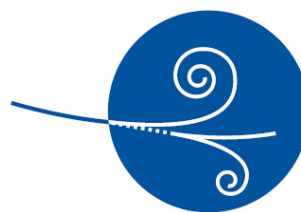
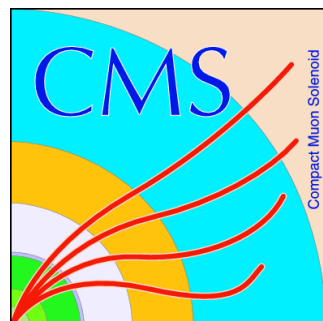




GEFÖRDERT VOM

Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung



III. Physikalisches
Institut A

RWTHAACHEN
UNIVERSITY

SEARCHES FOR NEW PHYSICS WITH LOW MASS MEDIATORS IN CMS

Swagata Mukherjee, RWTH Aachen University

On behalf of the CMS Collaboration

ICHEP 2022, Bologna

6-13 July, 2022

IN THIS TALK I WILL FOCUS ON SEARCHES
PERFORMED USING SCOUTING DATA

- **What is scouting data?**
 - Its importance for low mass resonance searches
- **Hadronic scouting data**
 - Prompt dijet search, Prompt trijet search
- **Non-hadronic scouting data**
 - Prompt dimuon search, displaced dimuon search

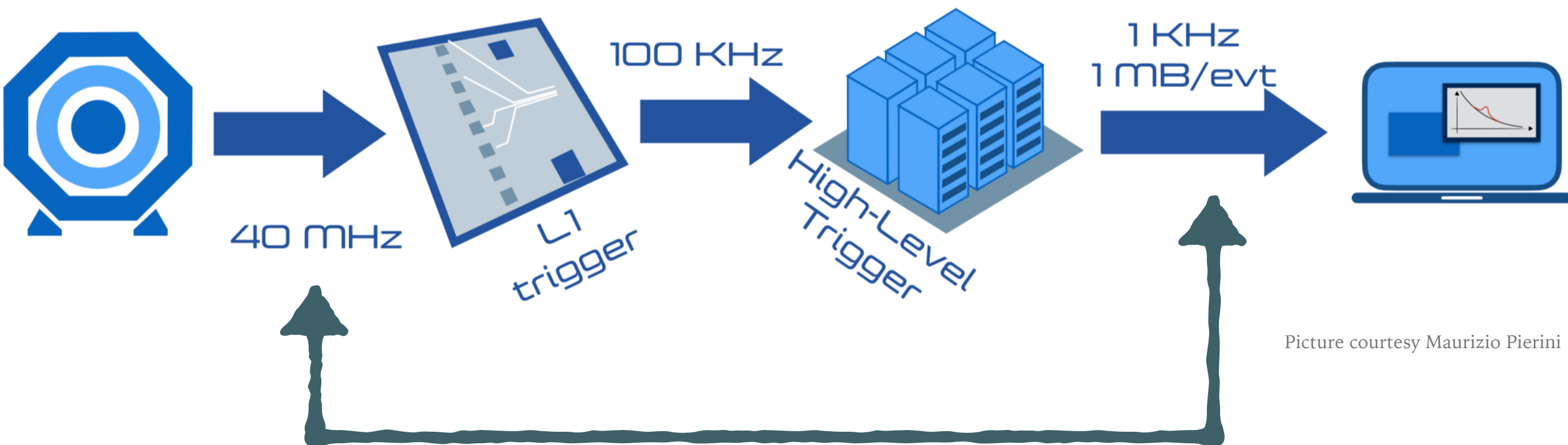
TRIGGER STRATEGY AND SOME CONSEQUENCES

Huge amount of data coming in from LHC. Impossible to store all of them.

Need to filter out events online.

Filters are based on theory/pheno bias. Store events with high p_T objects.

Low or **zero** sensitivity to new physics with low-mass.



Picture courtesy Maurizio Pierini

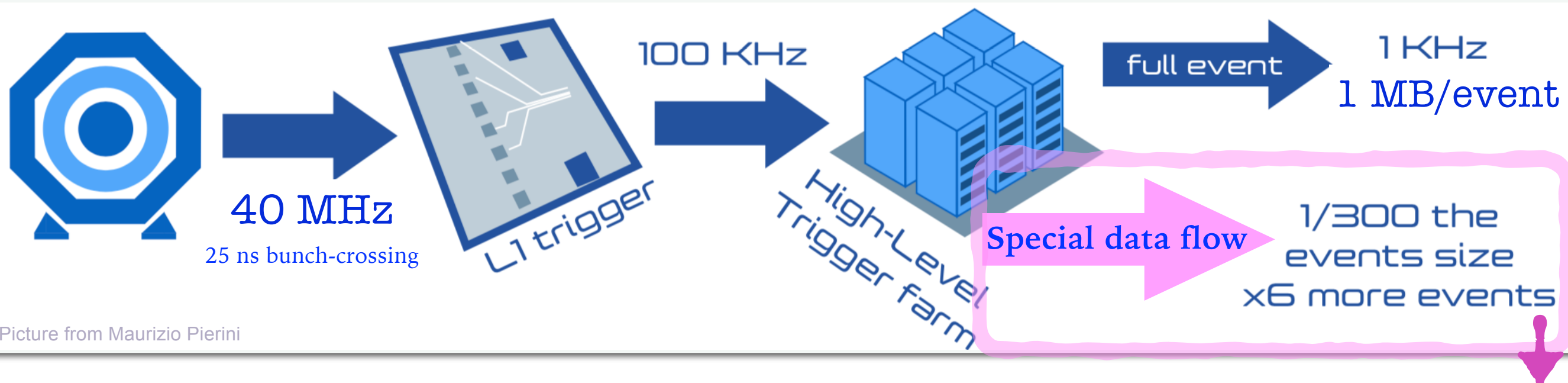
Huge reduction in rate. Are we losing interesting (new physics) events?

MAKING THE MOST OUT OF SOFTWARE TRIGGERS

Objects are reconstructed at trigger level to take trigger decision.

Why throw away those trigger level objects?

Do analysis with them! **Helpful to explore low-mass region!**



$$\text{Trigger Bandwidth} = \text{Event Rate} \times \text{Event Size}$$

~1 kHz × ~1 MB

If we want to increase rate, then we need to decrease event size

So that the bandwidth stays within limits

No offline reconstruction

Save resources

No RAW data saved

Save storage

Minimalistic event content

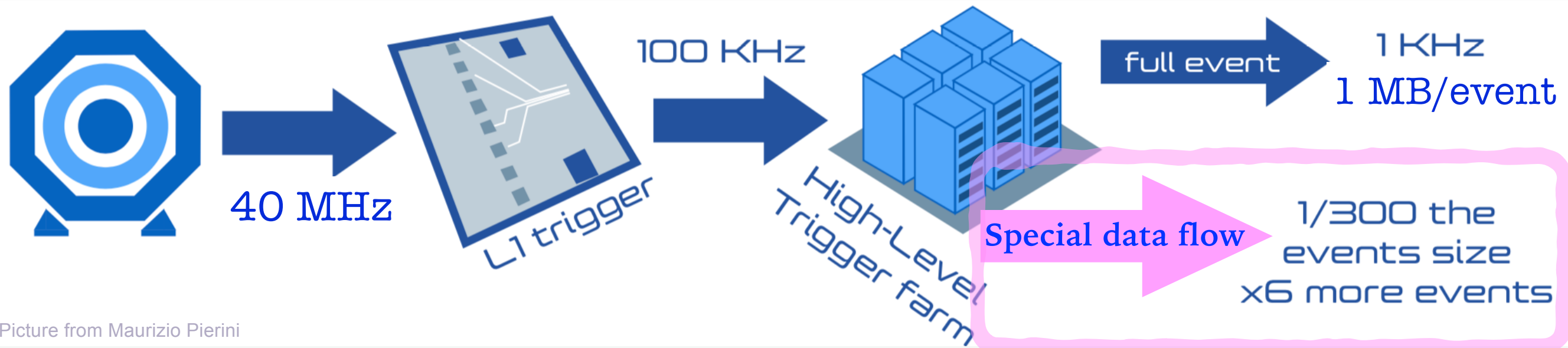
Save storage

Looser trigger cuts

Explore low-mass phase space

MAKING THE MOST OUT OF SOFTWARE TRIGGERS

DO MORE DATA ANALYSIS
with less EVENT CONTENT



This **Special data flow** is called **Data Scouting in CMS**

This novel trigger strategy is being used in CMS since 2011

A BIT OF HISTORY

The first ever scouting trigger was deployed during the last few hours of 2011 data taking

From Maurizio Pierini

6

save jpg



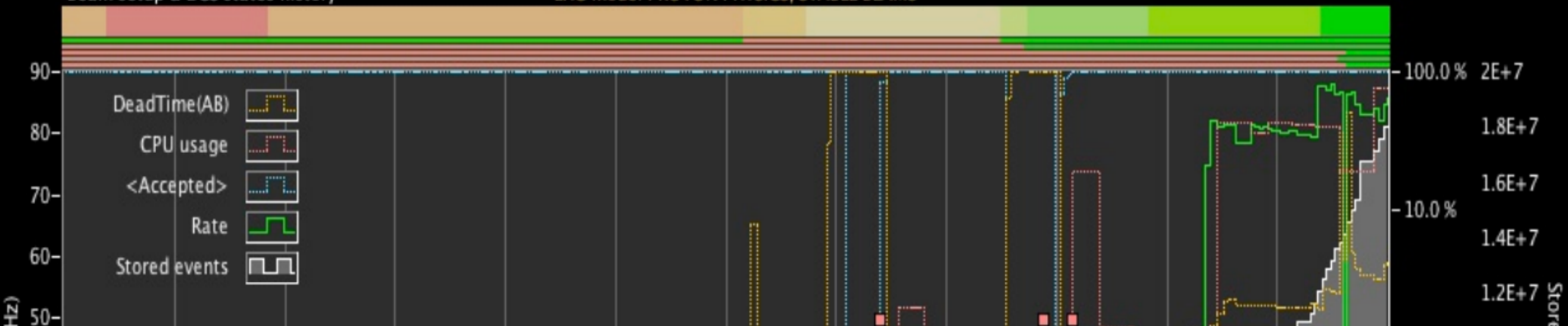
26/10/11 PROTON PHYSICS DAQ state Run Number Lv1 rate Ev. <Size> kB DeadTime(A
Wed 23:01:26 STABLE BEAMS Running 179959 85.516 kHz 518.8 [346.6] 4.136 %

This is a representative view of CMS data-acquisition system, up and running always in the CMS control room, showing what's going on during data-taking.

Data to Surface						SM streams			
Sub-System	State	FRL	FED	IN		Stream	No.Events	Rate (Hz)	BnW (MB/s)
TRG	Running	3	3	3		NanoDST	8.142E+6	8302.33	15.99
CSC	Running	9	9	9		ALCAPO	6.3E+6	6576.29	13.25
DAQ	Running	0	0	0		ALCALUMIPI	937.8E+3	511.07	21.34
DQM	Running	0	0	0		ALCAPHISYM	890.653E+3	484.61	3.41
DT	Running	6	6	6		PhysicsDST	741.287E+3	716.37	5.44
ECAL	Running	54	54	54		A	205.483E+3	401.31	136.01
ES	Running	39	39	39		Calibration	177.867E+3	97.28	3.44
HCAL	Running	26	26	26		EcalCalibrati	177.866E+3	97.25	2.60
HFLUMI	Running	6	6	6		RPCMON	153.959E+3	224.18	4.06
PIXEL	Running	40	40	40		Express	17.201E+3	31.20	10.53
RPC	Running	3	3	3		HLTMON	2.837E+3	4.59	1.83
SCAL	Running	1	1	1		TrackerCalib	1.273E+3	48.82	0.76
TRACKER	Running	250	438	437		FaultyEvents	0.000E+0	0.00	0.00
CASTOR	Running	3	3	3		Error	0.000E+0	0.00	0.00

Beam setup & DCS states history

LHC mode: PROTON PHYSICS, STABLE BEAMS



save.jpg



26/10/11

Wed 23:01:26

PROTON PHYSICS

STABLE BEAMS

DAQ state

Running

Run Number

179959

Lv1 rate

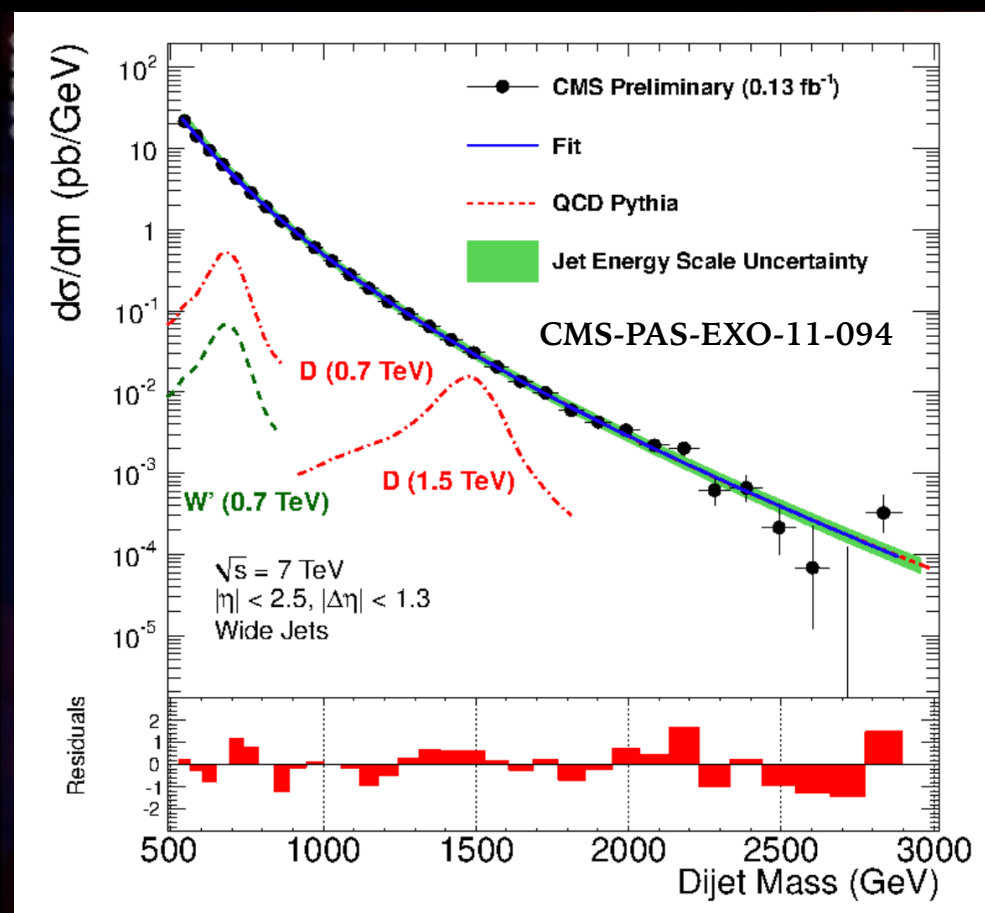
85.516 kHz

Ev. <Size> kB

518.8 [346.6]

DeadTime(A

4.136 %



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Beam setup & DCS states history

LHC mode: PROTON PHYSICS, STABLE BEAMS

DeadTime(AB)

CPU usage

<Accepted>

Rate

Stored events

Proof of principle, that something like this can be done in an LHC experiment, was established in 2011

100.0 % 2E+7

1.8E+7

1.6E+7

1.4E+7

1.2E+7

10.0 %

Store

DIJET SEARCH WITH 2012 SCOUTING DATA

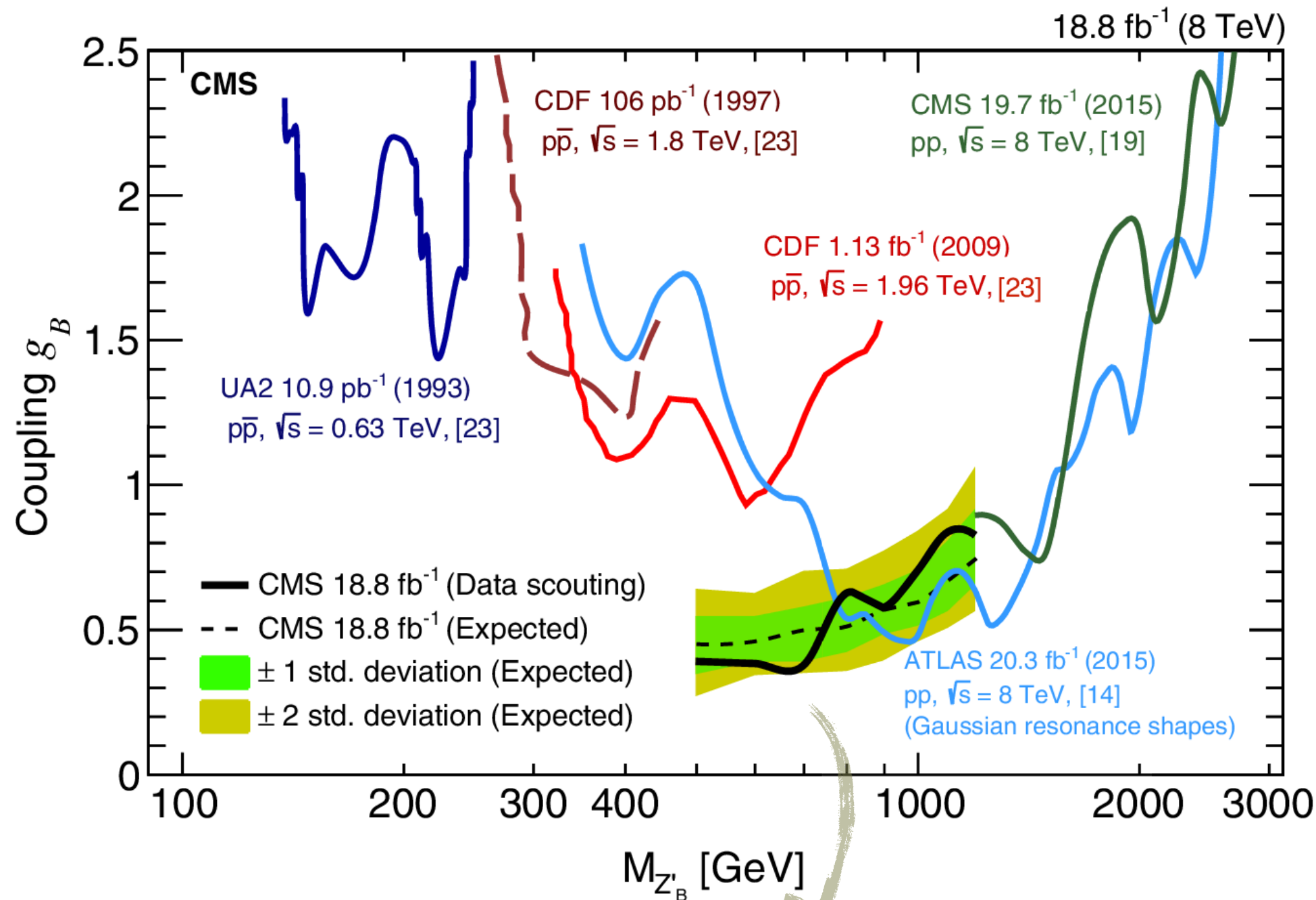
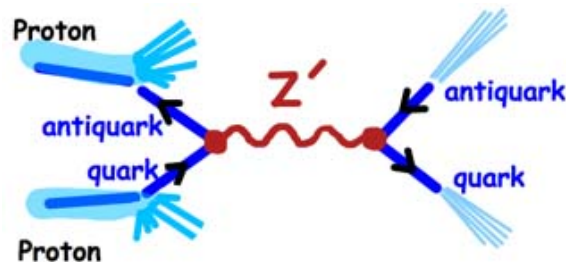
Phys. Rev. Lett. 117 (2016) 031802

First “Trigger-Level Analysis” result published by an LHC experiment

- Jets@HLT have worse energy resolution.
- Derive jet energy correction factors for HLT jets by comparing them with offline jets.
 - A special trigger stream is used which saves offline jet and HLT jets to enable HLT vs offline comparison.

Coupling of leptophobic Z'_B to SM quarks

$$\frac{g_B}{6} Z'_{B\mu} \bar{q} \gamma^\mu q,$$

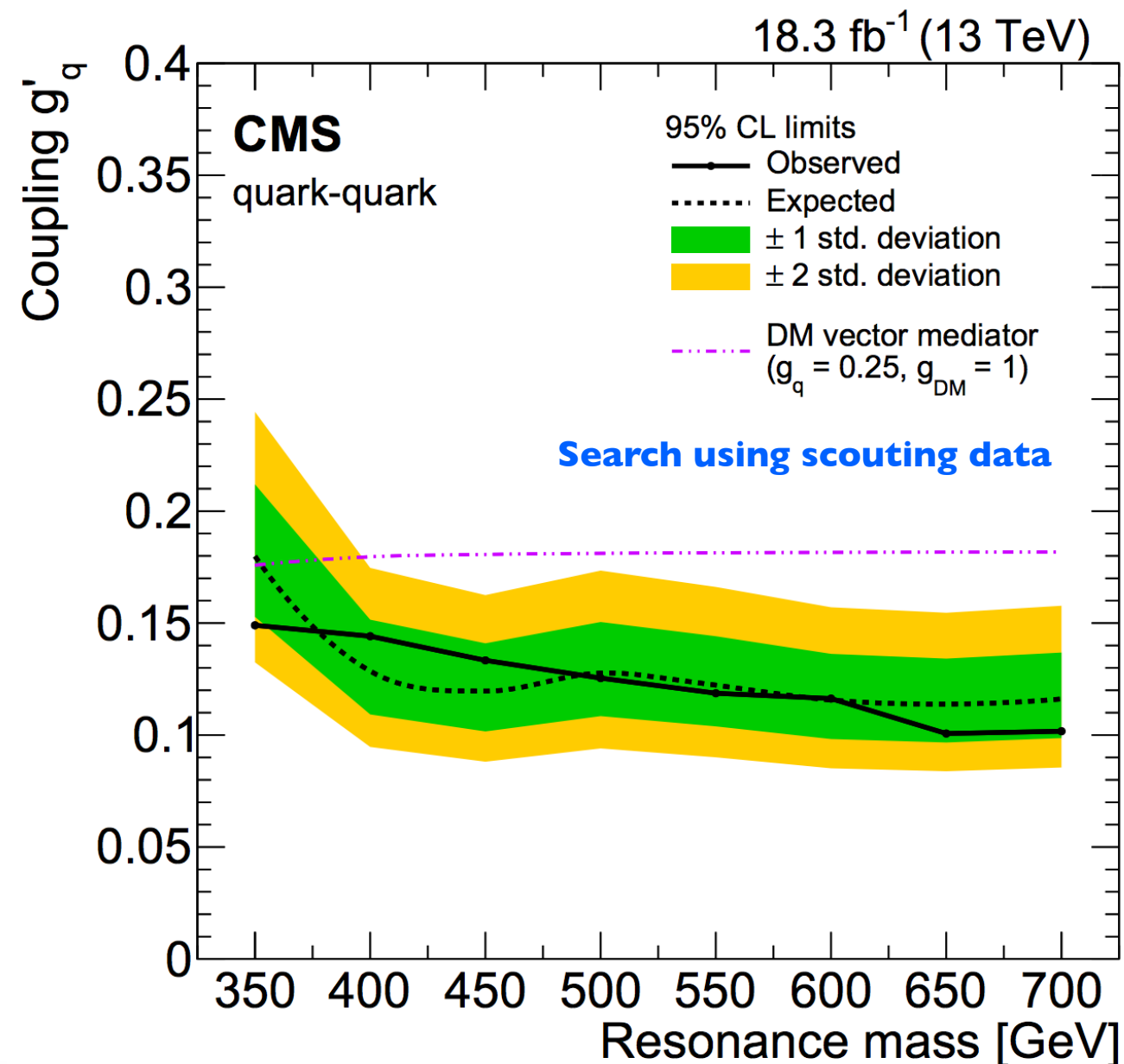
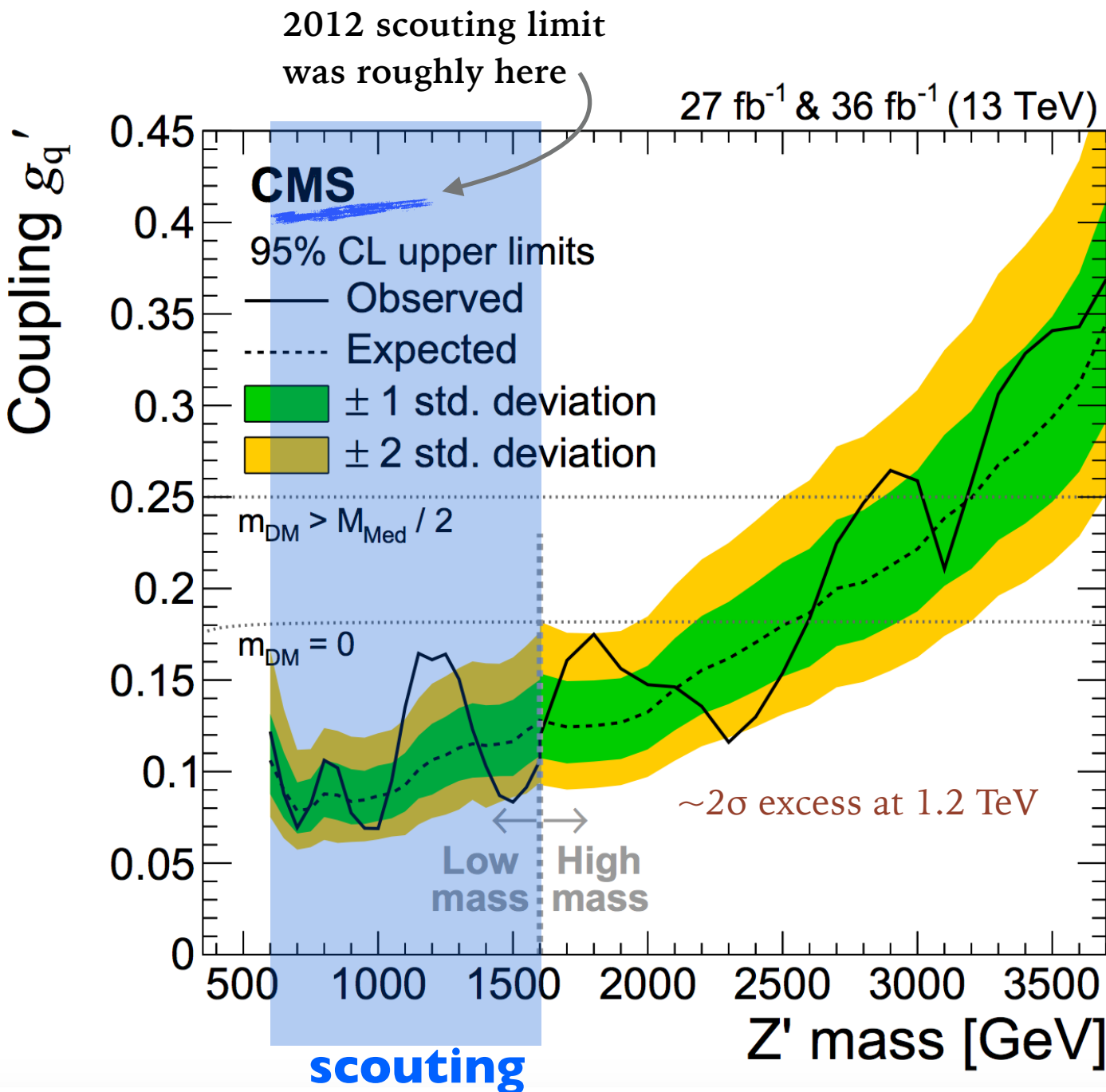


Using scouting, most stringent limits (at that time) in the range 500 - 800 GeV

DIJET SEARCH WITH RUN2 DATA

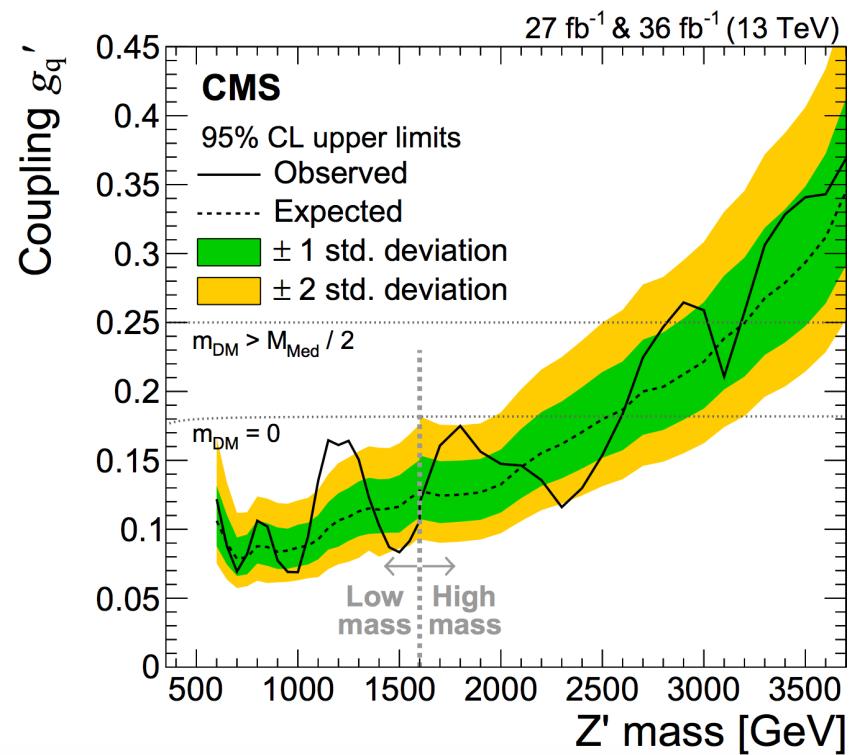
Dijet search was repeated with 13 TeV data (Run2), improving the limits by an impressive amount.

A new dijet search was performed on Run2 scouting data, by selecting events with 3 jets, which allows to probe even lower masses.

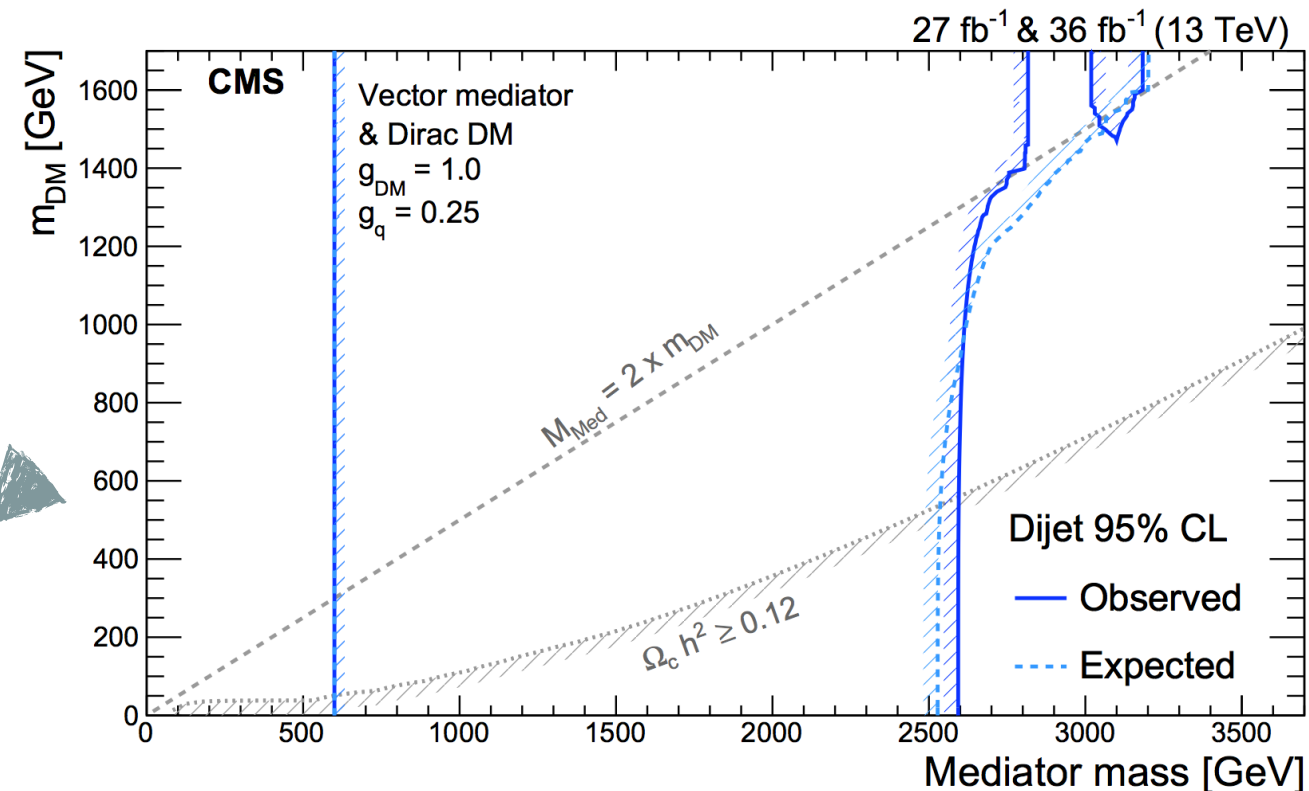
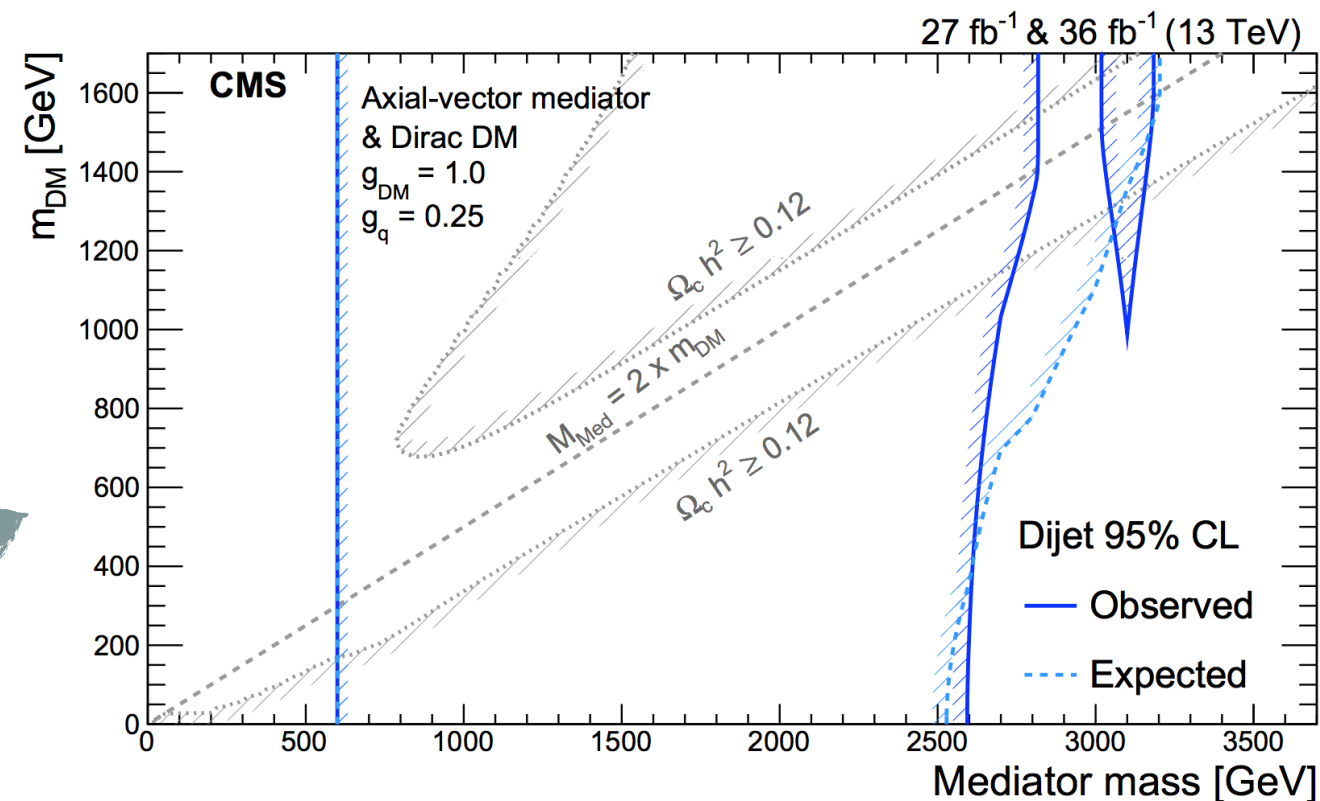


DIJET SEARCH WITH RUN2 DATA

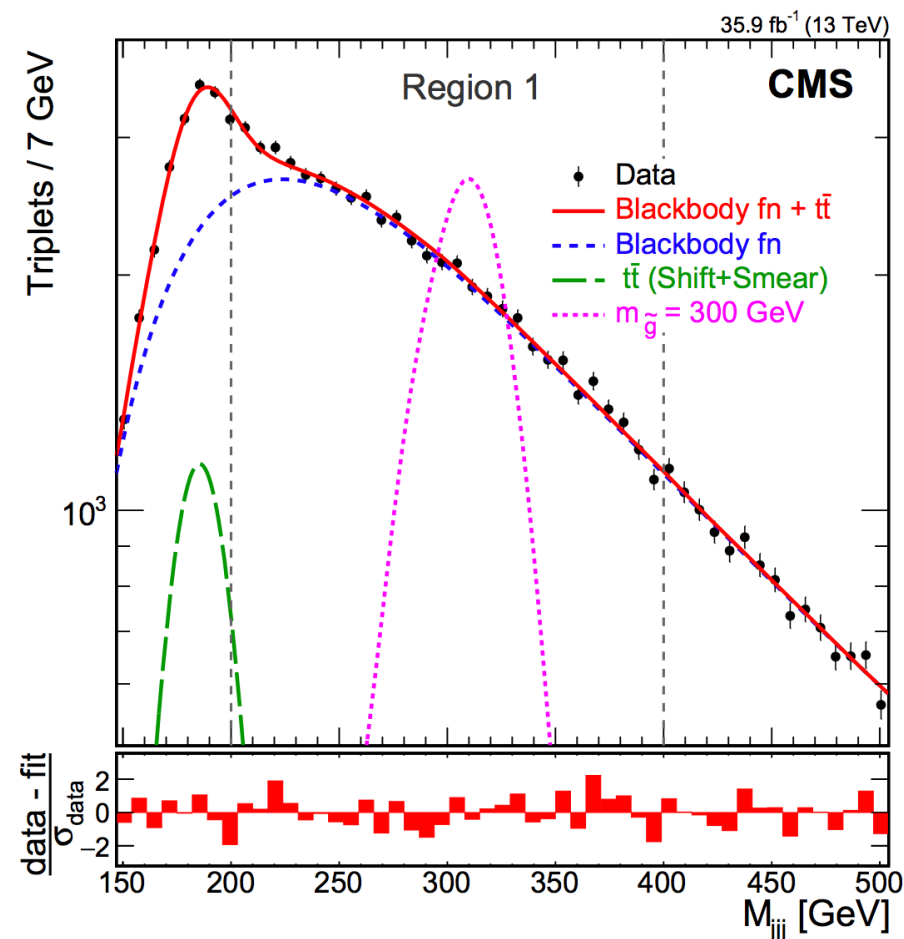
Dijet search was repeated with 13 TeV data (Run2), improving the limits by an impressive amount.



Limits translated to dark matter mass vs mediator mass plane



SEARCH FOR PAIR-PRODUCED 3-JET RESONANCE

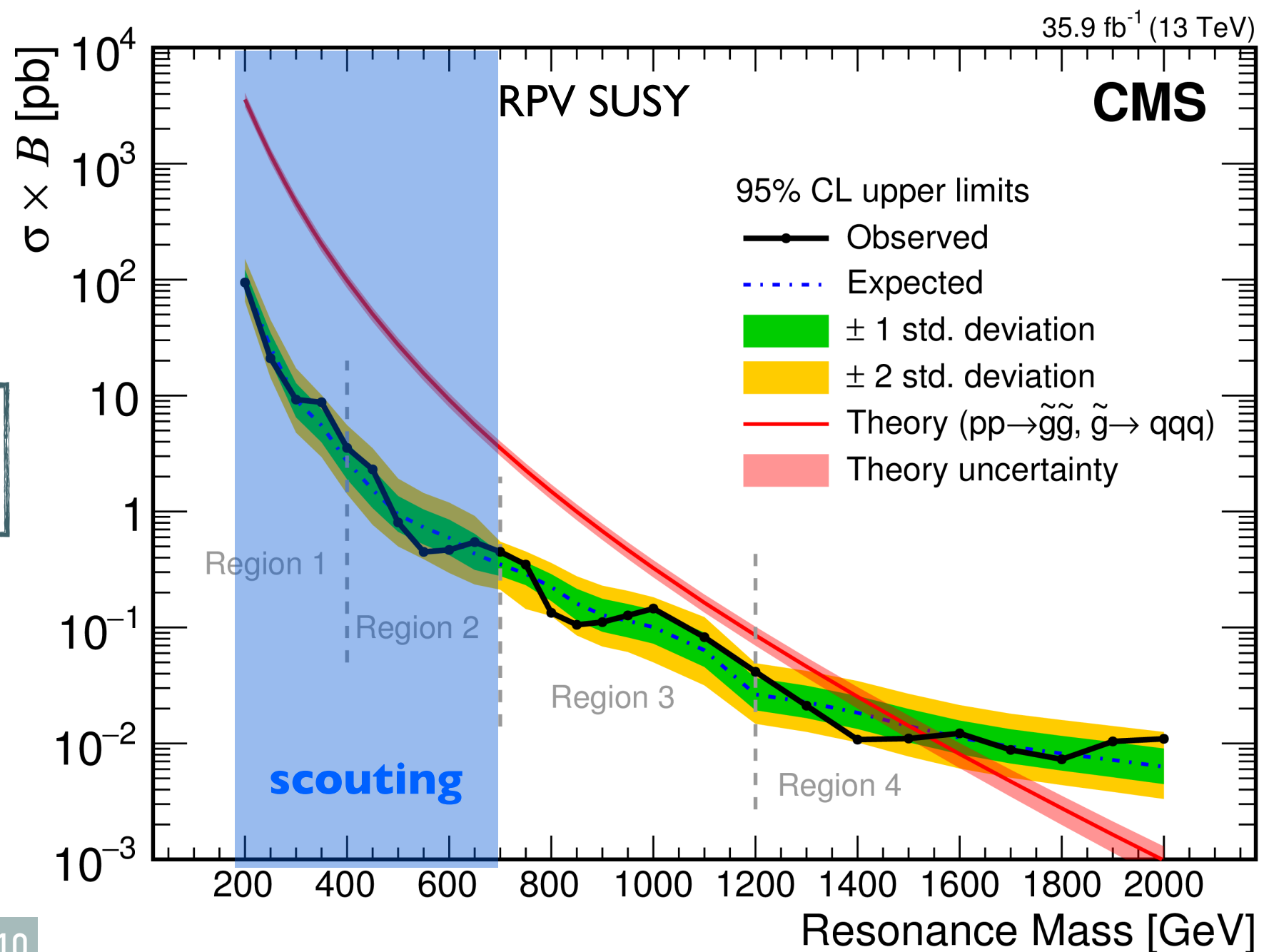


Top quark reconstructed in scouting data, in region 1

particle flow scouting
used in the mass range
 $200 < M_{jjj} < 700$ GeV

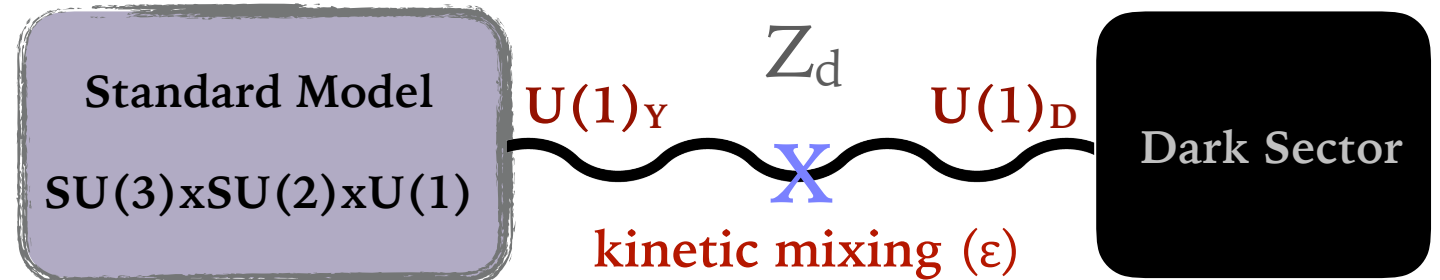
Particle flow (PF) scouting

- Higher quality objects (example: PF Jet vs Calo Jet)
- All PF candidates saved in PF scouting, which leads to bigger event size
 - More information allows to do more complicated searches
- Lower rate is allowed to compensate for higher event-size



NON HADRONIC SCOUTING CHASING THE LOW P_T MUONS

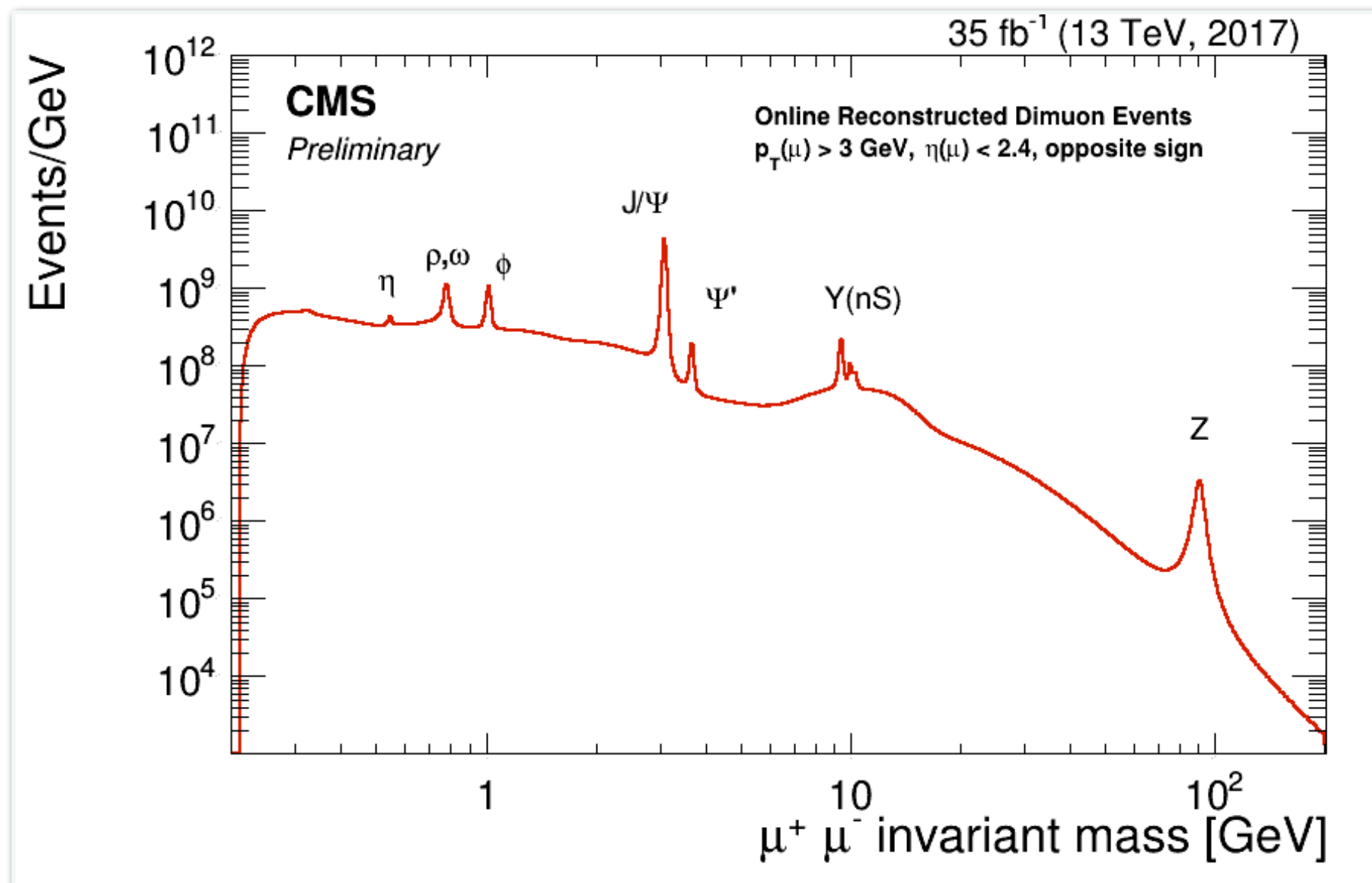
In 2017, CMS deployed a new, improved, dedicated dimuon scouting trigger for dark-photon searches.



Dark photon in Hidden sector model

Di-muon mass distribution
at trigger level
(muon scouting)

No additional offline
identification cuts on
muon



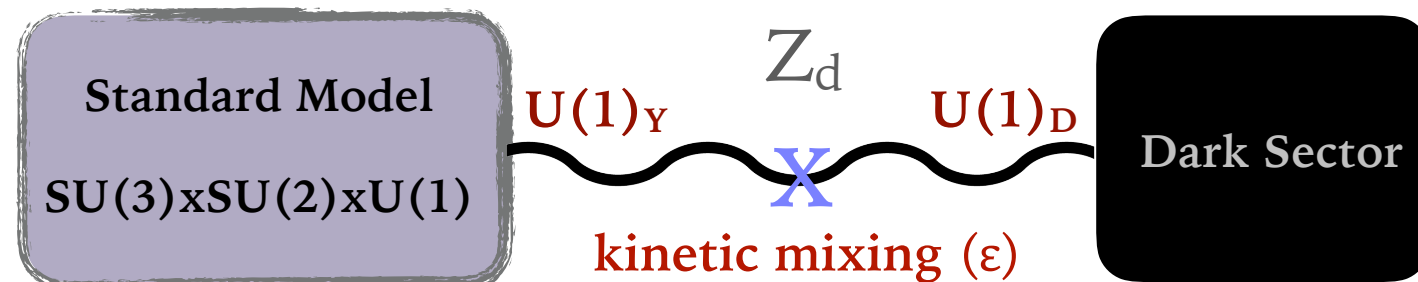
NON HADRONIC SCOUTING CHASING THE LOW P_T MUONS

13

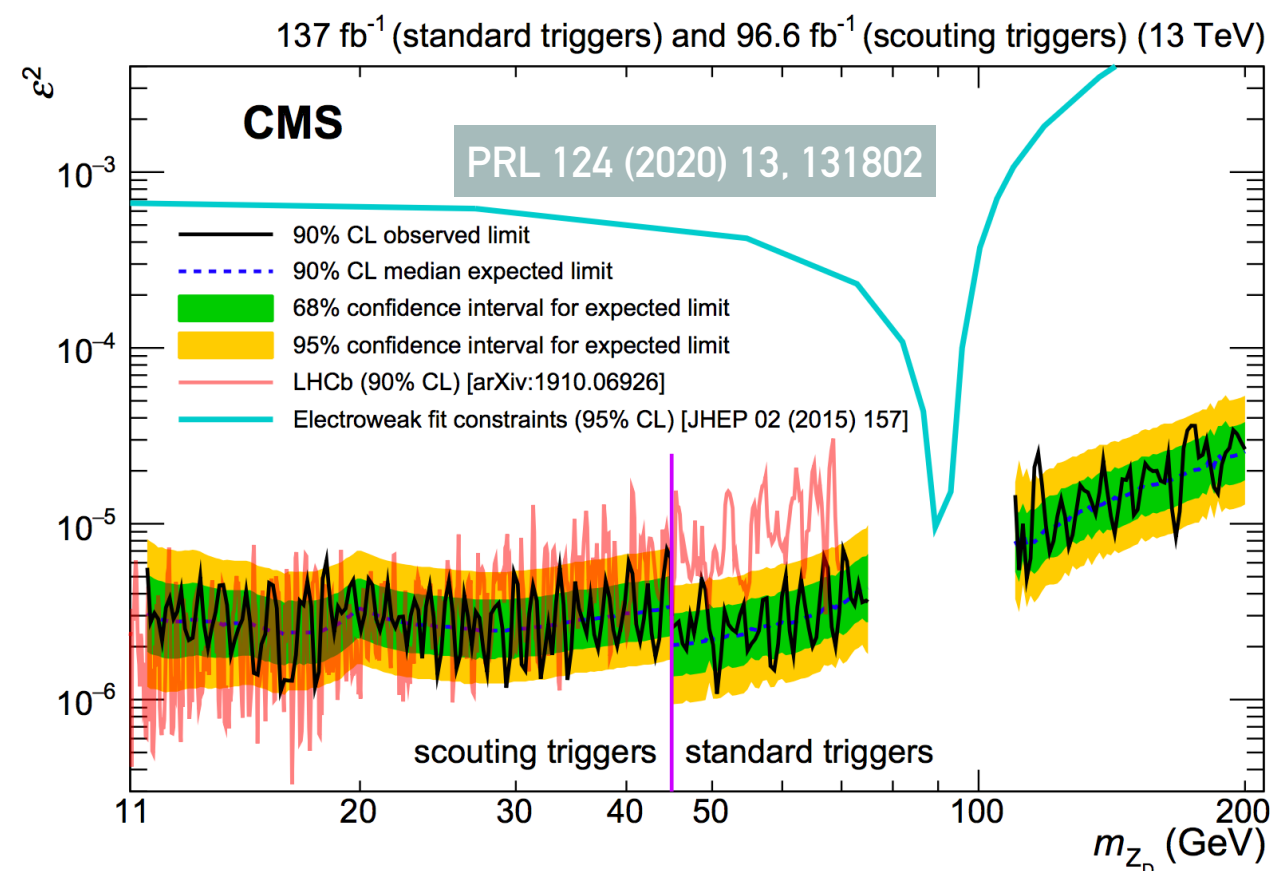
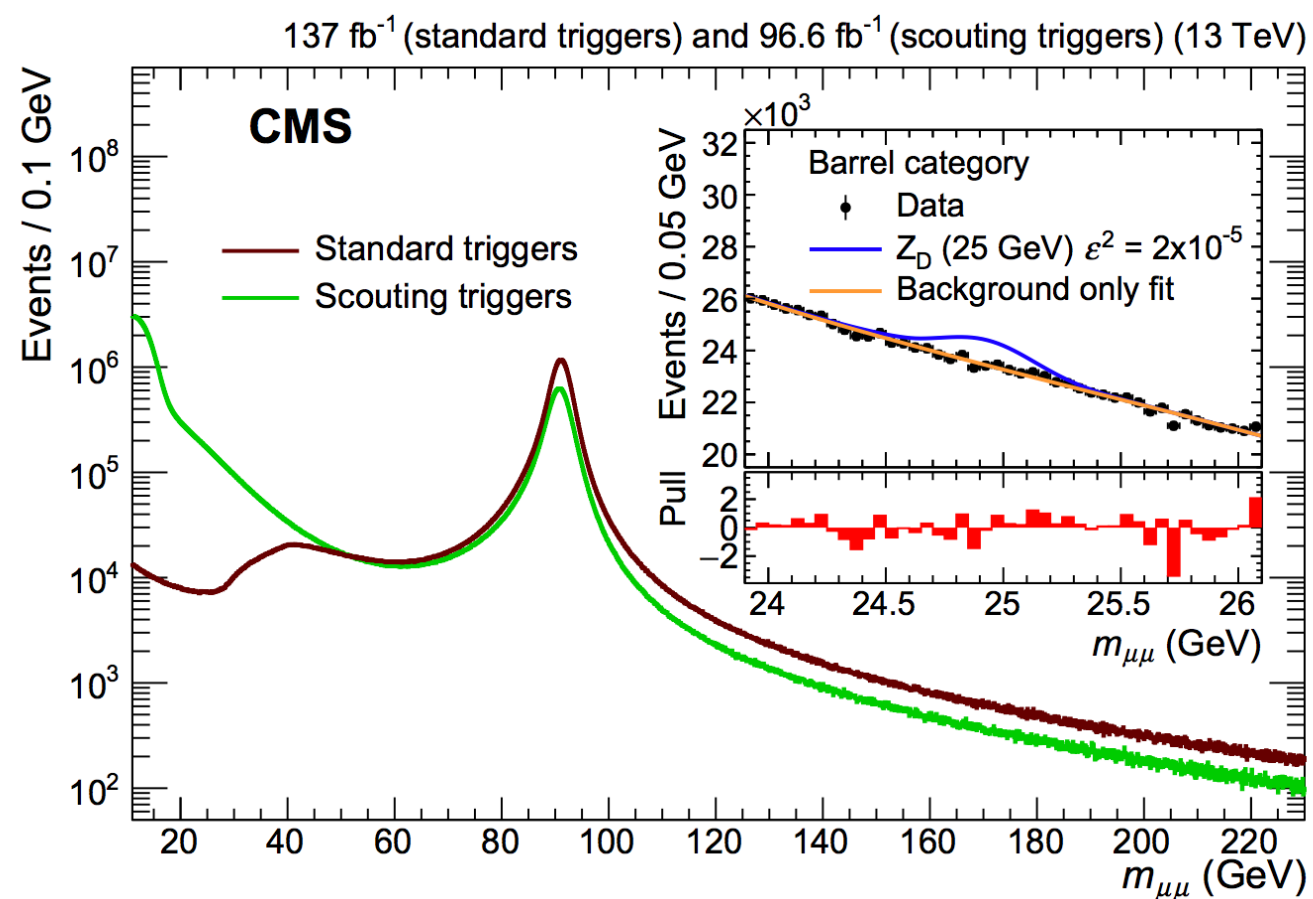
Prompt dimuon search

First CMS analysis using
non-hadronic scouting

Best limits in most of the phase space probed.
Even at low masses (11.5-45 GeV), limits
competitive to LHCb



Dark photon in Hidden sector model



PRL 124 (2020) 13, 131802

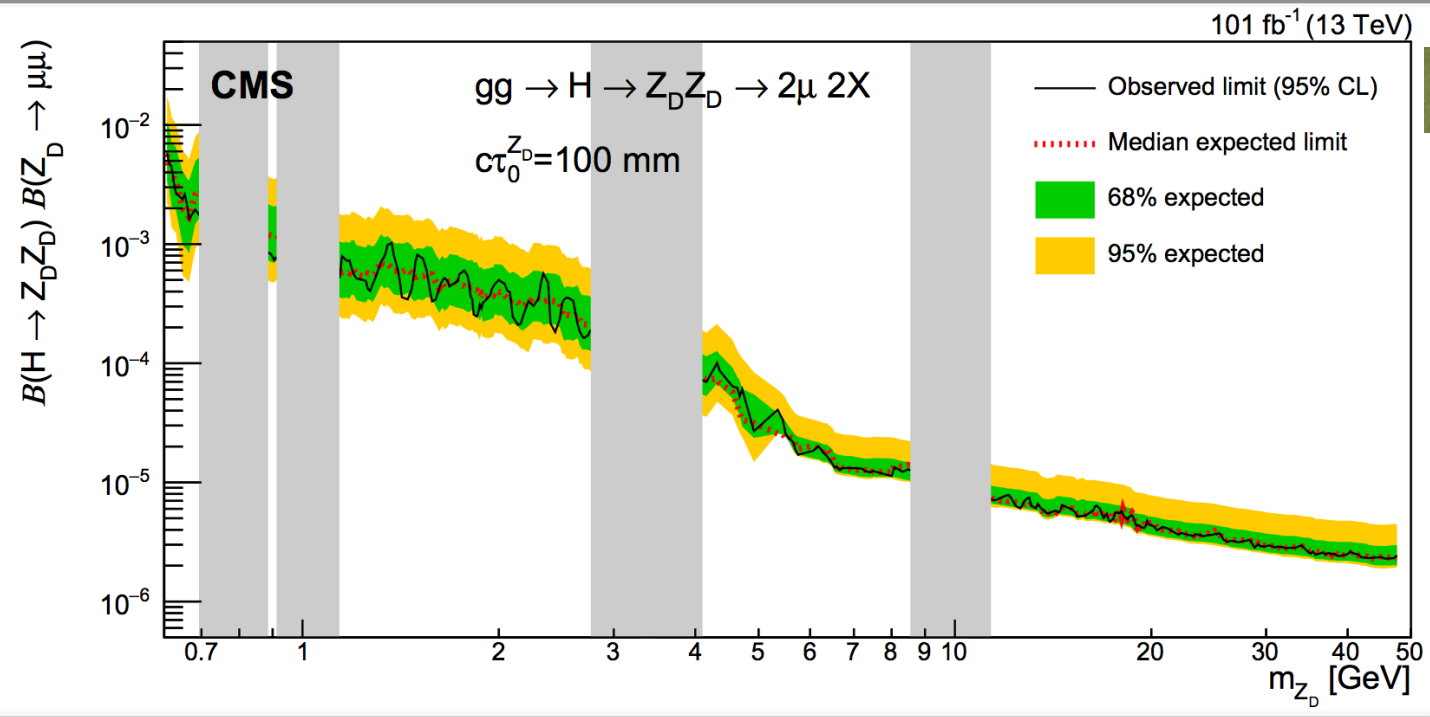
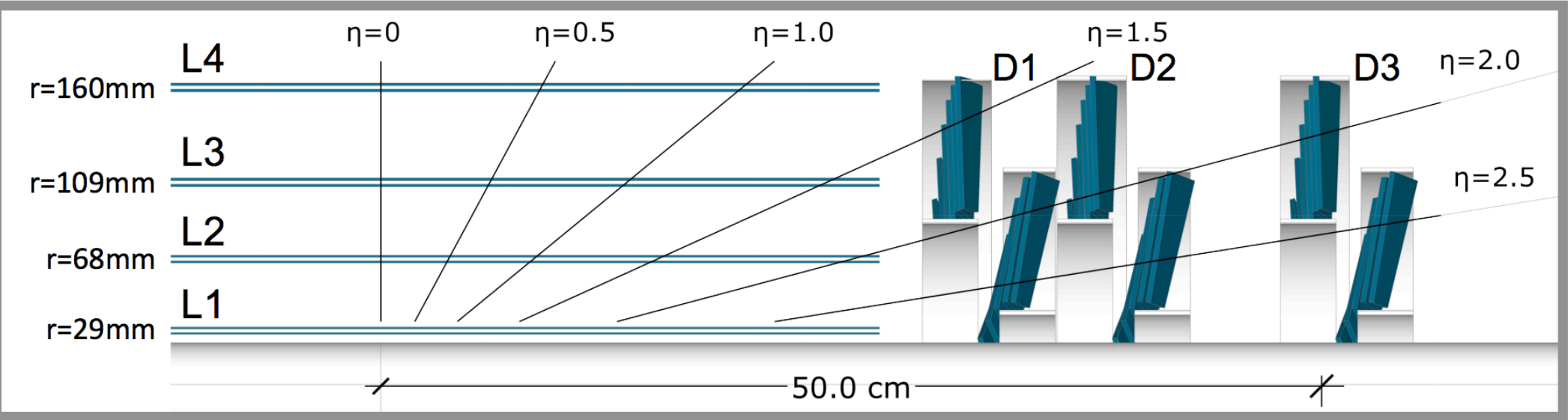
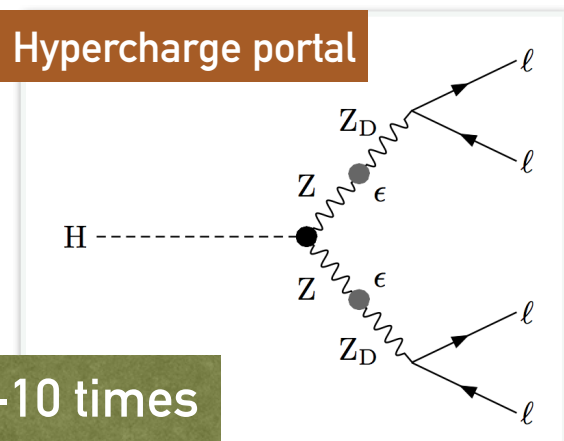
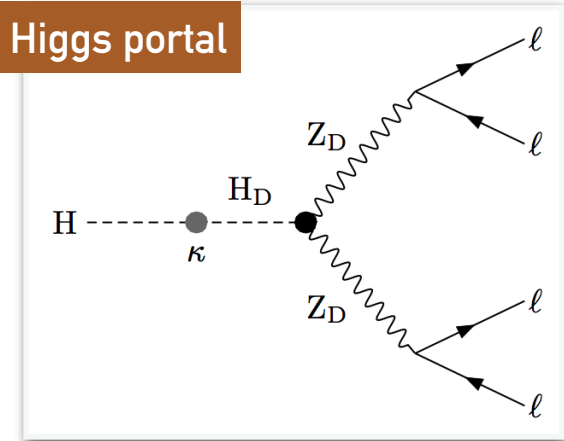
NON HADRONIC SCOUTING DISPLACED DIMUON SEARCH

First CMS search for long-lived BSM signatures using scouting data

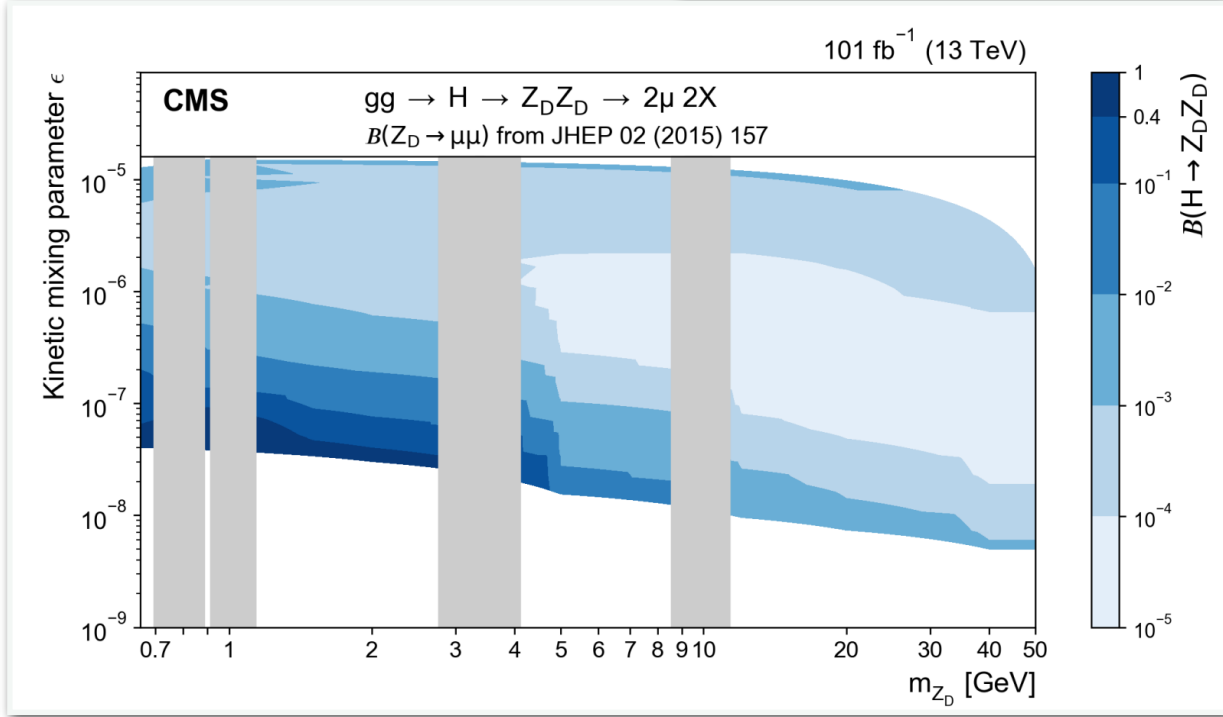
Presence of ≥ 2 hits in inner tracker required in scouting dimuon trigger

Range of accessible transverse displacement: $0 \leq l_{xy} < 109$ mm

JHEP 04 (2022) 062



Improved previous limits by 2-10 times



Probed very low masses, thanks to scouting triggers!

Bonus: Exclusion limits on the branching fraction $B(B \rightarrow \varphi X) \cdot B(\varphi \rightarrow \mu\mu)$ as a function of the signal mass hypothesis for a given lifetime. Stringent limits at low mass. Competitive with LHCb. (Plot in backup)

SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

SCOUTING STRATEGIES FOR RUN3 IS BEING FURTHER IMPROVED

- More rate budget allocated to scouting (30 kHz in Run3, compared to ~ 5 kHz in 2018).
 - Taking advantage of heterogeneous computing farm (speedup due to GPUs).
- Electron scouting newly added.
- Event content revisited and improved.



LEAVE NO STONE
UNTURNED. DO THE
BEST THAT CAN BE
DONE WITH CMS.

AN EXCITING
FUTURE AWAITS...

MORE SEARCHES WITH
SCOUTING DATA TO COME.

[Link to CMS EXO public results](#)

EXTRA SLIDES

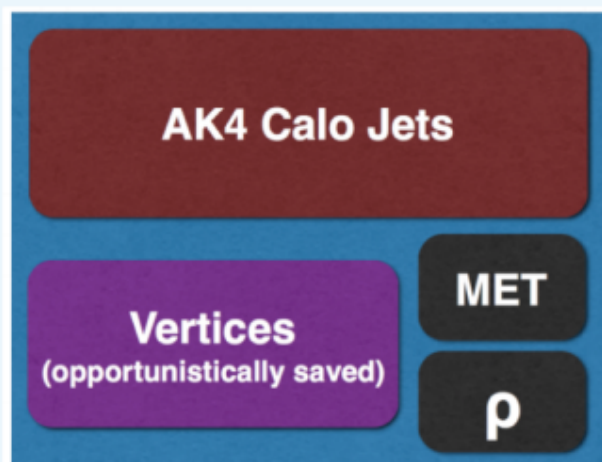
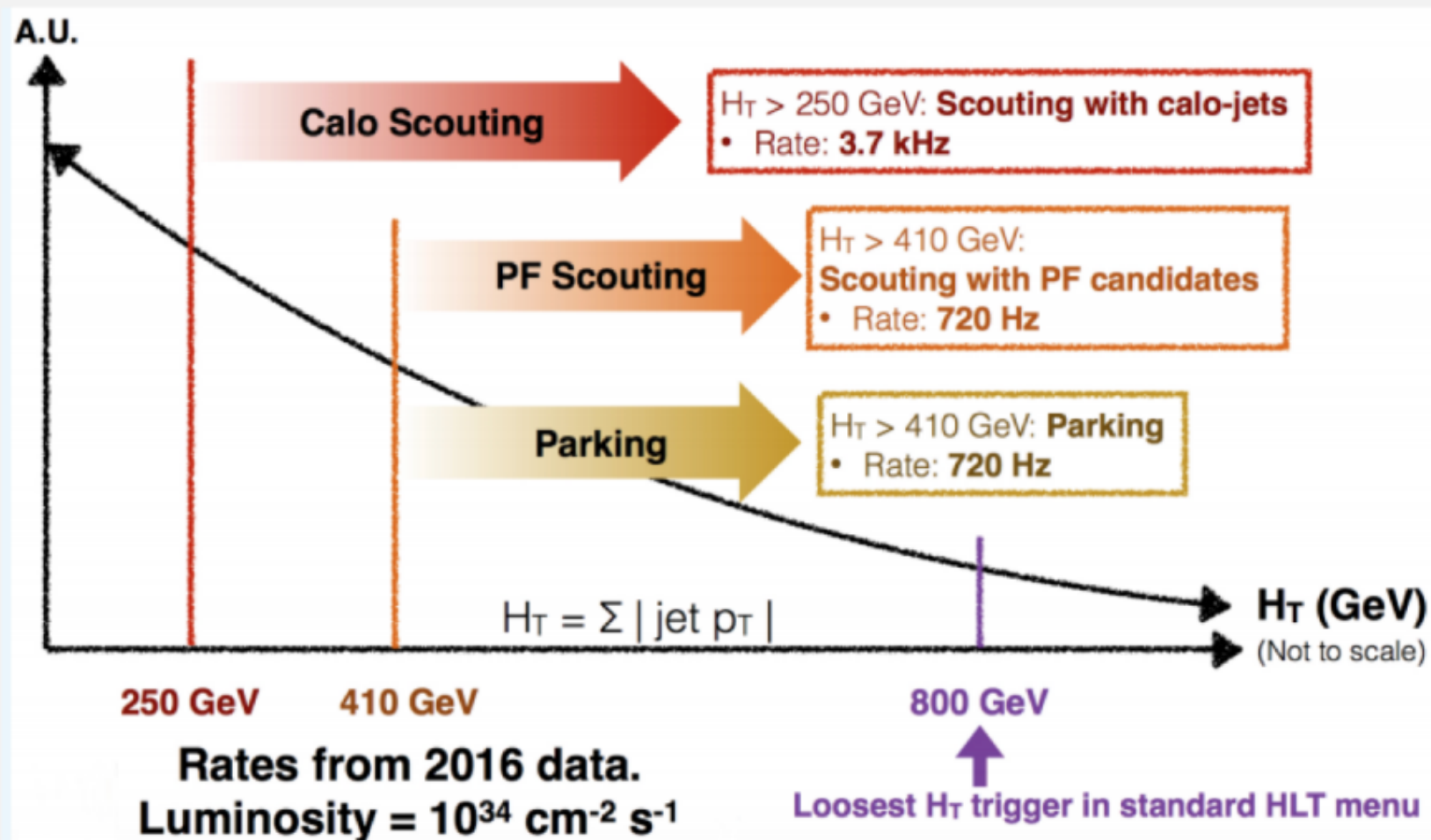


Figure 1: Calo Scouting. Event size ≈ 1.5 kB



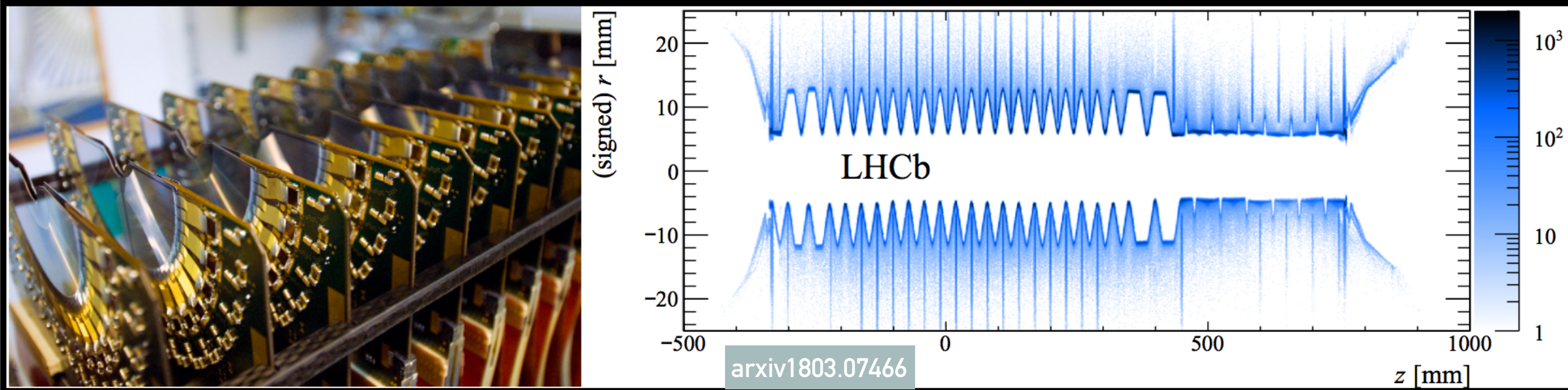
Figure 2: PF Scouting. Event size ≈ 10 kB



LONG-LIVED DARK PHOTON SEARCH (LHCb)

Background dominated by material interactions for displaced dimuon search @LHCb.

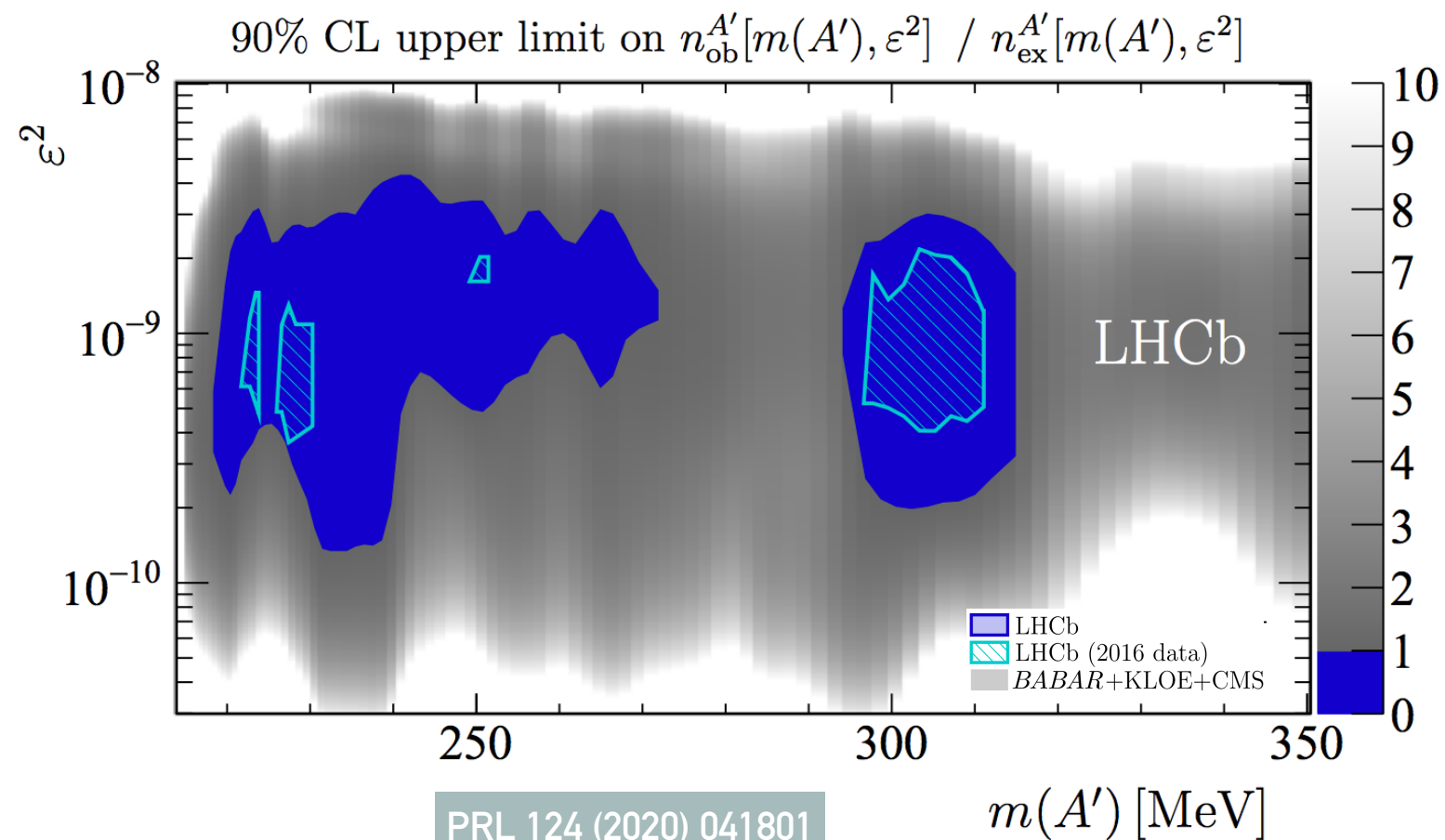
Precise knowledge of location of material in LHCb VELO is essential to reduce the background

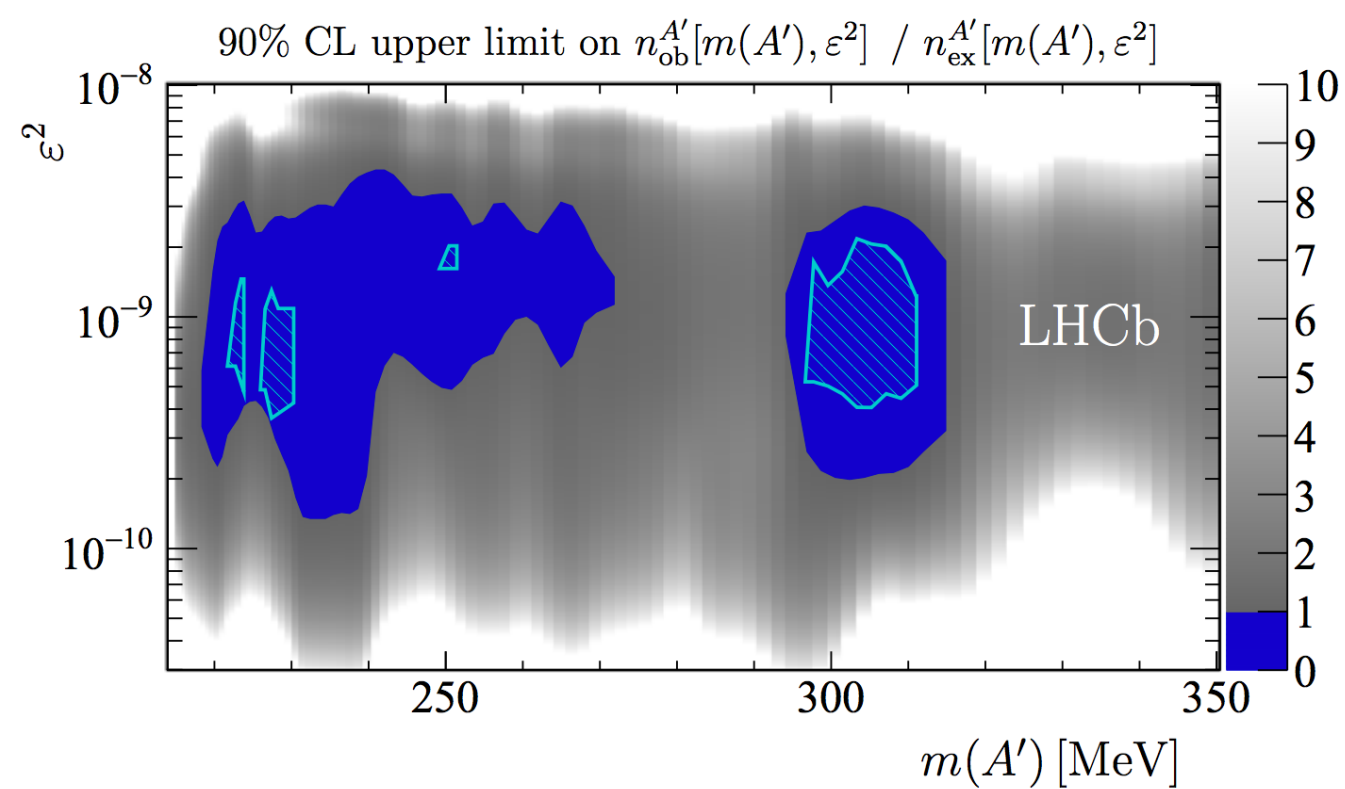
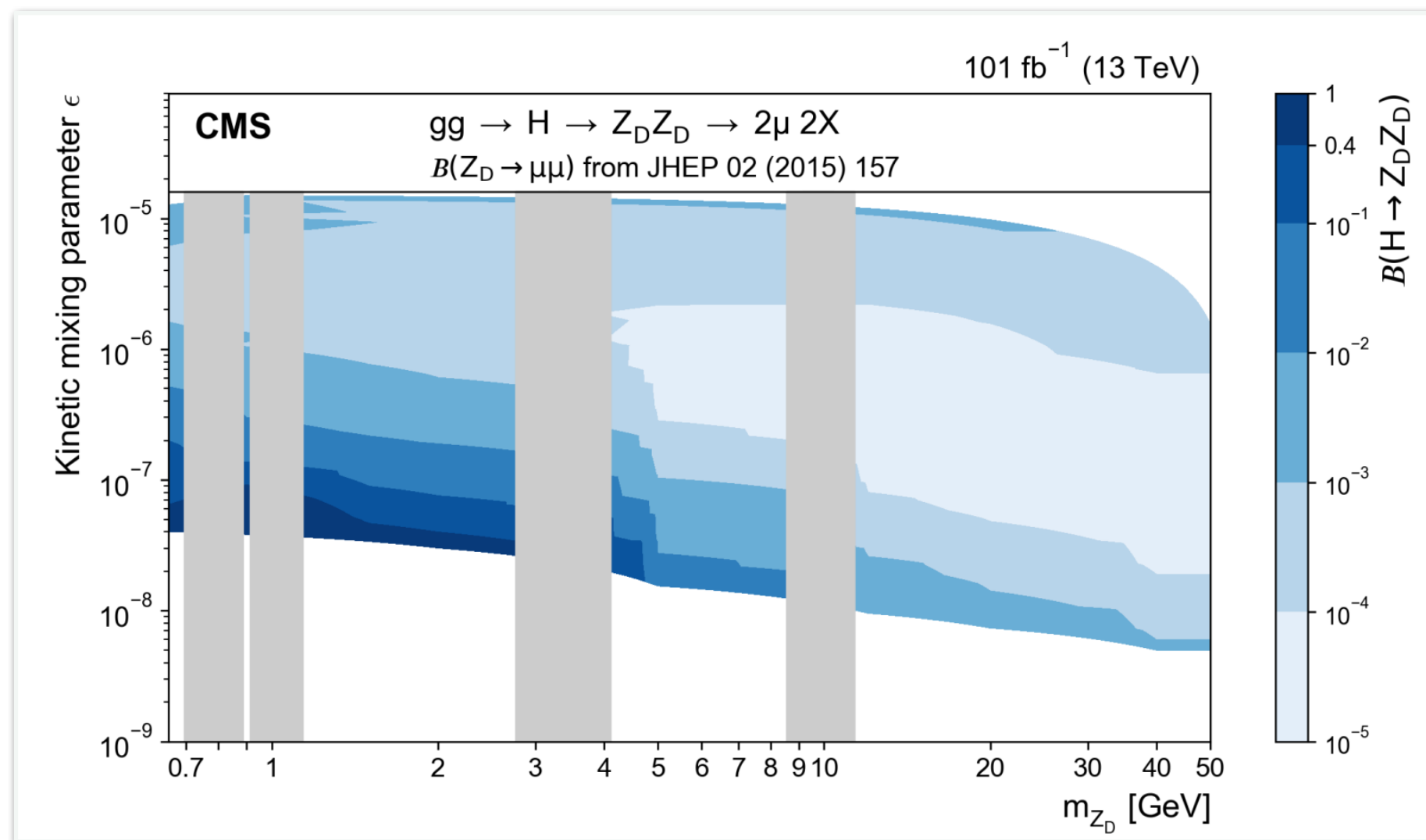


Material background mainly from photon conversions

Displaced search probes the very low mass region (214-350 MeV)

A region generally accessible only by beam-dump experiments!

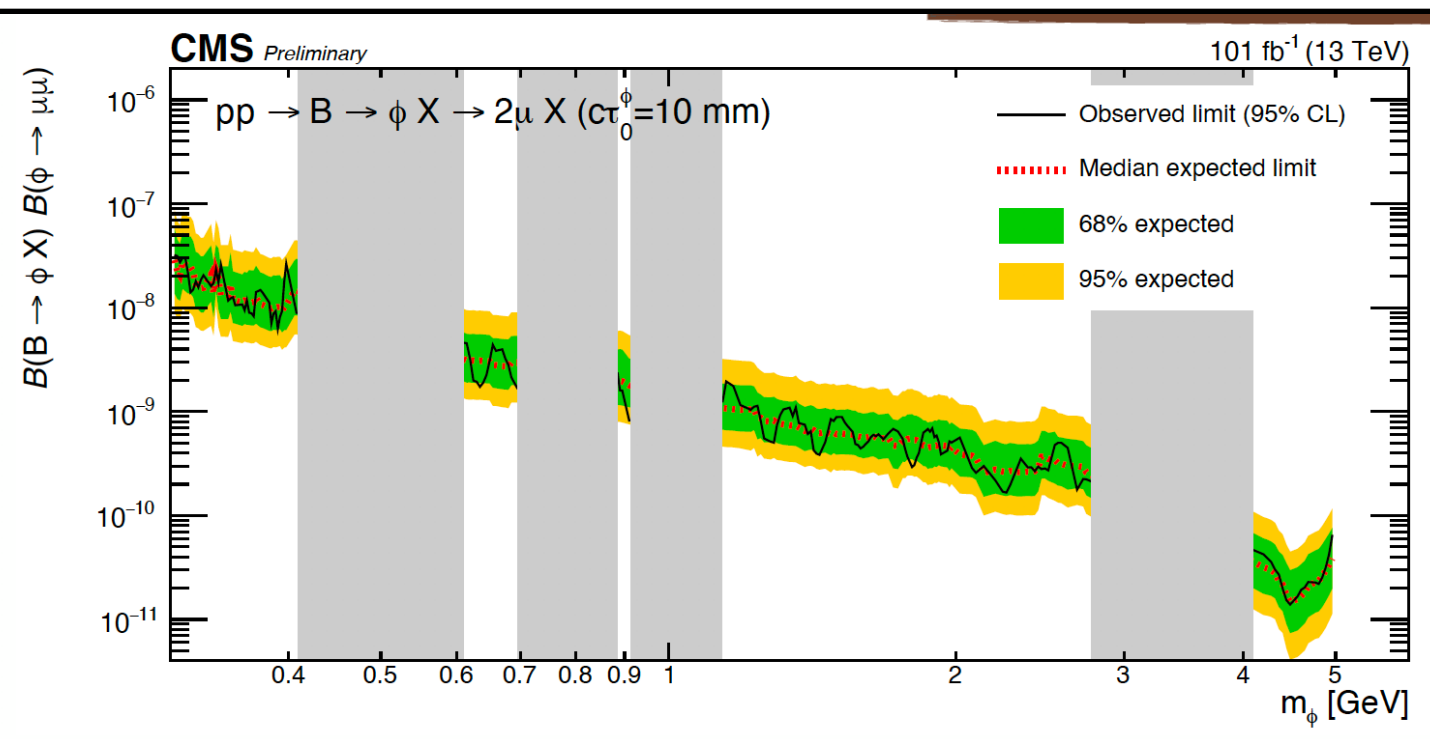




PRL 124 (2020) 041801

LHCb
 LHCb (2016 data)
 BABAR+KLOE+CMS

- Very competitive constraints on models of BSM physics
 - Theorists will have access to a state-of-the-art dataset for reinterpretation
- **Bonus:** Exclusion limits at 95% CL on the branching fraction $B(B \rightarrow \phi X) \times B(\phi \rightarrow \mu\mu)$ as a function of the signal mass (m_ϕ) hypothesis for a given lifetime: **LHCb, careful!**
 - Not easy to compare since CMS limits are on the inclusive $B \rightarrow \phi X$ branching ratio, while the LHCb limits are on the exclusive $B^0 \rightarrow \phi K^*$ and $B^+ \rightarrow \phi K^+$ branching ratios
- Exclusion limits at 95% CL on the branching fractions for $h \rightarrow Z_D Z_D$
- **$B(h \rightarrow Z_D Z_D)$ and as $B(h \rightarrow Z_D Z_D) \times B(Z_D \rightarrow \mu\mu)$**

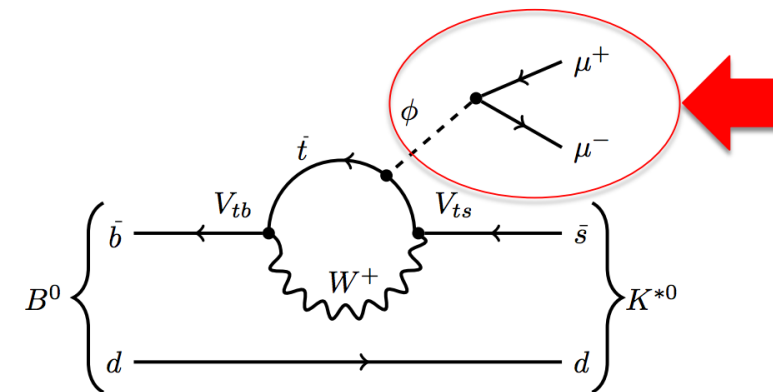


Scouting trigger in CMS

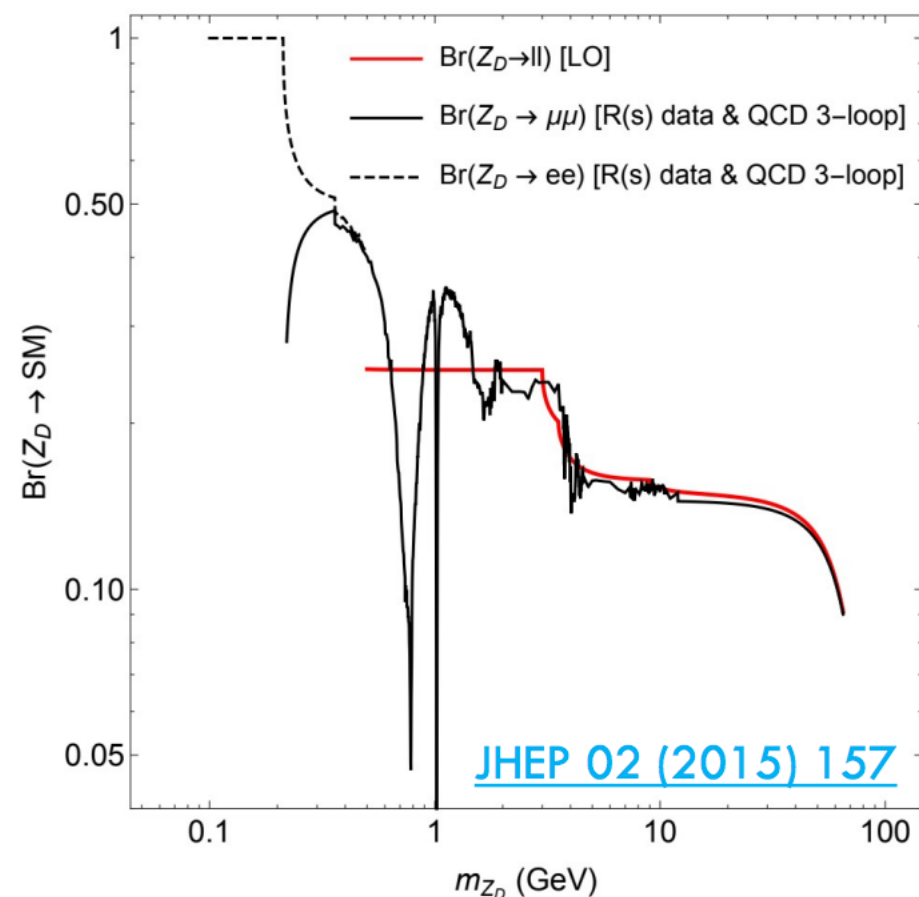
- **Efficiency of such triggers measured as a function of the dimuon** transverse displacement l_{xy} from the interaction point and of the minimum $p_{T\mu}$ of the pair, using events with at least two muons selected with orthogonal standard triggers
- **CMS pixel tracker geometry** used for an l_{xy} categorisation plus bins of dimuon transverse momentum brings maximisation of the sensitivity to different signal topologies
- A search for a resonant dimuon peak in each mass window is performed

2. Singlet scalar field (ϕ):

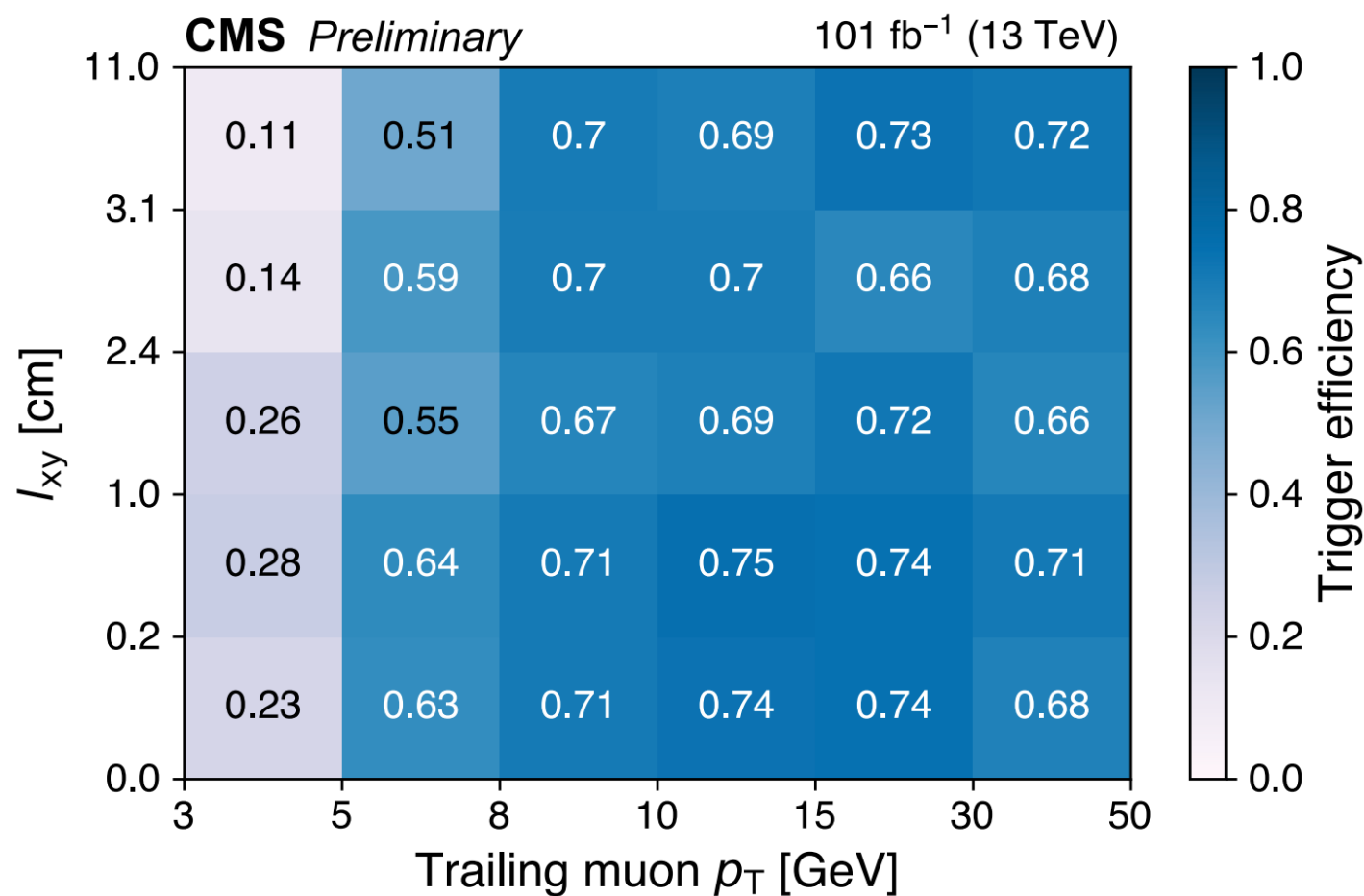
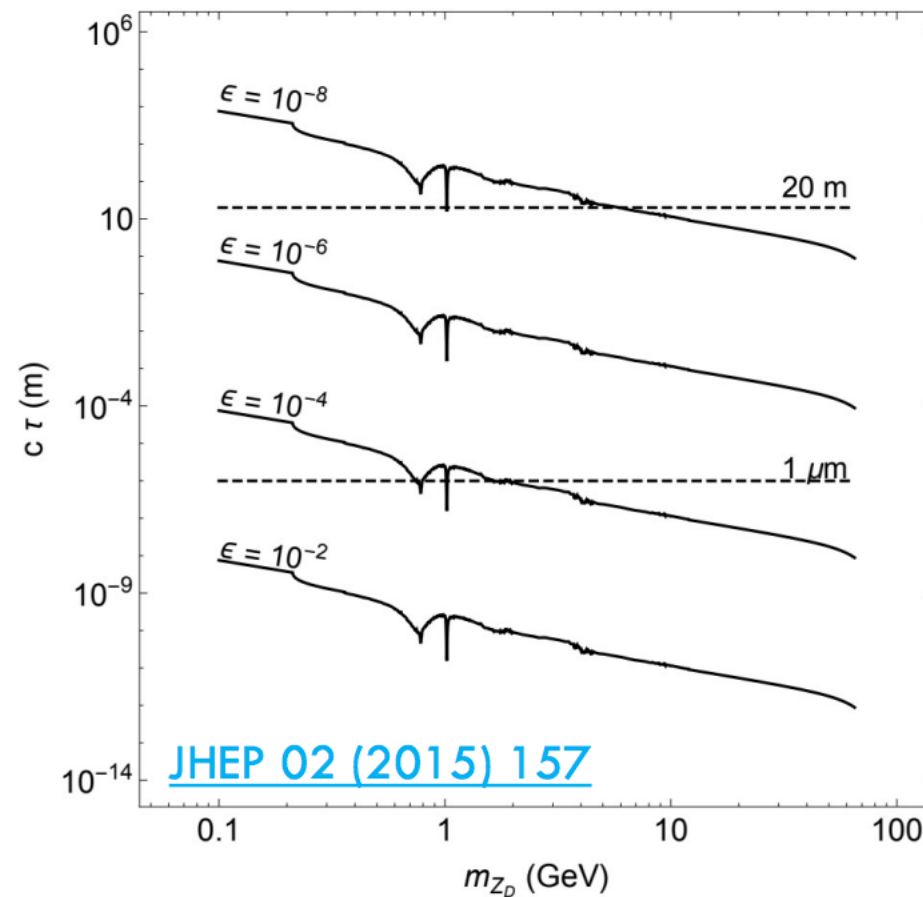
- Minimal extension to the SM adds a singlet scalar field (ϕ) [3, 4]
 - ❖ ϕ is mixing with the SM-like Higgs boson
 - ❖ Coupling of SM fermions to ϕ is proportional to mixing angle (s_θ)
 - ❖ ϕ is likely long-lived (LL)
- **Scalar resonance** produced in B hadron decay: $B \rightarrow \phi X$
 - ❖ With sizeable **decay** branching fraction of $\phi \rightarrow \mu\mu$



❖ Sizeable decay branching fraction of $Z_D \rightarrow \mu\mu$



❖ If $\epsilon \lesssim 10^{-4}$, then Z_D will be long-lived



- For BSM signal, expect dimuon system vector to be collinear with DV vector
- Require $\Delta\phi(\mu\mu, \vec{DV}) < 0.02 (0.1)$
 - To suppress backgrounds with DV formed from accidental crossing of μ -trajectories
 - ❖ Relaxed for 2nd μ -pair
- To further suppress backgrounds with fake DVs from cosmic μ 's, μ 's from PU, or μ 's from QCD, also require $\Delta\phi(\mu_1, \mu_2) < 2.8$