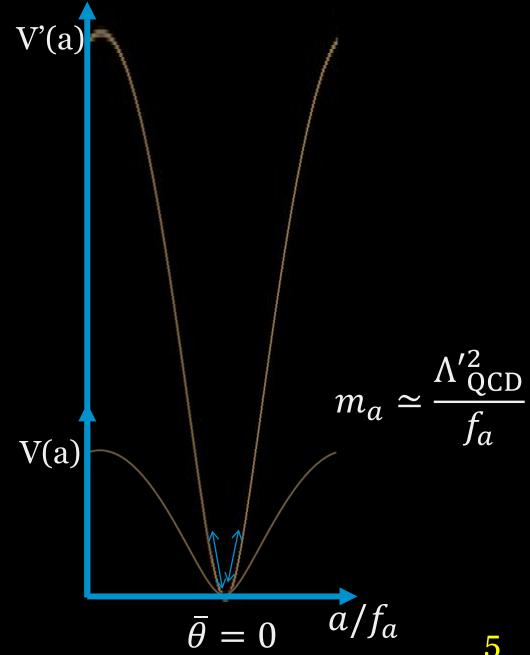
Argarwal, Howe, 17'

Argarwal, Howe, 17'

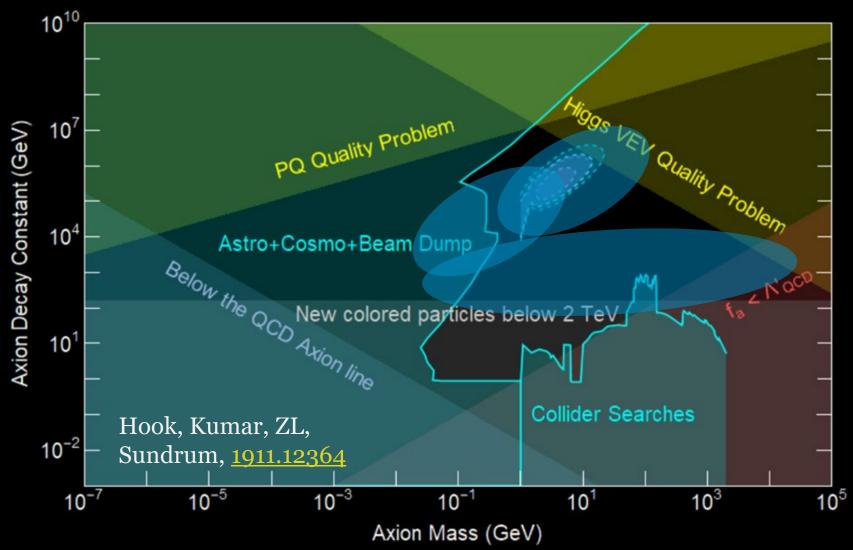
Hook, Kumar, ZL, Sundrum, 19'

Csaki, Ruhdorfer, Shirman, 19'

Gherghetta, Khoze, Pomarol, Shirman, 20'



Heavy Axion: challenge & opportunity



Challenge: light, rarely produced, hadronic states;

Big open windows for well-motivated heavy Axions

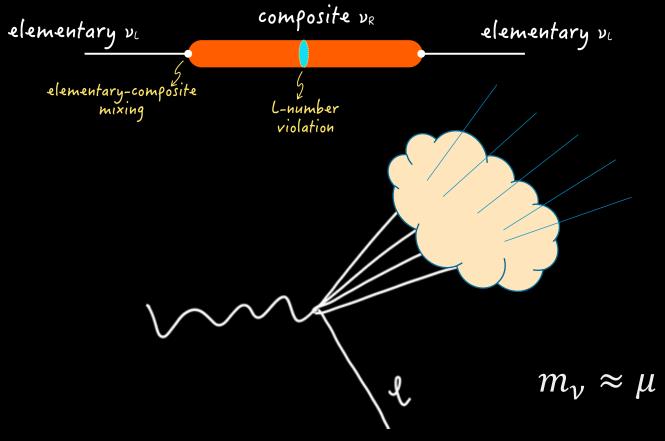
Opens a new direction of singly produced long-lived particles.

A lot more to explore.

$$\frac{1}{10^5} \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \left(\theta + \frac{a}{f_a}\right) \tilde{G}G + \cdots$$

Composite Neutrino

For general HNL LLP pheno, see e.g., Liu, ZL, Wang, Wang, 1904.01020 Drews, Hajer, 1903.06100 Cottin, Helo, Hirsch, Silva, 1902.05673



A shower of Sterile Neutrinos...

w Chacko, Dev, Sanket, in progress

General CFT:

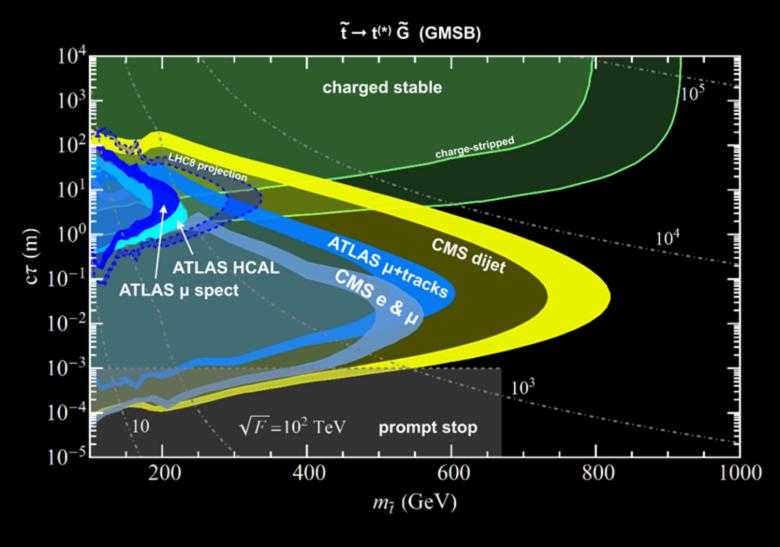
Therefore
$$L_{UV} \supset L_{CFT} + \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{M^{\Delta - 3/2}} \, \overline{L} \widetilde{H} O_N + \frac{\hat{\mu}}{M^{\Delta_{2N} - 4}} O_{2N^0}$$

CFT CFT deformation generates
$$L_{IR} \ni -m_N \overline{N} N - (\lambda \overline{L} \widetilde{H} N_R + \mu N_L^2 + h.c.)$$

$$\left(\frac{\lambda v_{EW}}{M_N}\right)^2$$

$$\Lambda \quad C_\lambda \hat{\lambda} \left(\frac{\Lambda}{M}\right)^{\Delta - \frac{3}{2}} C_\mu \hat{\mu} \left(\frac{\Lambda}{M}\right)^{\Delta_{2N} - 4}$$

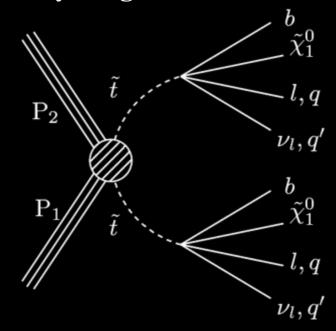
DM Coannihilation and LLP



SUSY fully covered, any lifetime?

(infamous) Compressed SUSY

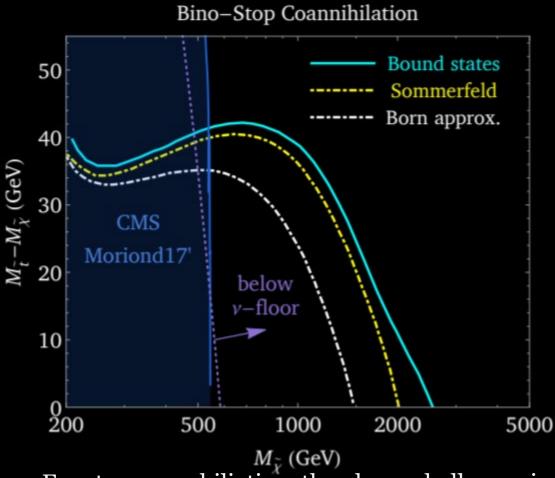
Easily long-lived



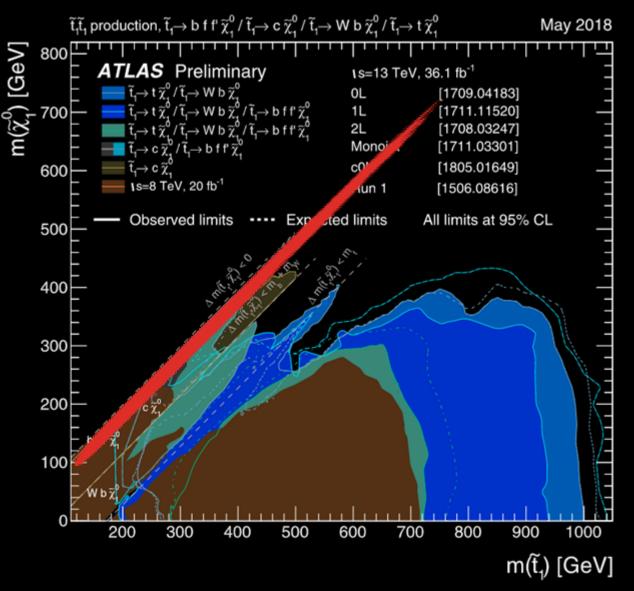
T. Han, **ZL**, A. Natarajan, **1303.3040** Keung, Low, Zhang **1703.02977** on DM relic

Mono-jet + (soft) displaced tracks Work in progress with H. An et al.

Coannihilation and LLP



For stau coannhiliation, the pheno challenges is with soft and prompt tau leptons.



Monojet+(soft) displaced tracks will cover this well motivated region, making direct DM and coannihilator discovery

Long-Lived Particles (LLPs) opportunity

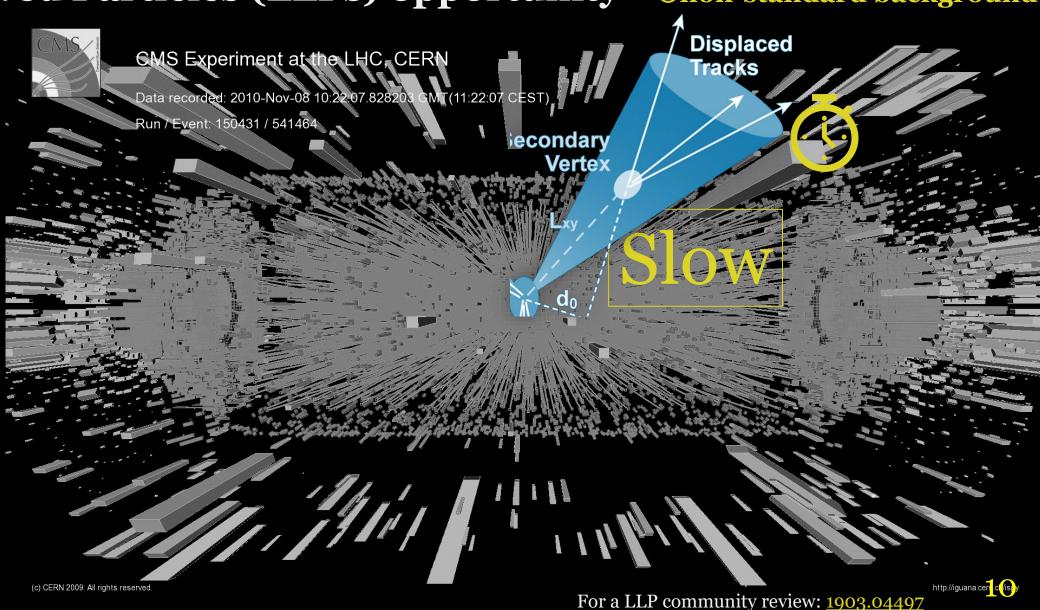
©reconstruction

Strigger

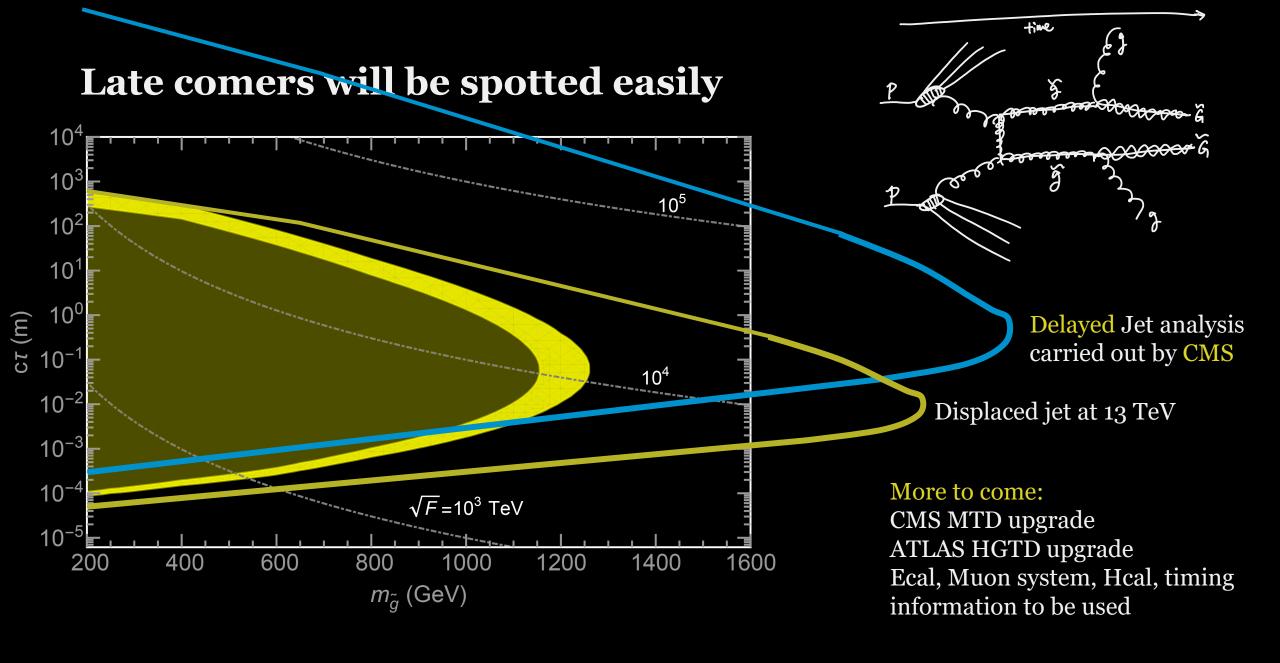
Onon-standard background

Delay is a universal feature of Long-Lived Particles*

Liu, ZL, Wang, 1805.05957



*except for those hyper-boosted $\gamma \geq 7$

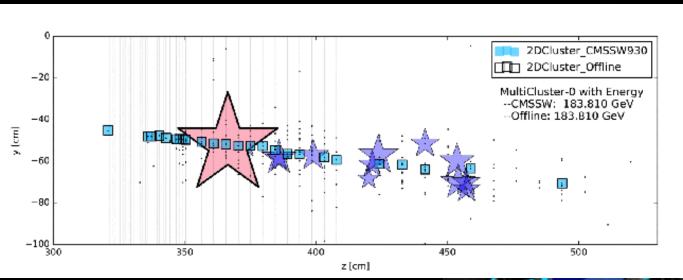


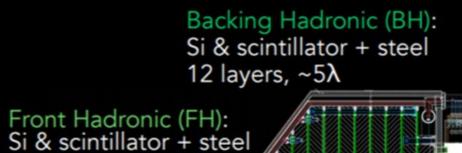
More ideas: High granularity detectors

HL upgrade: Directional resolution milli-radian, Temporal resolution 30 ps (for pT > 30 GeV):

Allowing jet & shower substructure reconstruction: Infor passed to low level triggers

Perfect for LLPs

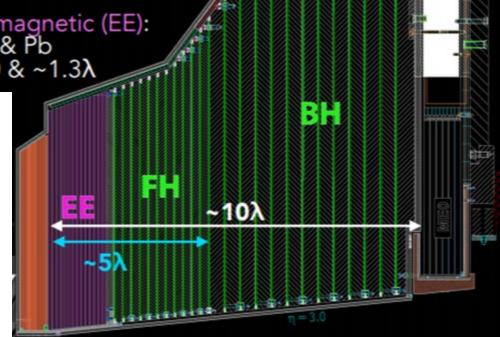




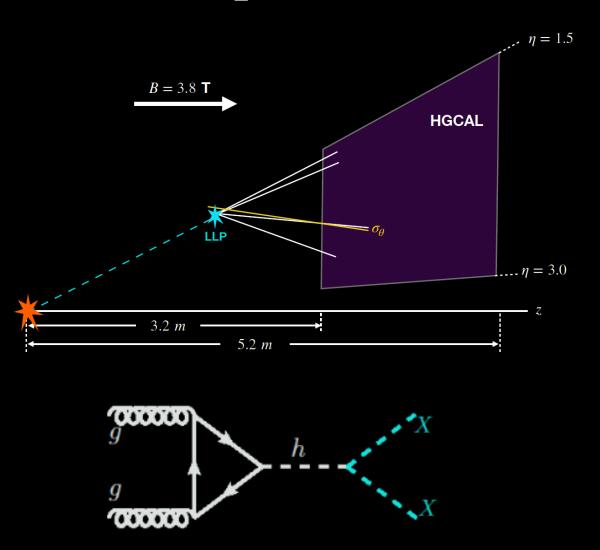
Endcap Electromagnetic (EE): Si + Cu & CuW & Pb

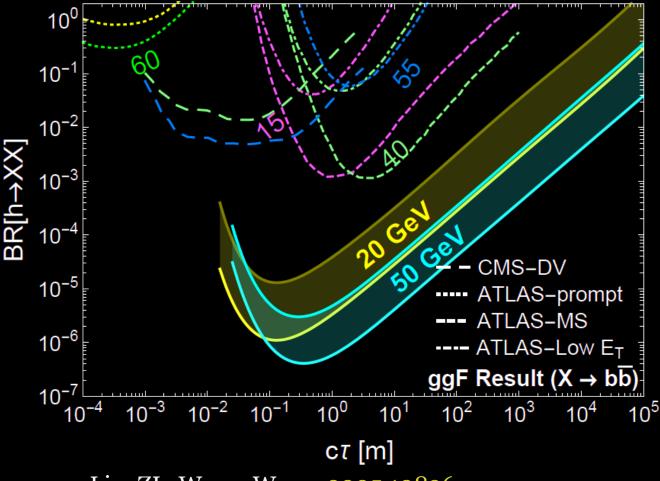
12 layers, ~3.5λ

28 layers, 25 X0 & ~1.3λ



HGCAL potential





Liu, ZL, Wang, Wang, 2005.10836
For HGCAL non-pointing photon w ML, see Alimena, Iiyama, Kieseler 2004.10744

Please join the community activities:

Snowmass 2021, EF09 on LLPs: https://snowmass21.org/energy/bsm_general

LHC-LLP-WG: https://lpcc.web.cern.ch/lhc-llp-wg

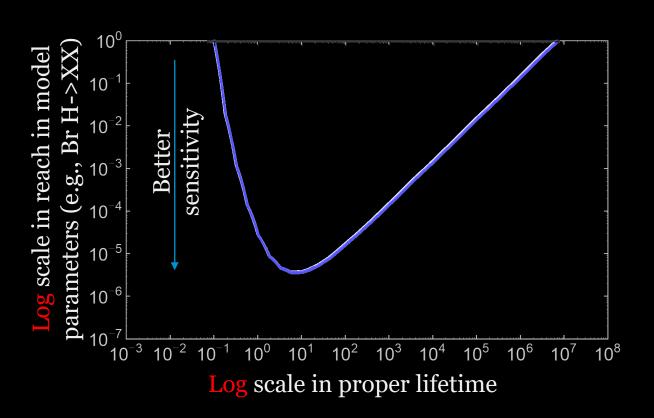
LLP community: https://longlivedparticles.web.cern.ch/

Summary

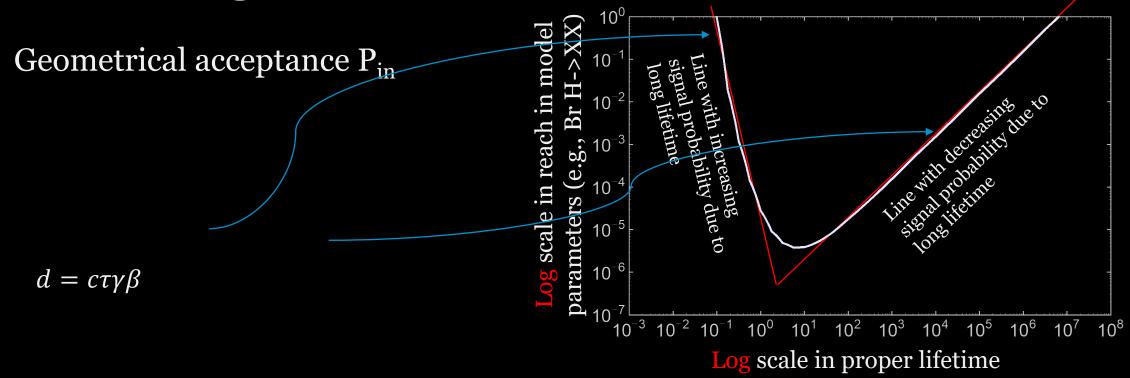
- Theory & Experimental landscape
 - Large class of motivated models for LLPs, mainly classified into SUSY and Hidden sector dynamics
- Challenges and Opportunities
 - Exciting LHC program ahead
 - High Quality Axion (low mass hadronic LLP)
 - HNL shower (semi-leptonic LLP shower)
 - DM & Coannihilation (soft visible energy LLP)
 - Timing in all subdetectors (new dimensions of information greatly boost LLP program, trigger & analysis level)
 - Highly Granularity (new dimensions of information greatly boost LLP program, trigger & analysis level)
 - More Trigger ideas (Bhattacherjee, Mukherjee, Solanki, <u>2003.03943</u>; Dildick et al, <u>talk link</u>; more at the recent <u>CERN LLP workshop</u>)

Thank you!

LLP coverage: basics

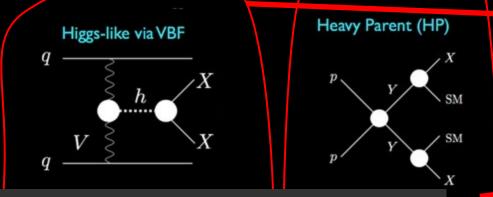


LLP coverage: basics

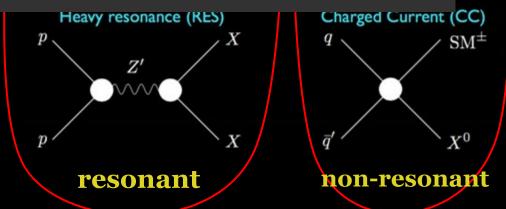


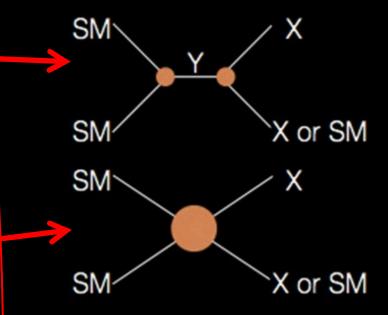
- For short lifetime: the closer the better;
- For long lifetime: the larger decay volume the better (CMS/ATLAS is 5-10 m)
- For any lifetime: angular coverage the large the better (CMS/ATLAS is 4pi) But the **challenges** are in the **triggers** and **background suppression**





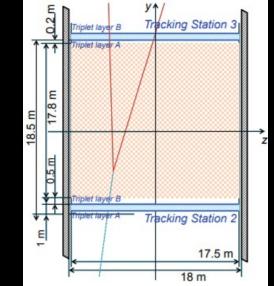
For general purpose LLP detectors, one should consider at least these two representative production modes





- Factorize production and decay;
- Production affects kinematics of LLP and trigger consideration (except for LLP triggers, which are rare currently);
- Decay affects search strategy in picking up the LLPs, convoluting with lab frame geometries;

Forward Spectrometer



Central/Hard LLPs

Expanding the LHC program

MATHUSLA Codex-B AL3X ANUBIS

<u>FASER</u>

SHiP

NA62

SeaQuest

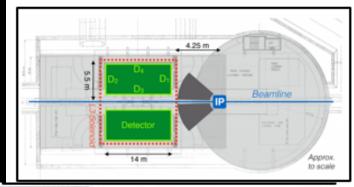
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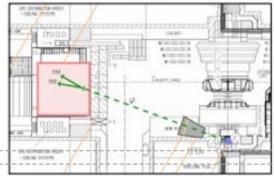
MoEDAL MilliQan Forward/lighter LLPs

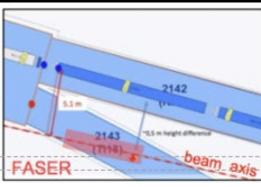
Beamdump experiments

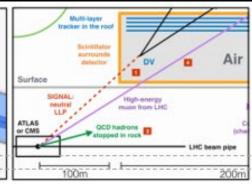
monopole millicharged particles

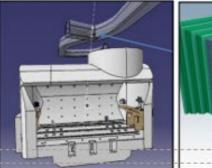
Search for LLPs

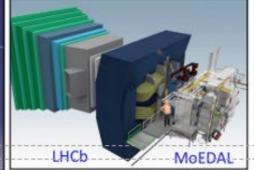




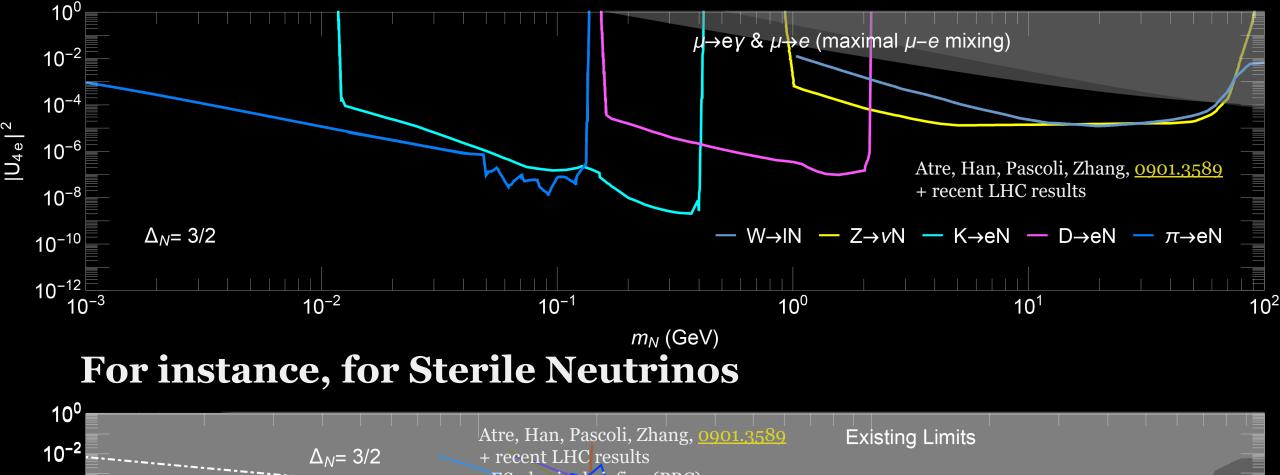


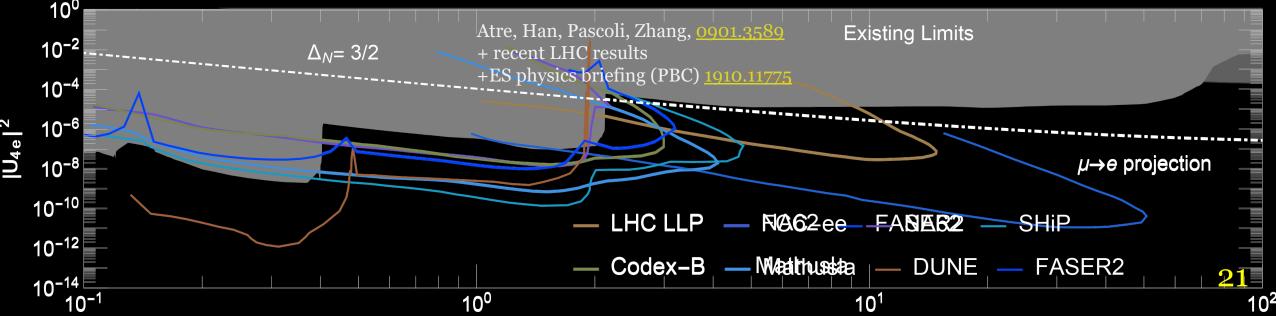




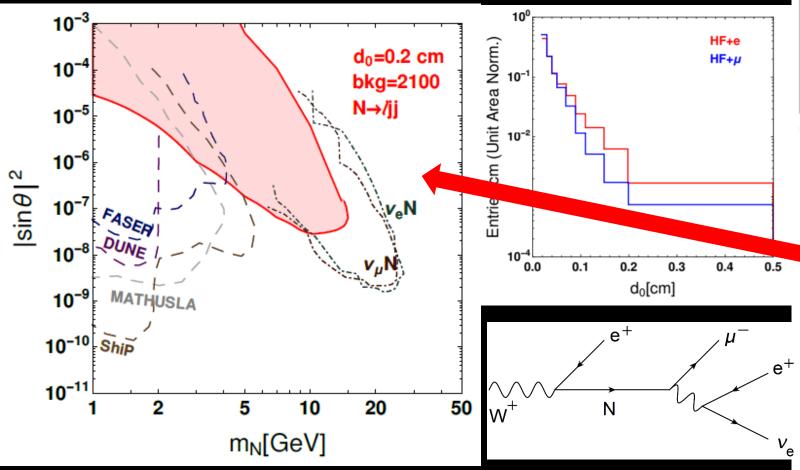


Backup



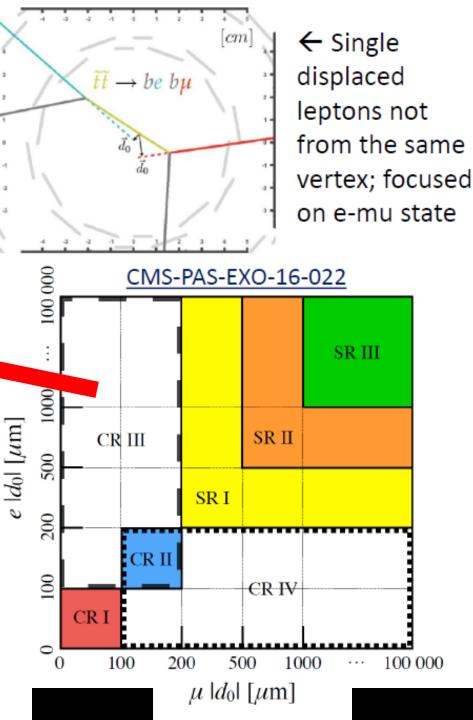


More ideas: displaced lepton

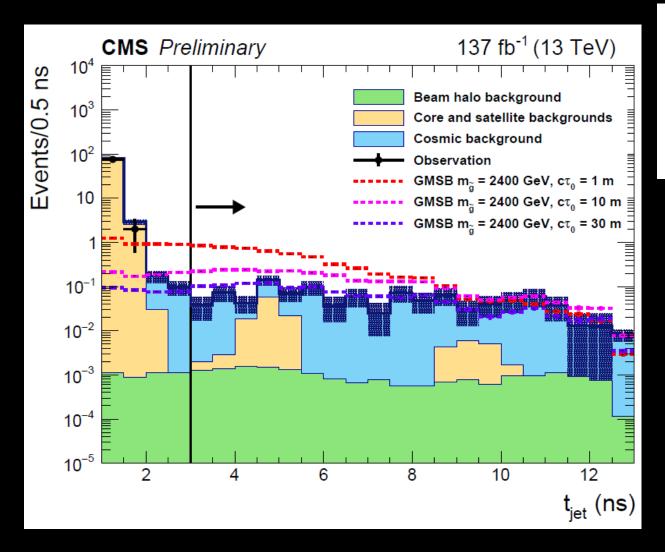


Digging hard and use the control region studies to propose new searches on sterile neutrinos.

ZL, J. Liu, L.-T. Wang, X. Wang, **1904.01020**



New searches and new insights!



Background	Prediction
Beam halo	$0.02^{+0.06}_{-0.02}(\mathrm{stat}){}^{+0.05}_{-0.01}(\mathrm{syst})$
Core and satellite bunches	$0.11^{+0.09}_{-0.05} (stat) ^{+0.02}_{-0.02} (syst)$
Cosmics	$1.0^{+1.8}_{-1.0} (\mathrm{stat}) ^{+1.8}_{-1.0} (\mathrm{syst})$

Beam halo small

Core and satellite bunches **small** but one shall try to improve by precision timing

Cosmics small (for this analysis, no need to do cosmic veto yet but there are many ways) and scale with time but not luminosity

Lot of theory & experimental activities:

- L1 trigger under development
- Delays in all subdetectors under development
- Pheno studies on mass reconstruction
- Pheno studies on jet substructure
- Pheno studies on delayed dark photons

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