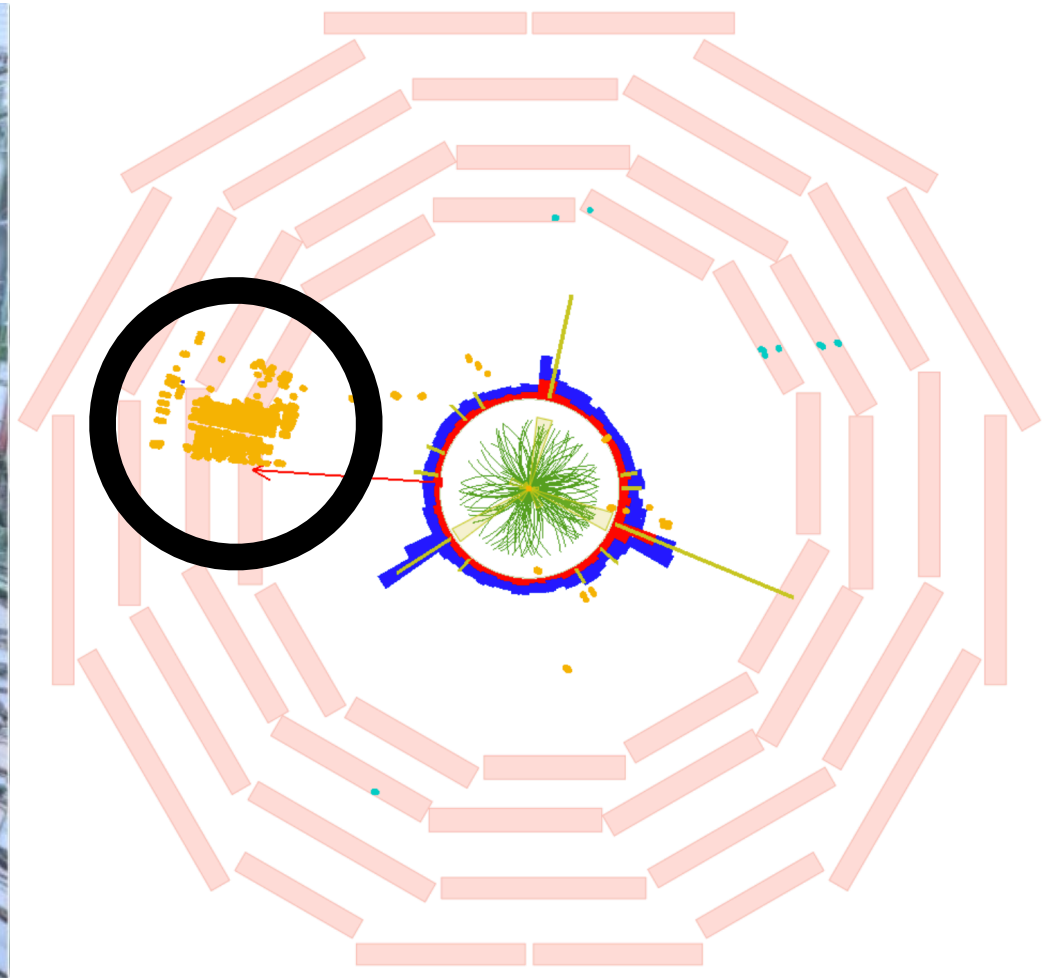
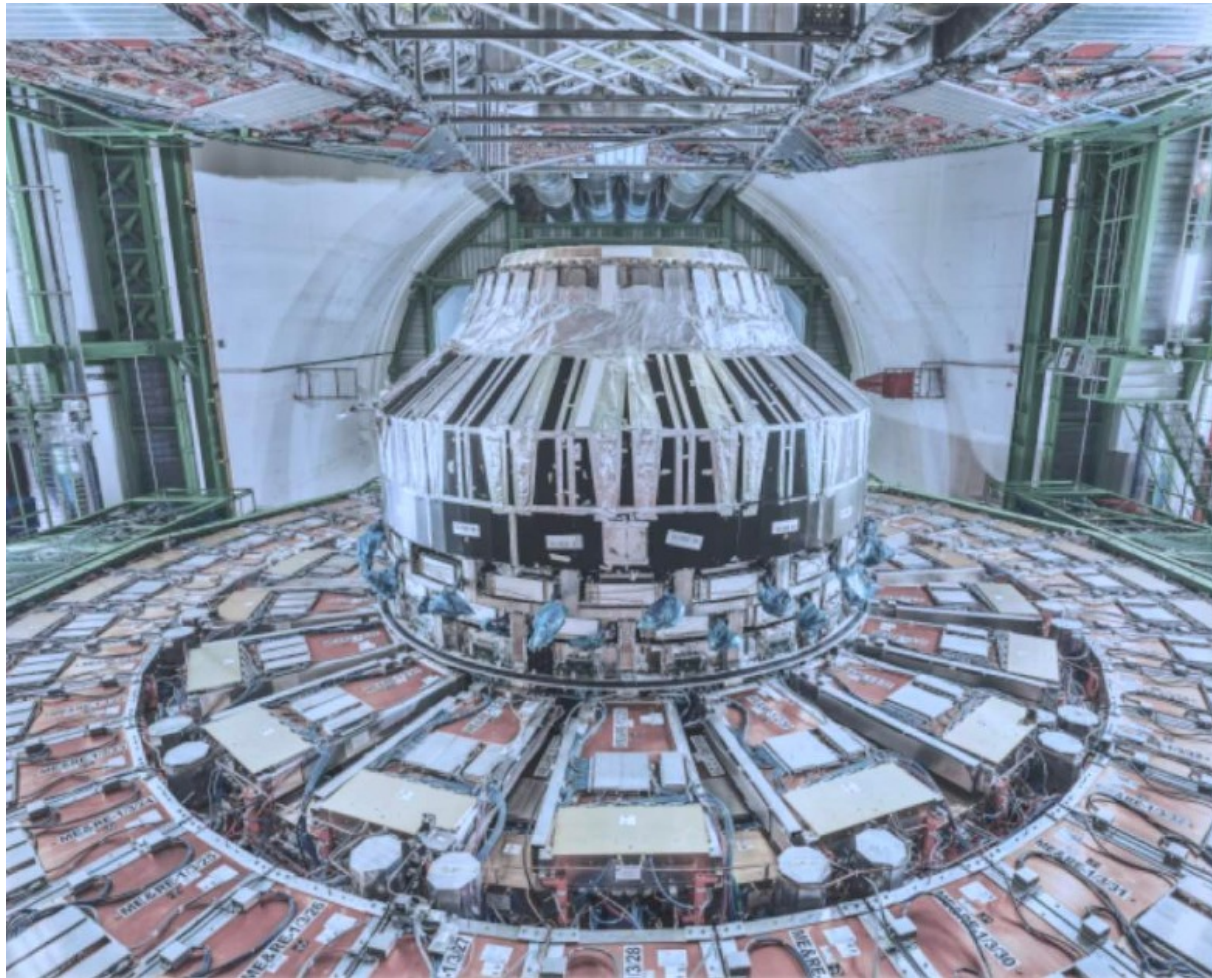


Unlocking the CMS Experiment to Catch Long-lived Particles



Cristián H. Peña

Sapienza — Seminari INFN

November 27, 2023

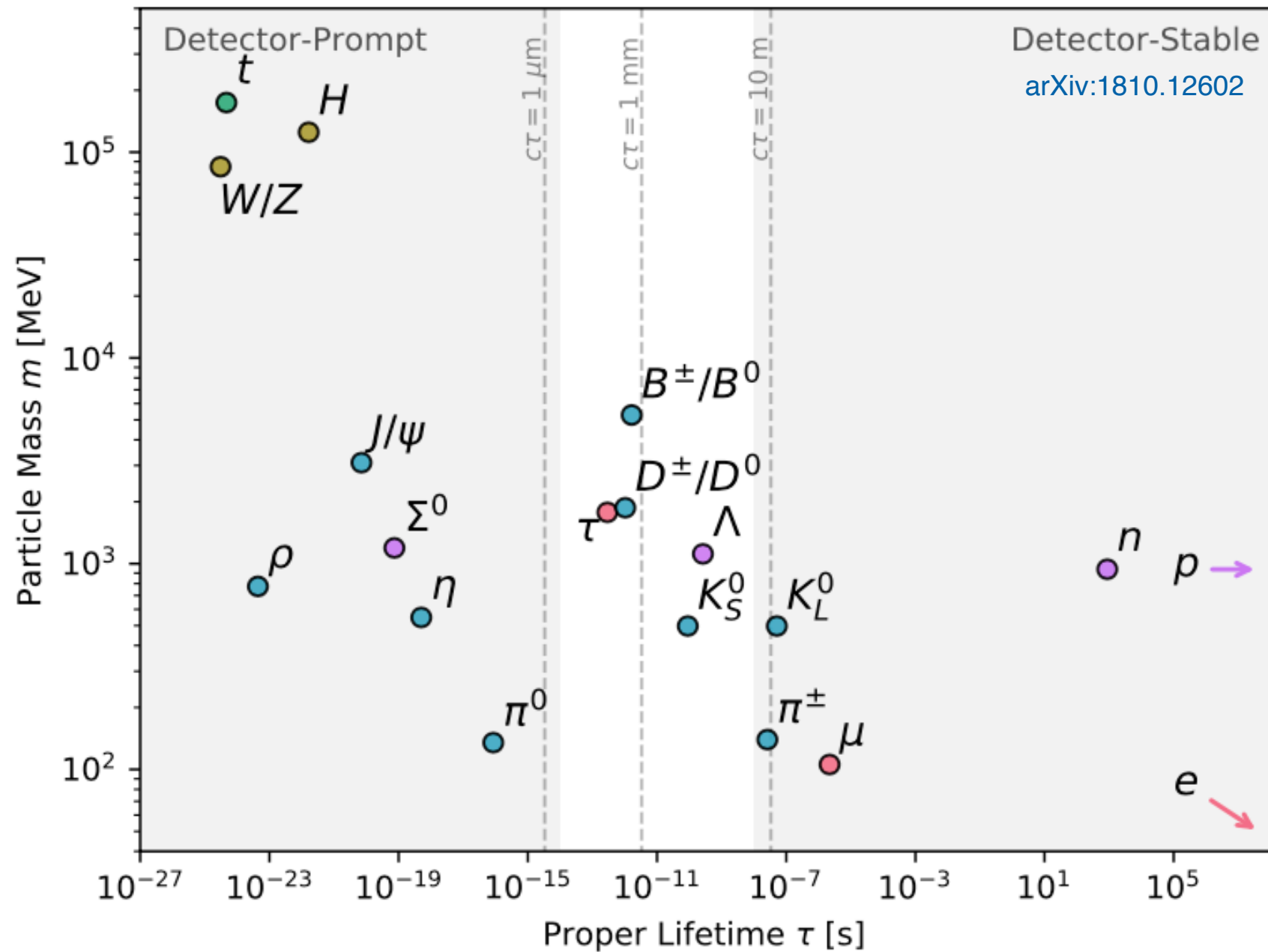


SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

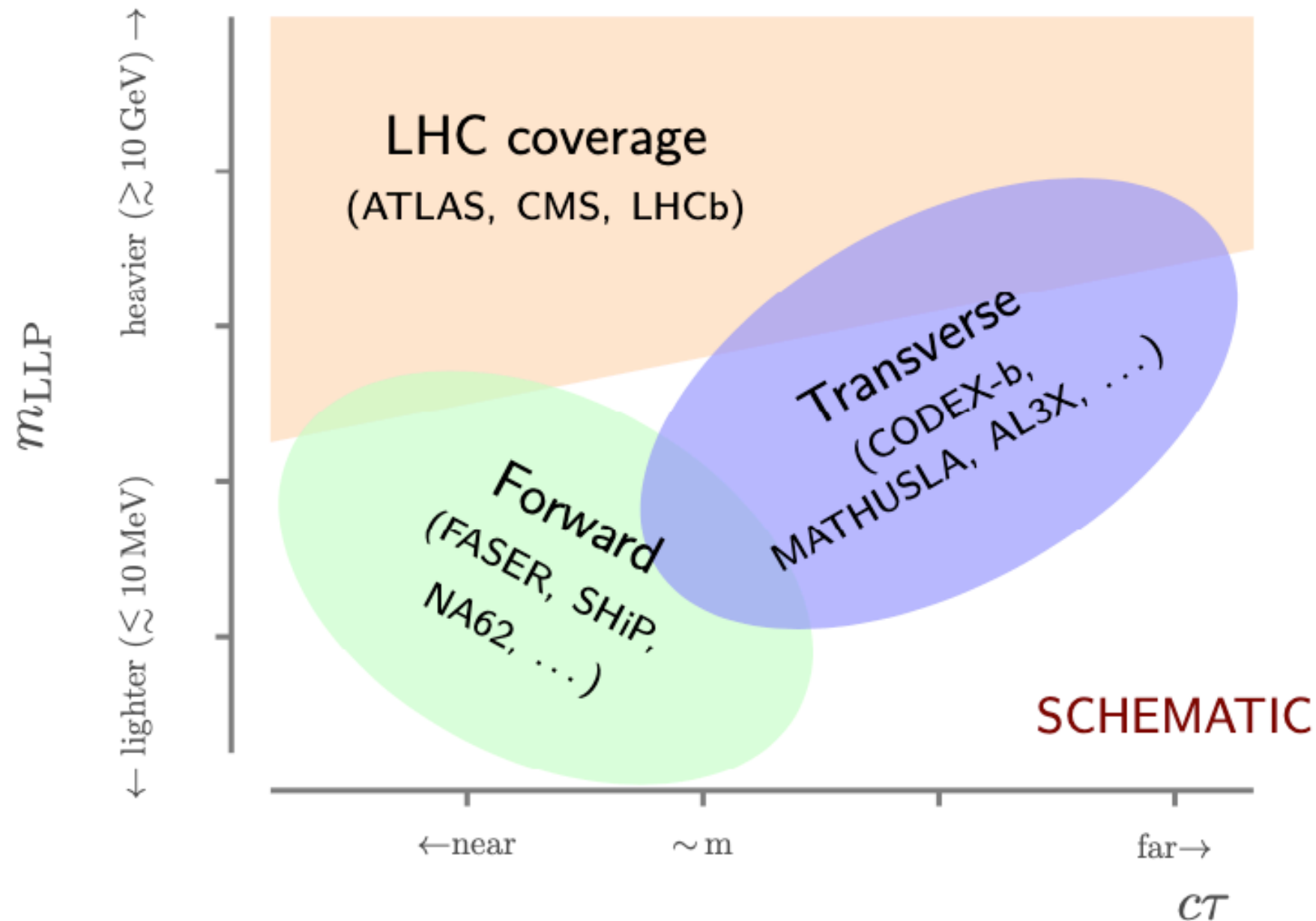
Long-lived Particles in SM



SM great example of fundamental laws giving rise to LLP

LHC and LLPs

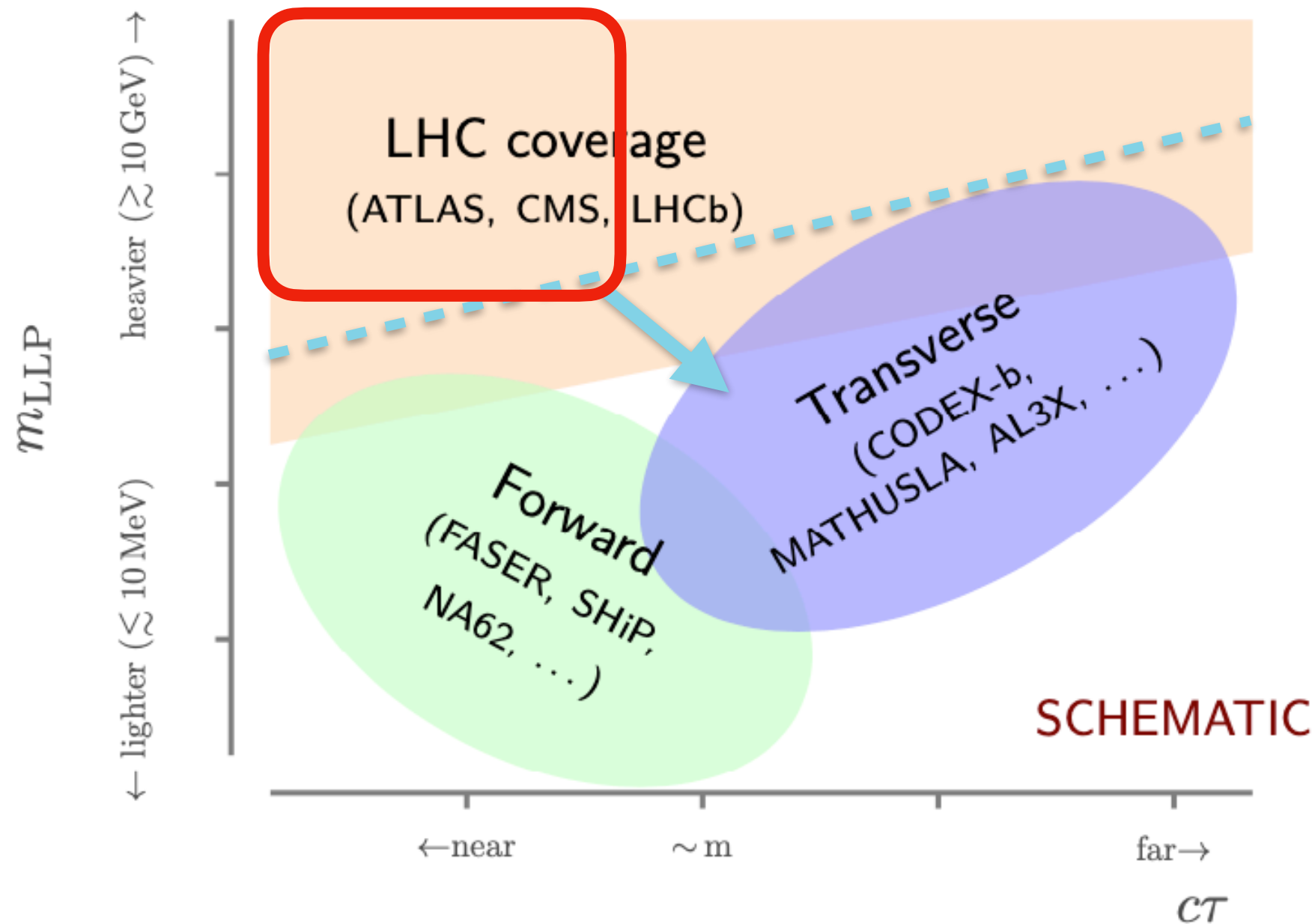
arxiv:1911.00481 — CODEX-b



- How to unlock CMS' full LLP discovery reach?
- How far can we extend the mass and lifetime?

CMS Plays a Crucial Role on LLPs

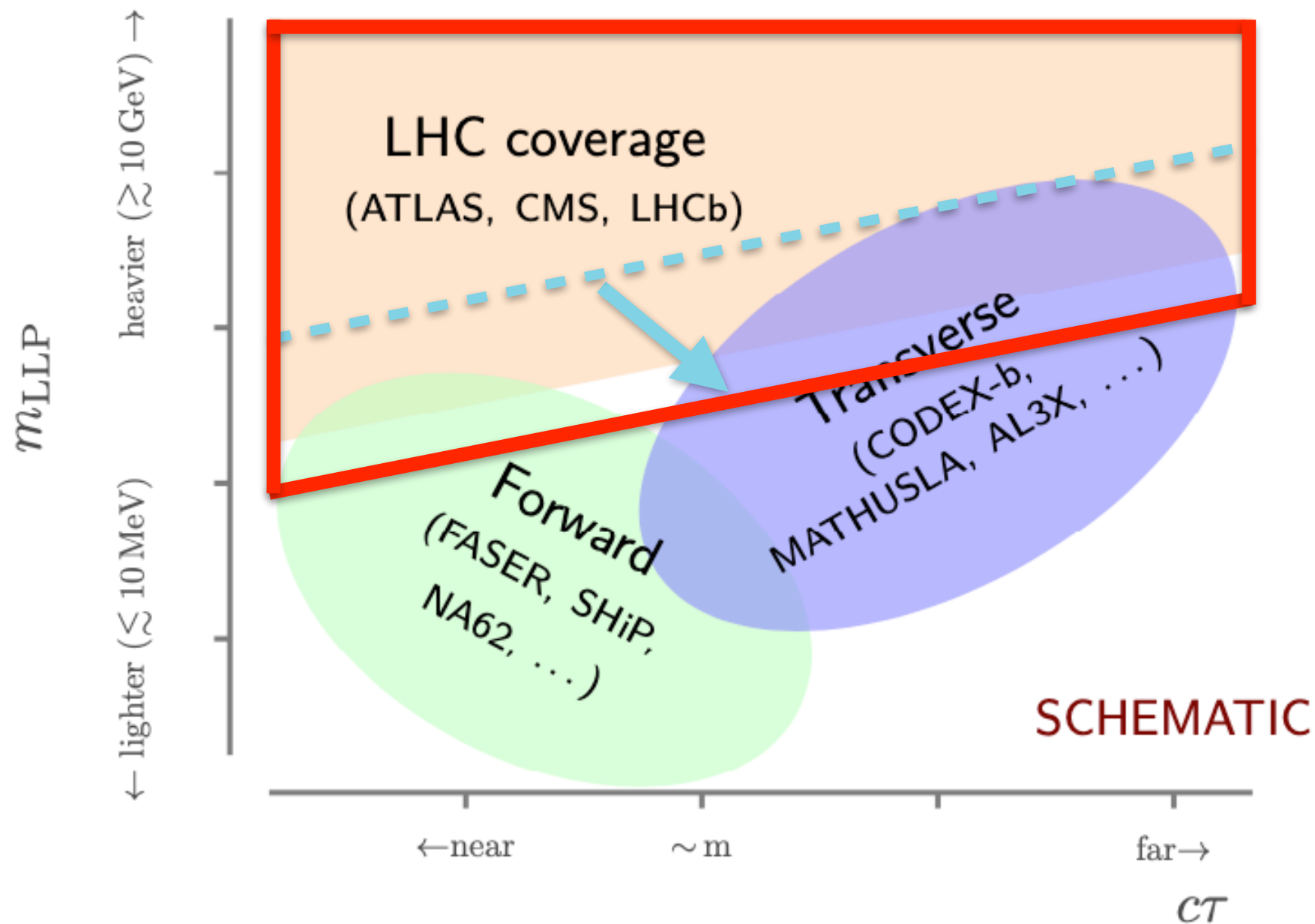
arxiv:1911.00481 — CODEX-b



- CMS was doing well for $c\tau < 1\text{m}$ and $m_{LLP} > 50\text{ GeV}$
- Enabled by precision tracker: displaced jets

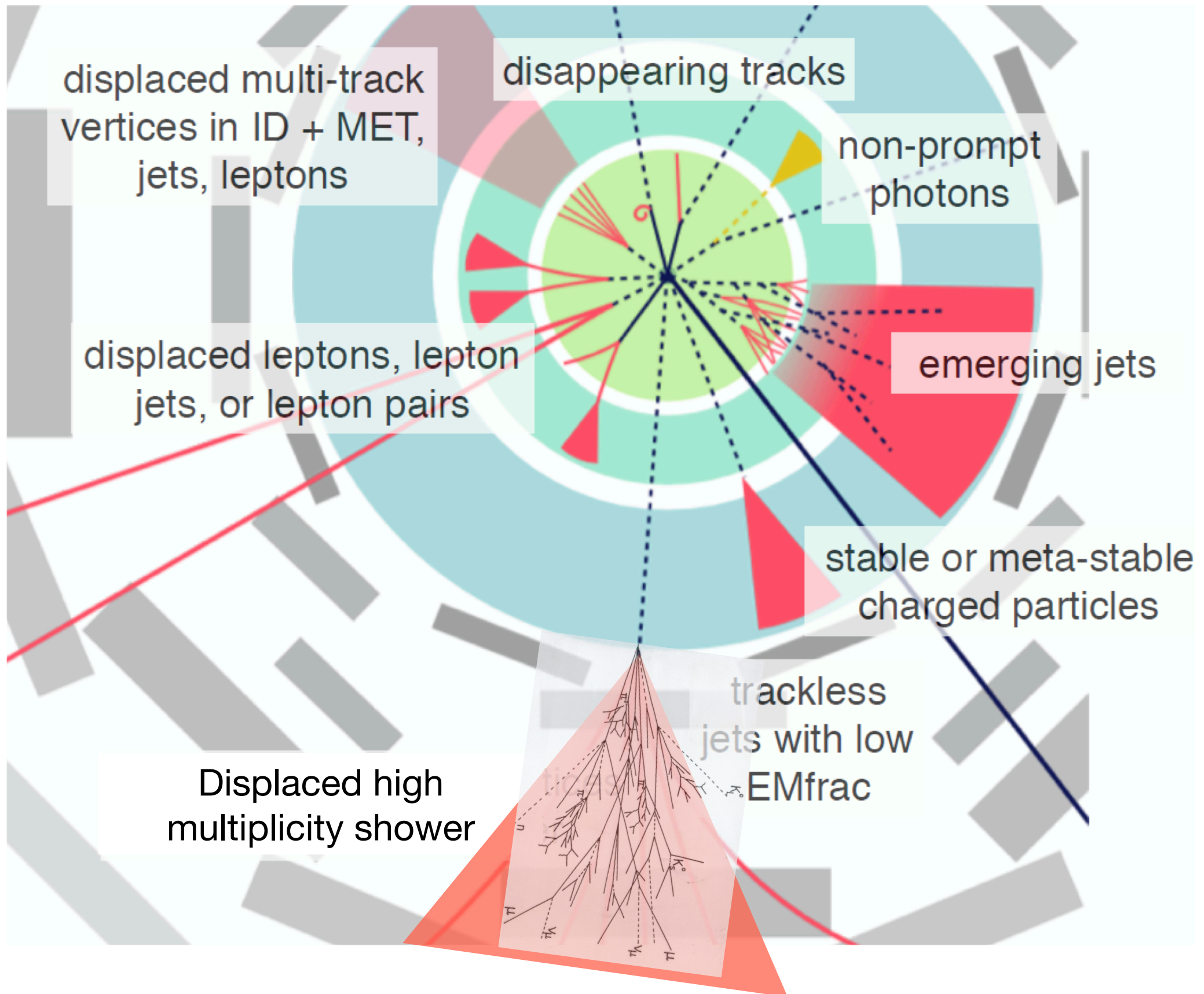
CMS Plays a Crucial Role on LLPs

arxiv:1911.00481 — CODEX-b

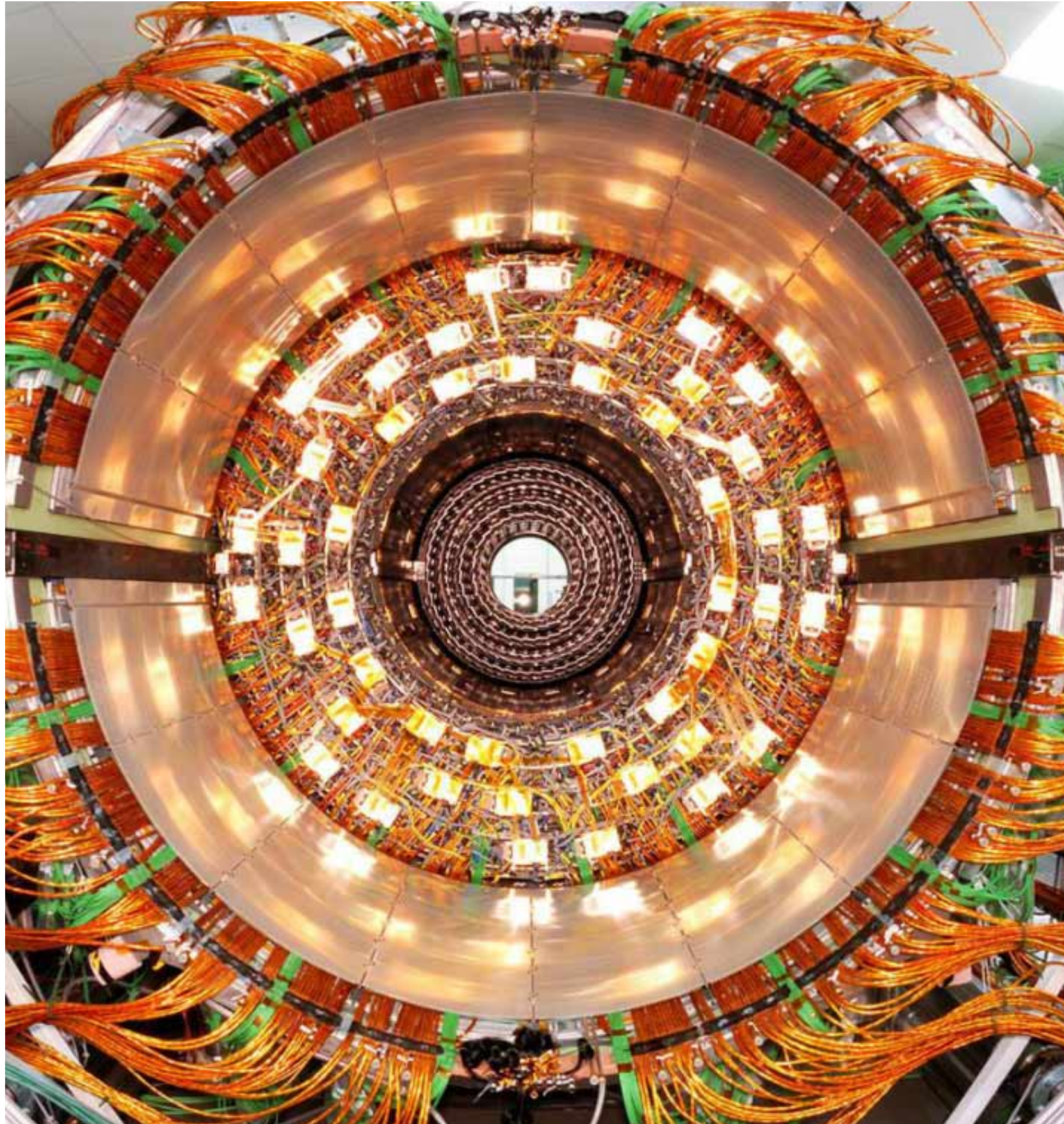


- Goal: close coverage gaps and extend CMS reach
- Strategy: Enable a large $c\tau$ and light LLP searches

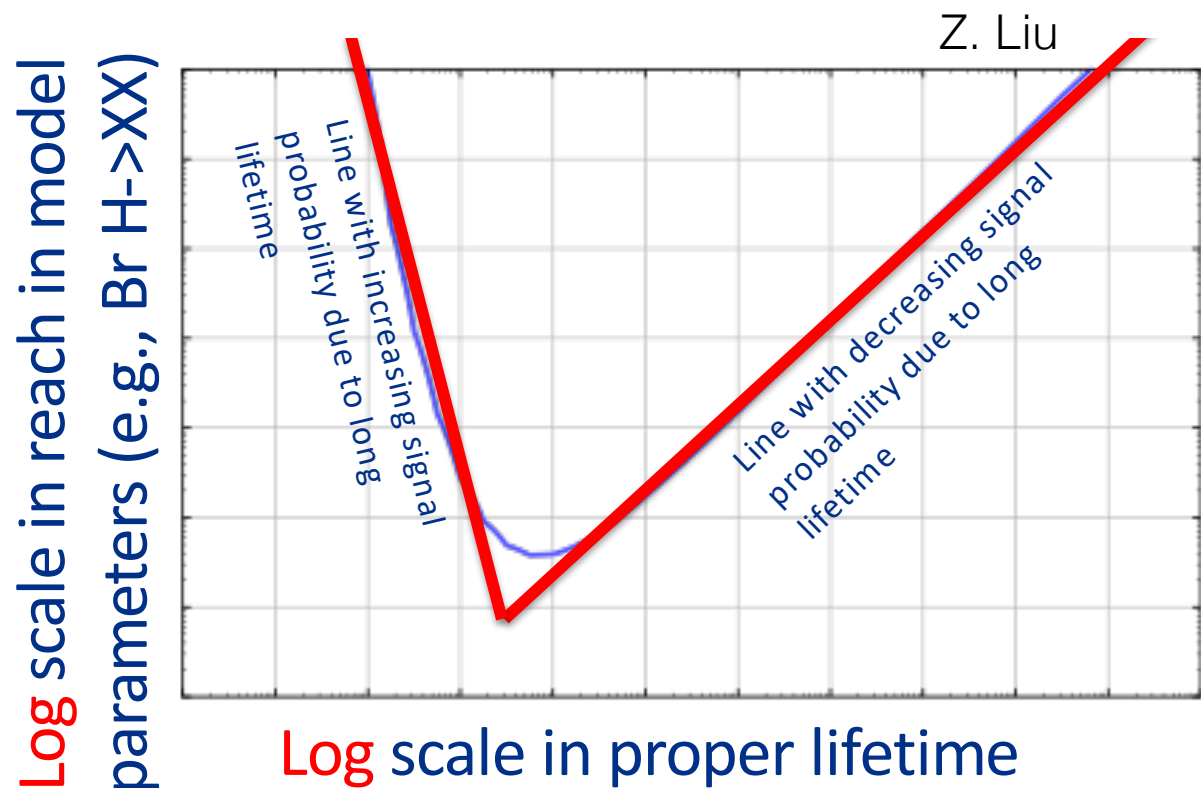
Long-lived Particles in CMS



Tracker Based Searches

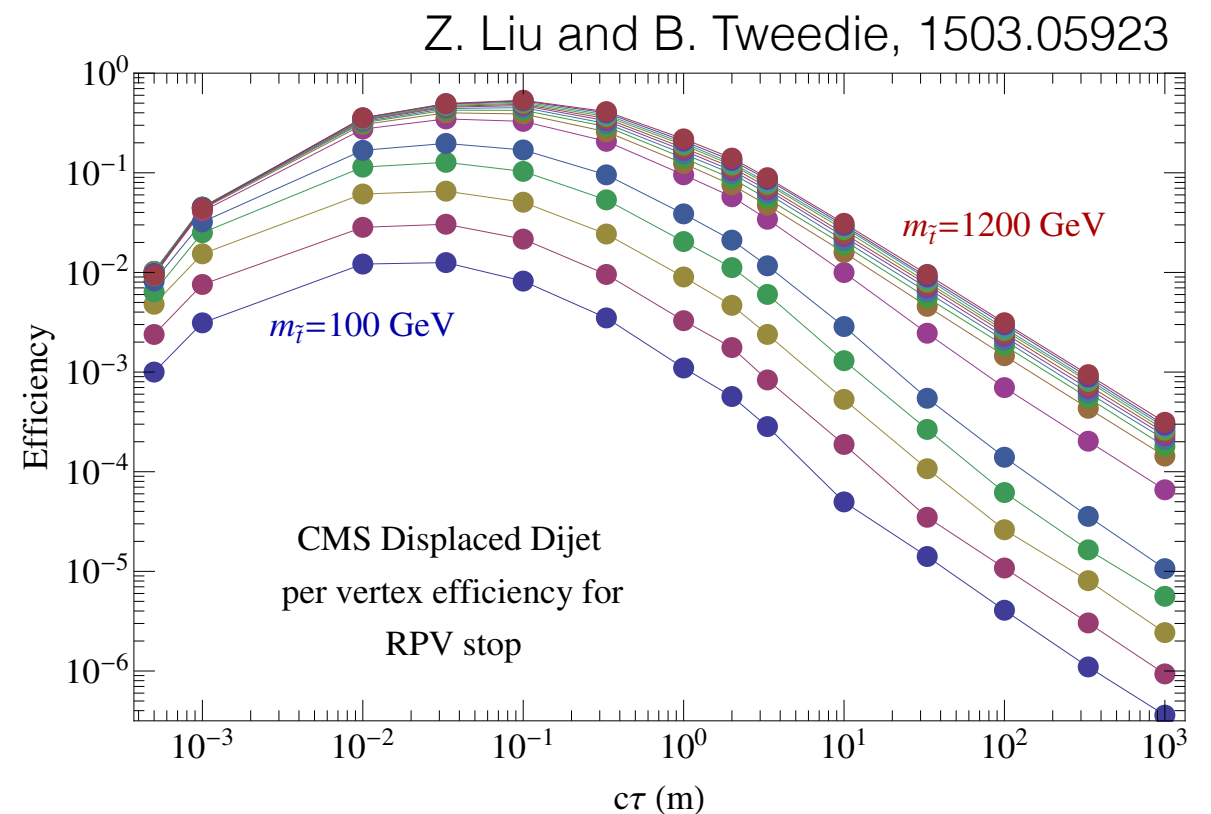


LLP Experimental Considerations



← Larger SM Bkg

→ Reduced detector Acceptance



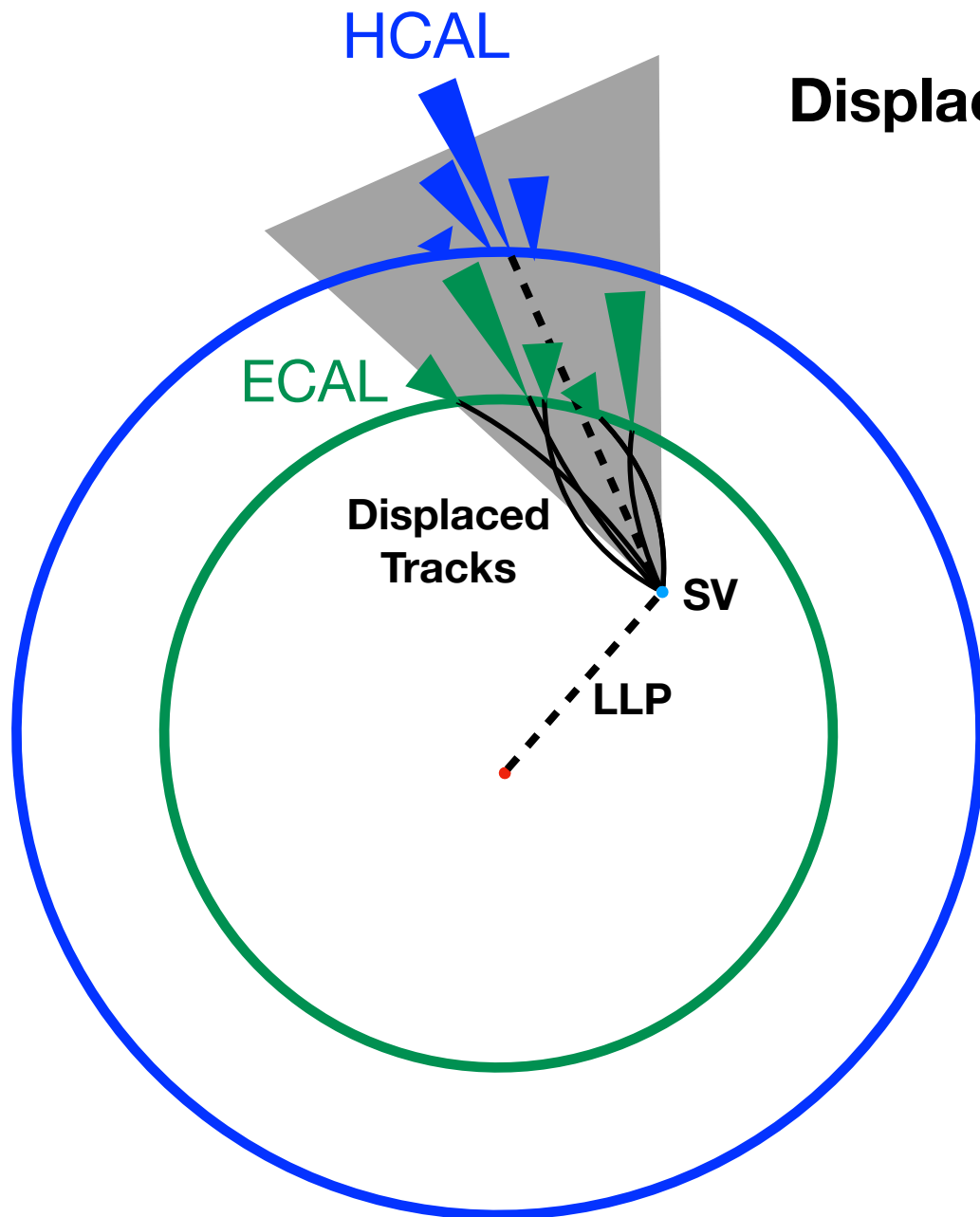
LLP mass is very important:
large drop on efficiency at low masses due to low trigger efficiency.

Low LLP masses are motivated in Higgs portal models: e.g. $h^0 \rightarrow \chi(jj)\chi(jj)$

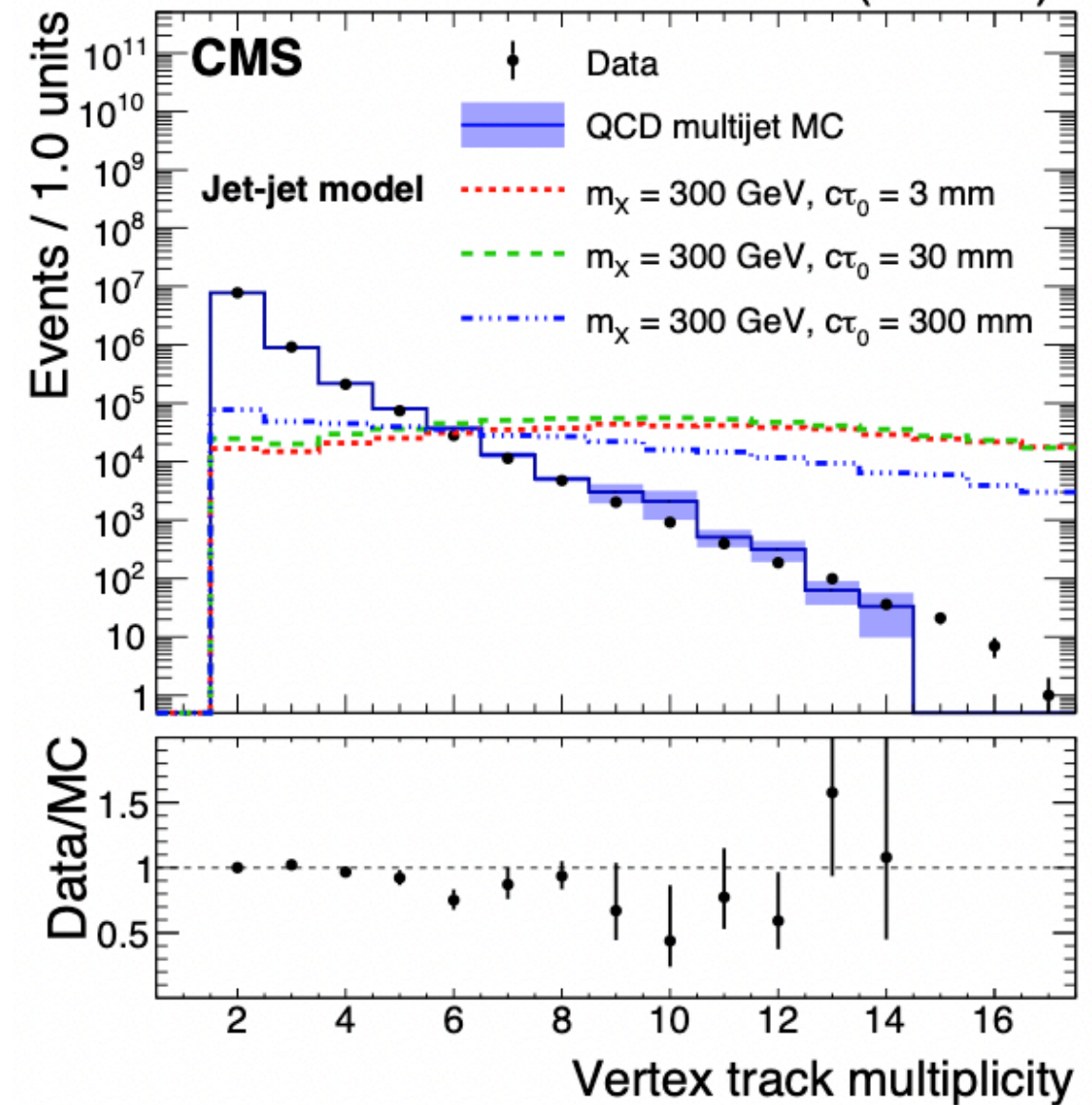
Tracker Based Searches

EXO-19-021

Signature:
Displaced Jets & Vertices



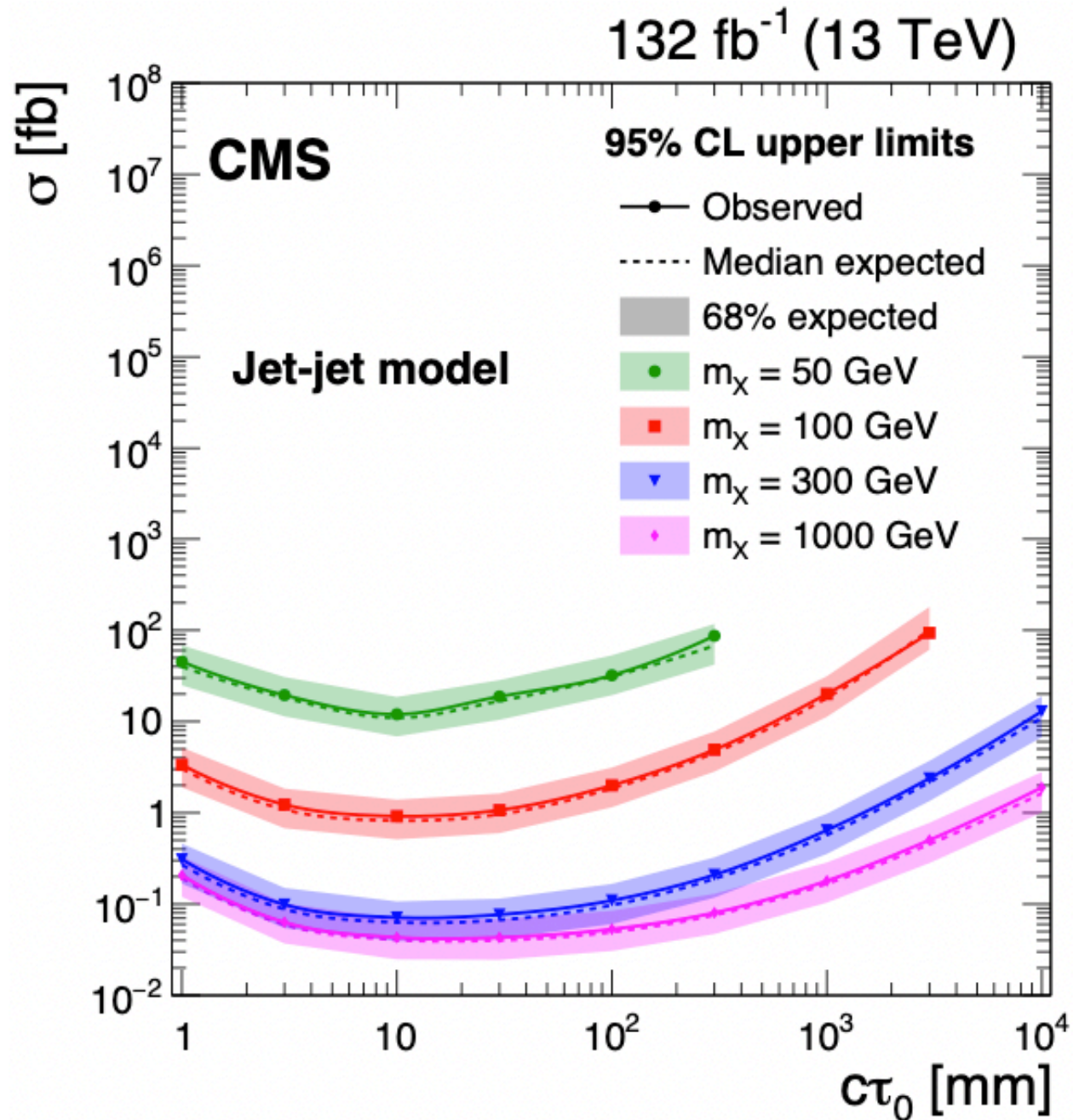
95.9 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)



Key detector feature: reconstruction of displaced tracks and SV

Tracker Based Searches

EXO-19-021

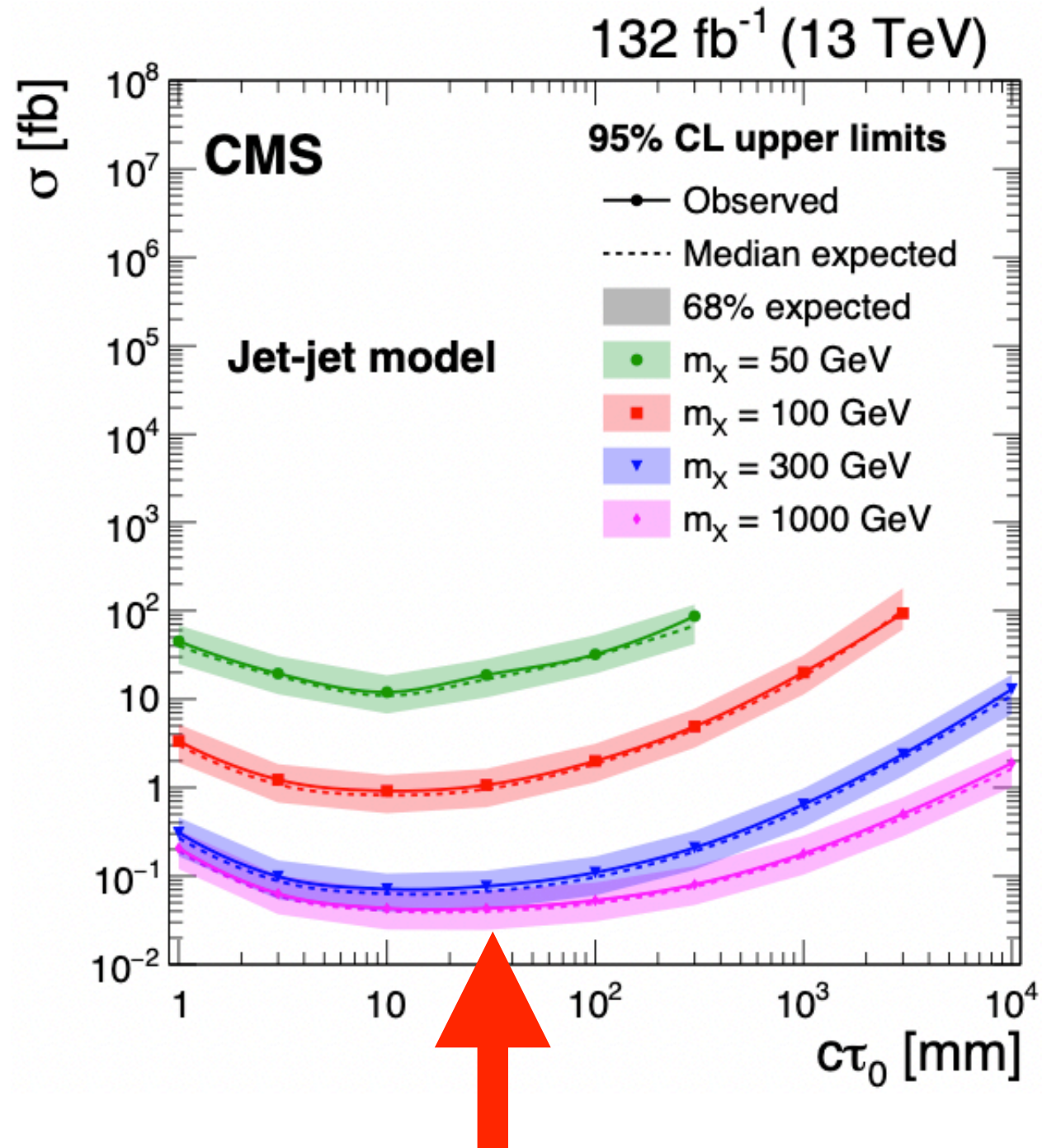


Takeaways

- Most sensitive analysis at $c\tau$
~few cm

Tracker Based Searches

EXO-19-021

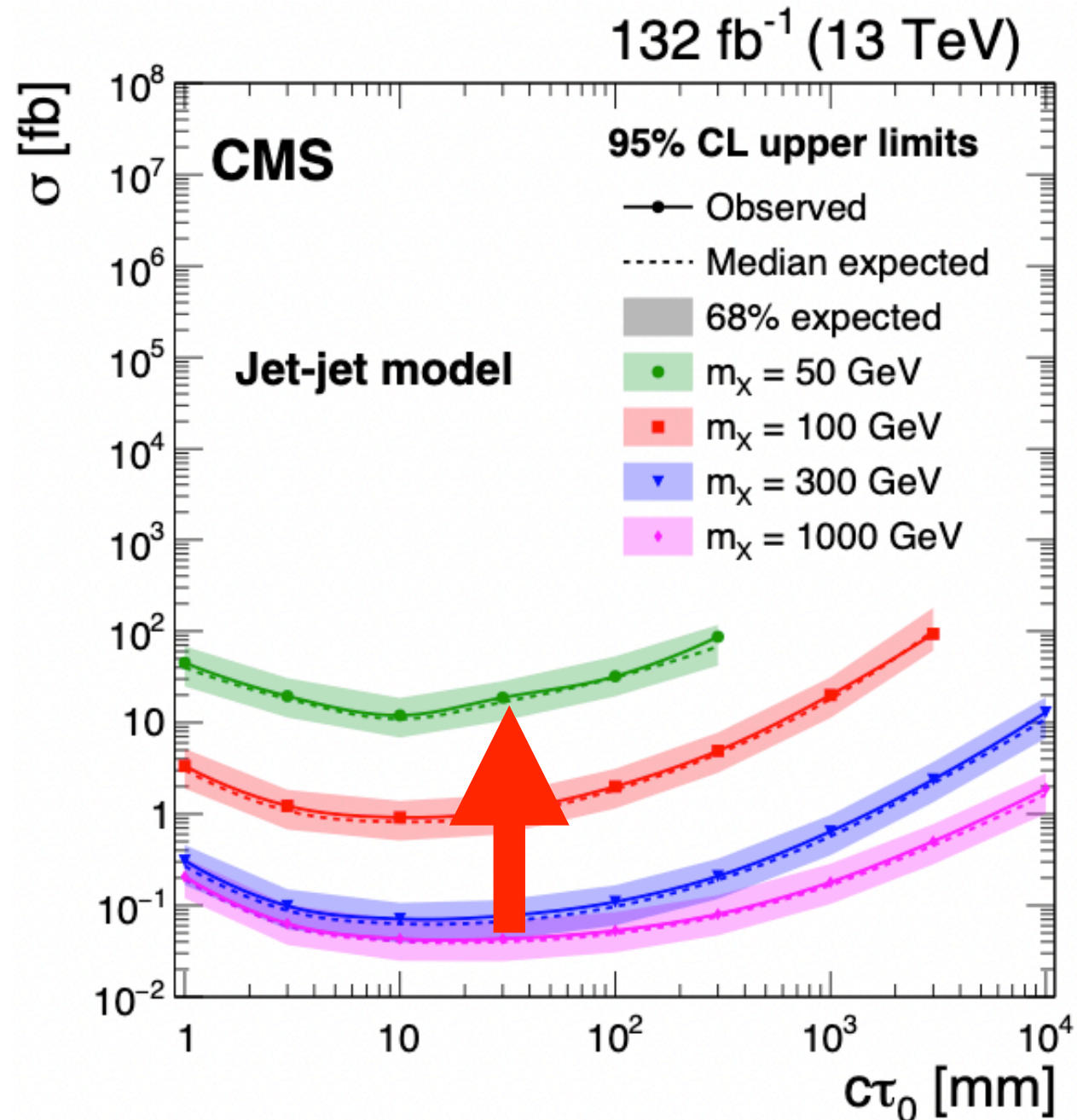


Takeaways

- Most sensitive analysis at $c\tau$
~few cm
- Peak sensitivity determined by
tracker acceptance

Tracker Based Searches

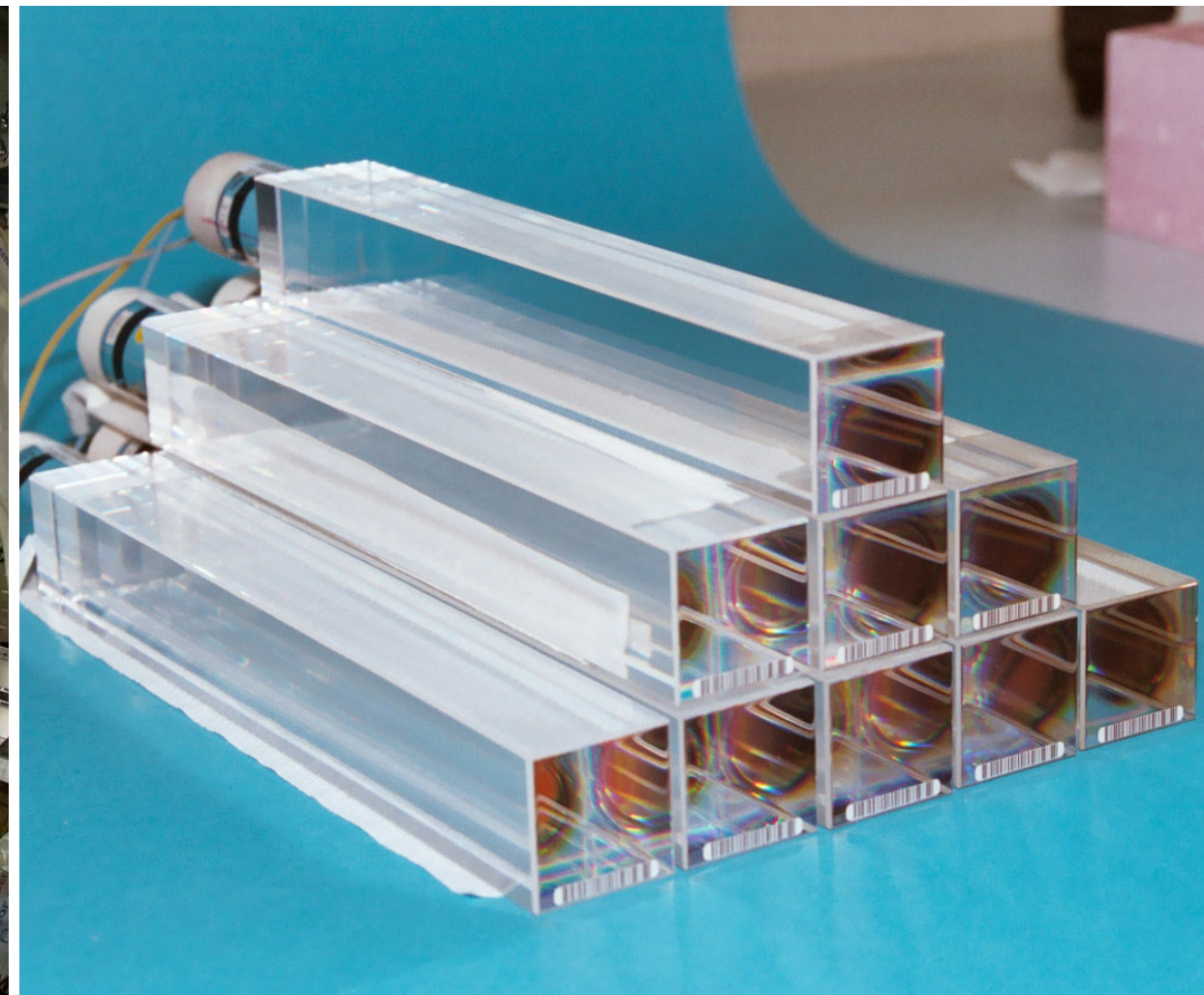
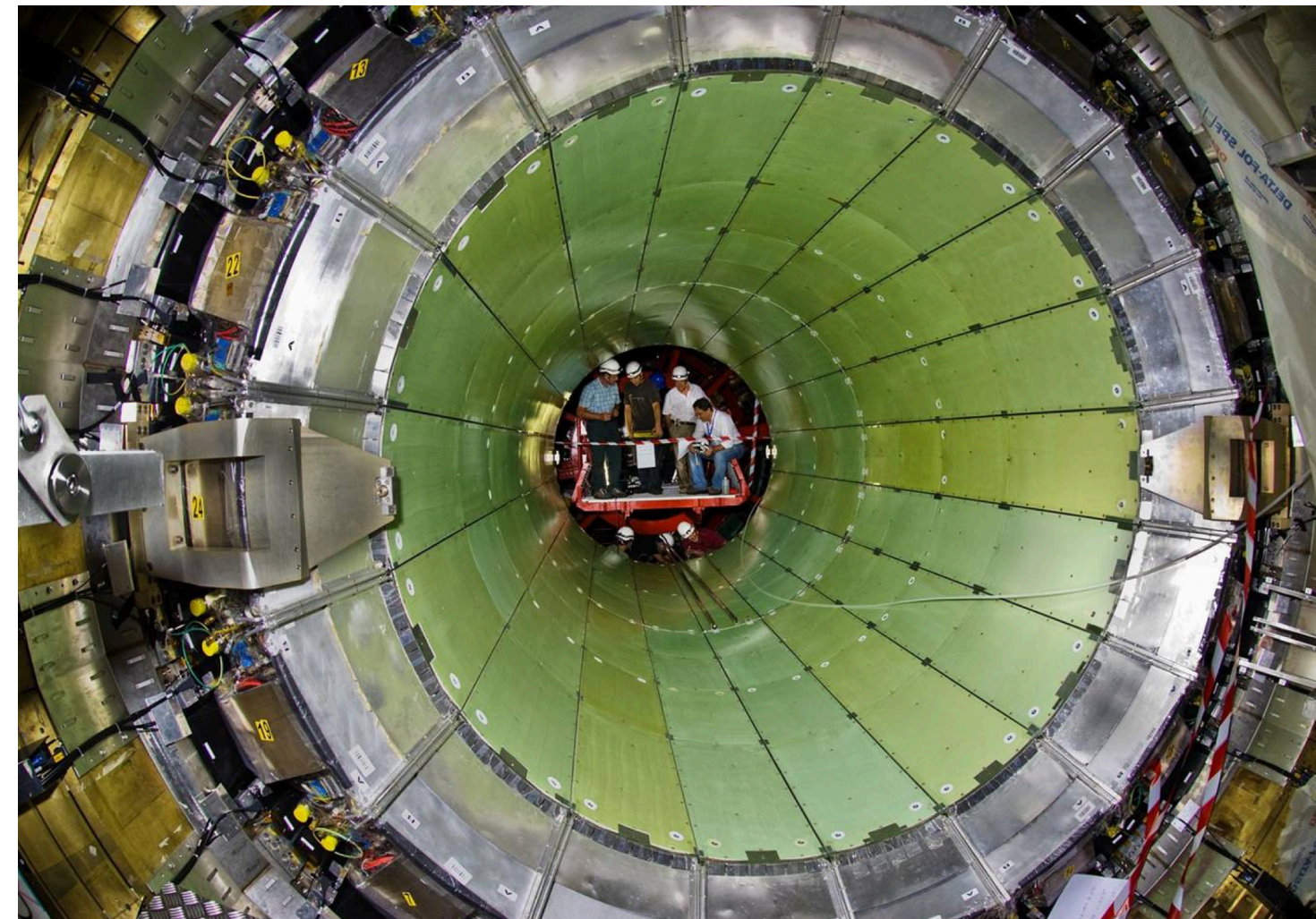
EXO-19-021



Takeaways

- Most sensitive analysis at $c\tau$ ~few cm
- Peak sensitivity determined by tracker acceptance
- Clear drop in acceptance at lower mediator masses
 - Main limitation: high threshold HT triggers

Calorimeters

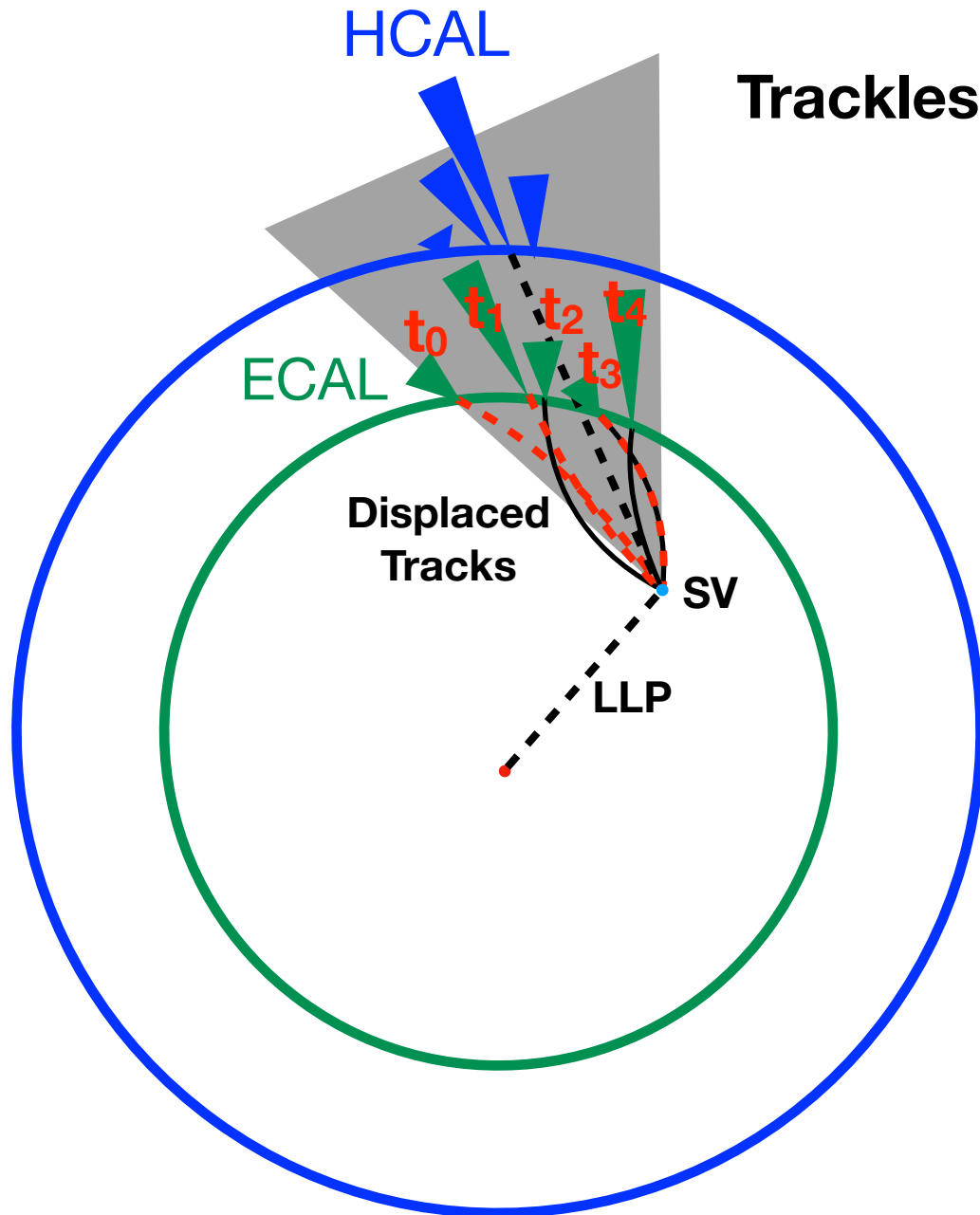


Calorimeter Based Searches

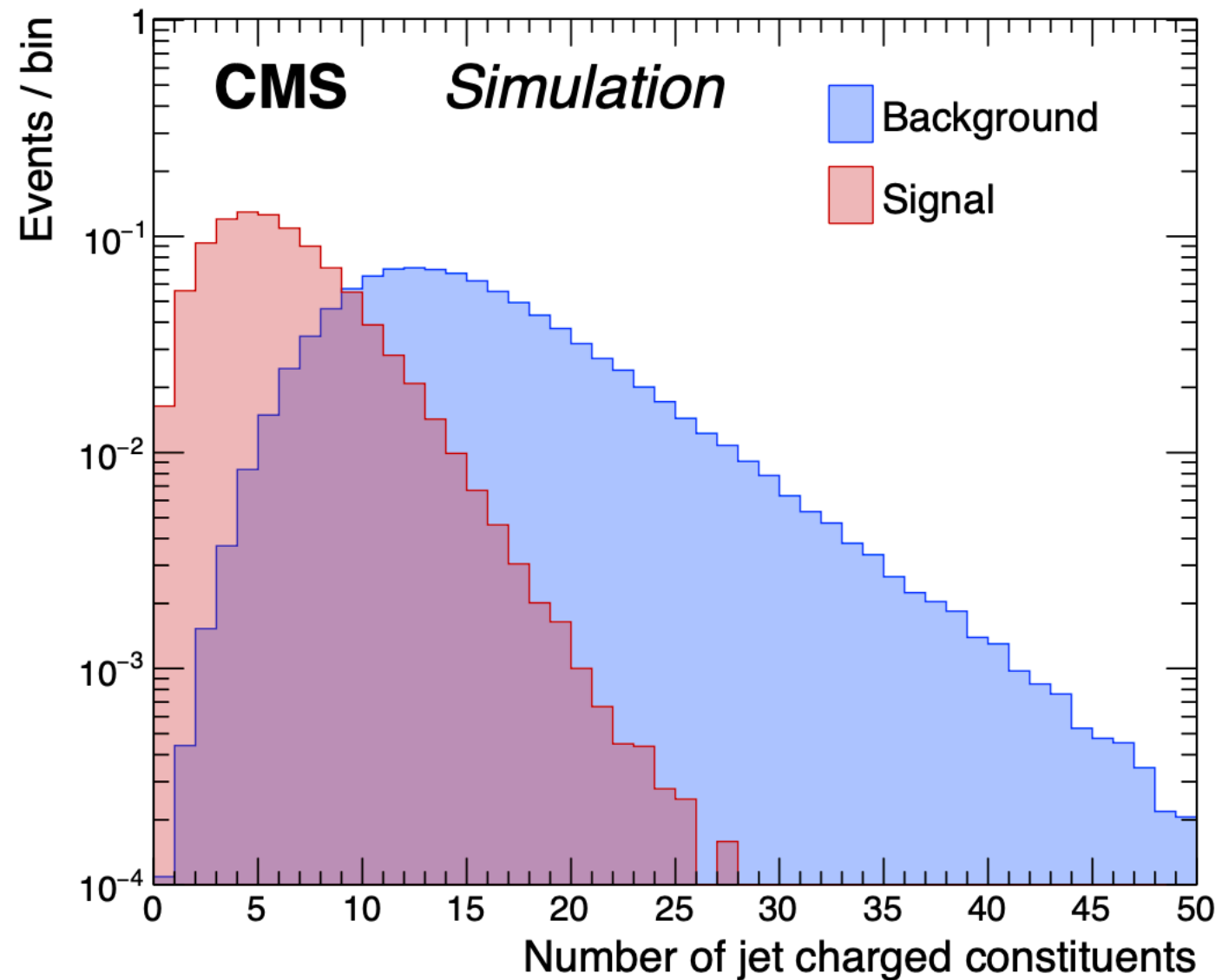
EXO-21-014 & EXO-19-001

Signature:

Trackless jets & delayed ECAL hits



$\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$

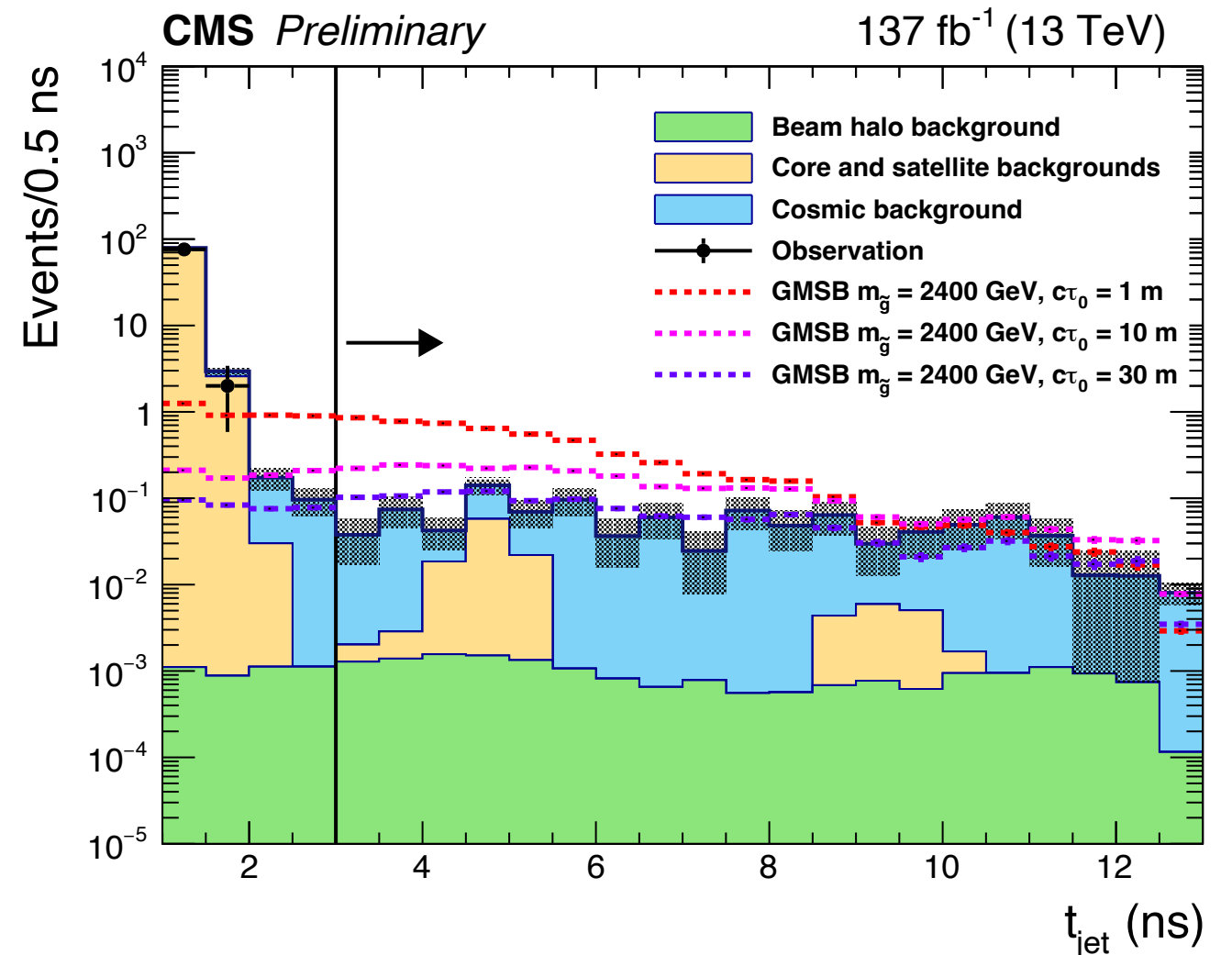
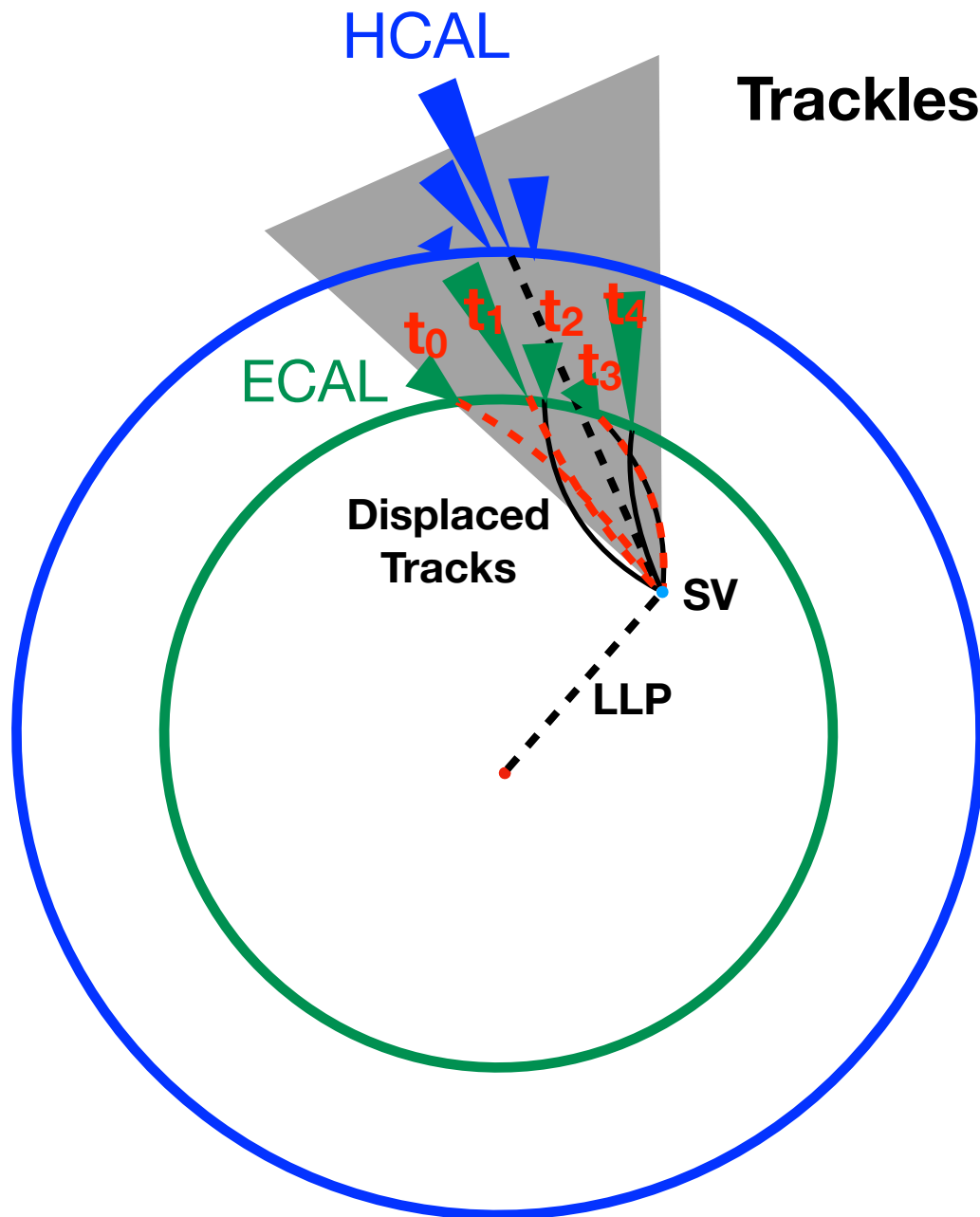


Key feature: Lack of associated tracks and precision timing

Calorimeter Based Searches

EXO-21-014 & EXO-19-001

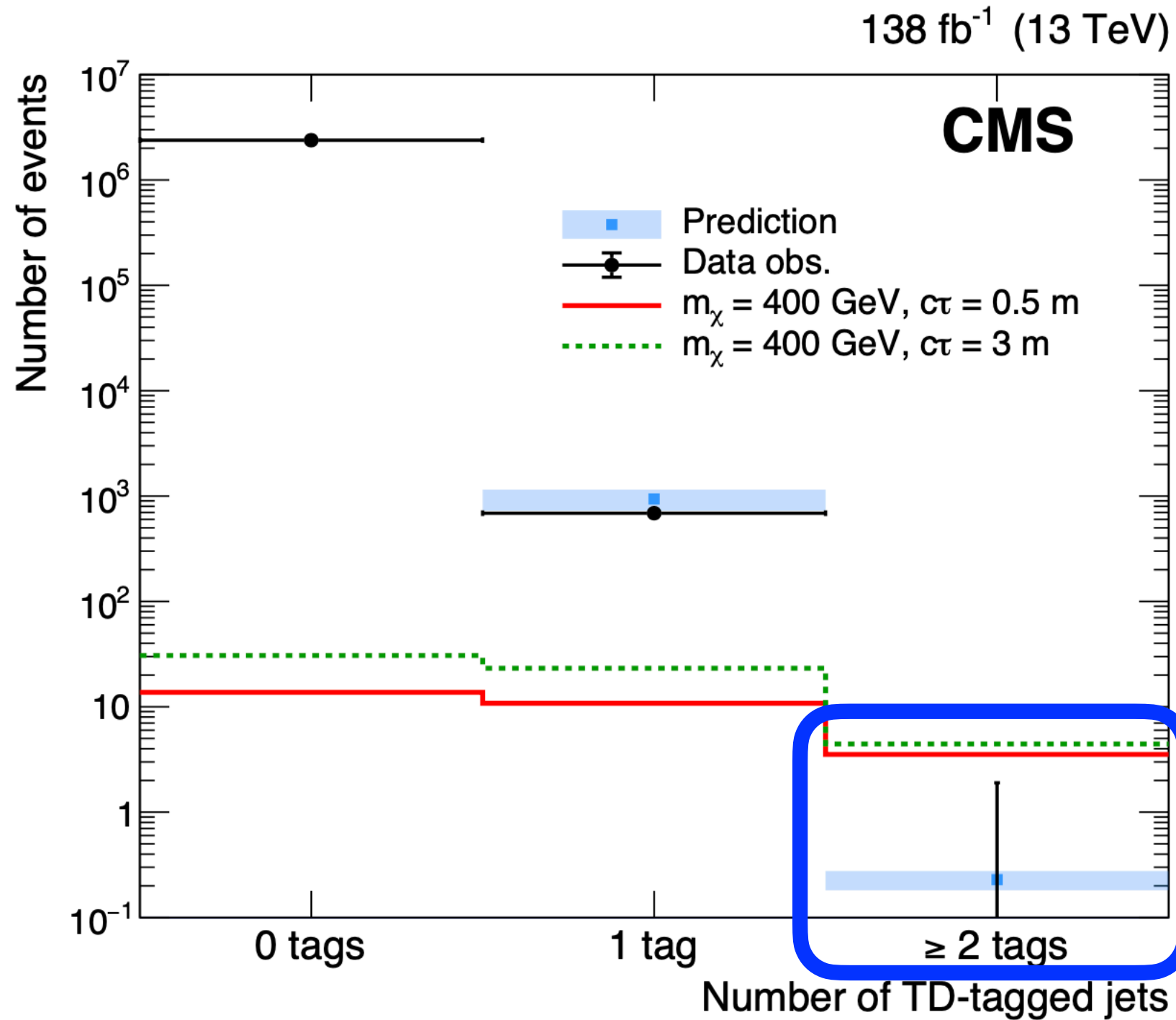
Signature:
Trackless jets & delayed ECAL hits



Key feature: Lack of associated tracks and precision timing

Calorimeter Based Searches

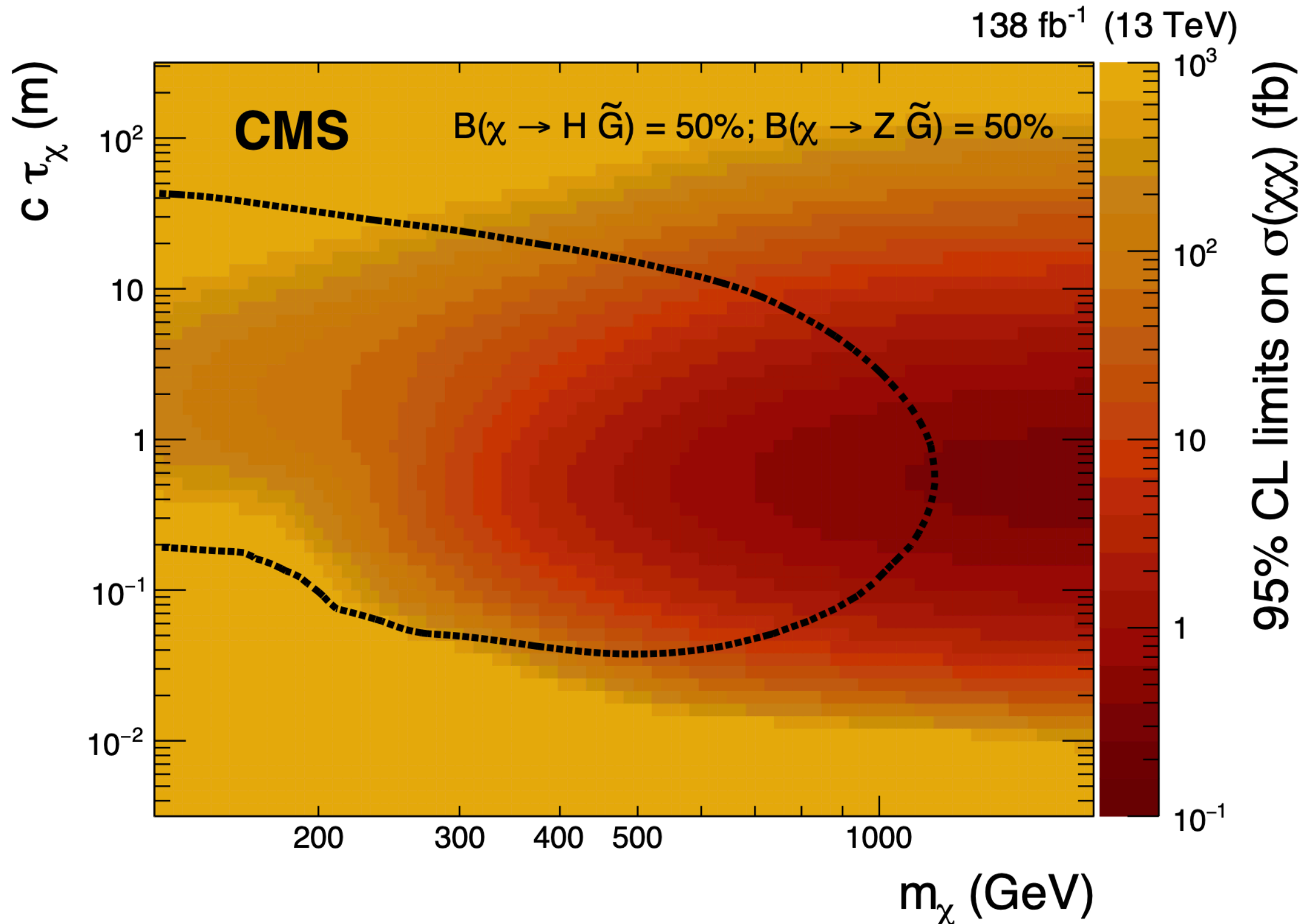
EXO-21-014



Search strategy: count number of displaced (“tagged”) jets

Calorimeter Based Searches

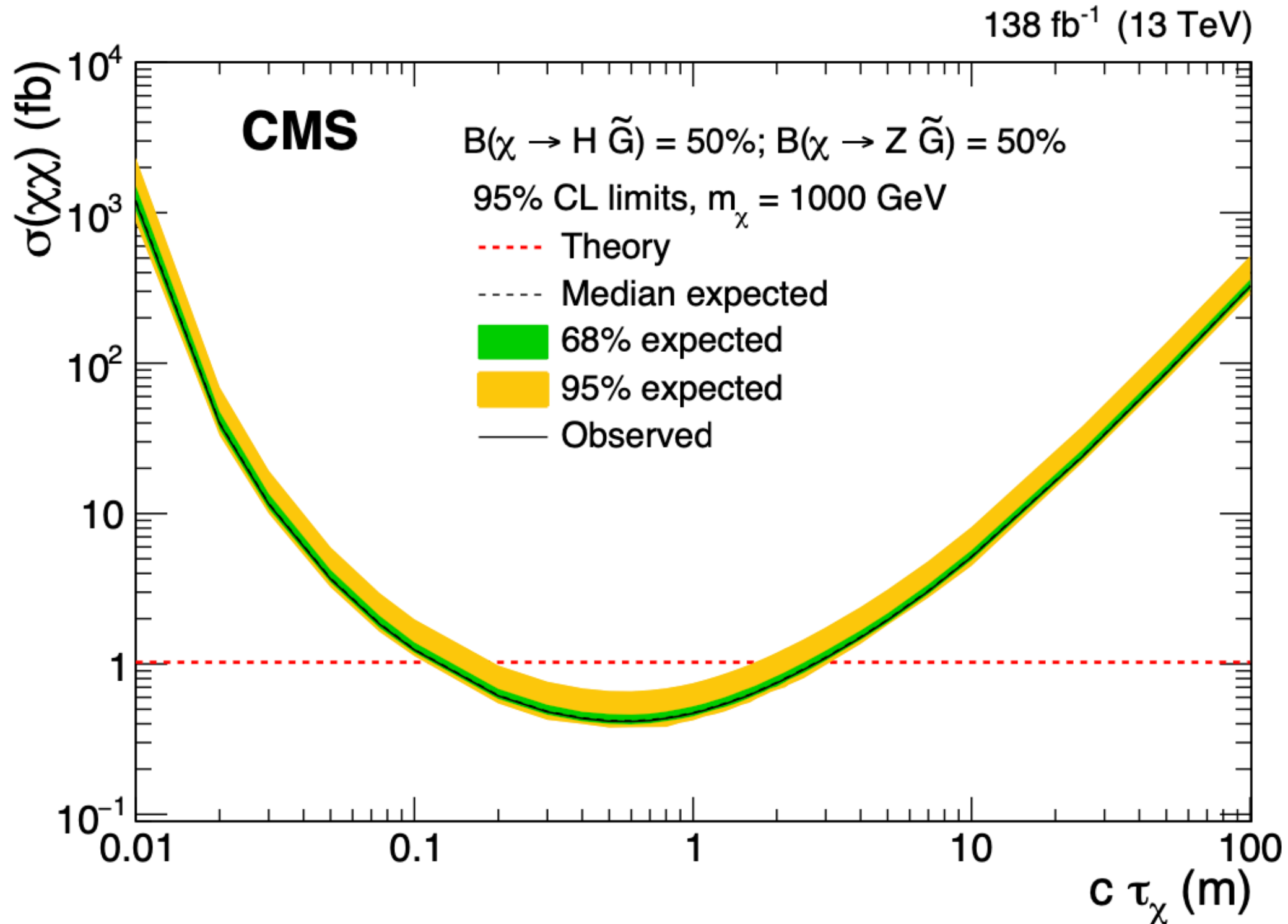
EXO-21-014



Long-lived neutralinos (χ) excluded up to 1 TeV at $c\tau \sim 1\text{m}$

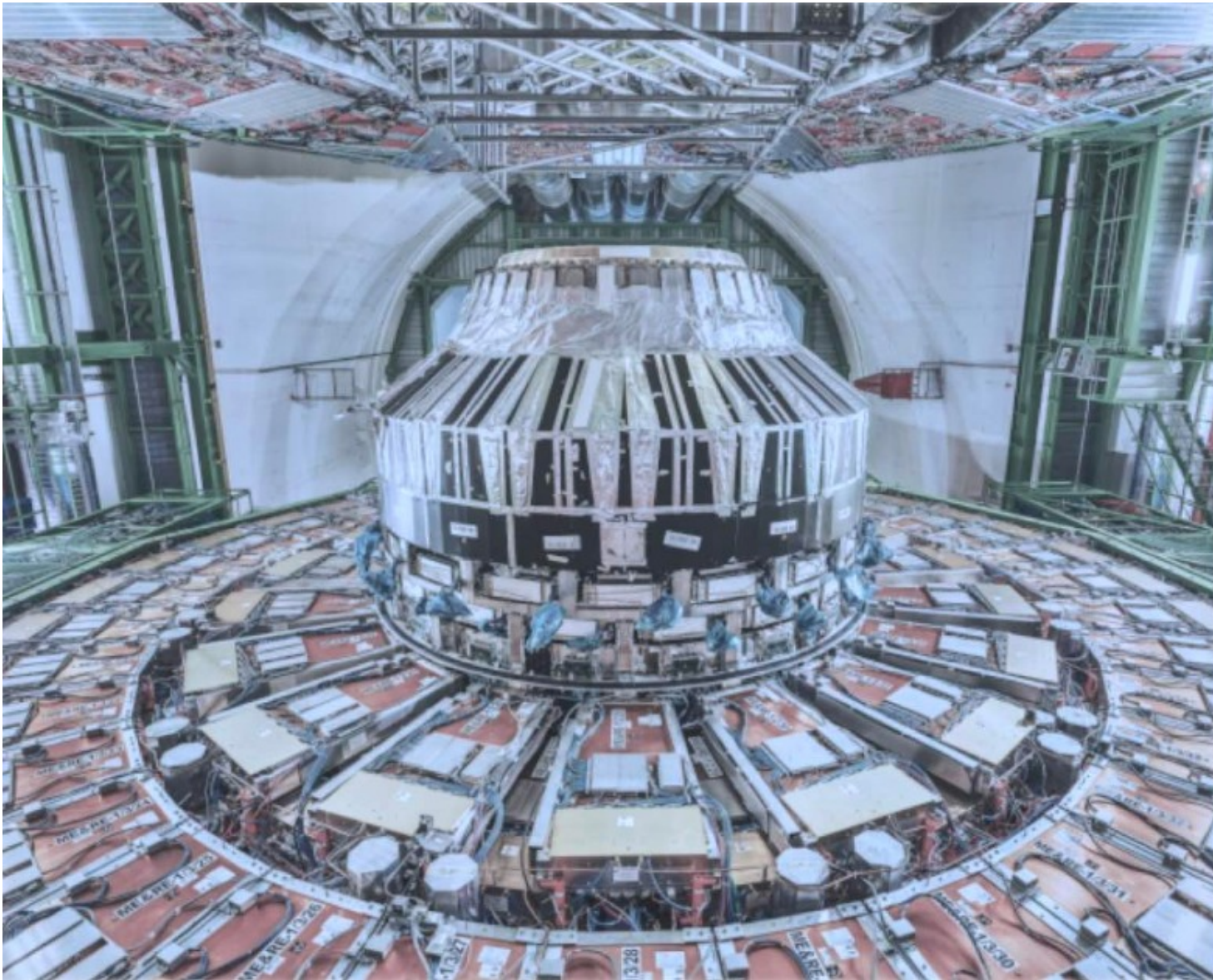
Calorimeter Based Searches

EXO-21-014

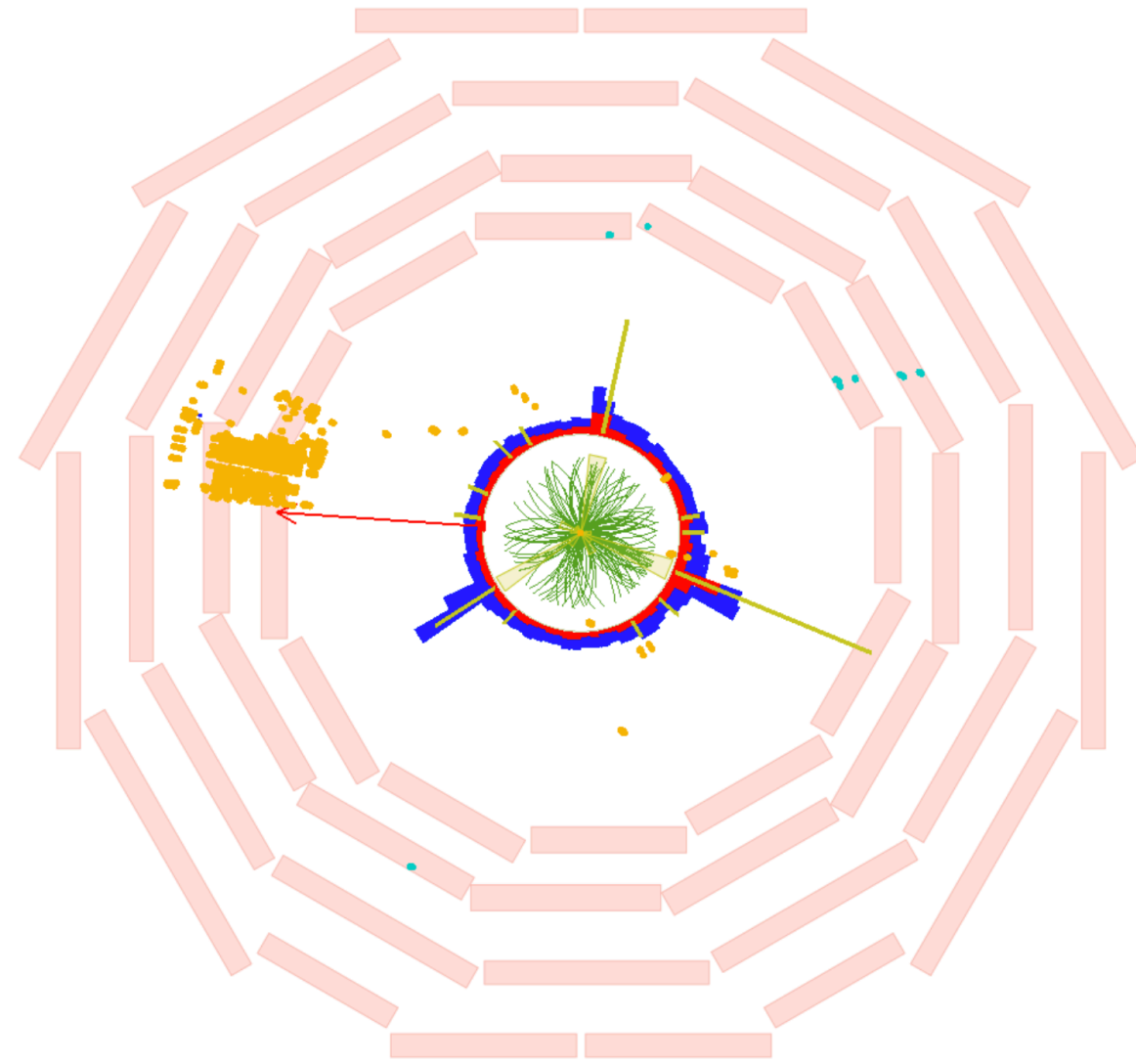


Peak sensitivity at $c\tau \sim 1$ m: complementary to tracker-based

Muon System

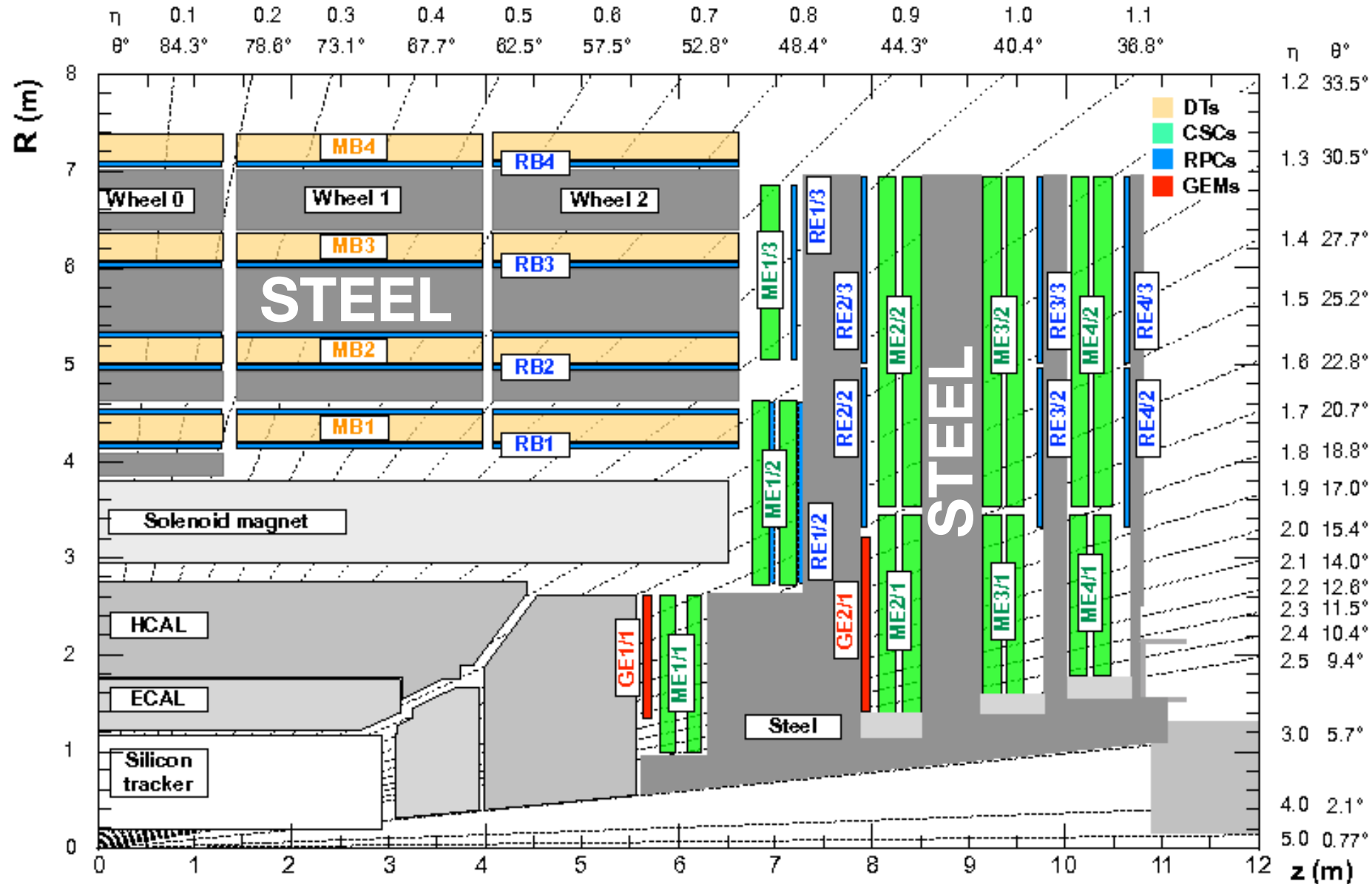


CMS *Simulation Supplementary*



Compact Muon Solenoid

COMPACT Design + Small $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ mis-ID (10^{-3})

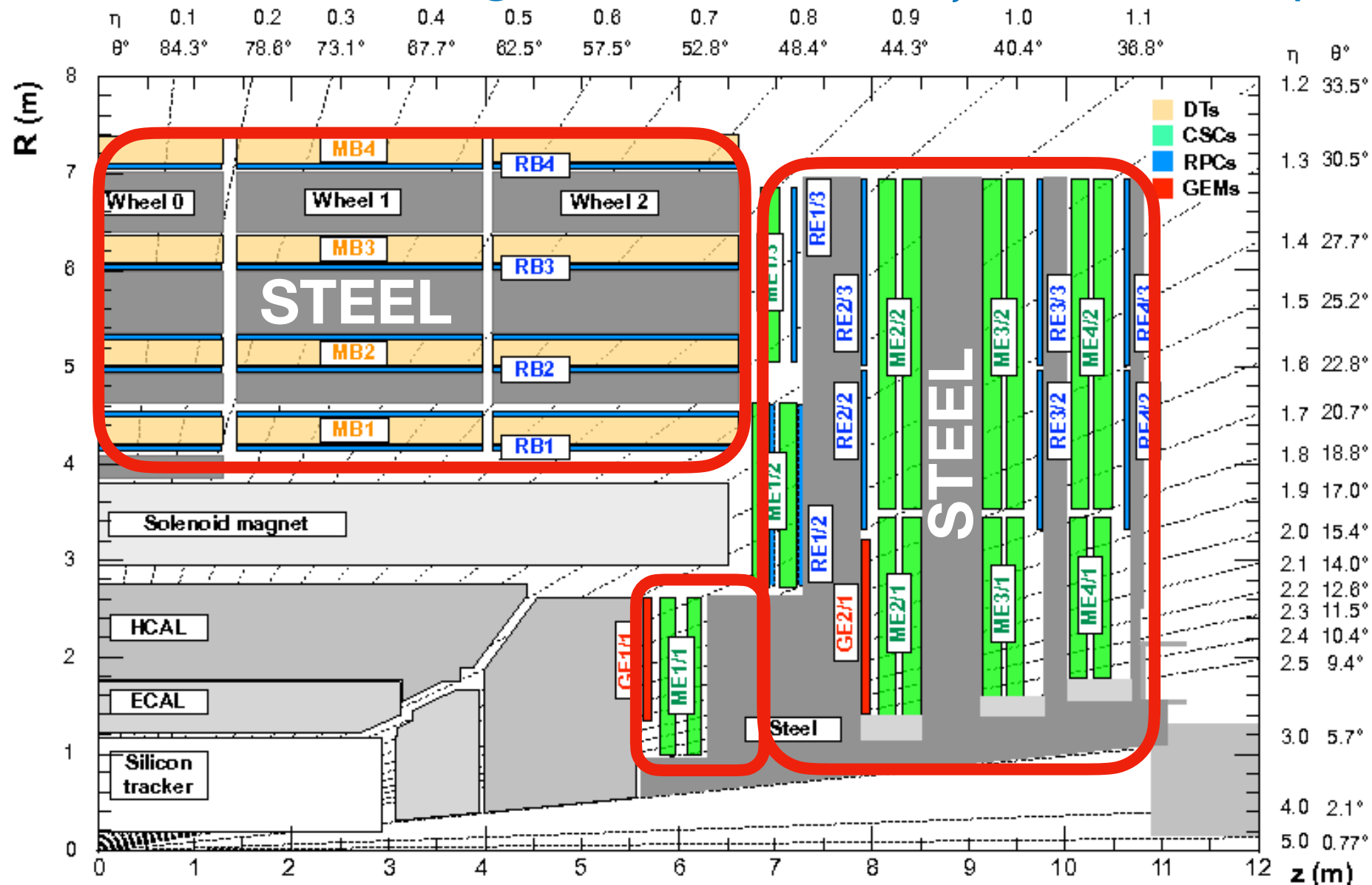


- Lots of STEEL \rightarrow bkg suppression \rightarrow Ideal for LLP searches
- 4-layers of highly segmented active element \rightarrow LLP signal



Compact Muon Solenoid

COMPACT Design + Small $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ mis-ID (10^{-3})

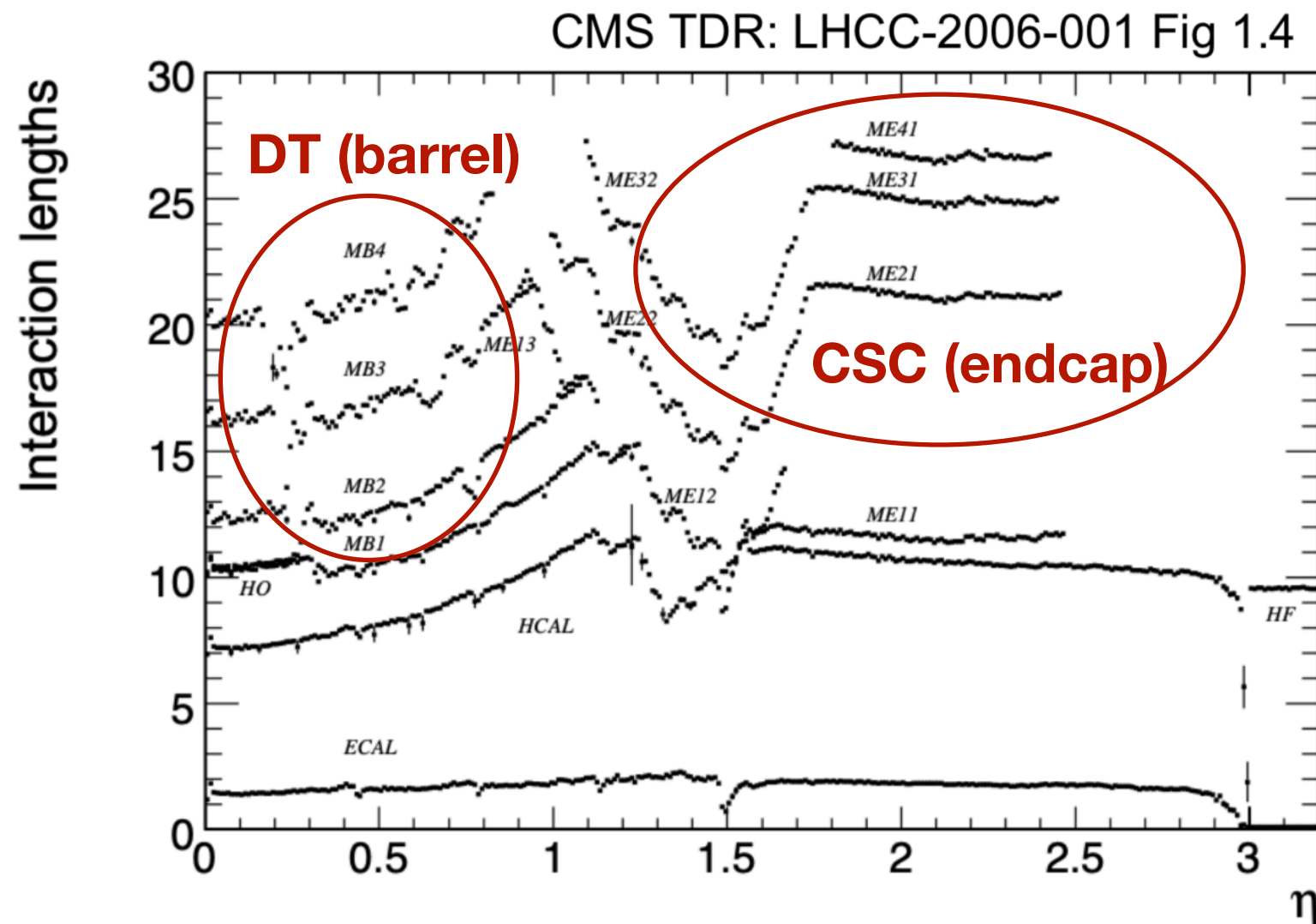


- Lots of STEEL \rightarrow bkg suppression \rightarrow Ideal for LLP searches
- 4-layers of highly segmented active element \rightarrow LLP signal



LLP Muon System Analysis

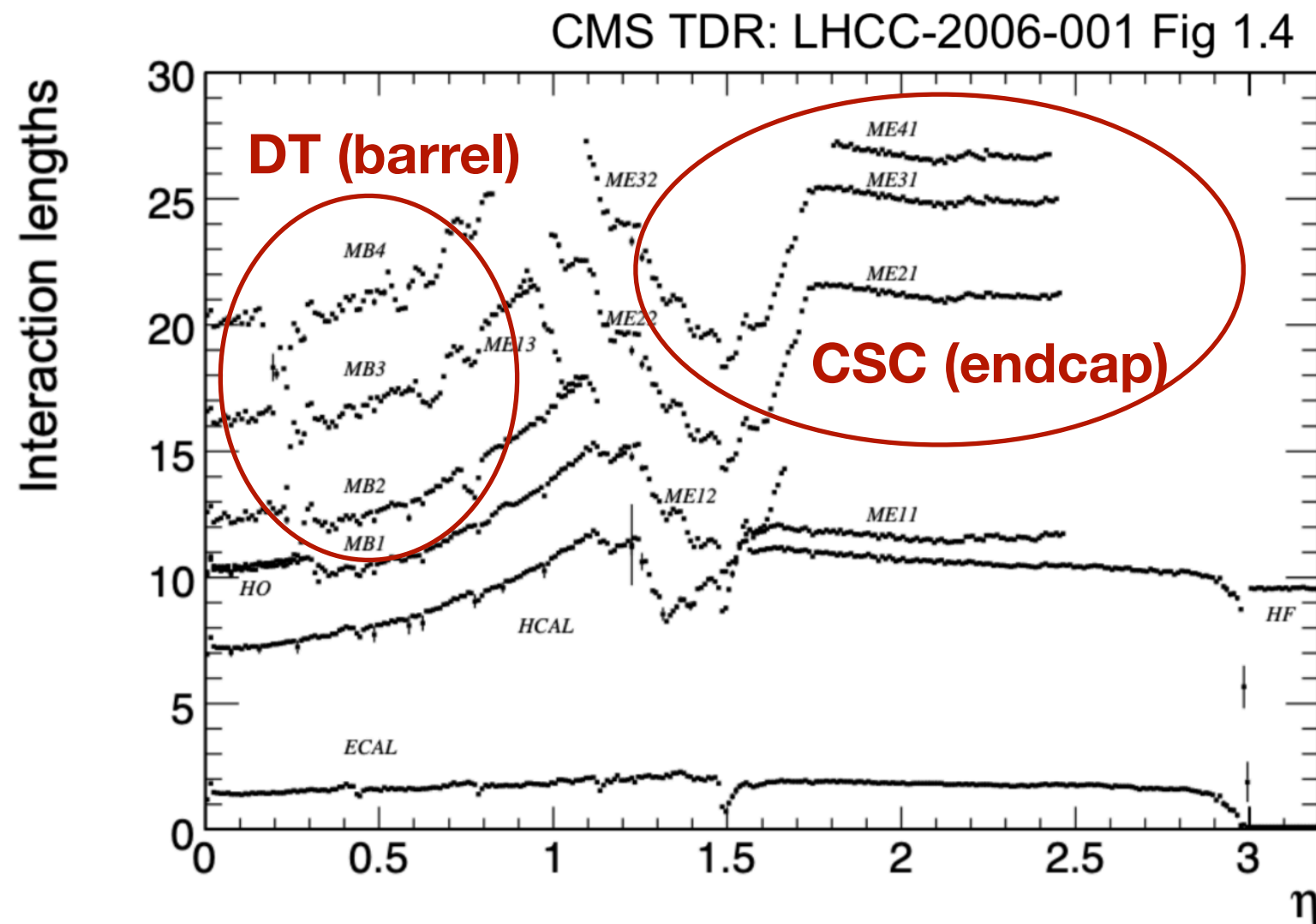
- Despite the lack of a dedicated trigger, CMS had opportunity to provide better sensitivity for 1 displaced vertex search. **CMS has more steel to reject background**



- **Large shielding against backgrounds:
12-27 nuclear interaction lengths**

LLP Muon System Analysis

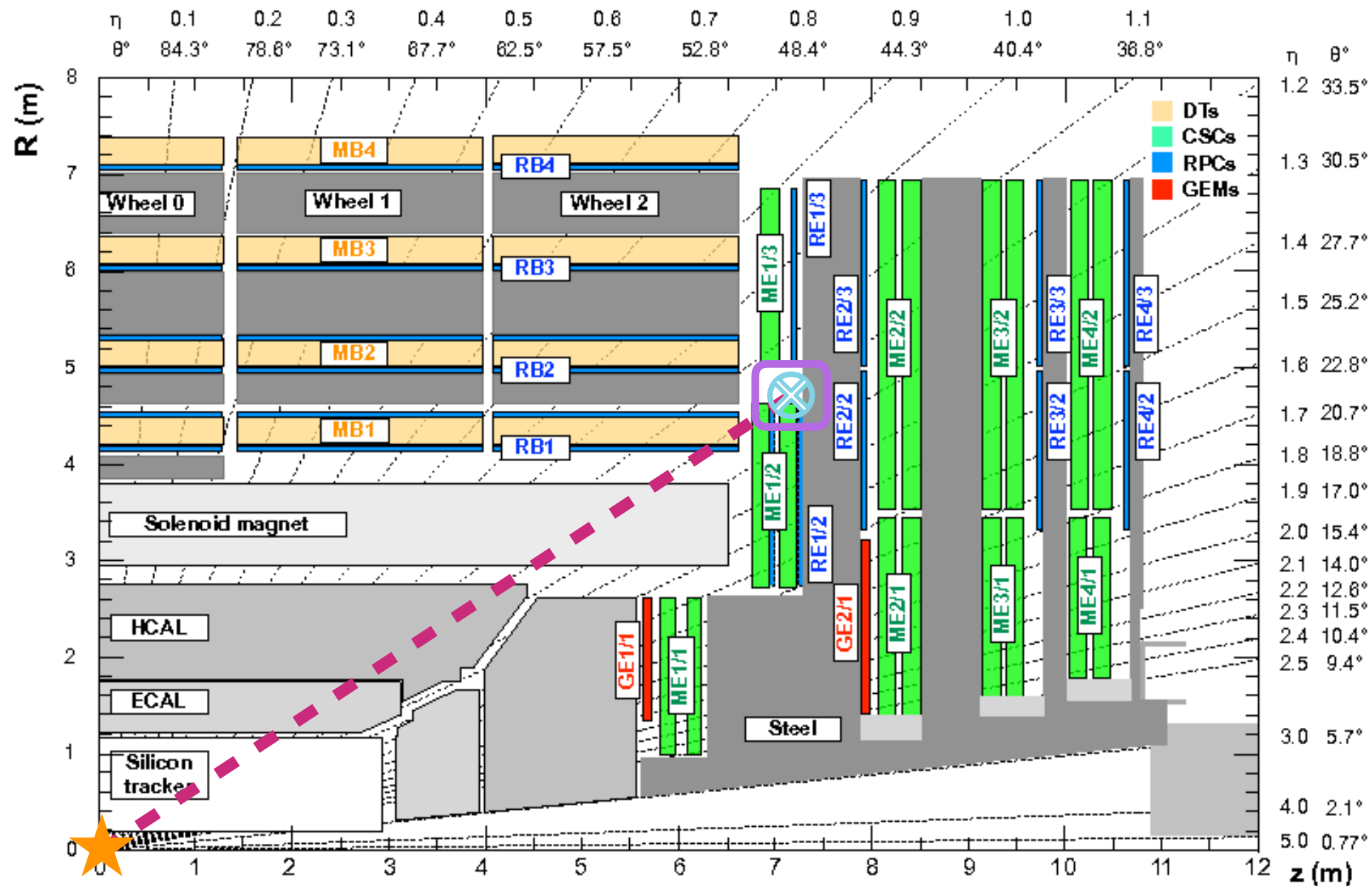
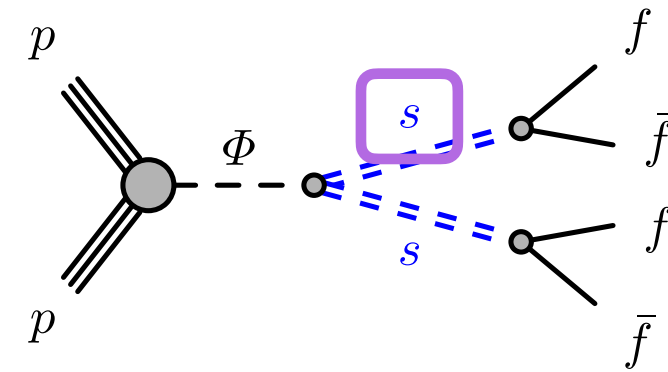
- Despite the lack of a dedicated trigger, CMS has opportunity to provide better sensitivity for 1 displaced vertex search. **CMS has more steel to reject background**



- Opportunity to **extend discovery reach at large lifetimes ($> \sim$ few meters)**

Search for LLPs in Muon System

LLP decays in MS → shower

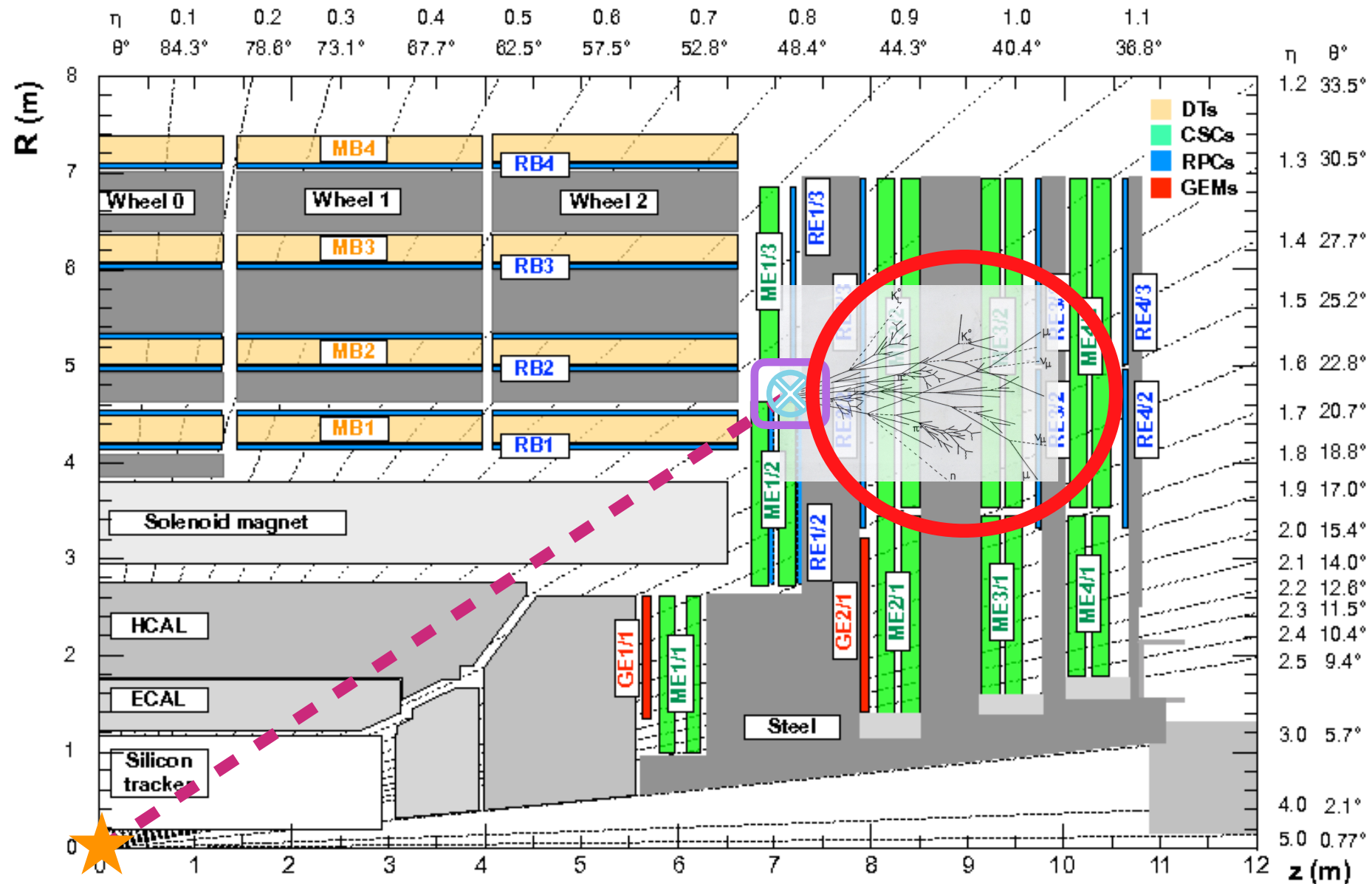
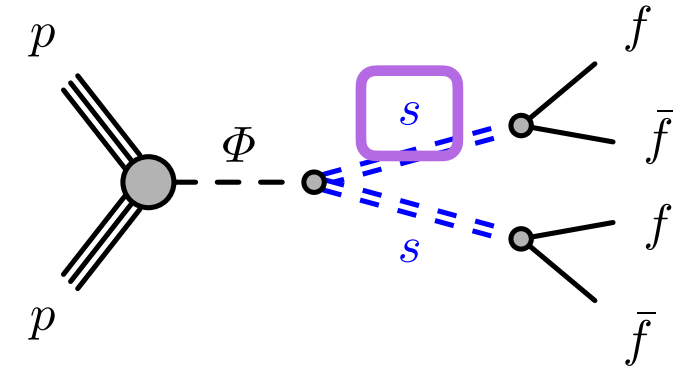


 → LLP (s) decay

Search for LLPs in Muon System

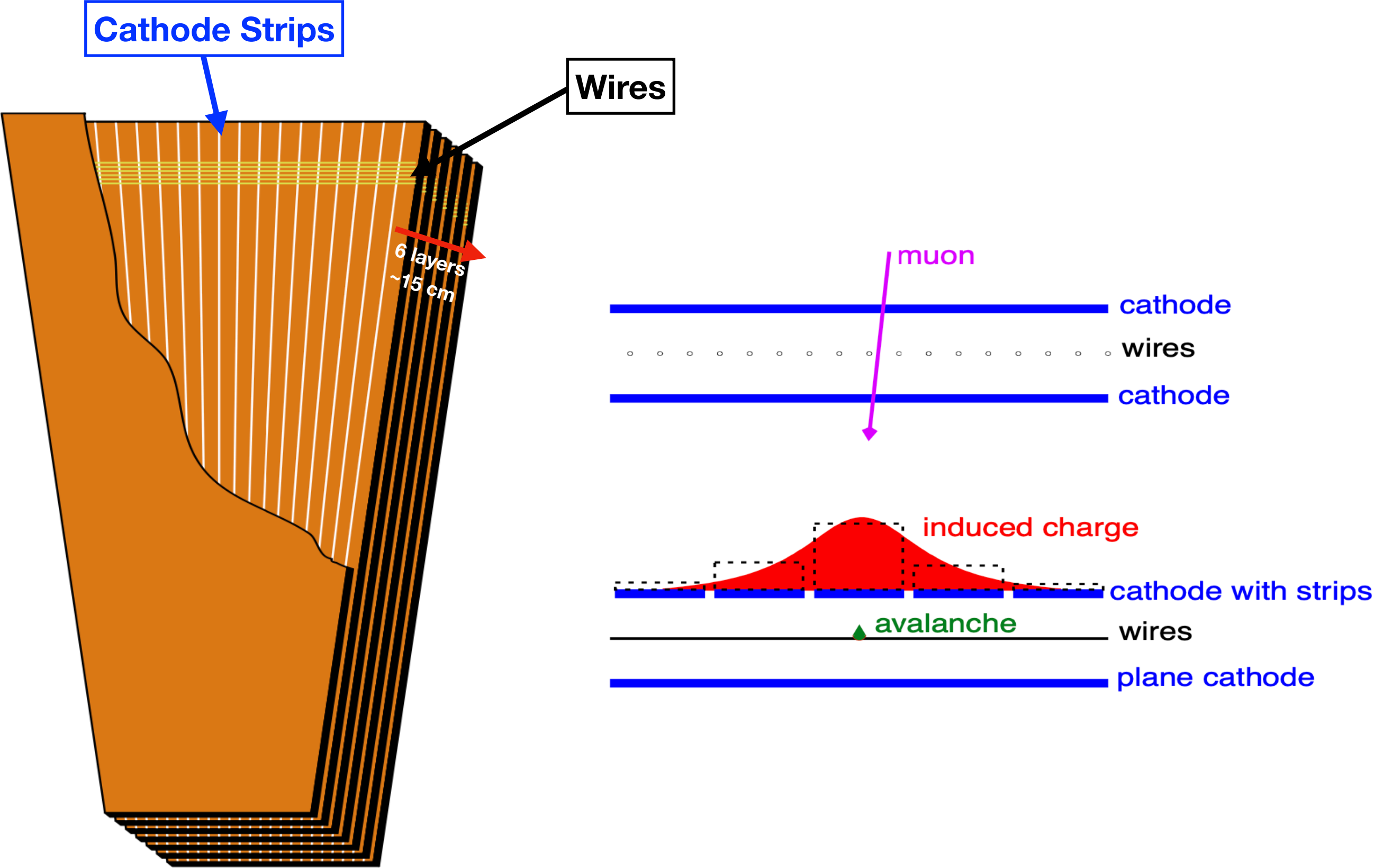
LLP decays in MS → shower

Muon System acts as sampling calorimeter



Sensitive to a broad range of LLP decays

Gas Detector



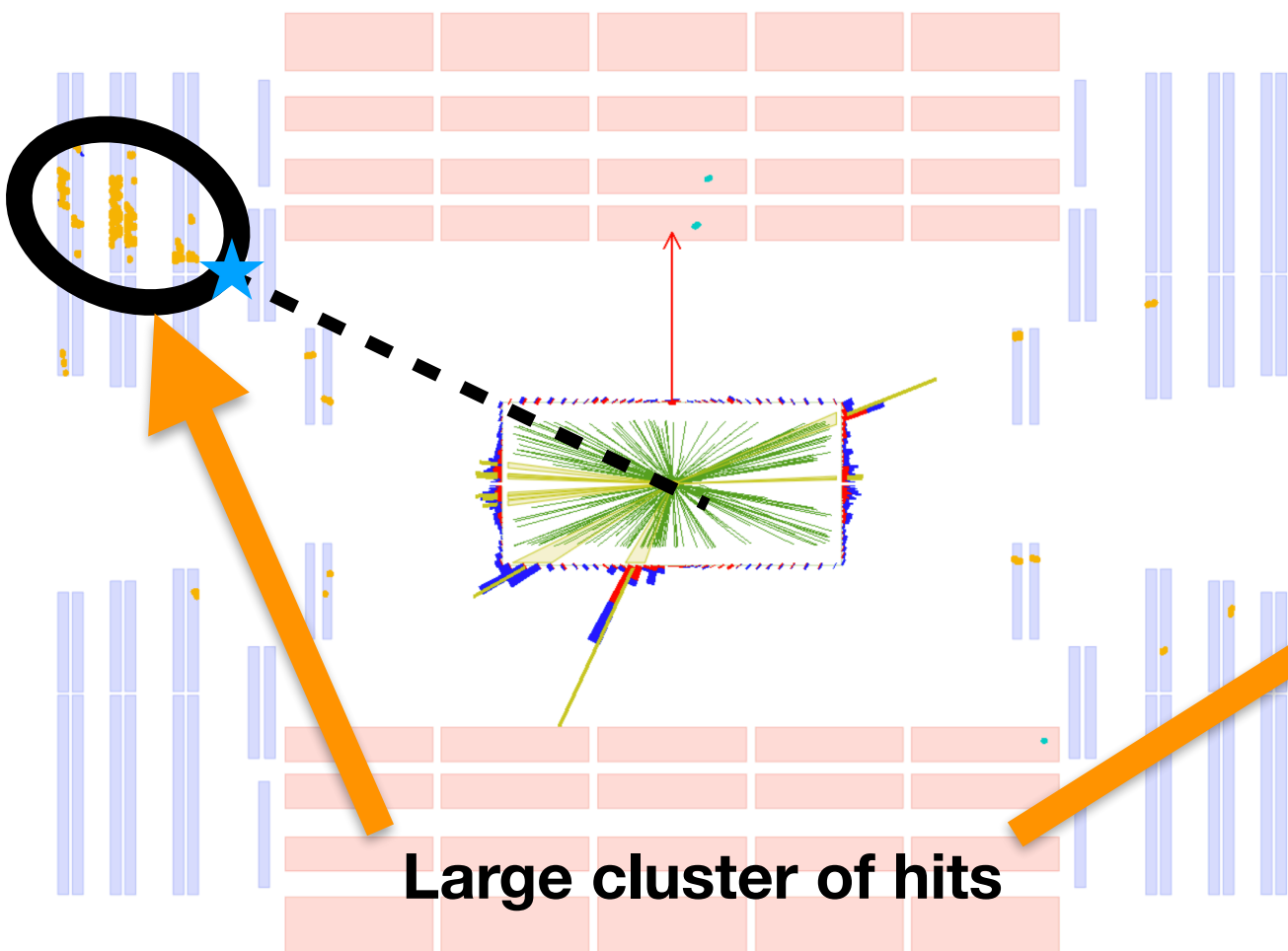
LLP Signature in Muon System

EXO-21-008

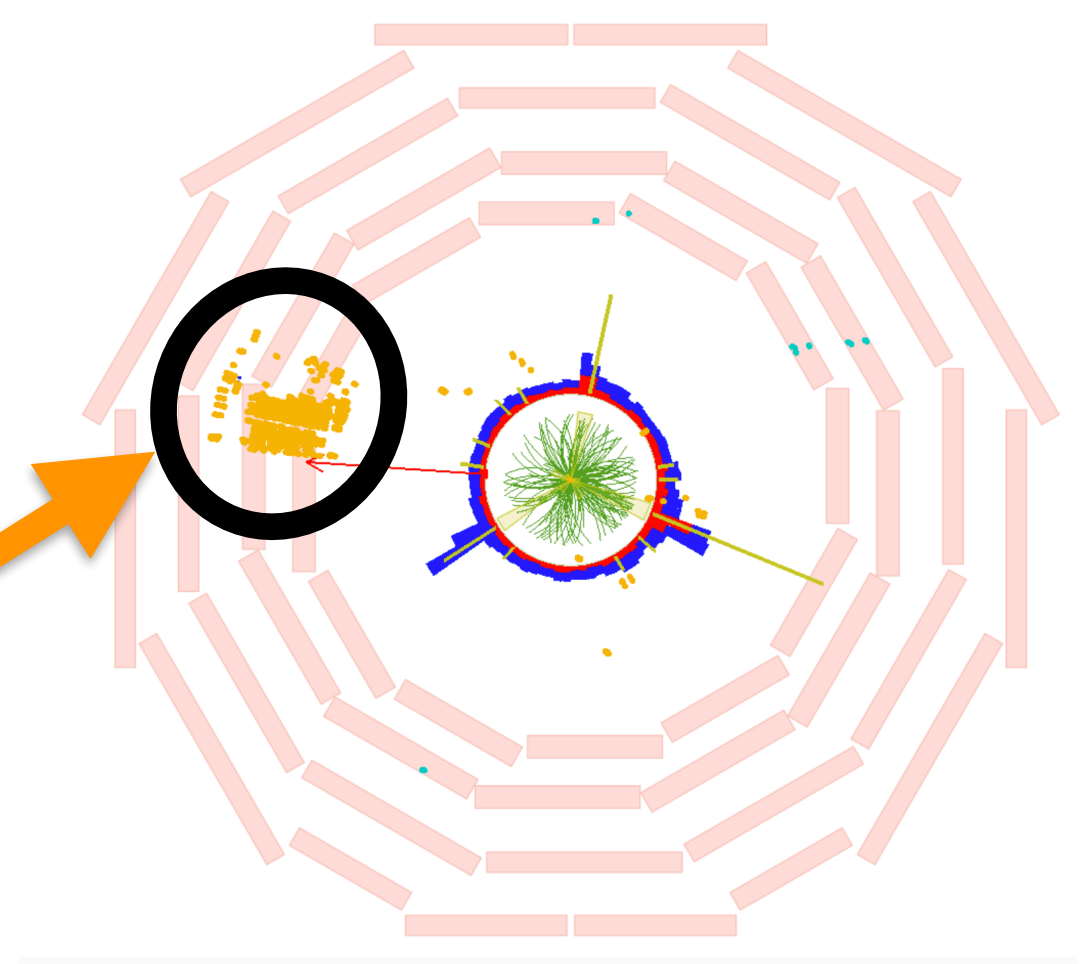
First time this signature is explored at the LHC

- LLPs that decay in the muons system leave a signature of:
 - **Large cluster of hits** in the muon chambers
- Muon system acts as a **sampling calorimeter (new)**

CMS Simulation Supplementary



CMS Simulation Supplementary

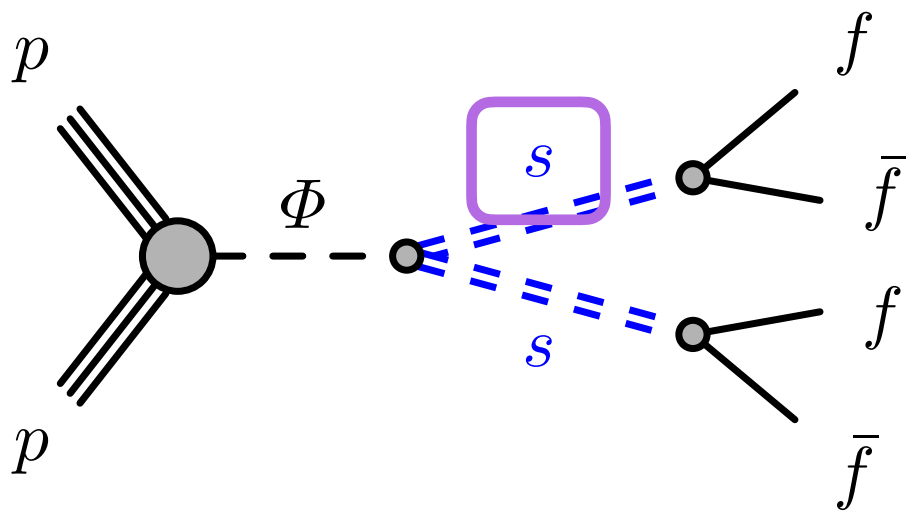


Muon Detector Shower (MDS) Efficiency

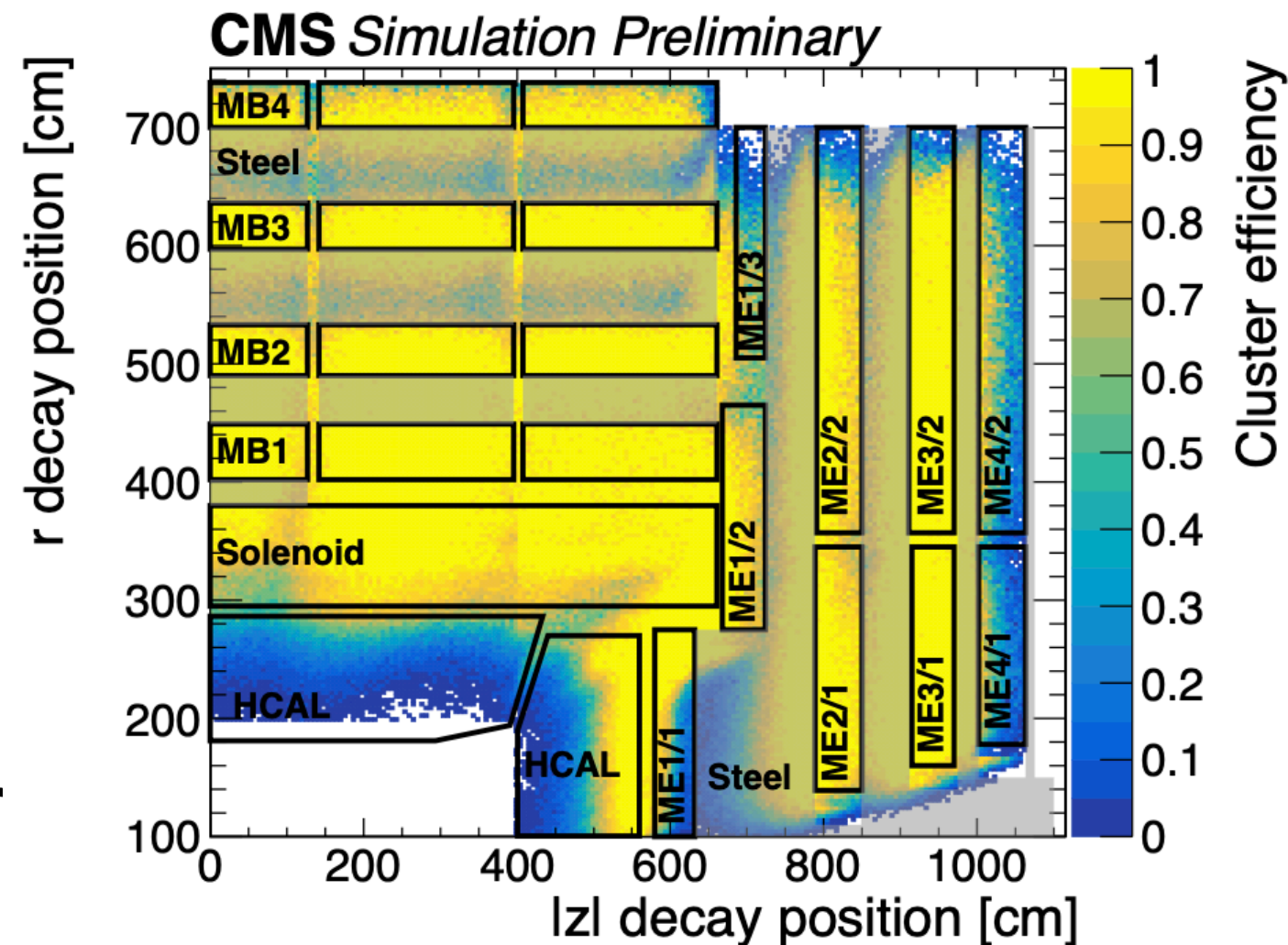
EXO-21-008

Muon system acts as a **sampling calorimeter**

LLP decay position is plotted



At least 50 hit reconstruction cluster



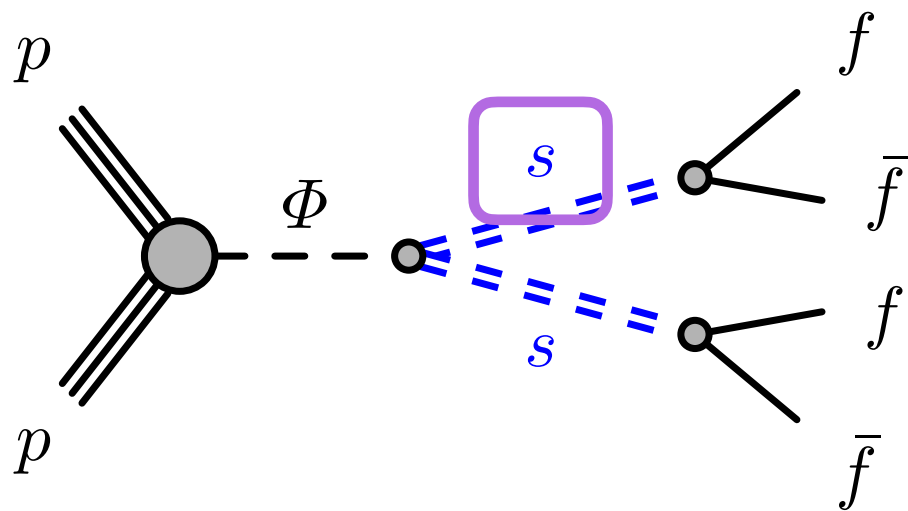
- High cluster reconstruction — up to 80-90%
- Dependence on LLP decay position

Muon Detector Shower (MDS) Efficiency

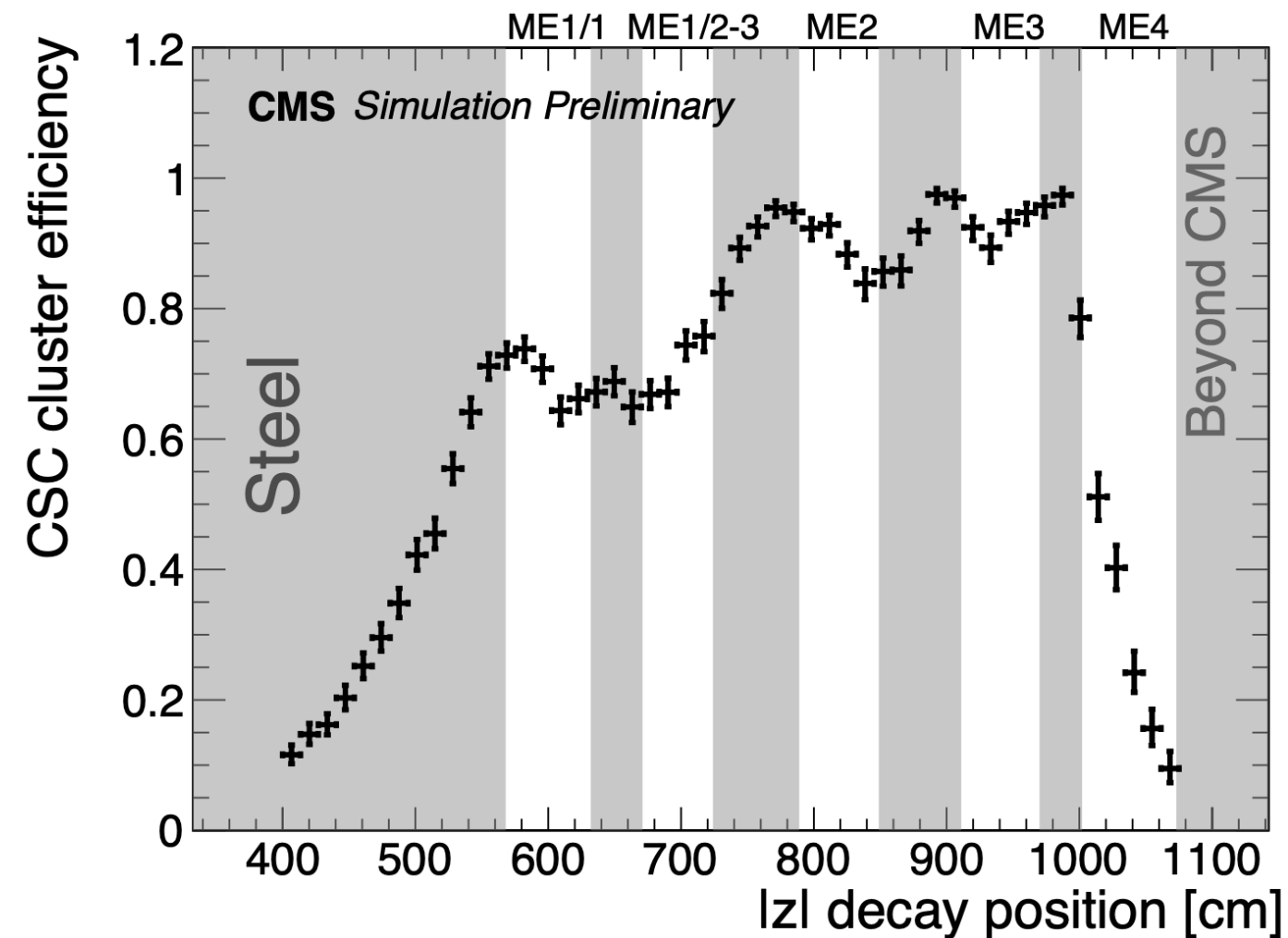
EXO-21-008

Muon system acts as a **sampling calorimeter**

LLP decay position is plotted



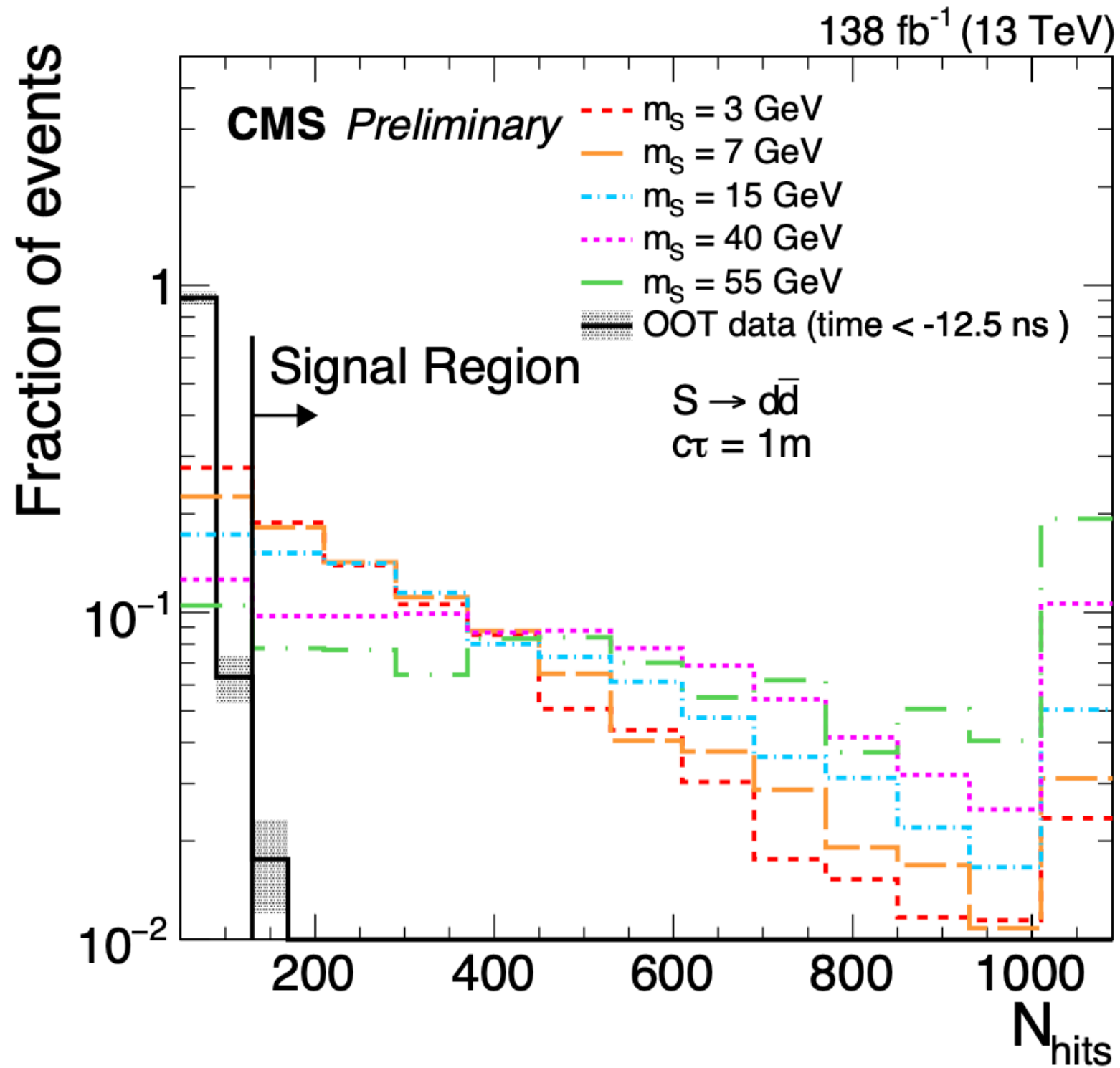
At least 50 hit reconstruction cluster



- Strong dependence on decay position (Z)
- Highly correlated with amount of steel in front of CSC

MDS Search Strategy

EXO-21-008

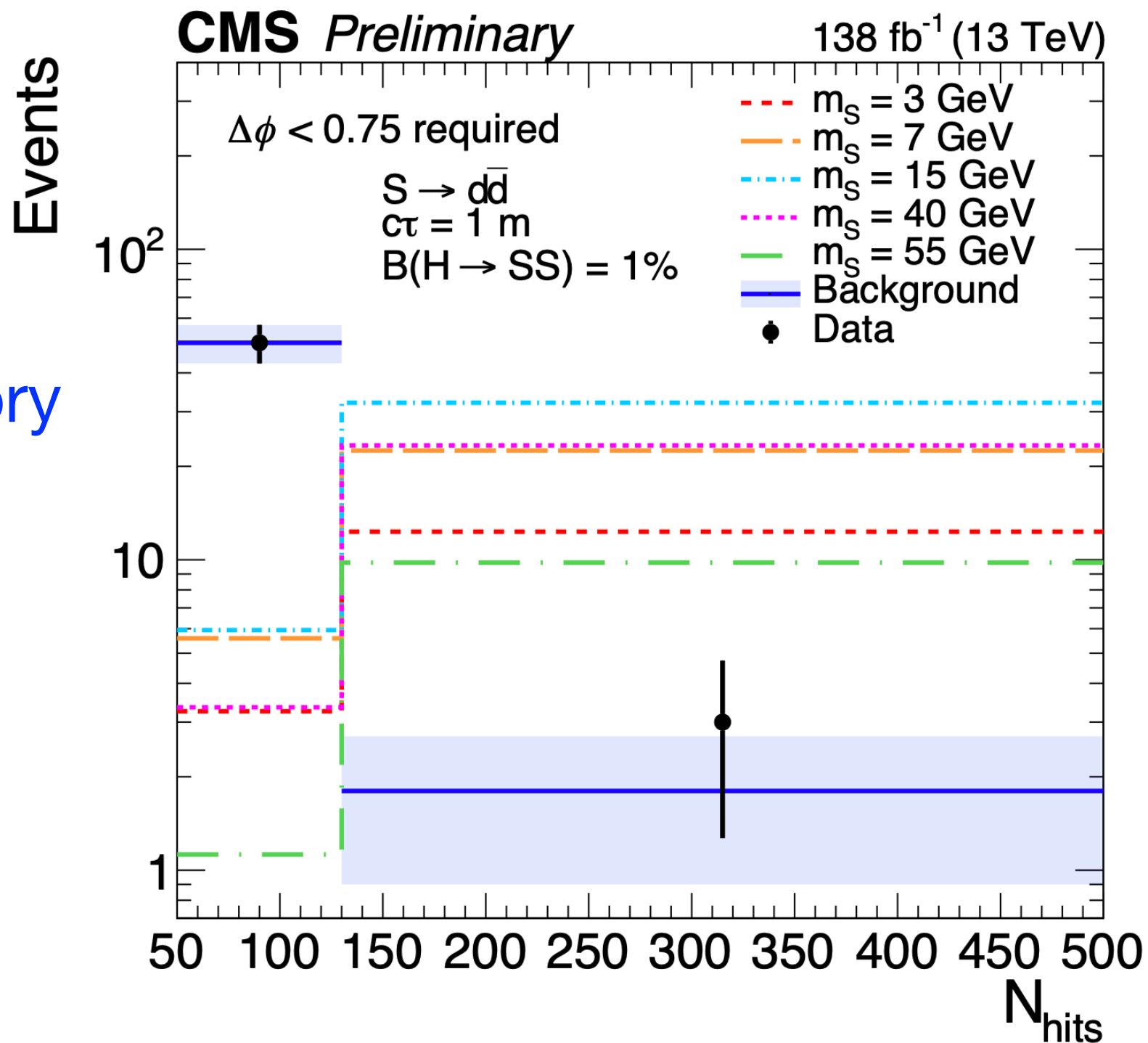


Search strategy: look for high-multiplicity MDS

MDS Search Results

EXO-21-008

CSC Category
Unblinded
Results



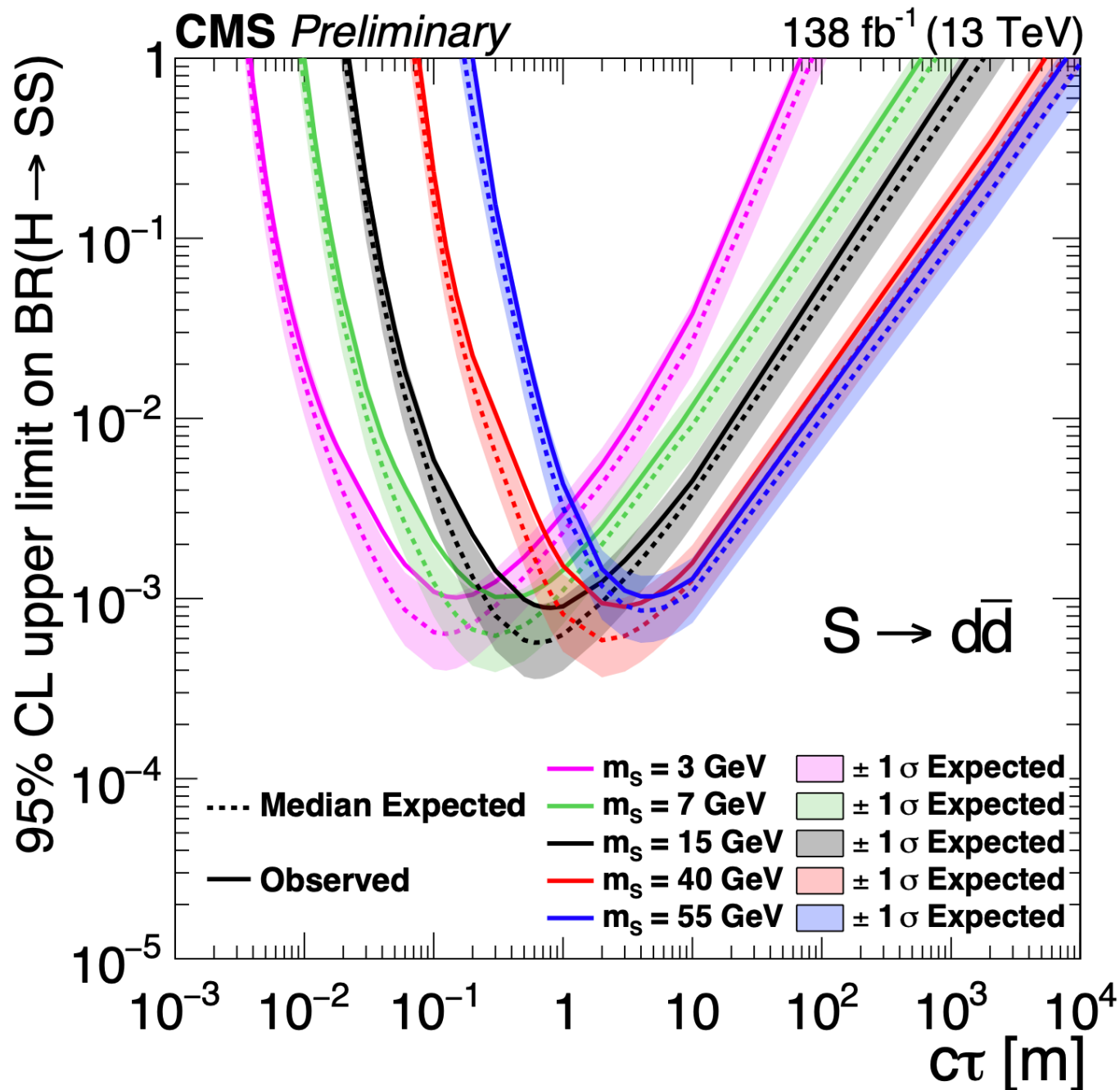
SR Expected Bkg (post-fit):
 1.8 ± 0.8

SR Observed: 3

MDS Search Results

EXO-21-008

Best sensitivity at $BR(H \rightarrow SS) \sim 10^{-3}$!!



One of the CMS latest results

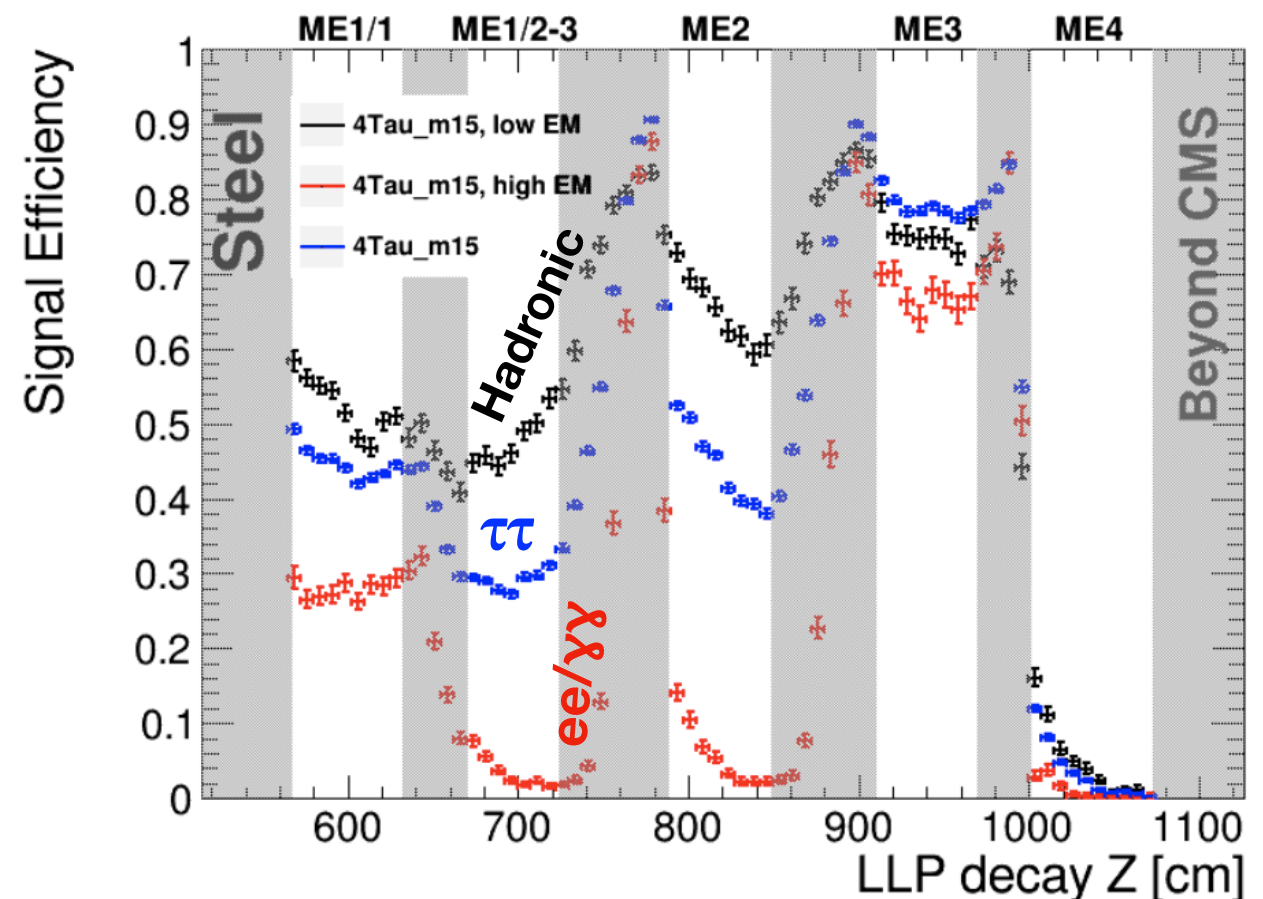
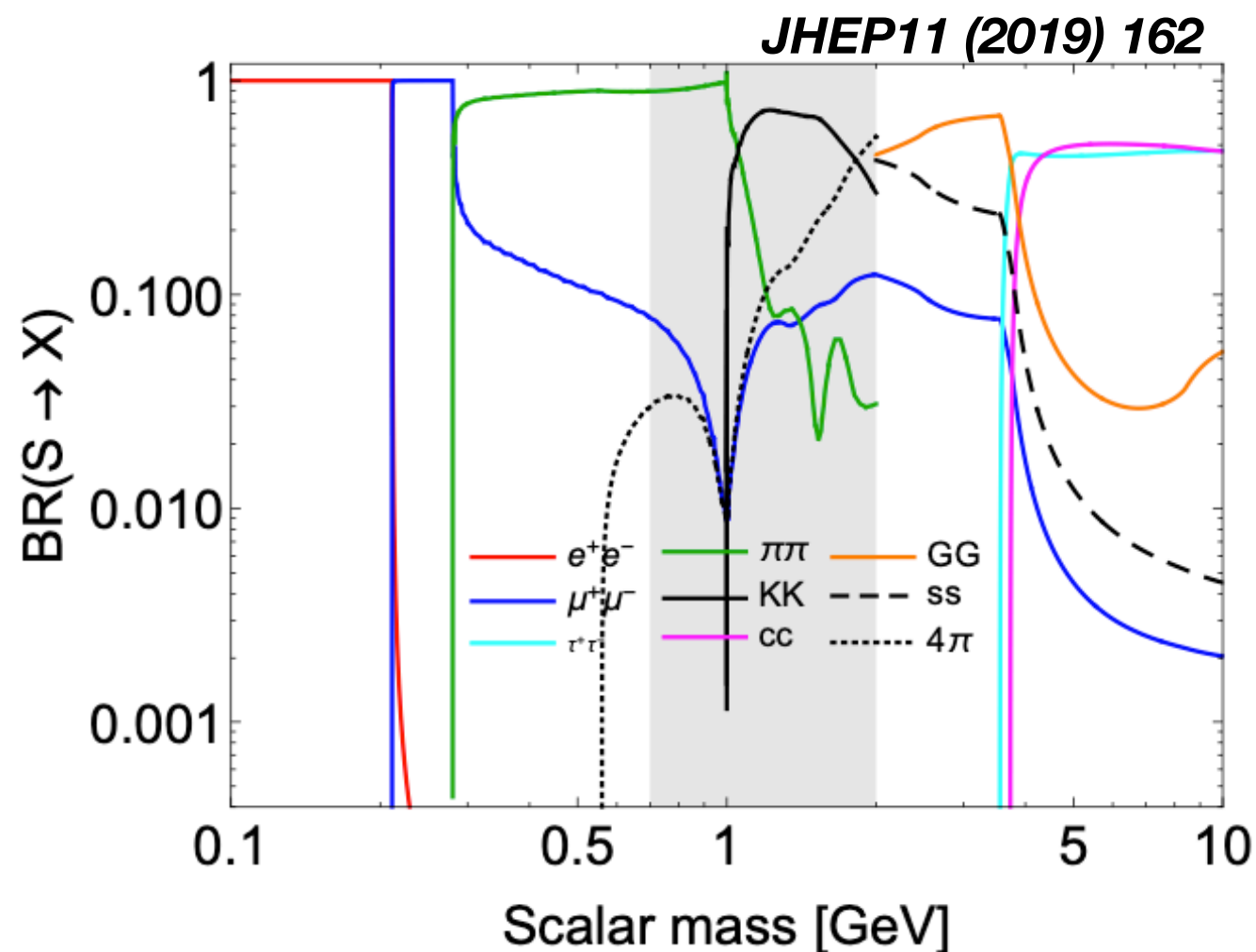
- **ENABLED CMS LLP sensitivity to larger $c\tau$**
- **Access to light LLPs (< 3 GeV)**
 - **Sensitivity to all masses**
 - **Calorimeter: sensitive to LLP energy**

**world-best results
for $c\tau > 25$ m**

Muon System Enables Broad LLP Reach

EXO-21-008

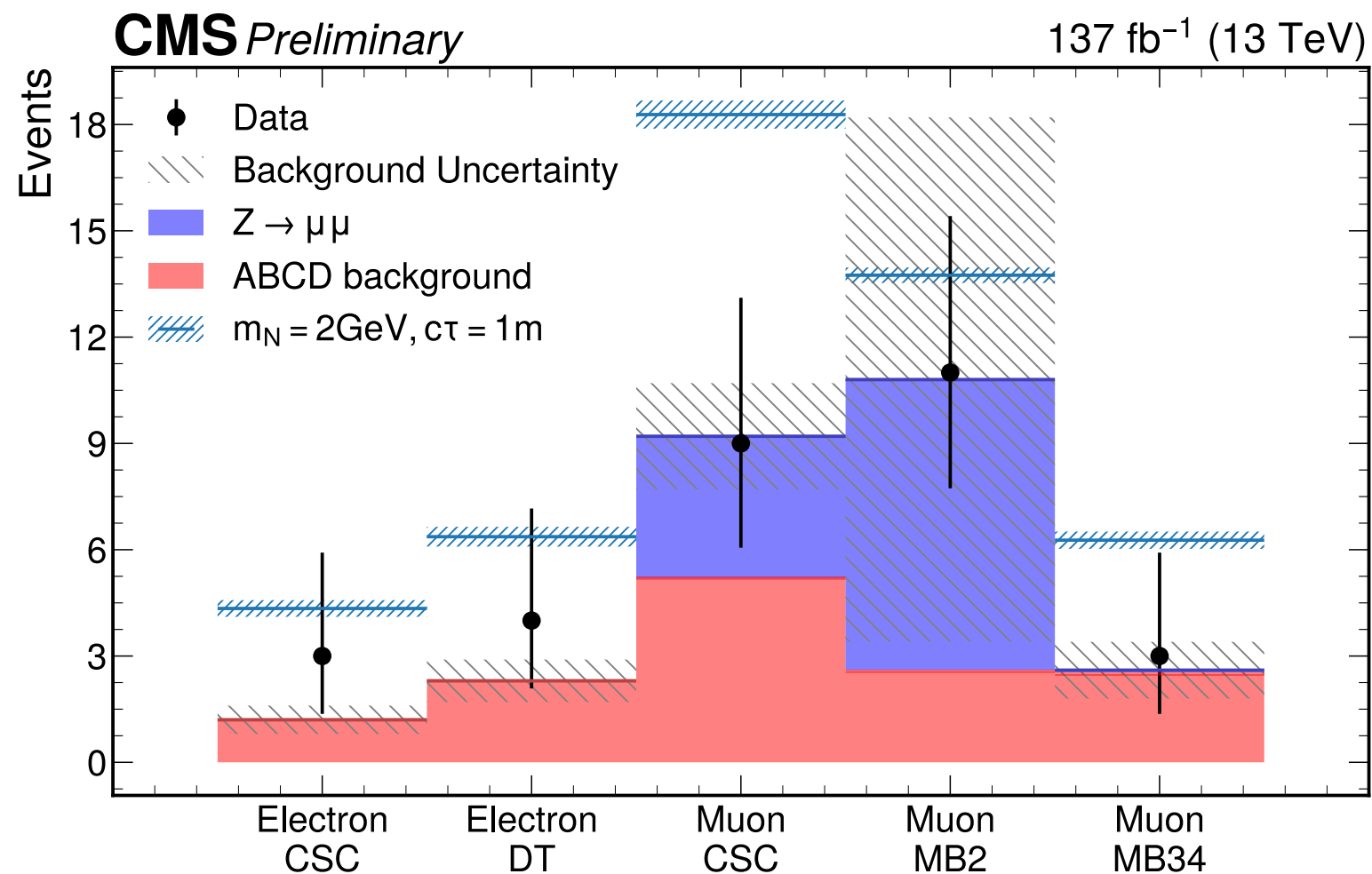
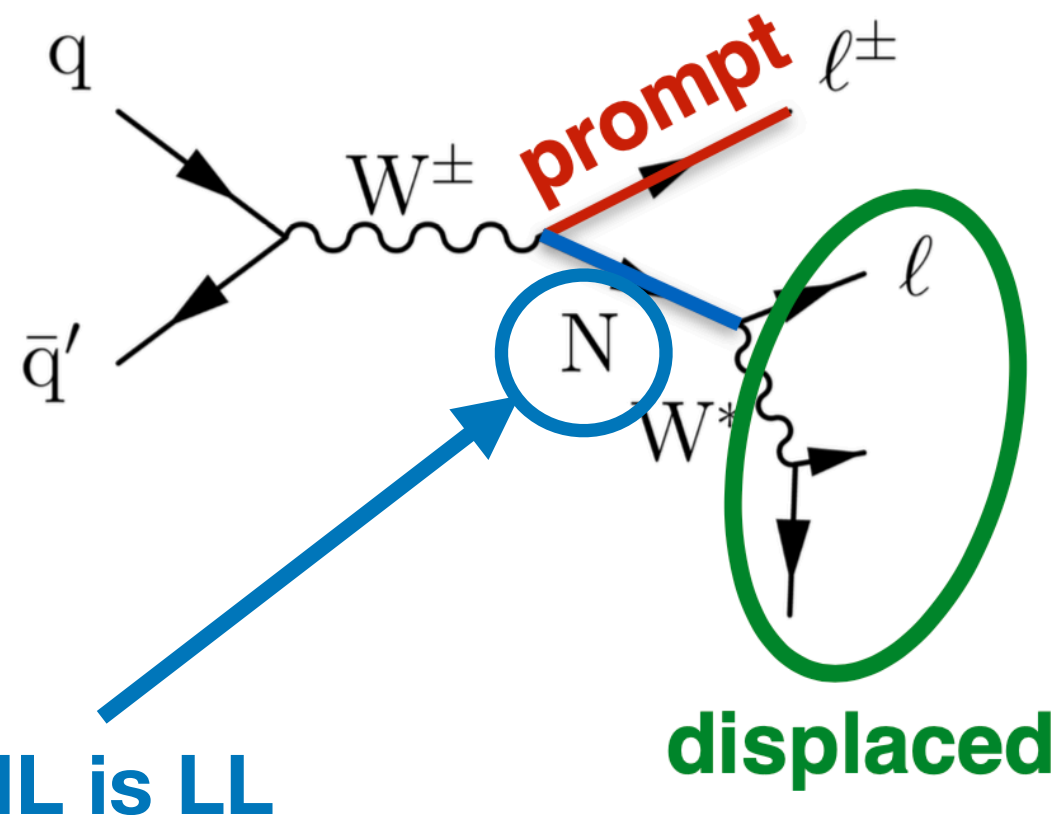
- Strong reach when LLPs are light — critical to have **sensitivity to all decay modes**
- Strong reach for elusive LLPs decay to SM taus. Enables sensitivity unexplored BSM : e.g **LL SUSY staus, heavy neutral lepton (HNL)**



Heavy Neutral Leptons using MDS

EXO-22-017

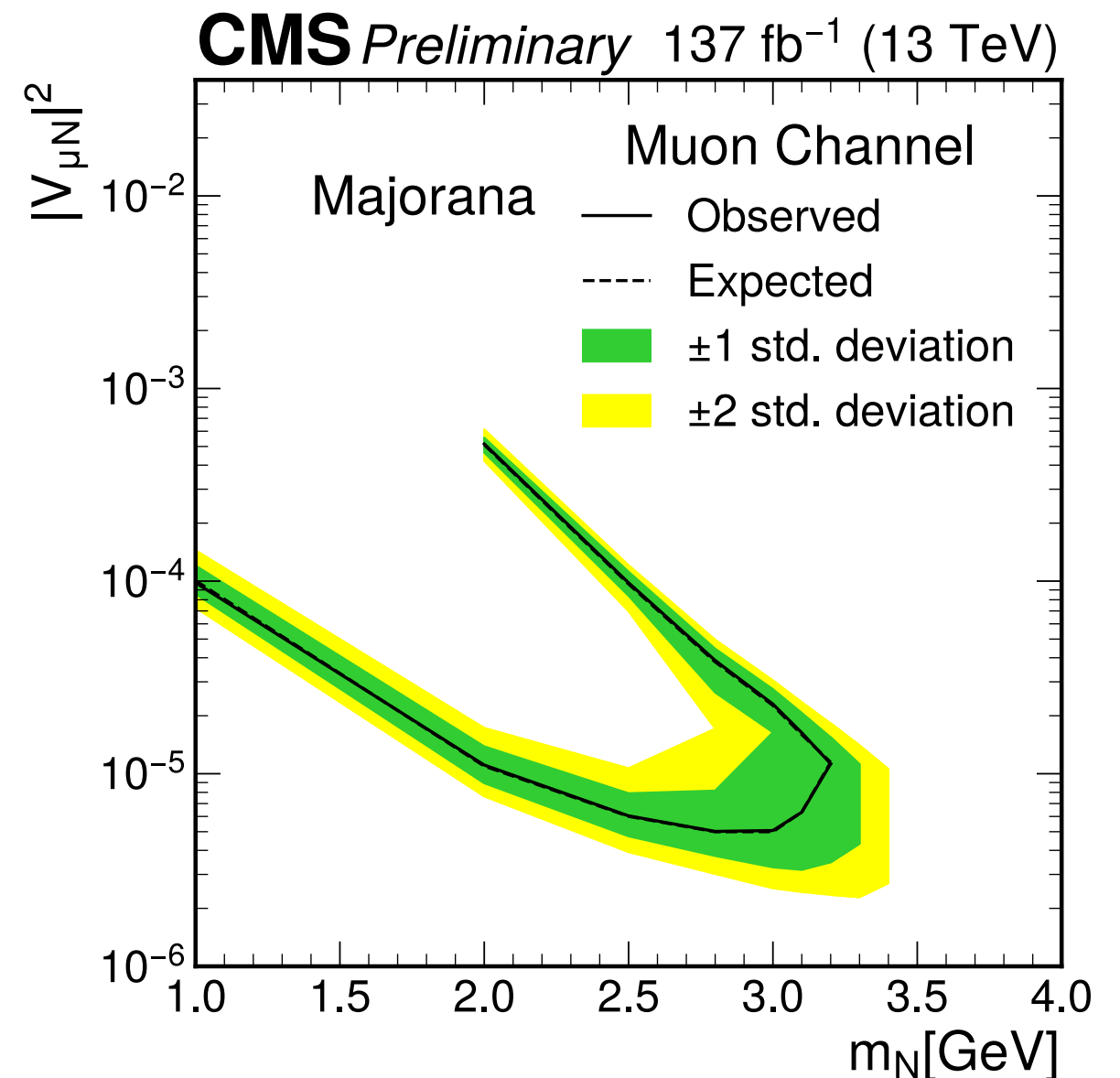
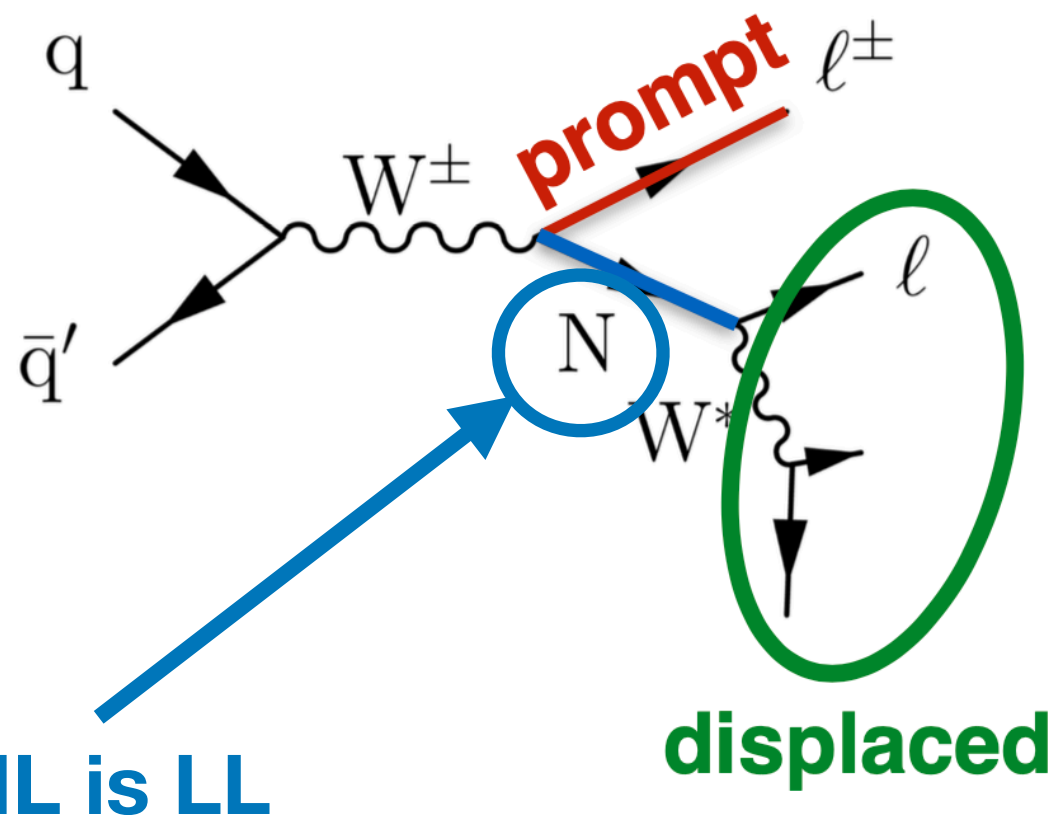
- MDS broad sensitivity enables searches for **LLPs in neutrino portals**
- Heavy Neutral Leptons (HNLs) are naturally LL and displaced



Heavy Neutral Leptons using MDS

EXO-22-017

- MDS broad sensitivity enables searches for **LLPs in neutrino portals**
- Heavy Neutral Leptons (HNLs) are naturally LL and displaced



MDS HEPData Publication

- HEPData is a great tool to allow reinterpretation of CMS results
- Digitized figures and additional material such as signal efficiencies
- HEPData for EXO-20-015 allows to reinterpret in many BSM models

HEPData Search HEPData Search

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Hide Publication Information

Search for long-lived particles decaying in the CMS endcap muon detectors in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

The CMS collaboration

Tumasyan, Armen , Adam, Wolfgang , Andrejkovic, Janik Walter , Bergauer, Thomas , Chatterjee, Suman , Dragicevic, Marko , Escalante Del Valle, Alberto , Fruehwirth, Rudolf , Jeitler, Manfred , Krammer, Natascha

CMS-EXO-20-015, 2021.

<https://doi.org/10.17182/hepdata.104408.v2>

INSPIRE Resources

Abstract

A search for long-lived particles (LLPs) produced in decays of standard model (SM) Higgs bosons is presented. The data sample consists of 137 fb^{-1} of proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, recorded at the LHC in 2016-2018. A novel technique is employed to reconstruct decays of LLPs in the endcap muon detectors. The search is sensitive to a broad range of LLP decay modes and to masses as low as a few GeV. No excess of events above the SM background is observed. The most stringent limits to date on the branching fraction of the Higgs boson to LLPs subsequently decaying to quarks and $\tau^+\tau^-$ are found for proper decay lengths greater than 6, 20, and 40 m, for LLP masses of 7, 15, and 40 GeV, respectively.

Download All

Version 2

Filter 15 data tables

Figure 3-a (7 GeV)

Figure 3-a
10.17182/hepdata.104408.v2/t1
The 95% CL observed and expected limits on the branching fraction $B(H \rightarrow SS)$ for 7 GeV mass and $S \rightarrow d\bar{d}$ decay mode.

Figure 3-a (15 GeV)

Figure 3-a
10.17182/hepdata.104408.v2/t2
The 95% CL observed and expected limits on the branching fraction $B(H \rightarrow SS)$ for 15 GeV mass and $S \rightarrow d\bar{d}$ decay mode.

Figure 3-a (40 GeV)

Figure 3-a
10.17182/hepdata.104408.v2/t3
The 95% CL observed and expected limits on the branching fraction $B(H \rightarrow SS)$ for 40 GeV mass and $S \rightarrow d\bar{d}$ decay mode.

Figure 3-a (55 GeV)

Figure 3-a
10.17182/hepdata.104408.v2/t4
The 95% CL observed and expected limits on the branching fraction $B(H \rightarrow SS)$ for 55 GeV mass and $S \rightarrow d\bar{d}$ decay mode.

Figure 3-b (7 GeV)

Figure 3-b
10.17182/hepdata.104408.v2/t5
The 95% CL observed and expected limits on the branching fraction $B(H \rightarrow SS)$ for 7 GeV mass and $S \rightarrow d\bar{d}$ decay mode.

Figure 3-b (15 GeV)

Figure 3-b
10.17182/hepdata.104408.v2/t6
The 95% CL observed and expected limits on the branching fraction $B(H \rightarrow SS)$ for 15 GeV mass and $S \rightarrow d\bar{d}$ decay mode.

Version 2 modifications: Added new table for additional figure 9.

Figure 3-a (7 GeV) 10.17182/hepdata.104408.v2/t1

Figure 3-a

The 95% CL observed and expected limits on the branching fraction $B(H \rightarrow SS)$ for 7 GeV mass and $S \rightarrow d\bar{d}$ decay mode.

cmenergies 13000.0

observables CLS

| Quantile | -2σ | -1σ | Median expected | $+1\sigma$ | $+2\sigma$ | Observed |
|-------------|---|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| $c\tau$ [m] | 95% CL upper limit on $B(H \rightarrow SS)$ | | | | | |
| 0.01 | 0.5468 | 0.61962 | 0.76532 | 1.1302 | 1.629 | 1.0282 |
| 0.02 | 0.027933 | 0.029842 | 0.038265 | 0.055958 | 0.079302 | 0.049691 |
| 0.03 | 0.0089284 | 0.0093833 | 0.011834 | 0.017022 | 0.025549 | 0.014732 |
| 0.04 | 0.0048704 | 0.004997 | 0.006564 | 0.0094621 | 0.013723 | 0.0087544 |
| 0.05 | 0.0035369 | 0.0037016 | 0.0044156 | 0.0064652 | 0.0096709 | 0.0059986 |
| 0.06 | 0.0026527 | 0.0028657 | 0.0035041 | 0.0050343 | 0.0075821 | 0.0046053 |
| 0.125 | 0.0016474 | 0.0017129 | 0.002189 | 0.0030361 | 0.0043606 | 0.0028215 |
| 0.2 | 0.0013649 | 0.0013779 | 0.0016728 | 0.0024945 | 0.0036087 | 0.0023424 |
| 0.3 | 0.0012162 | 0.0012793 | 0.0016575 | 0.0022169 | 0.0034752 | 0.0021674 |
| 0.5 | 0.0013472 | 0.0013755 | 0.0017238 | 0.0025211 | 0.0036287 | 0.0023074 |
| 0.6 | 0.0014066 | 0.0015516 | 0.0018828 | 0.0026288 | 0.0041192 | 0.0025032 |

Visualize

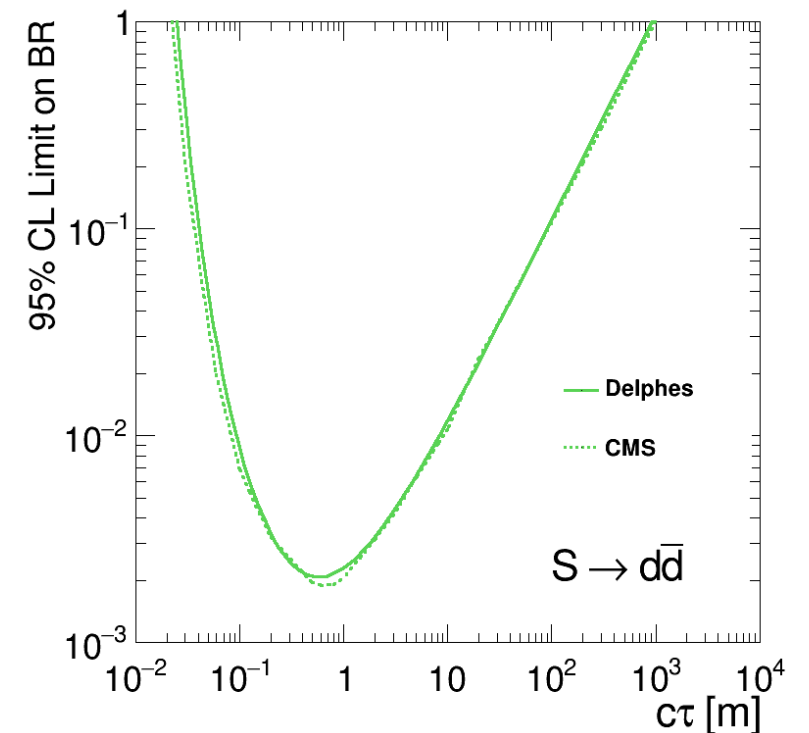
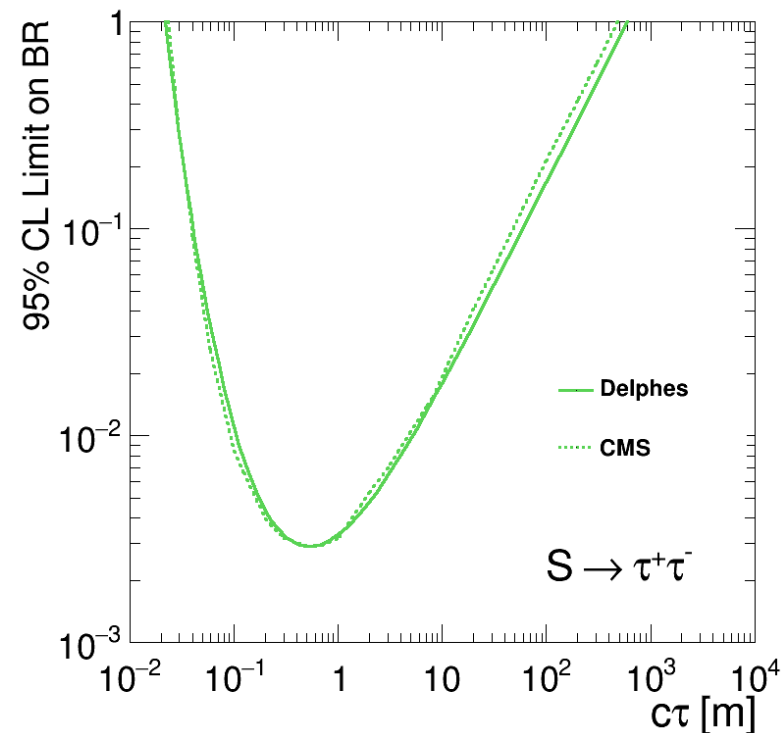
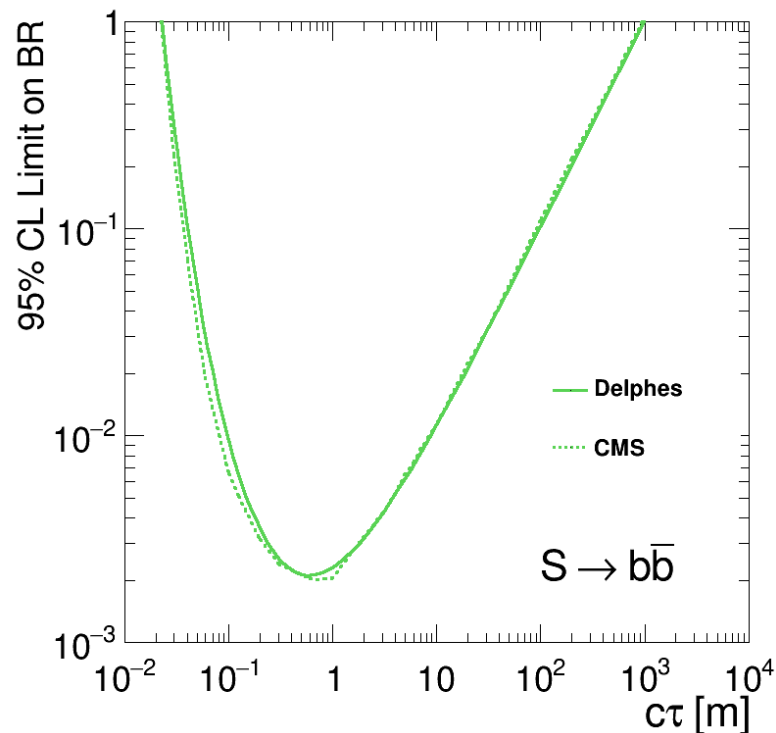
Sum errors Log Scale (X) Log Scale (Y)

Deselect variables or hide different error bars by clicking on them.

First Results Validation

- **Use the dedicated Delphes class/module** and implement all cuts applied in the CMS paper
- Use the **data** and expected **background** yield in signal region provided in CMS paper
- **Validated that the standalone workflow** is able to reproduce the limits from the CMS analysis for all 3 decay modes to within 30%

LLP mass = 15 GeV



Light Scalar (S) Reinterpretation

Long-lived Scalar (S) couple to Higgs

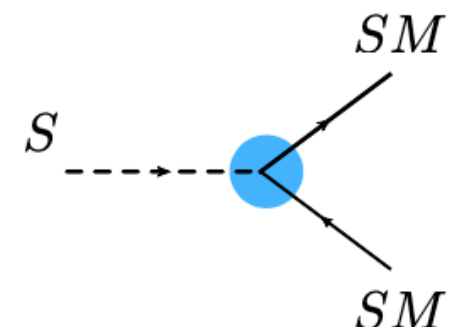
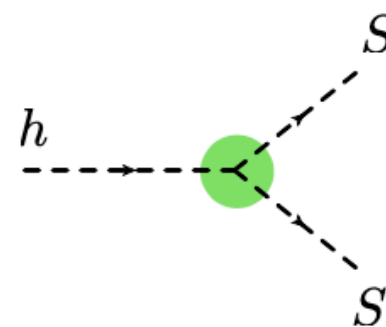
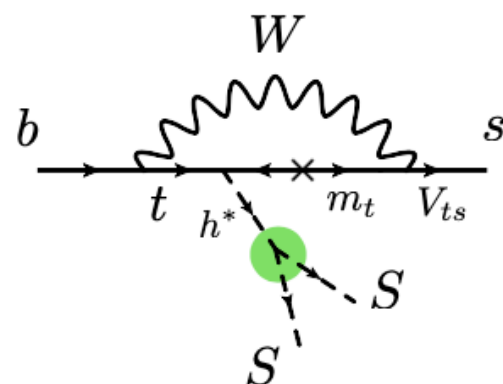
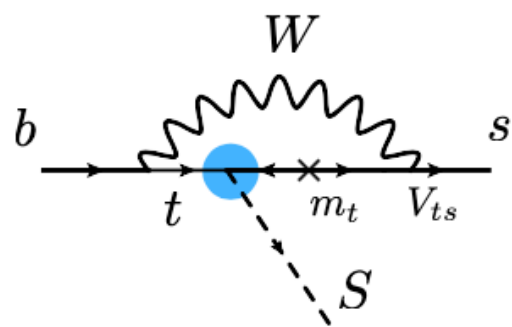
$$\mathcal{L}_{SH} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \hat{S} \partial^\mu \hat{S} - \frac{\mu_S^2}{2} \hat{S}^2}_{\mathcal{L}_{DS}} - \underbrace{\left(A_{HS} \hat{S} + \lambda_{HS} \hat{S}^2 \right) \hat{H}^\dagger \hat{H}}_{\text{Higgs portal}}$$

controls the $\hat{H} - \hat{S}$ mixing controls $Br(H \rightarrow SS)$

Long-lived Scalar (S) couple to Higgs

production

decay



Light Scalar (S) Reinterpretation

Long-lived Scalar (S) couple to Higgs

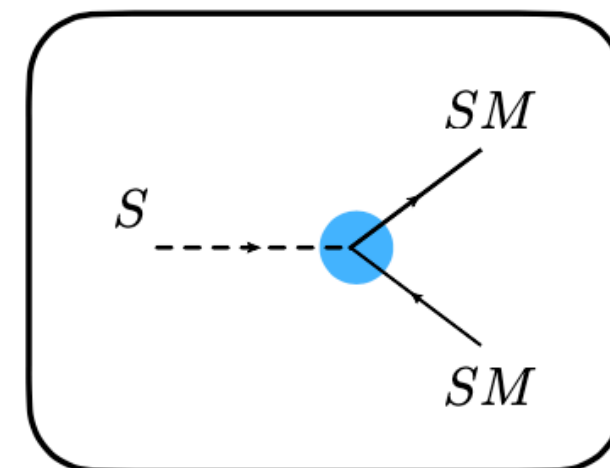
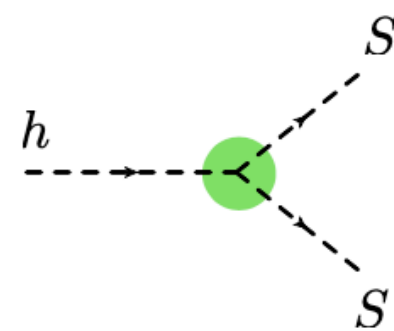
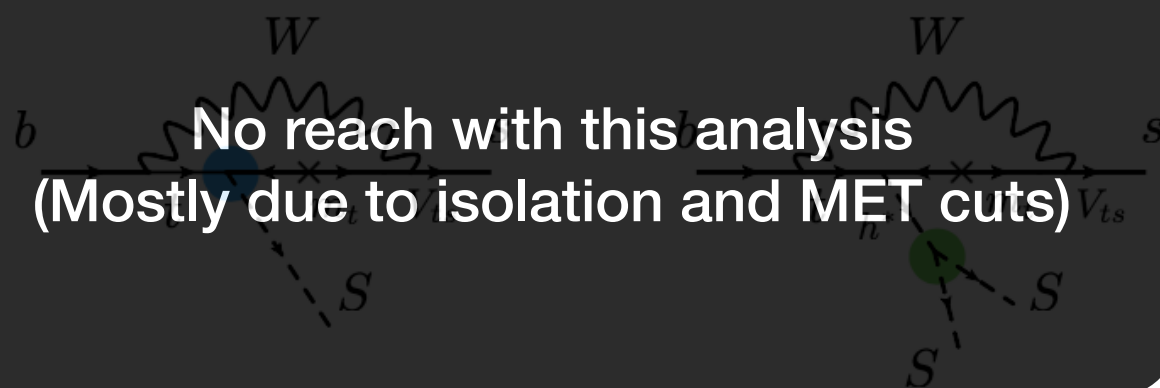
$$\mathcal{L}_{SH} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \hat{S} \partial^\mu \hat{S} - \frac{\mu_S^2}{2} \hat{S}^2}_{\mathcal{L}_{DS}} - \underbrace{\left(A_{HS} \hat{S} + \lambda_{HS} \hat{S}^2 \right) \hat{H}^\dagger \hat{H}}_{\text{Higgs portal}}$$

controls the $\hat{H} - \hat{S}$ mixing controls $Br(H \rightarrow SS)$

Very similar to CMS main interpretation

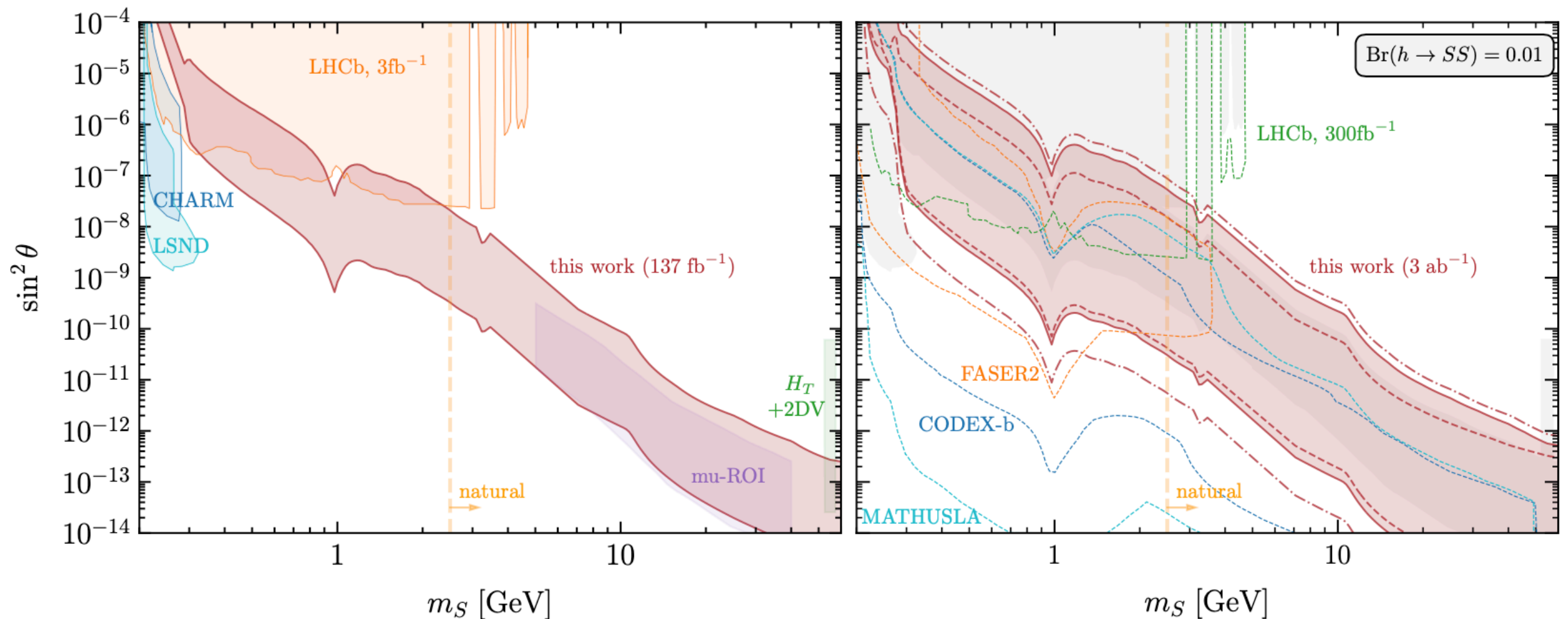
production

decay



Light Scalar (S) Reinterpretation

- Mixing angle (θ) controls the scalar lifetime
- Exclusion obtain at 1% $\text{Br}(h \rightarrow SS)$: fixes production cross section \times BR
- Scalar mass controls the decay mode and affects the acceptance

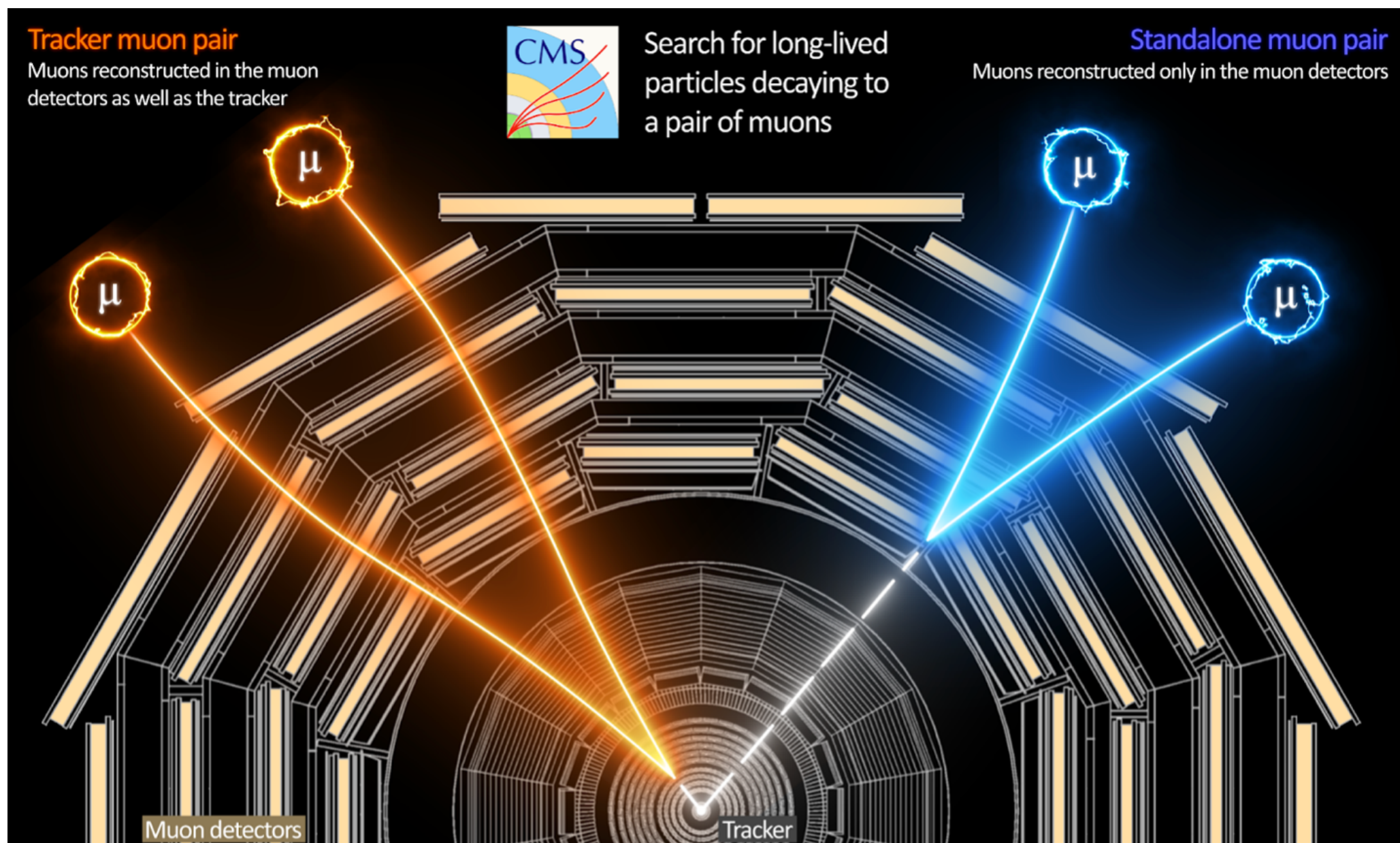


- Current best sensitivity in a large region of phase space ✓
- Confirms reach to light LLPs (< 1 GeV) for CMS
- Closing the gap to dedicated LLP experiments ✓

Muon System: Displaced Muons

EXO-23-014

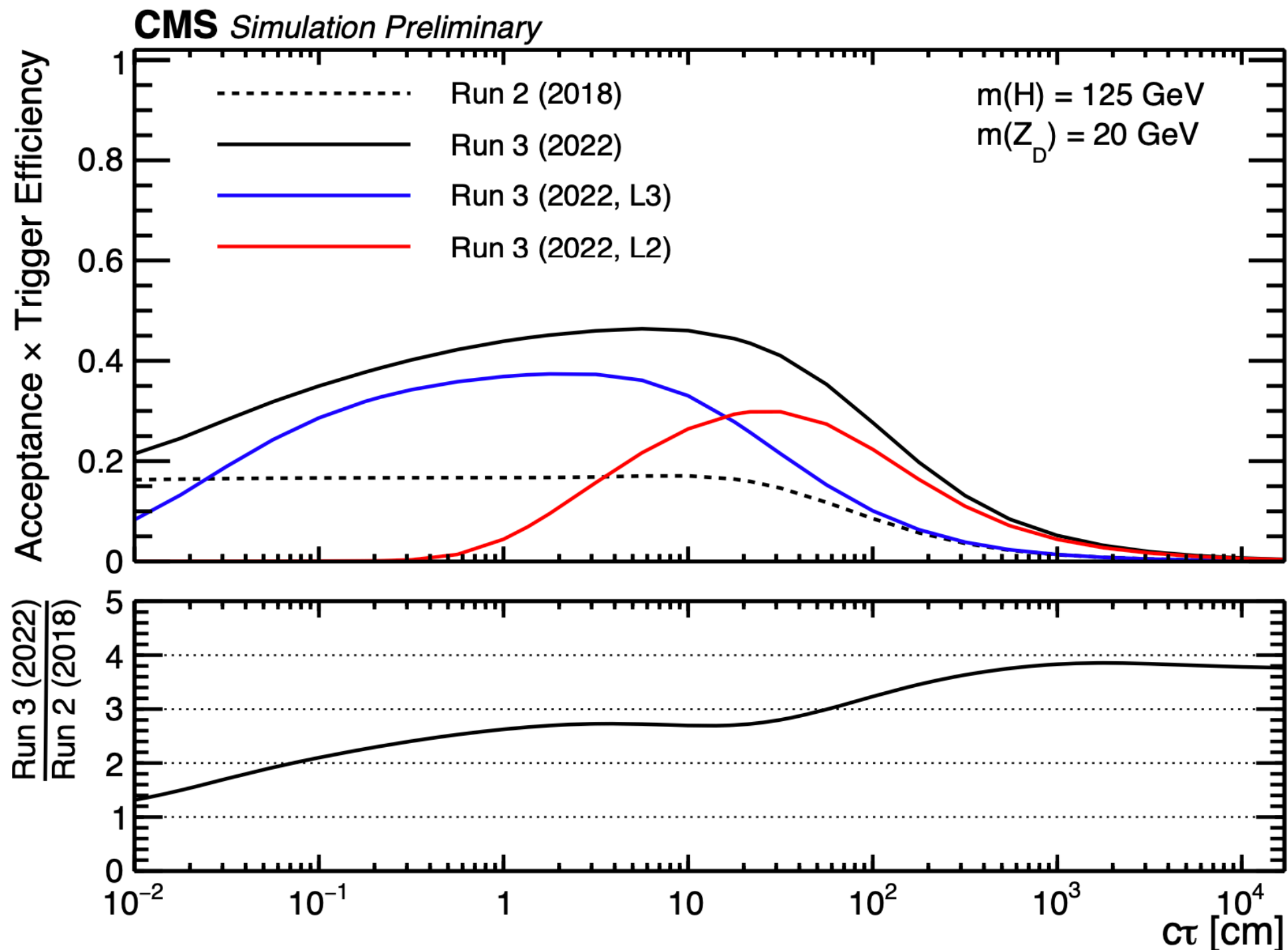
- Displaced Muons are a powerful signature for LLP
- 2 types of reconstructed muons: **tracker muons** and **standalone muons**



Muon System: Displaced Muons

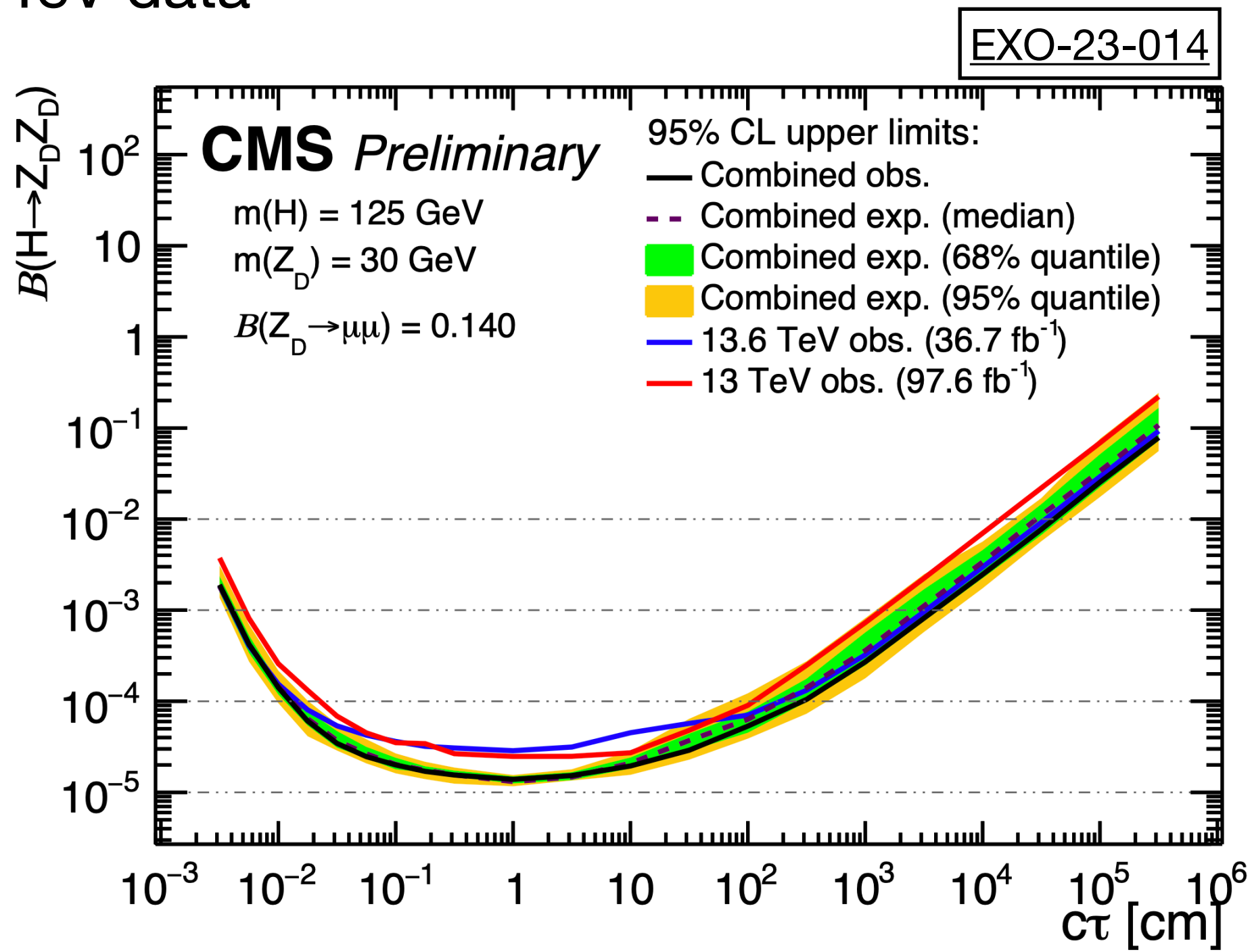
EXO-23-014

- Brand new search using 13.6 TeV (Run3) data
- New optimized trigger using displaced muon signature

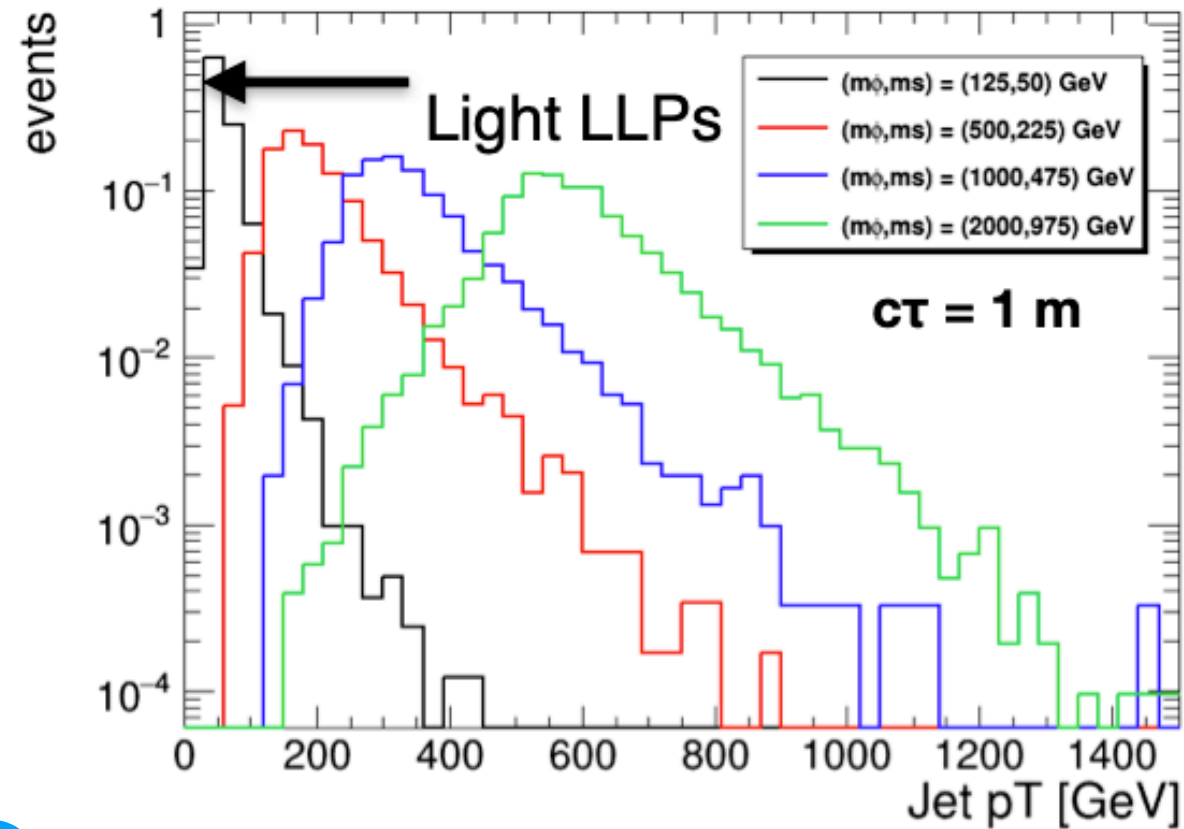
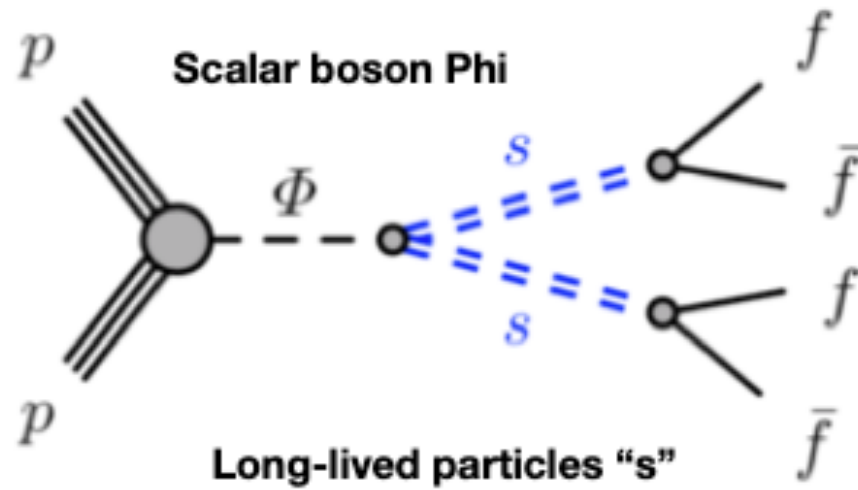


Muon System: Displaced Muons

- Best sensitivity for LLPs decaying to a pair of muons
- New triggers enable large sensitivity gain even with 1/3 of the 13 TeV data

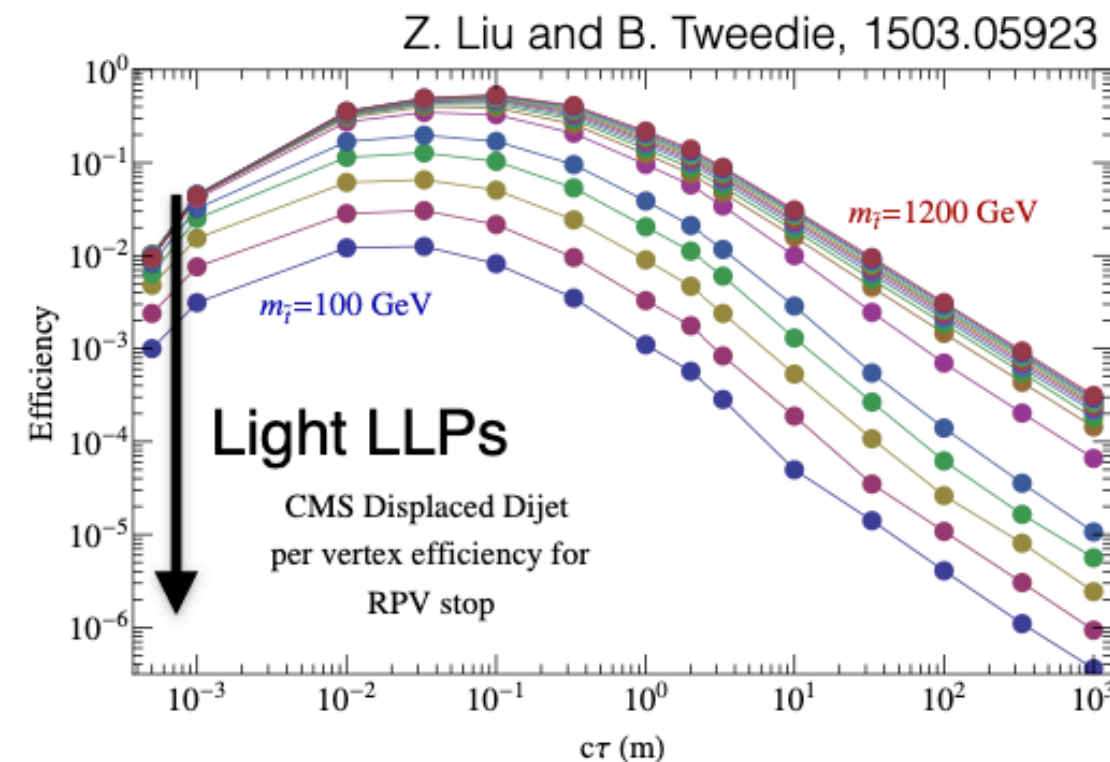


Triggers: the new LLP frontier



- Current L1 trigger have high-threshold: highly detrimental to light LLPs
 - $HT > 300 \text{ GeV}$ and $\text{jet } p_T > 200 \text{ GeV}$ ❌
 - Trigger efficiencies below $\sim 1\%$ for light LLPs ❌
 - No seeds for beyond calorimeter signatures ❌

- **Critical need and opportunity for LL Trigger in CMS during Run3 and HL-LHC**

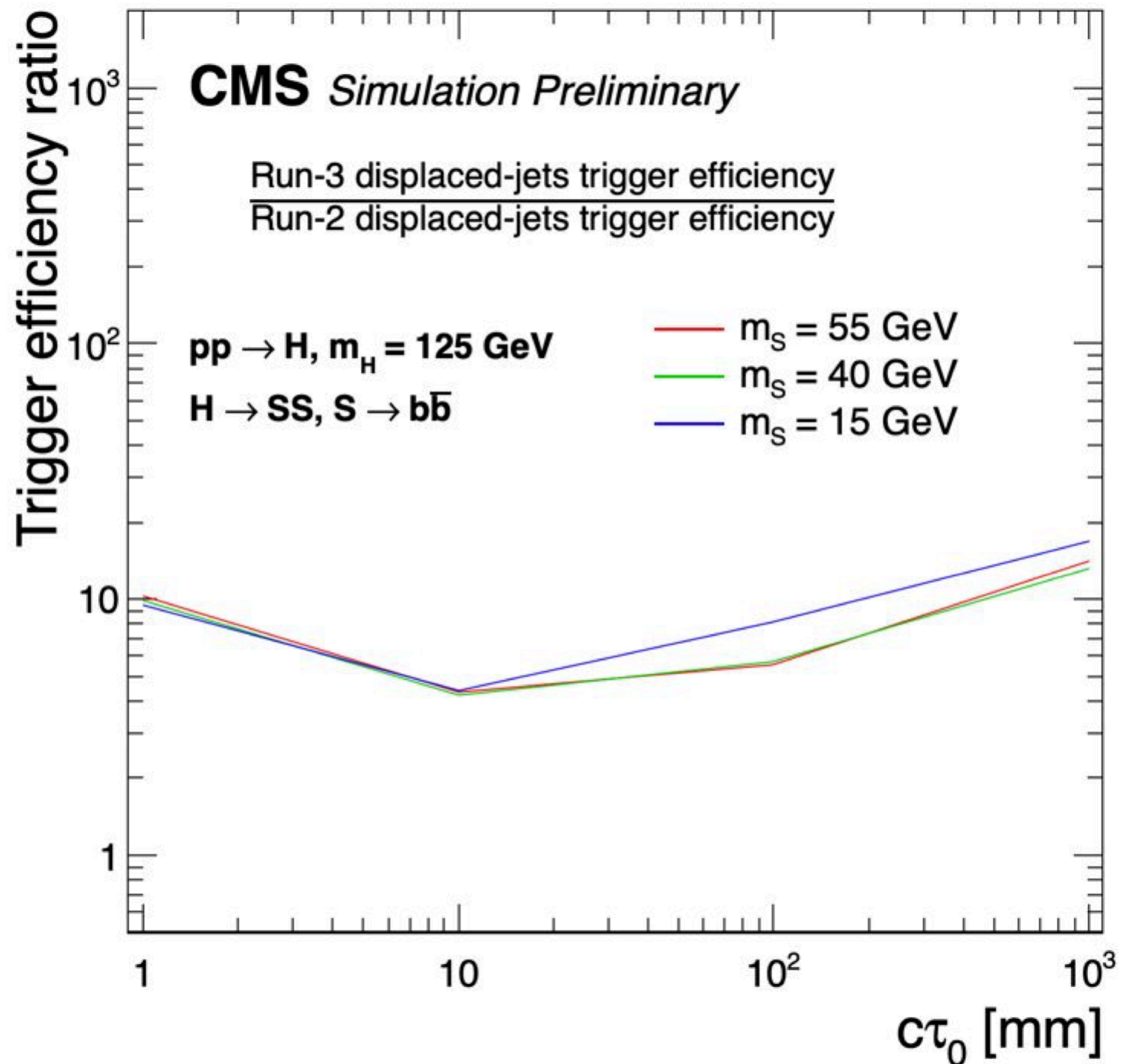


The
Future is **NOW**



New Run3 Triggers: Tracker

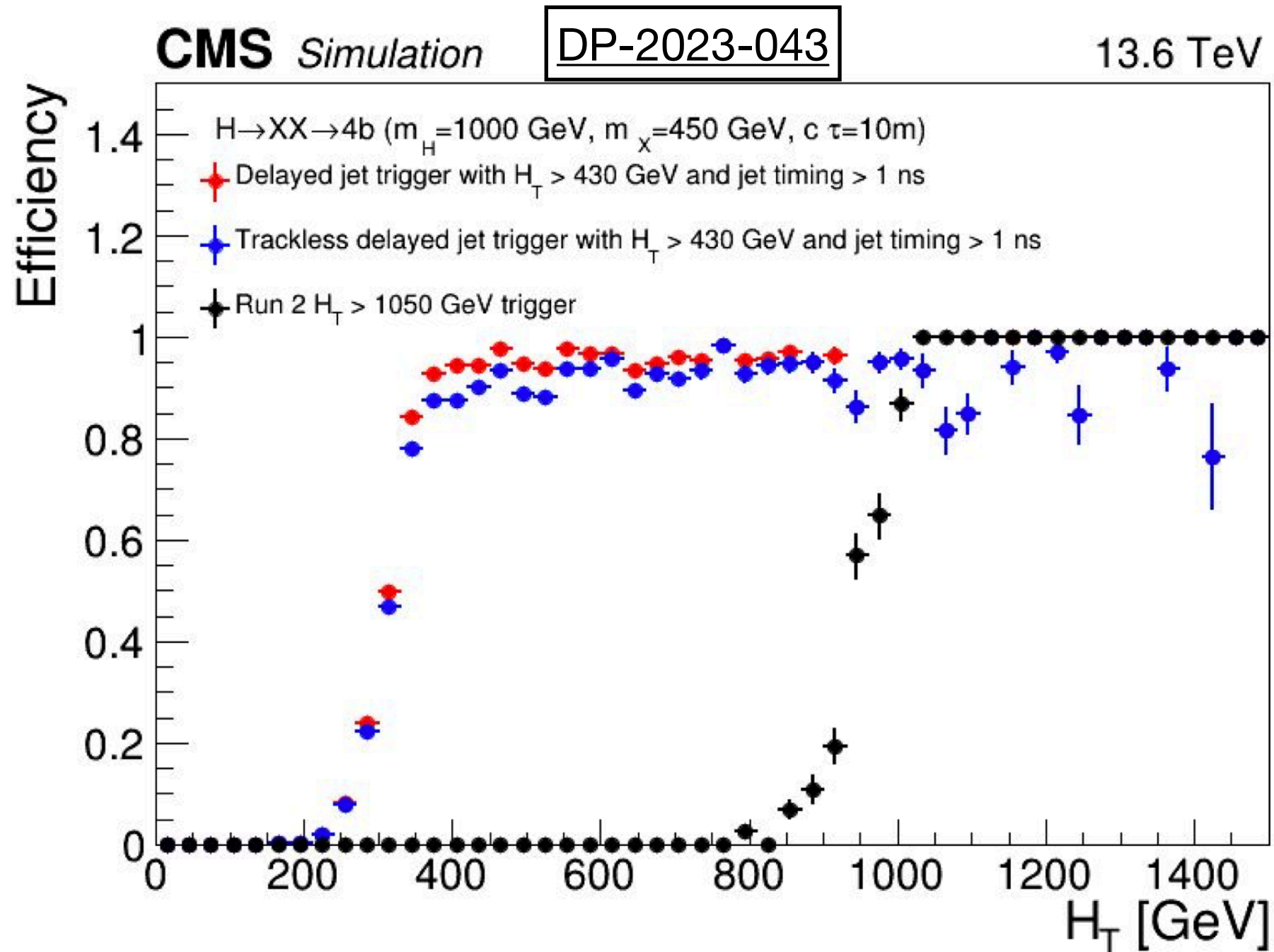
Strategy: lowered jet-pT threshold by requiring no prompt-tracks



DP-2023-043

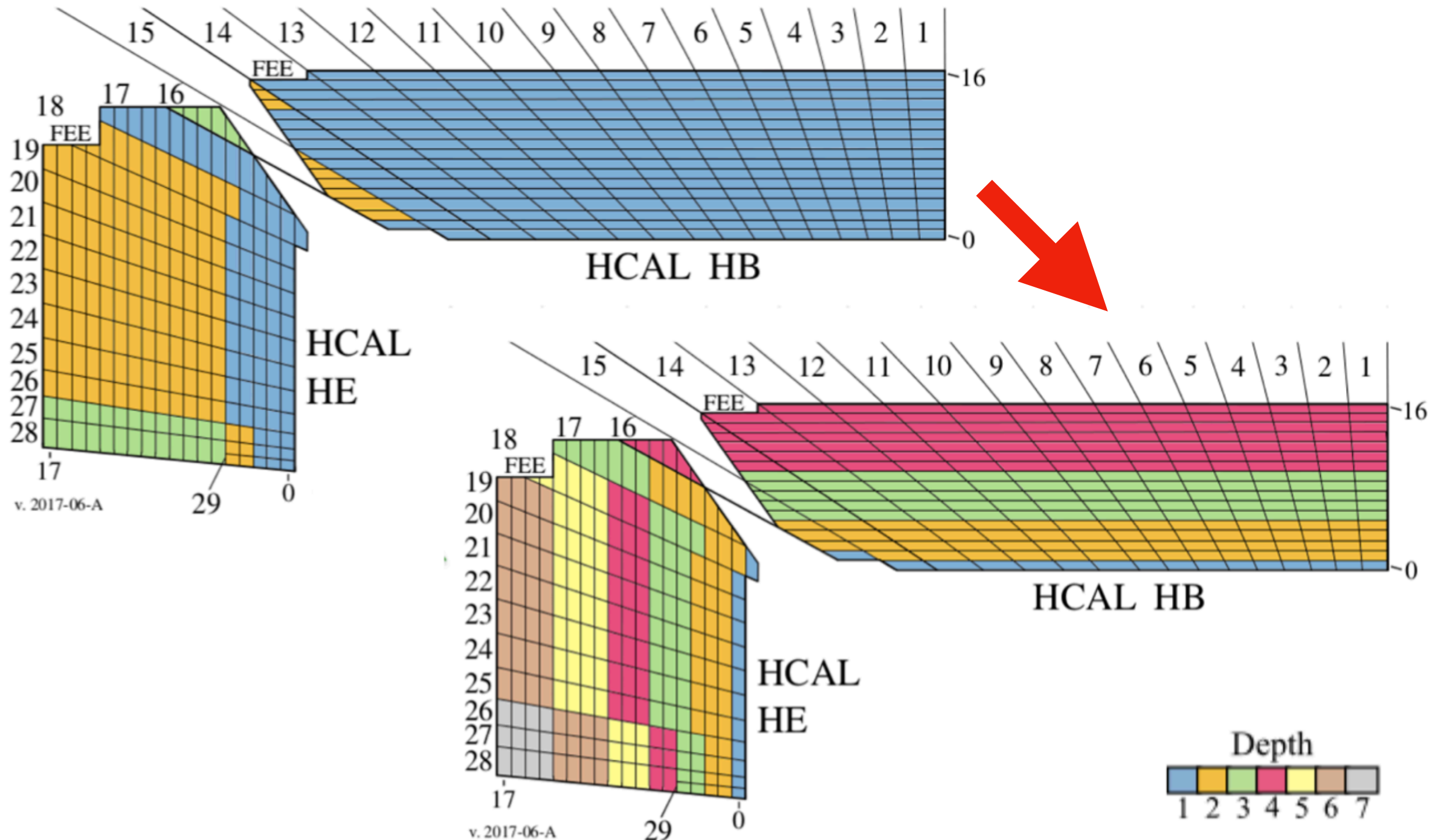
New Run3 Triggers: delayed jets

Strategy: lowered HT threshold by requiring time delay



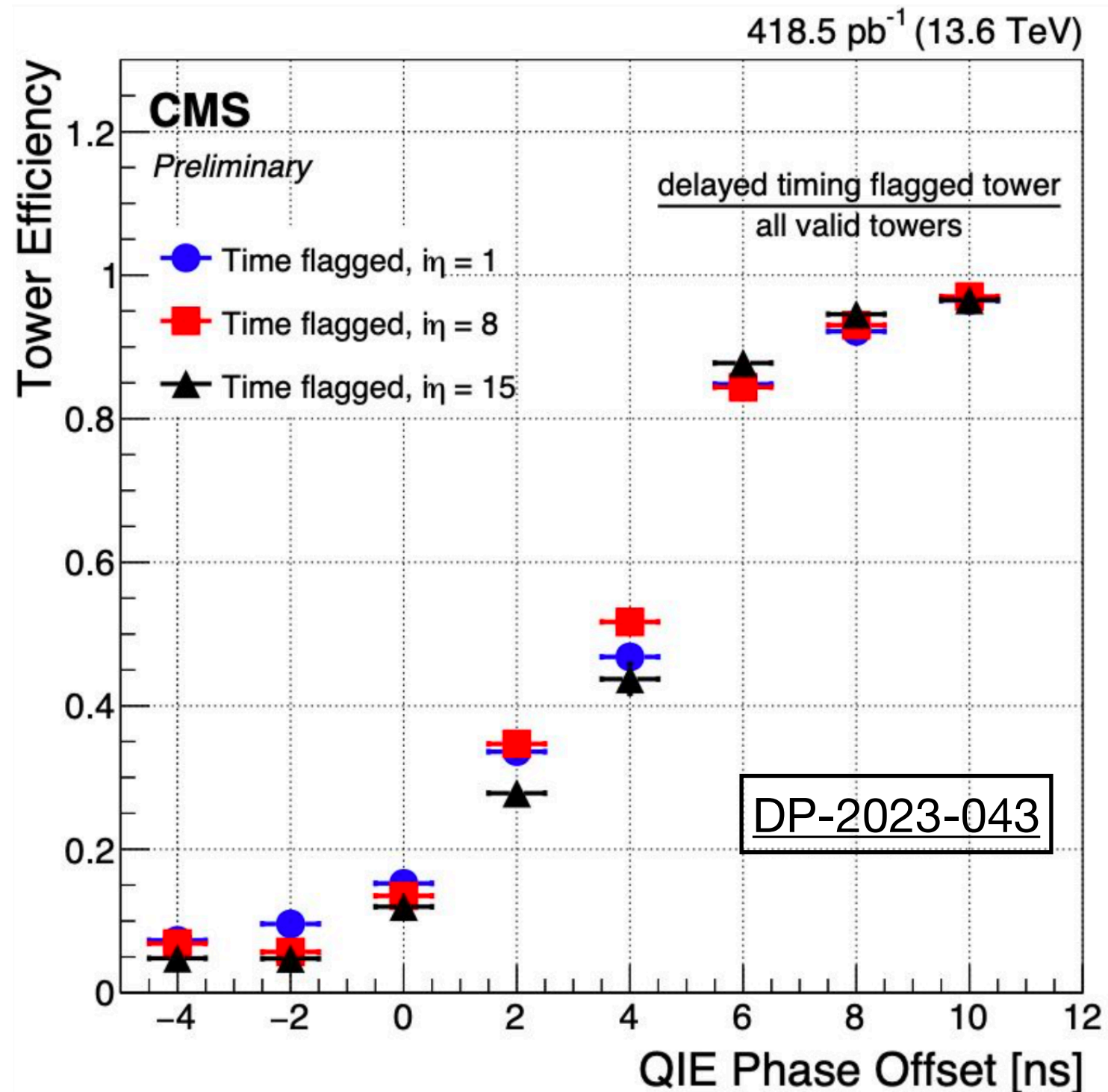
New Run3 Triggers: HCAL delayed jets

HCAL Upgrade provides segmentation and timing information



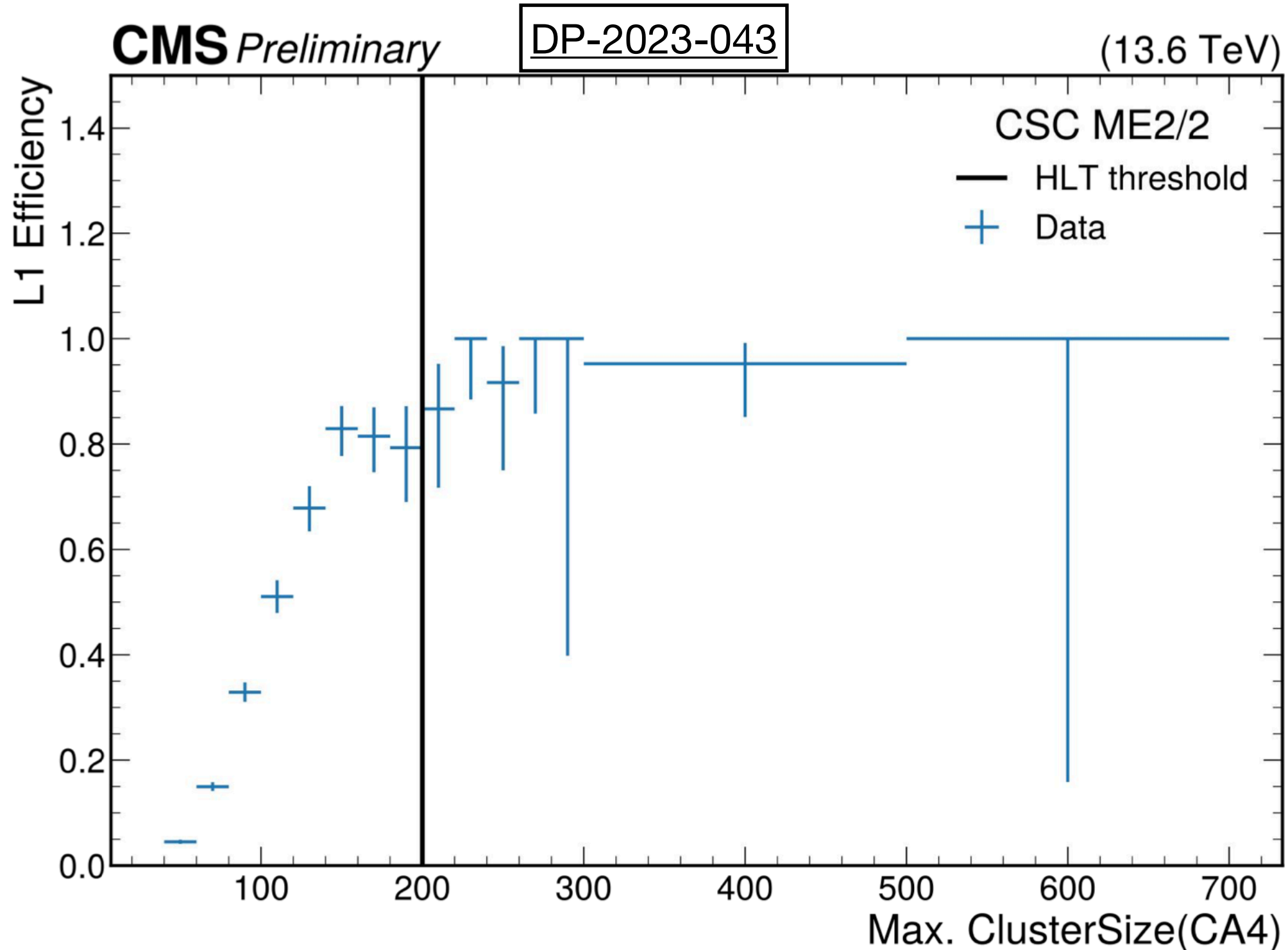
New Run3 Triggers: HCAL delayed jets

Timing and segmentation at L1 (hardware) to trigger LLPs!



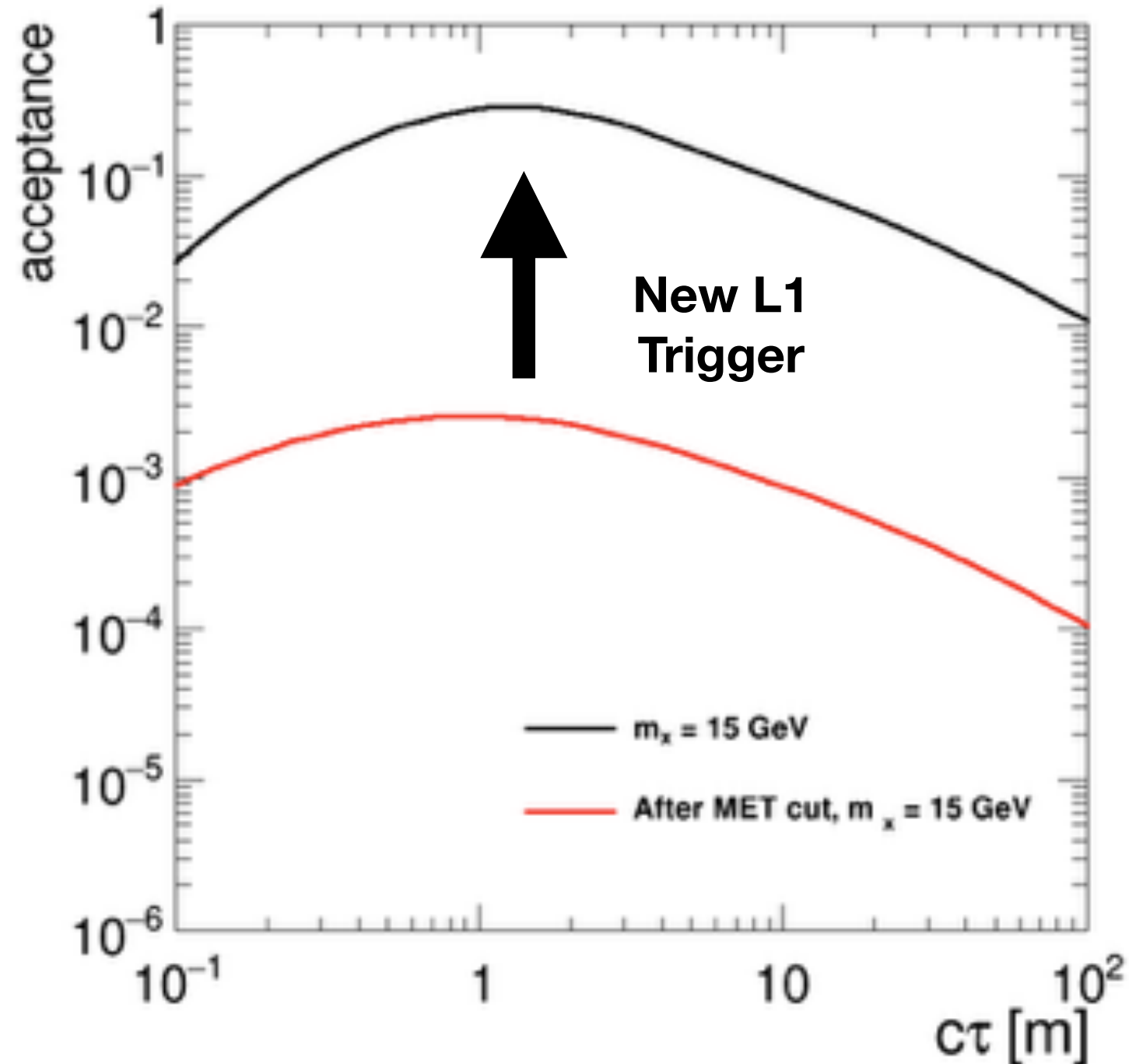
New Run3 Triggers: Muon System

Brand new L1 (hardware) trigger using muon detector shower (MDS)



New Run3 Triggers: Muon System

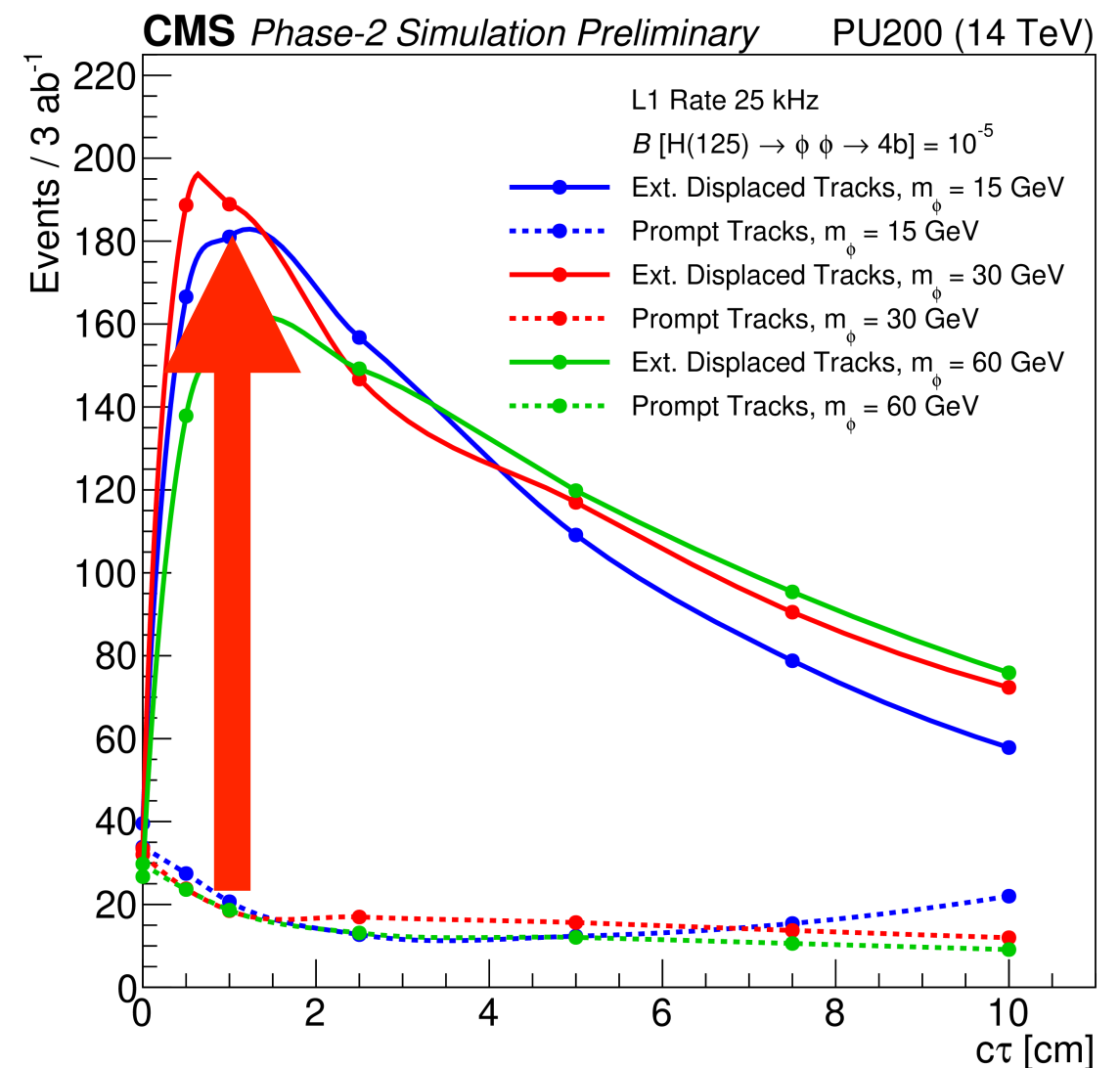
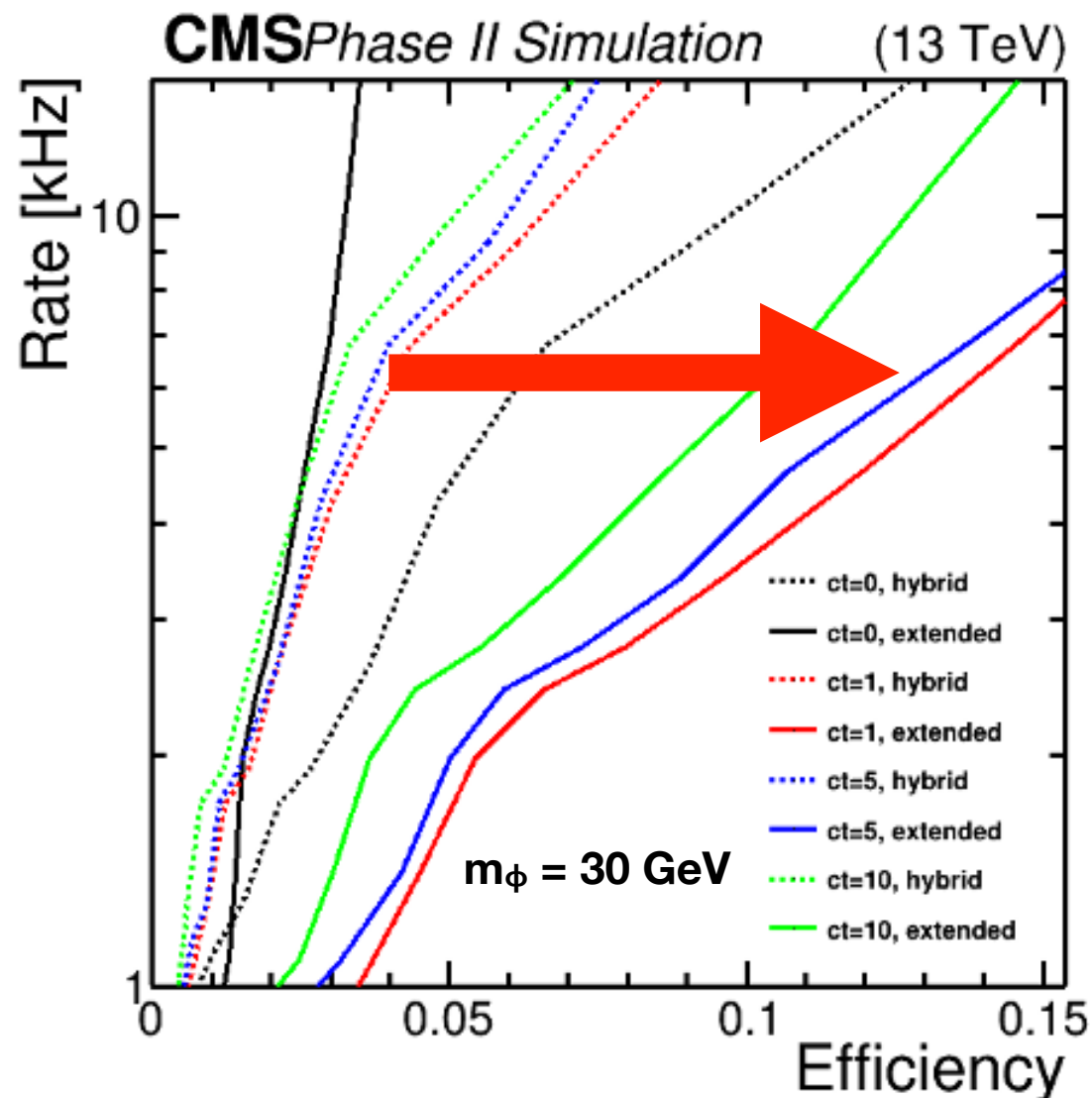
Brand new L1 (hardware) trigger using muon detector shower (MDS)



10x LLP signal acceptance gains in Run3!

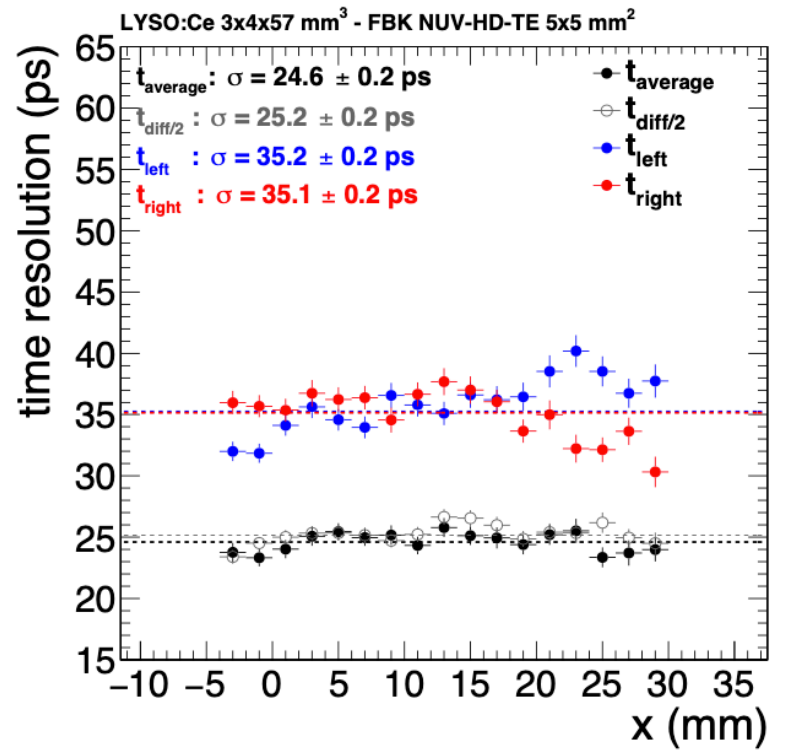
HL-LHC New Enabler: CMS Track Trigger

Triggering at L1 in the LLP signature itself

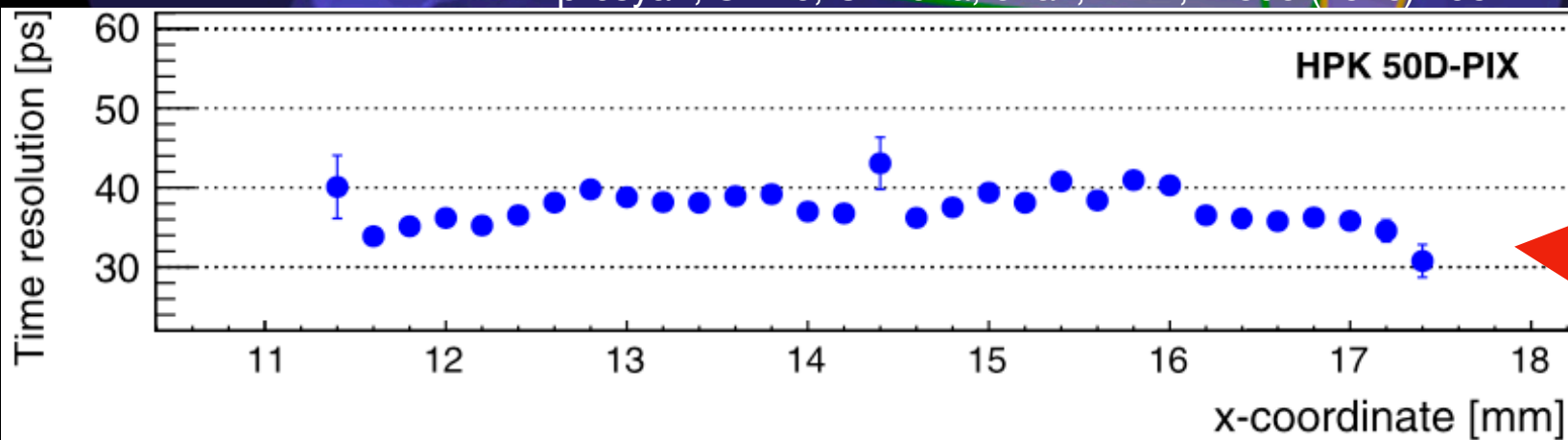


- **Additional L1 track finder for off-pointing tracks**
- **New displaced-tracks at L1 provides large gains (>5x) in acceptance**
 - **Allows to probe rare processes (smaller cross-sections) $\sim 10^{-2} \text{ fb}$**

HL-LHC: The MIP Timing Detector

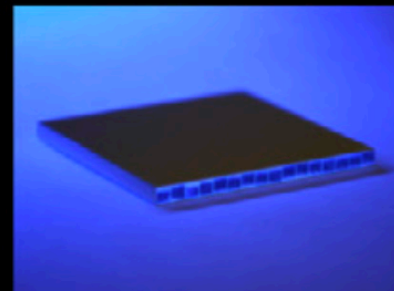
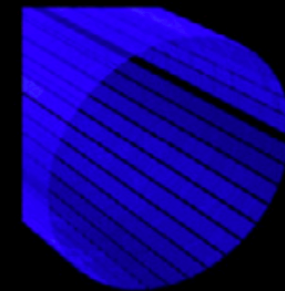


A. Apresyan, S. Xie, C. Peña, et al., NIM , A 895 (2018) 158–172



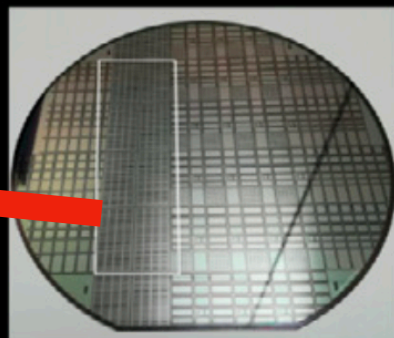
BARREL

Surface ~ 40 m²
 Number of channels ~ 332k
 Radiation level ~ 2x10¹⁴ n_{eq}/cm²
 Sensors: LYSO crystals + SiPMs



ENDCAPS

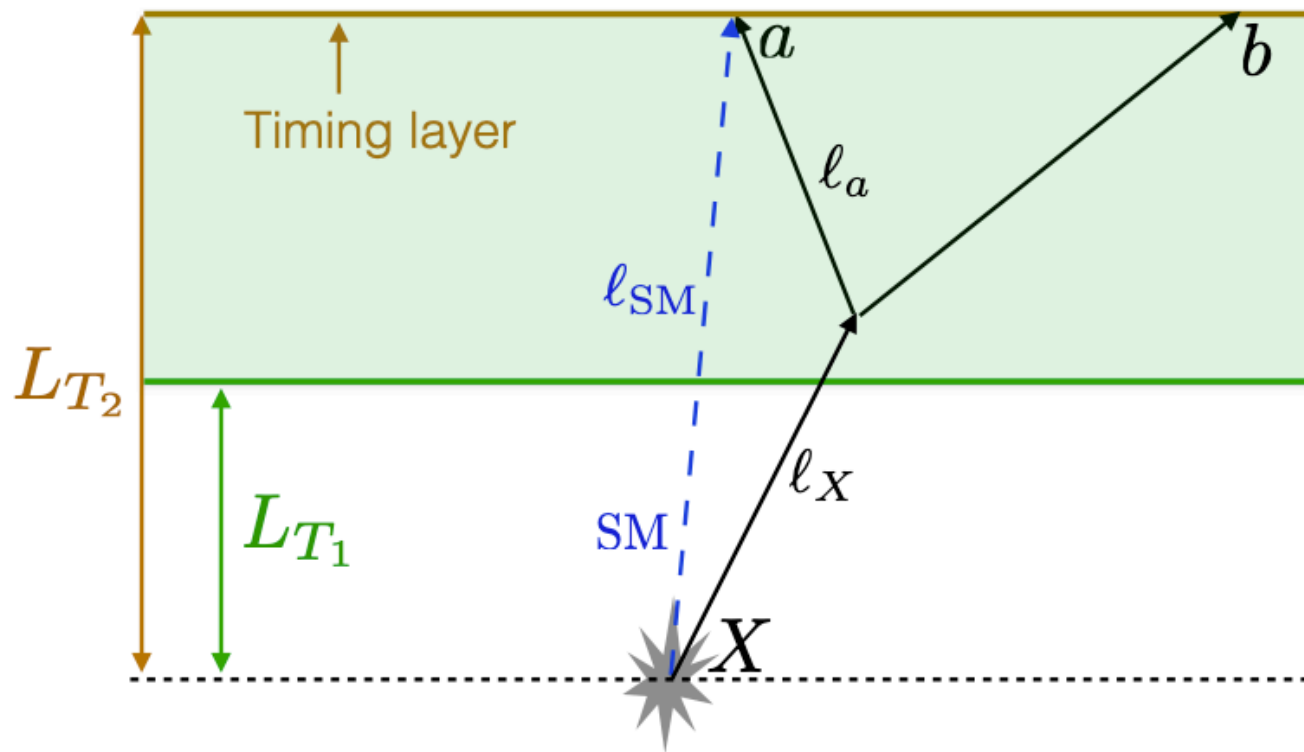
Surface ~ 15 m²
 Number of channels ~ 4000k
 Radiation level ~ 2x10¹⁵ n_{eq}/cm²
 Sensors: Low gain avalanche diodes



A Large Scale Precision Detector

HL-LHC: Catching LLPs with MTD

Phys. Rev. Lett. 122, 131801

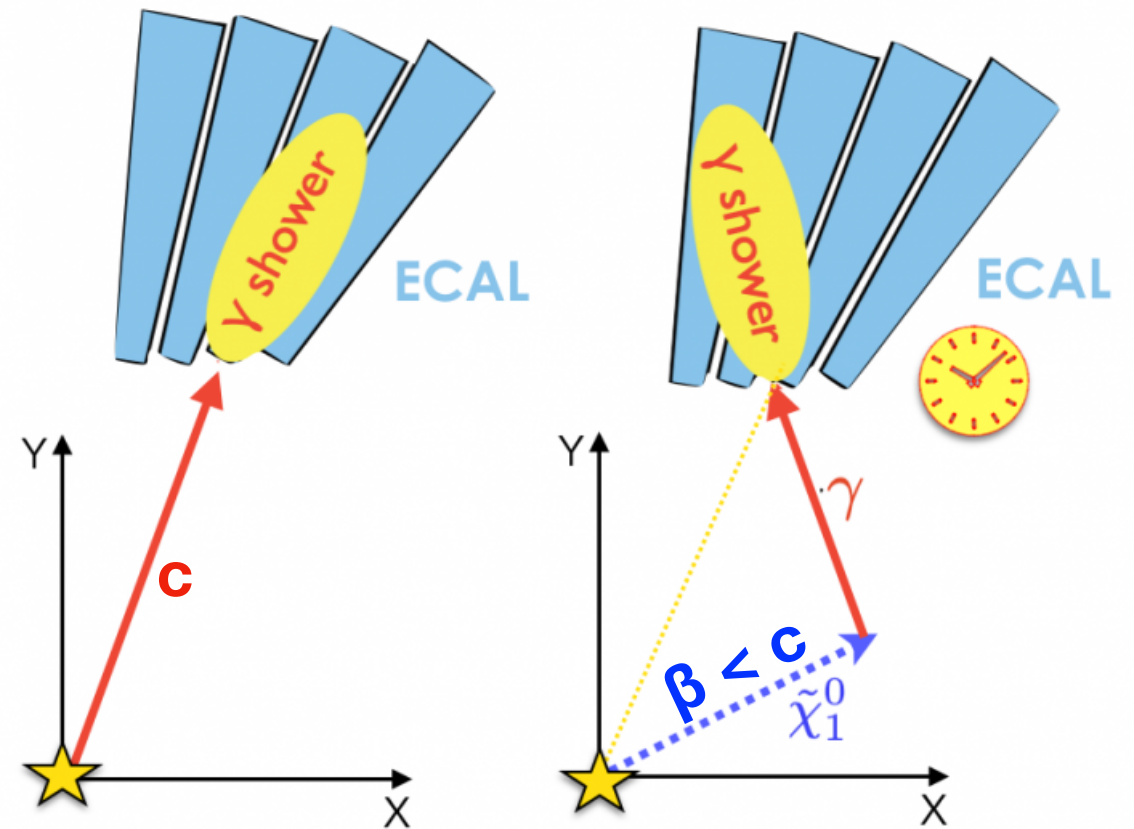
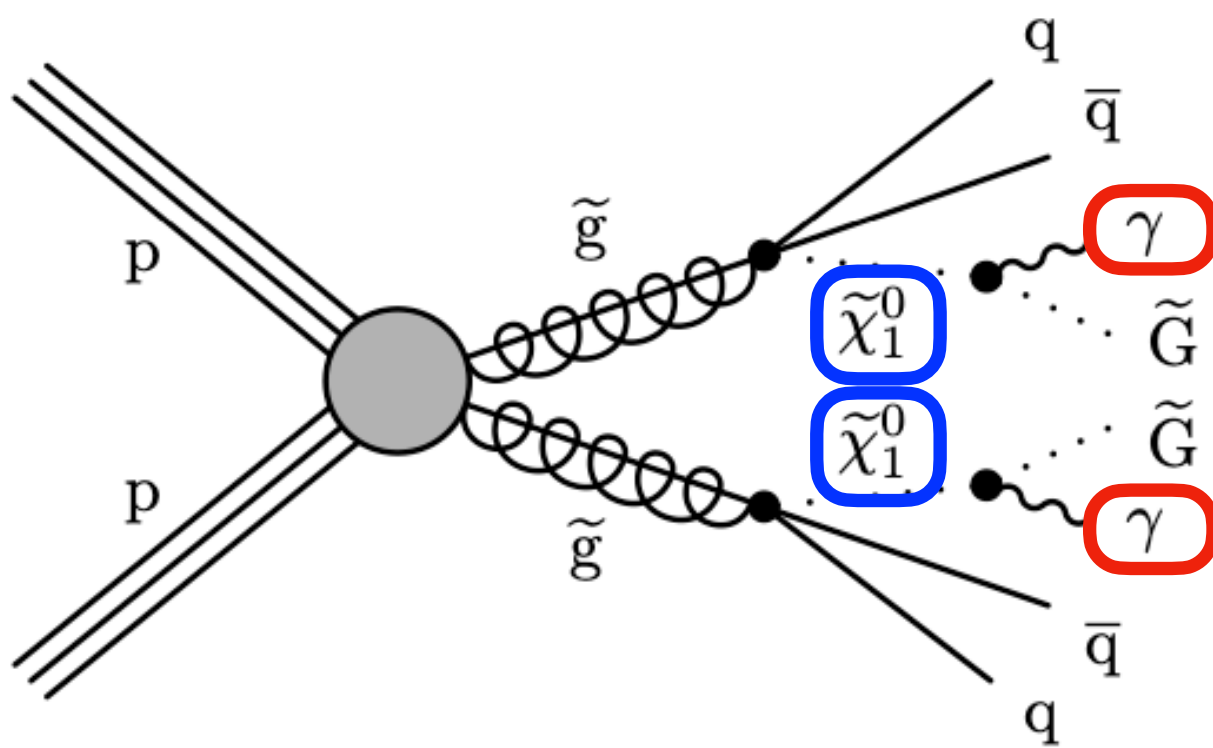


$$\Delta t_{\text{delay}} = \frac{l_X}{\beta_X} + \frac{l_a}{\beta_a} - \frac{l_{SM}}{\beta_{SM}}$$

- Time delay arises due to two possible effects
 - Heavy new states travel at speeds (β) only a fraction of speed of light
 - Additional time delay due to increased path length to reach wrt to SM
- MTD measures the combined effect to discriminate against SM bkg

In-flight SUSY

New particle (neutralino) is massive and displaced from interaction point

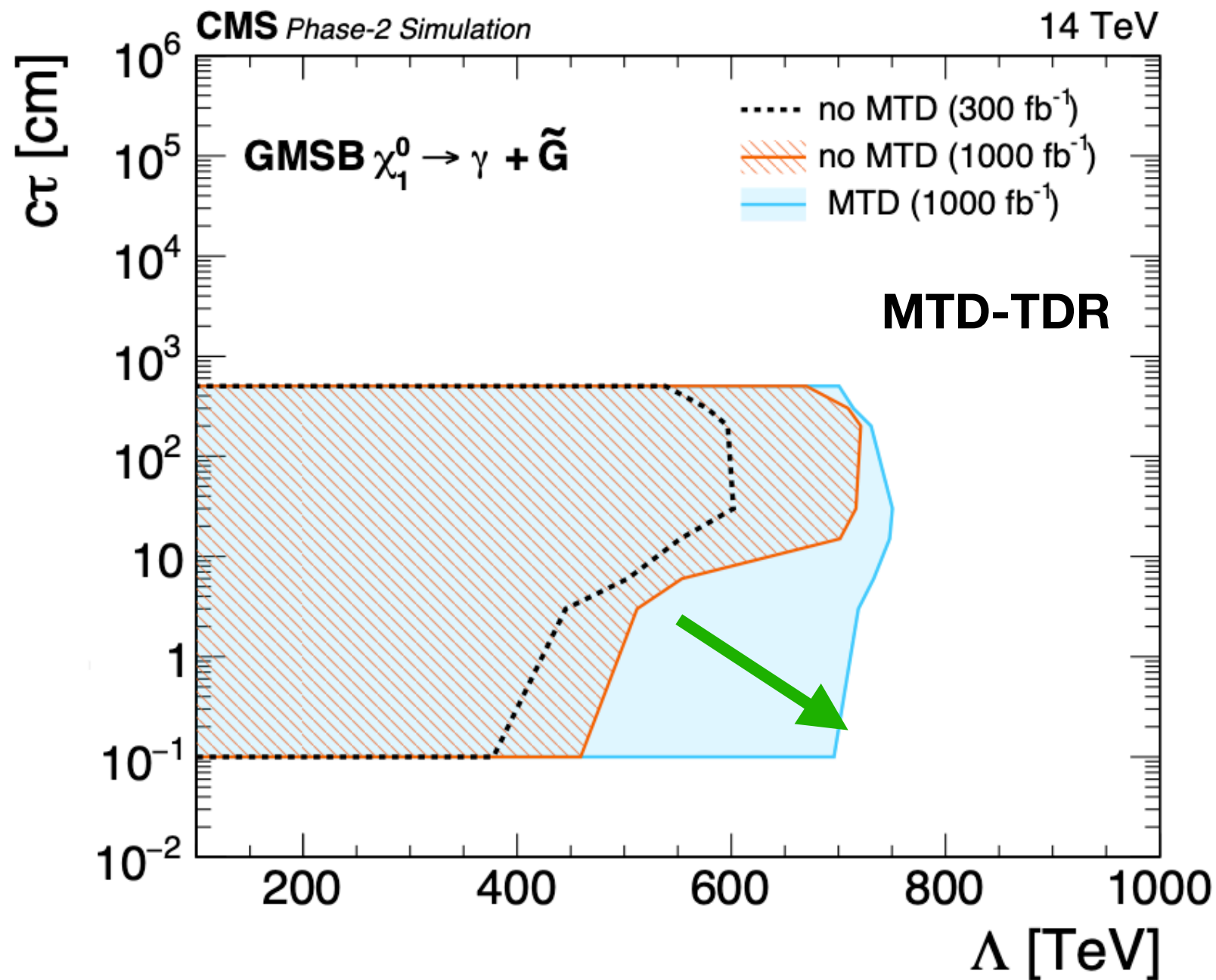


Neutralino travels slower than speed of light: time-delay

Signature: delayed photon

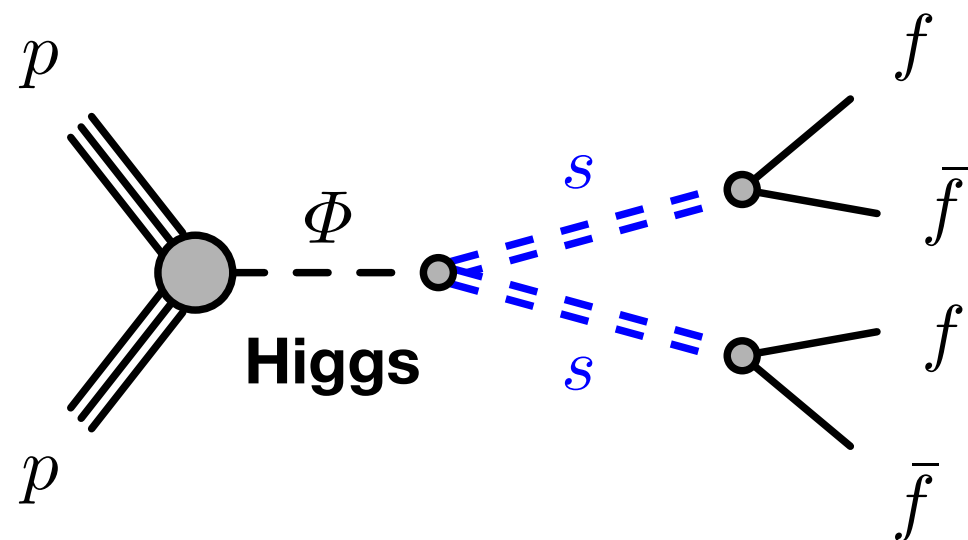
In-flight SUSY

MTD improves beam spot time-spread by 6x

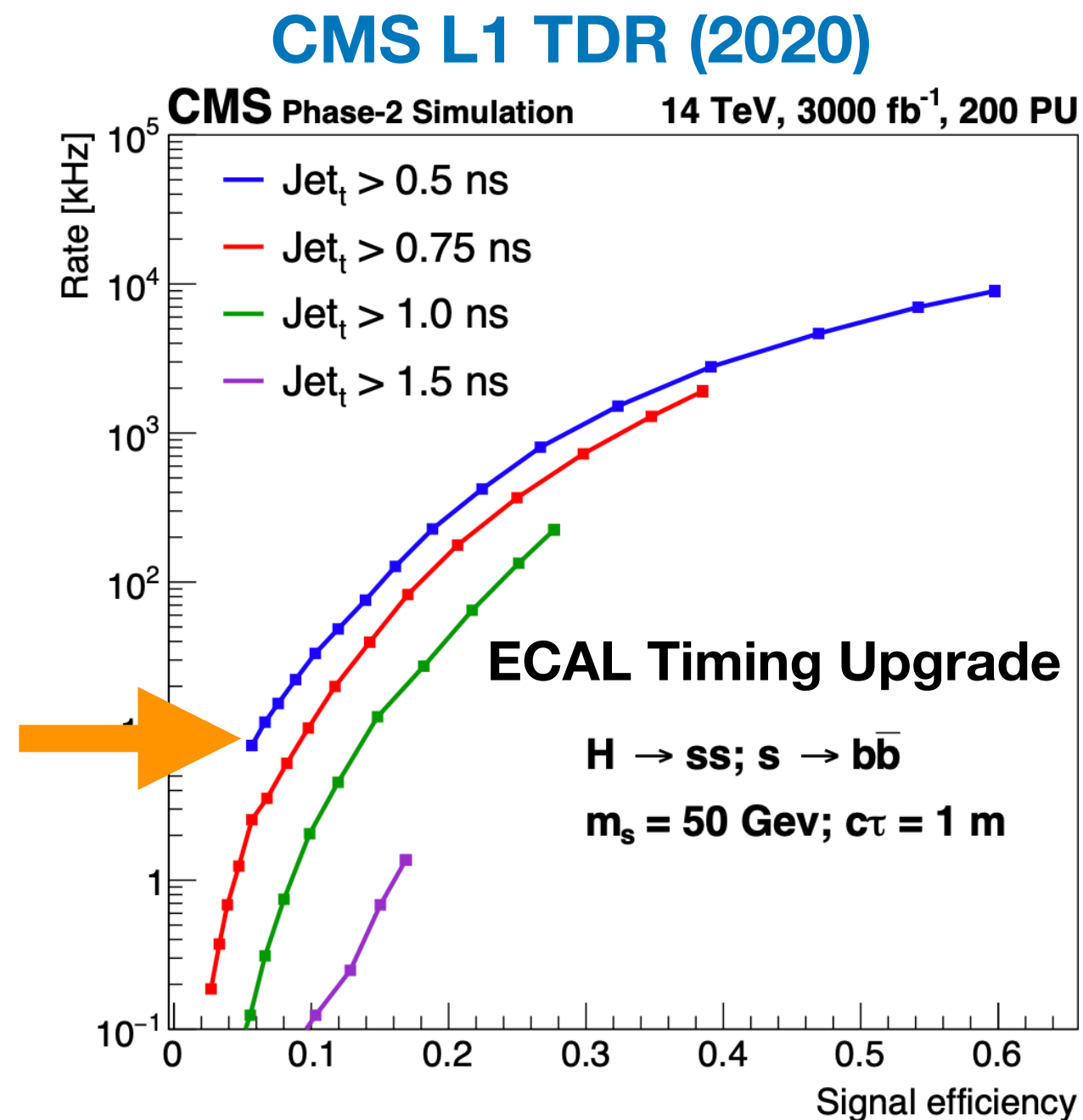


Large gains in decay length ($c\tau$) and mass

Precision Timing Enables ECAL L1 Triggers

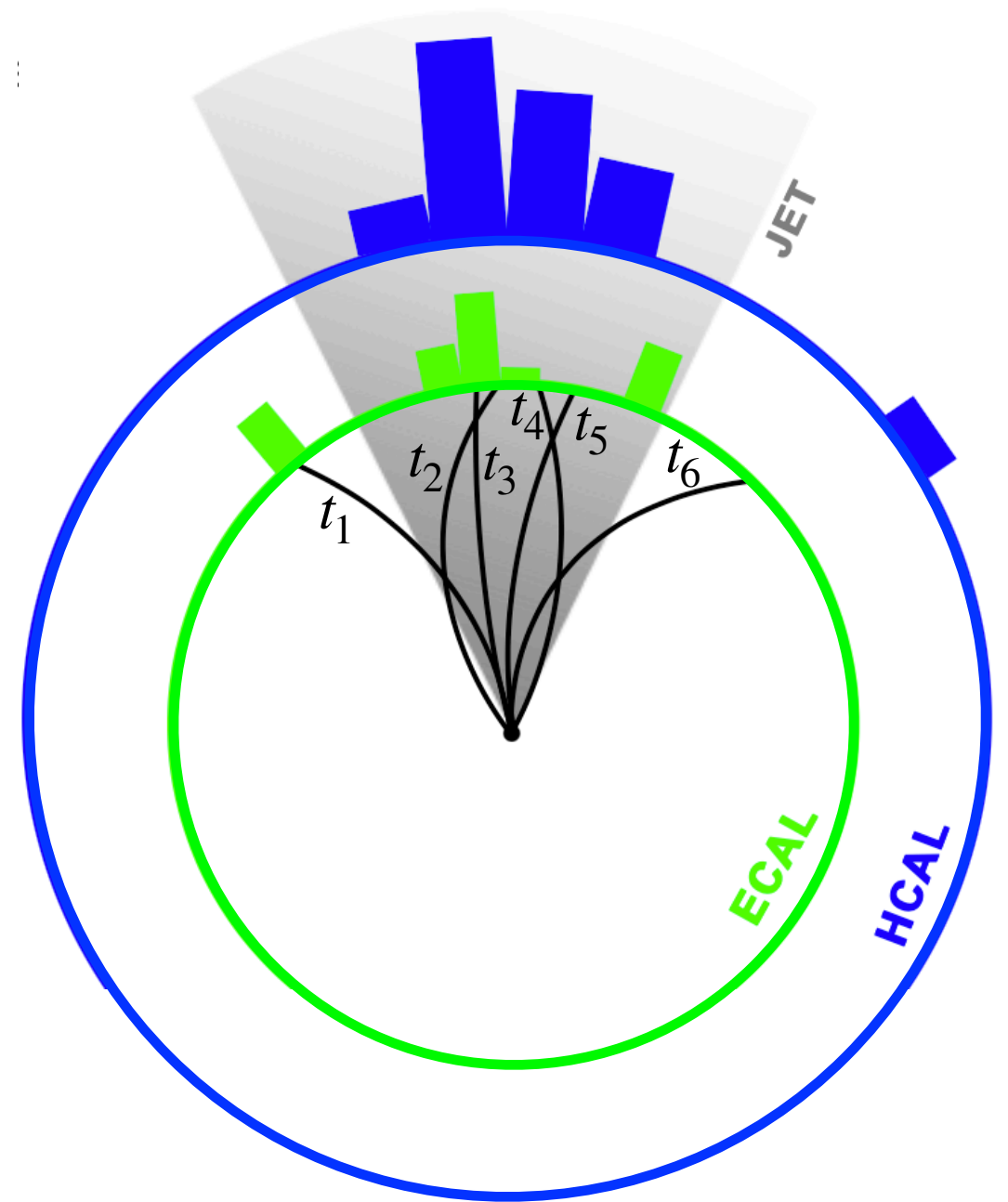
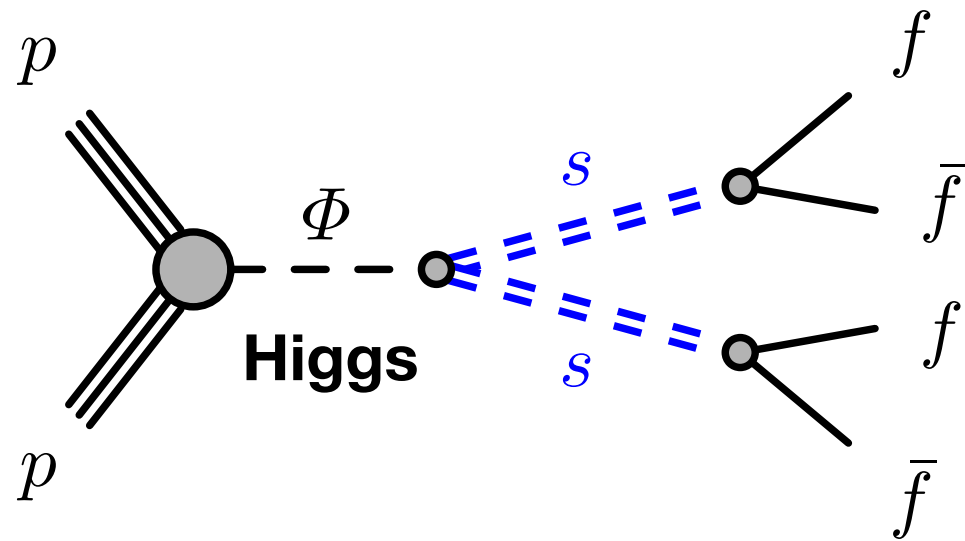


**Greater than 10x increase
in signal acceptance!**



- 15% efficiency for @ 10 kHz L1 rate
- 10x improvement over current triggers

Precision Timing Enables L1 ECAL Triggers



MTD will significantly boost LLP reconstruction by combining multiple time measurements

- Average jet contains 2/3 charged particles
- Time combination important for low-pt jets of Higgs portal models
- MTD critical to achieve realistic HLT rate
- Possible ECAL seeding to MTD @ L1: improve signal efficiency, beam spot resolution, robustness

Outlook

- CMS is advancing LLP frontier now, Run3 and HL-LHC at CMS
- **Instrumentation** (detector/sensor), **trigger**, and **edge processing** (front-end) paradigms are crucial elements for the implementation and improved new physics program with LLPs
- **Vertically integrated effort**: theory, triggers, analysis, data management, algorithms, and impactful publications
- LLP physics is incredible rich and requires **cutting edge detector R&D** (precision timing & others)
- LLPs at CMS provide an **exciting research program** ahead of us that could presents us with **fundamental discoveries**

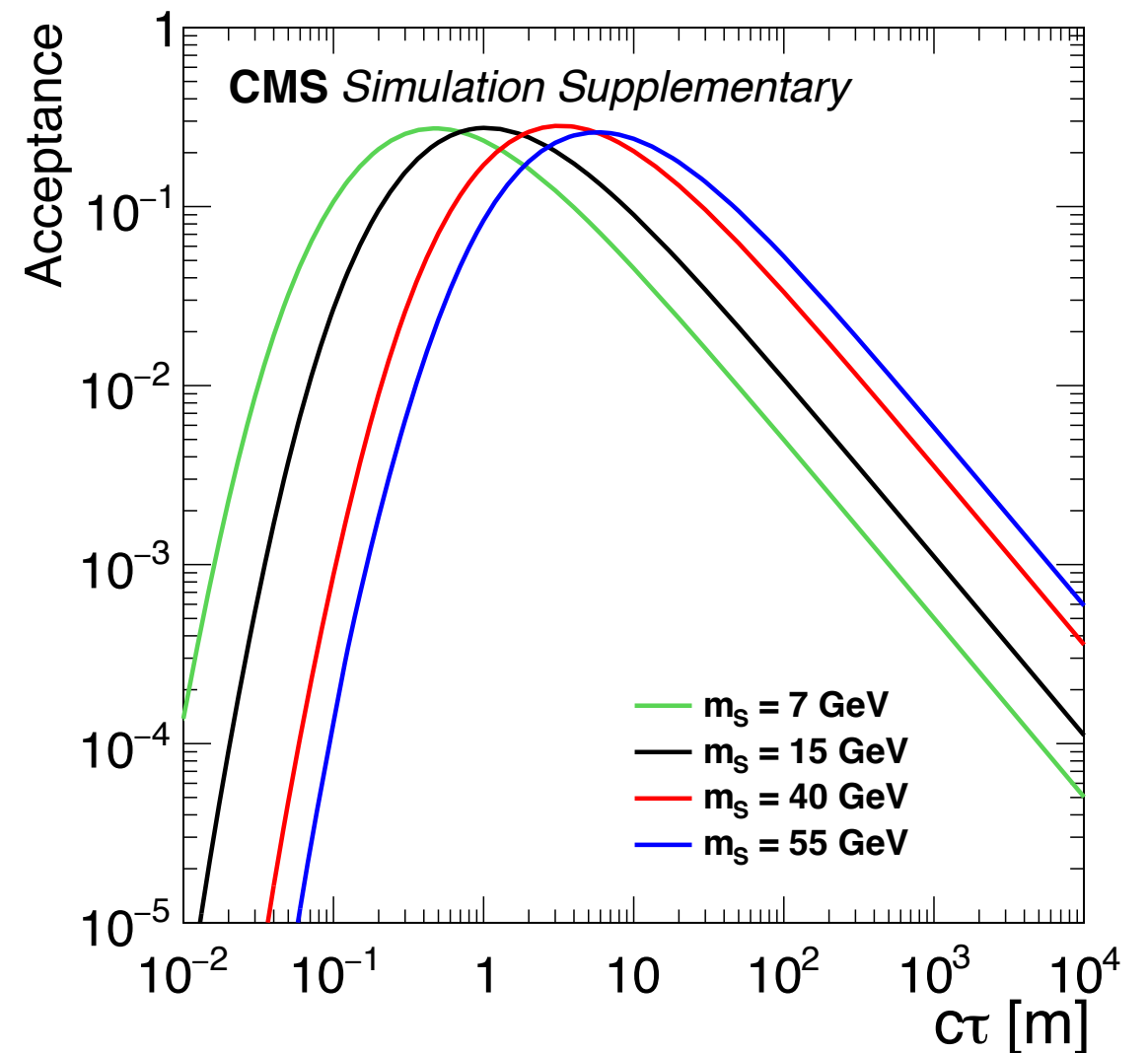
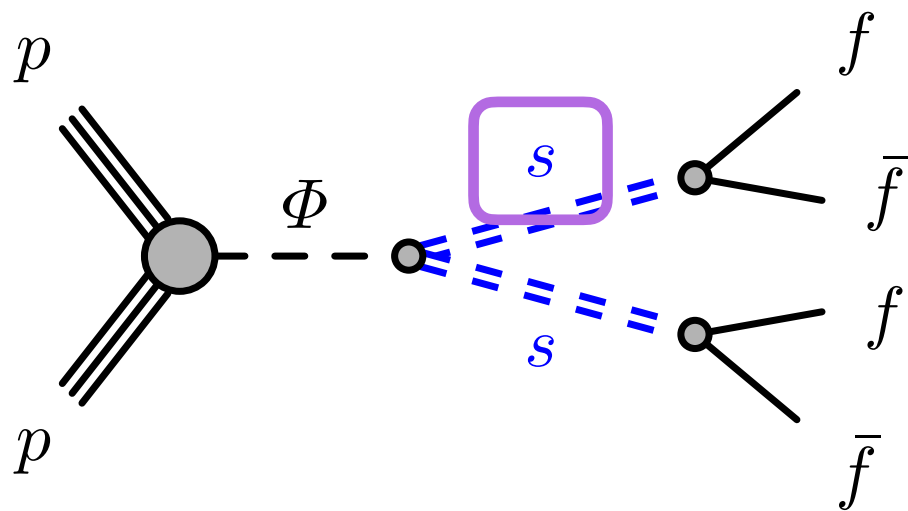
Thank you!

- Backups

LLP Acceptance in Muon System

Acceptance in muon system peaks at a few meters

At least one LLP in CSCs



- LLP mass shifts peak acceptance location

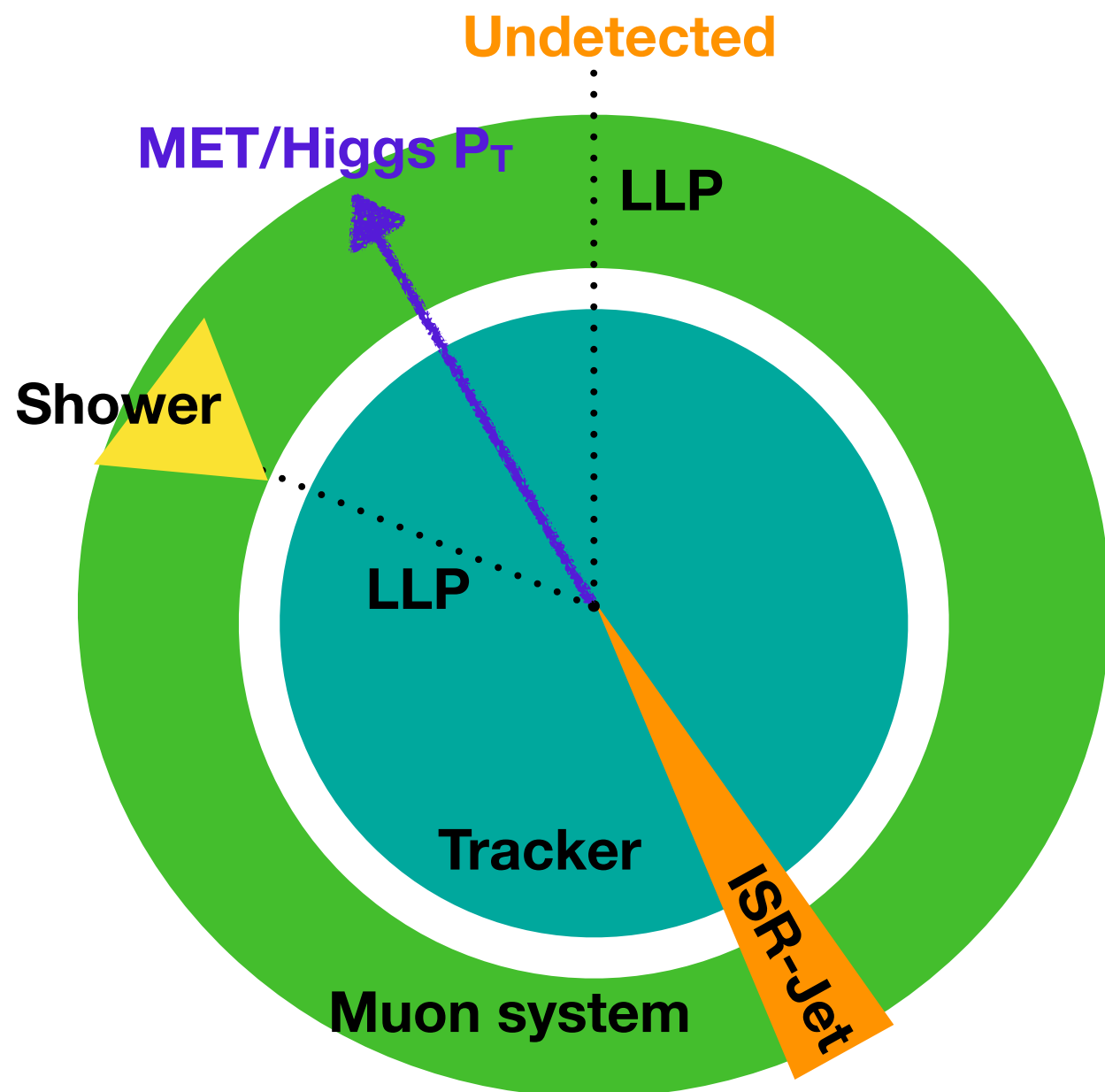
CMS Data Analysis Re-imagined

Current CMS data analysis chain
is
broken when LLPs are present

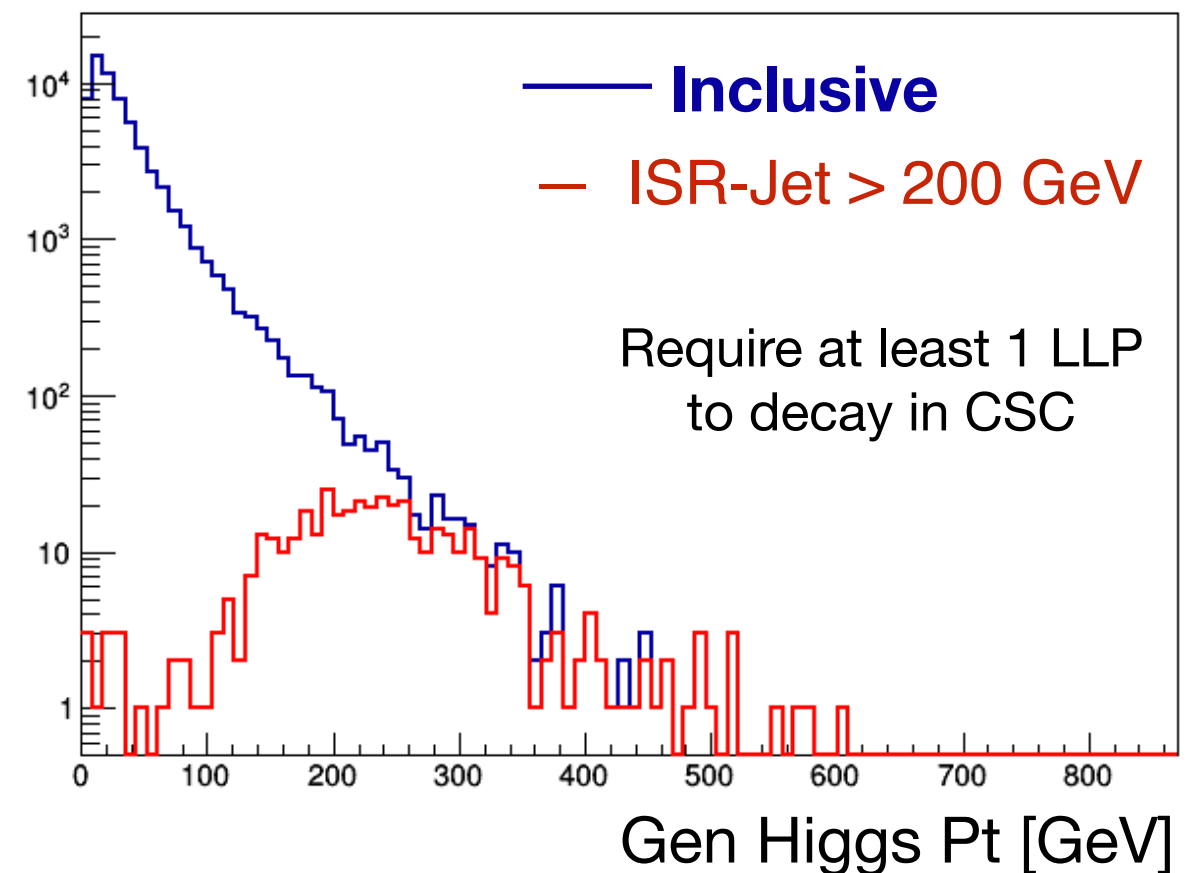


LLP Muon System Analysis

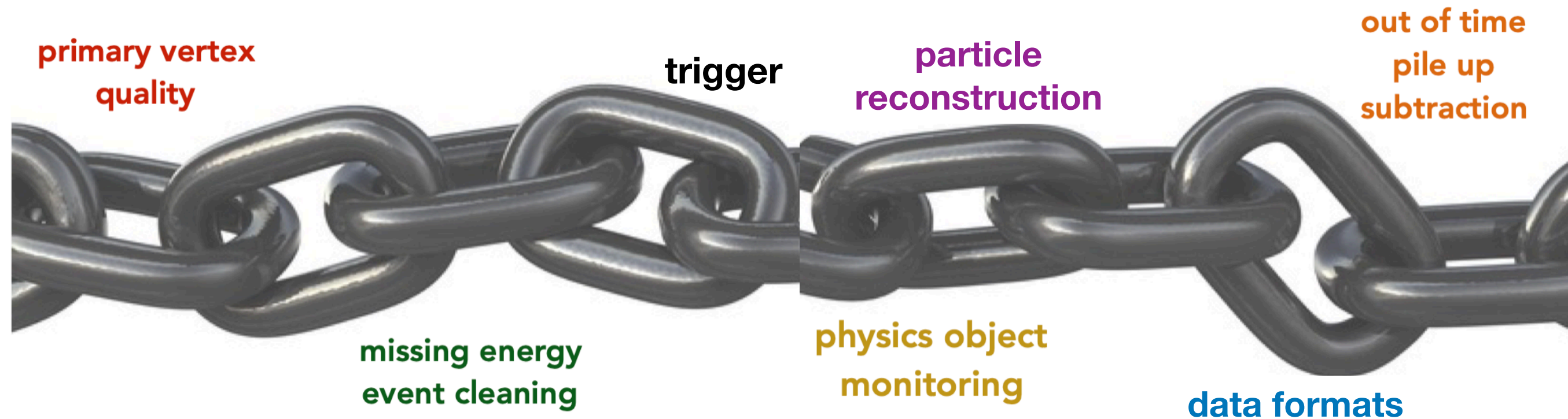
- Start with ggH production mode — largest cross section
- Trigger on **MET (lack of dedicated trigger)** — recoil of Higgs against ISR
 - For large $c\tau$ one of the LLPs will decay outside the calorimeter



- ~1% signal events kept after MET cut
- ~4500 events in acceptance



CMS Data Analysis Re-imagined



Data analysis chain fixed

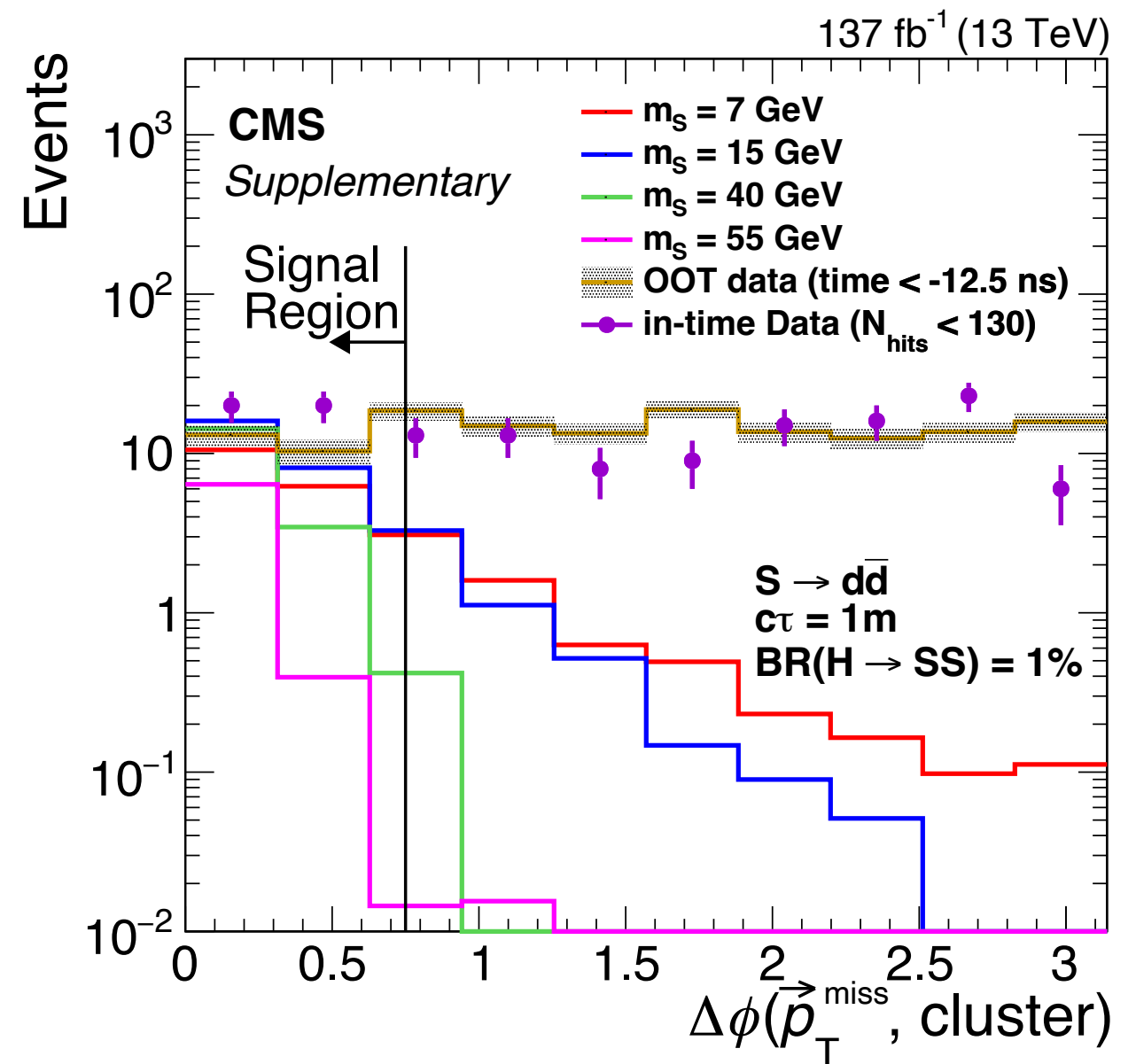
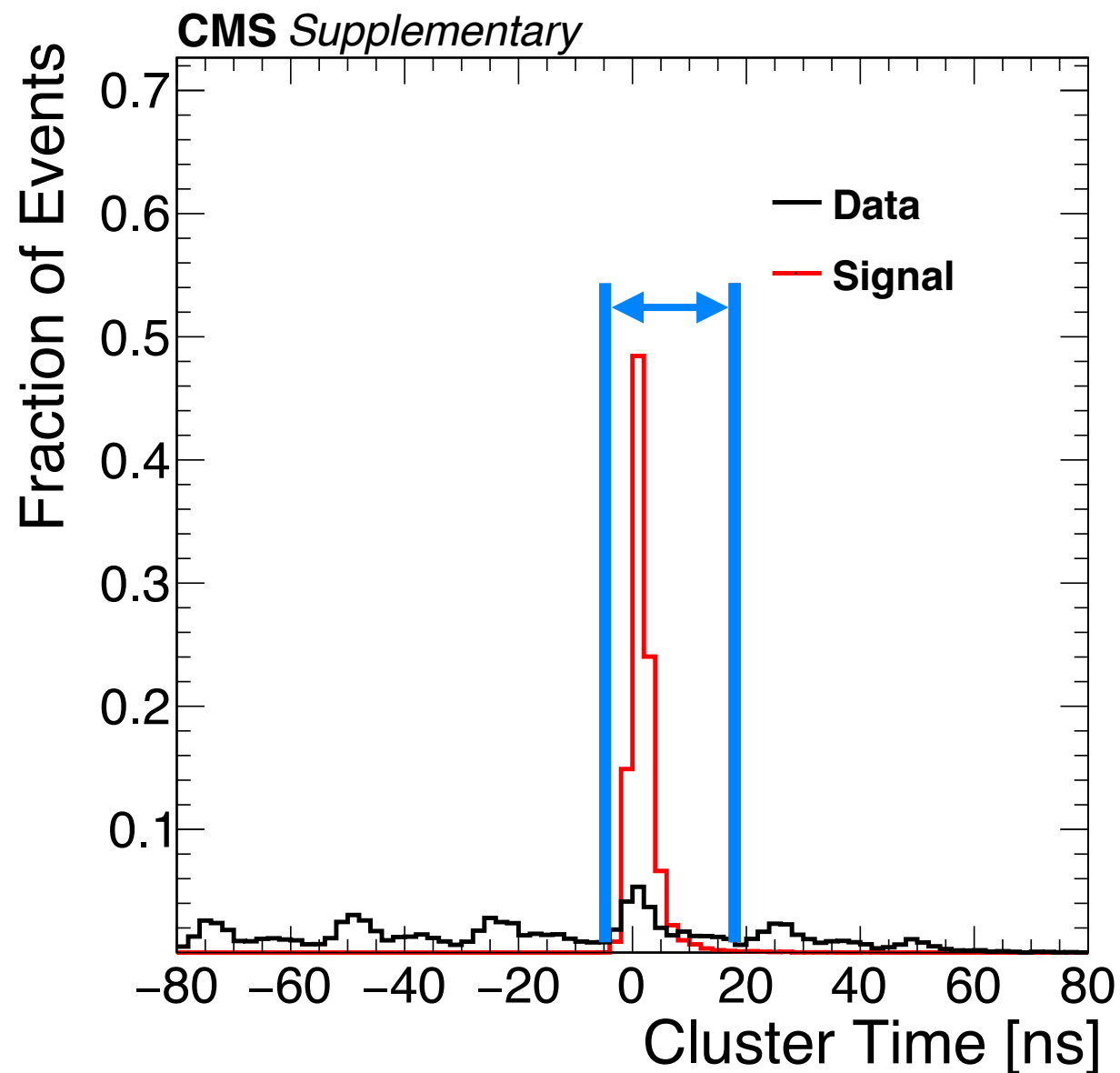
- New trigger for LLP in MS; **new dedicated LLP triggers (@2022/Run3)**
- **Re-designed muon system reconstruction** to allow LLP-shower signature
- **Designed new data formats** to overcome limited content for LLP searches

LLP with MS: other key selection

Many bkg cluster from OOT interactions

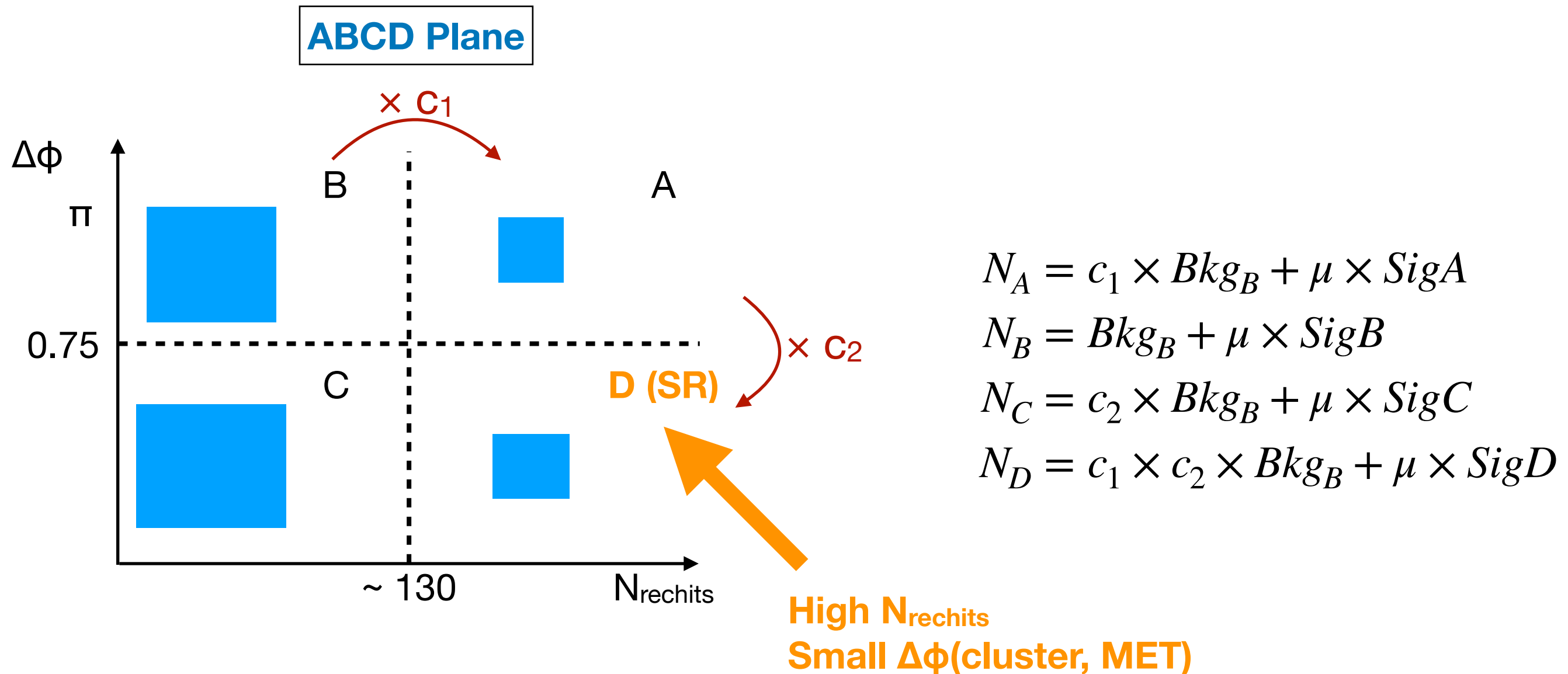
Signal cluster are in-time

Signal: angle between $\vec{p}_{T,miss}$ and cluster position is aligned



Combined 20x bkg rejection power

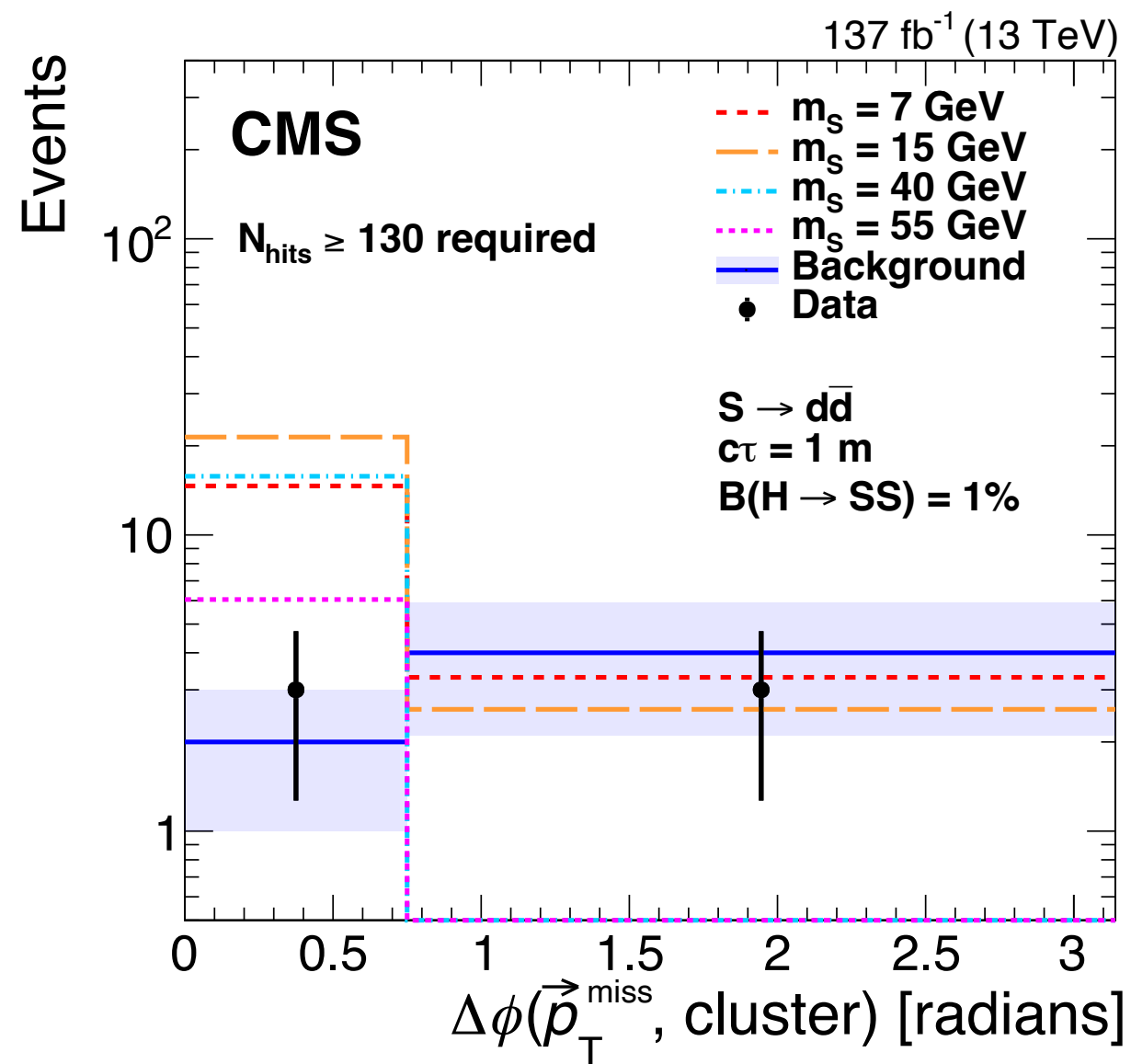
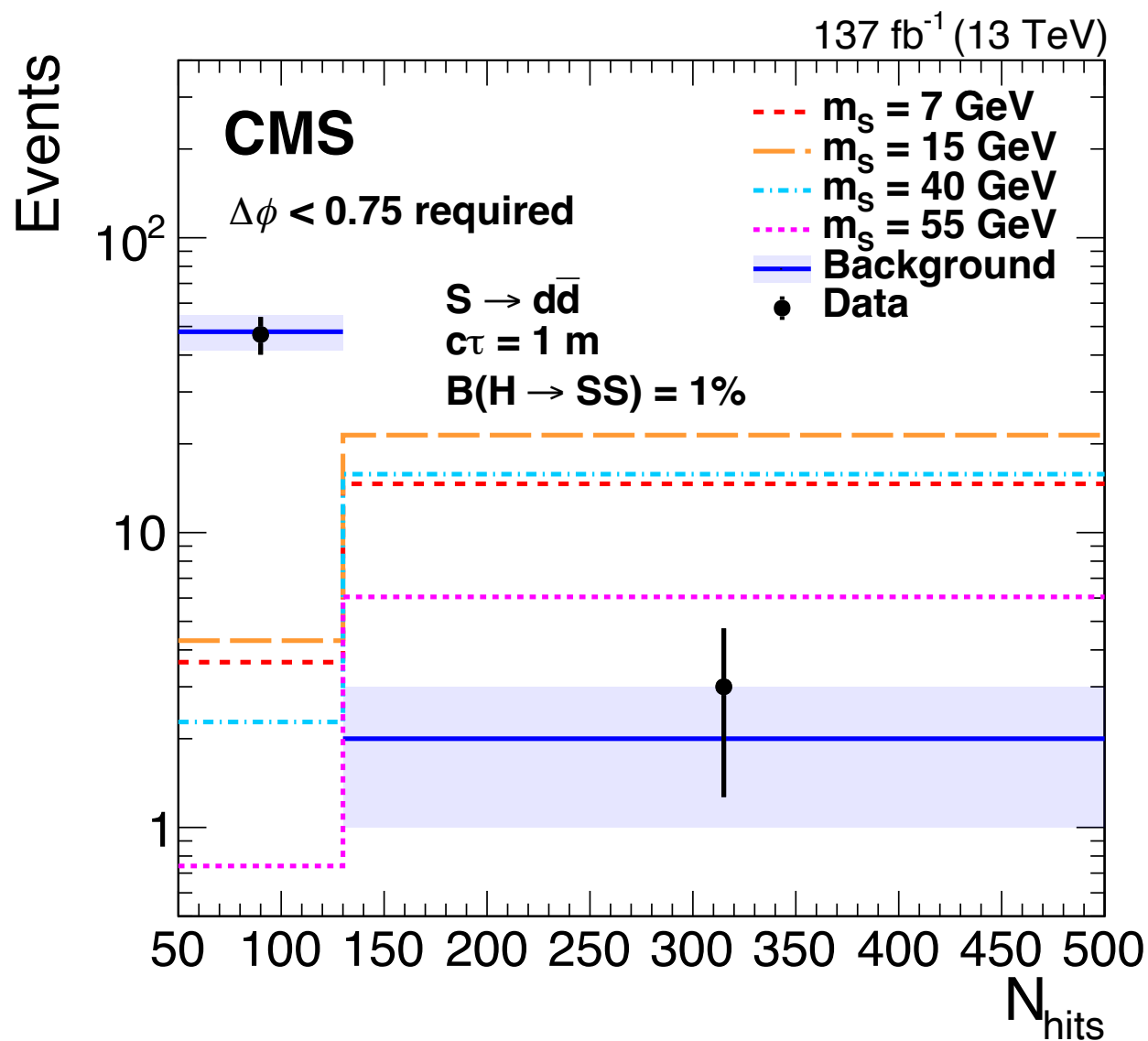
Background Estimation



- $\Delta\phi(\text{cluster, MET})$ and $N_{rechits}$ are independent
- Validate the method in two separate validation regions

LLP with Muon Systems

Unblinded Results

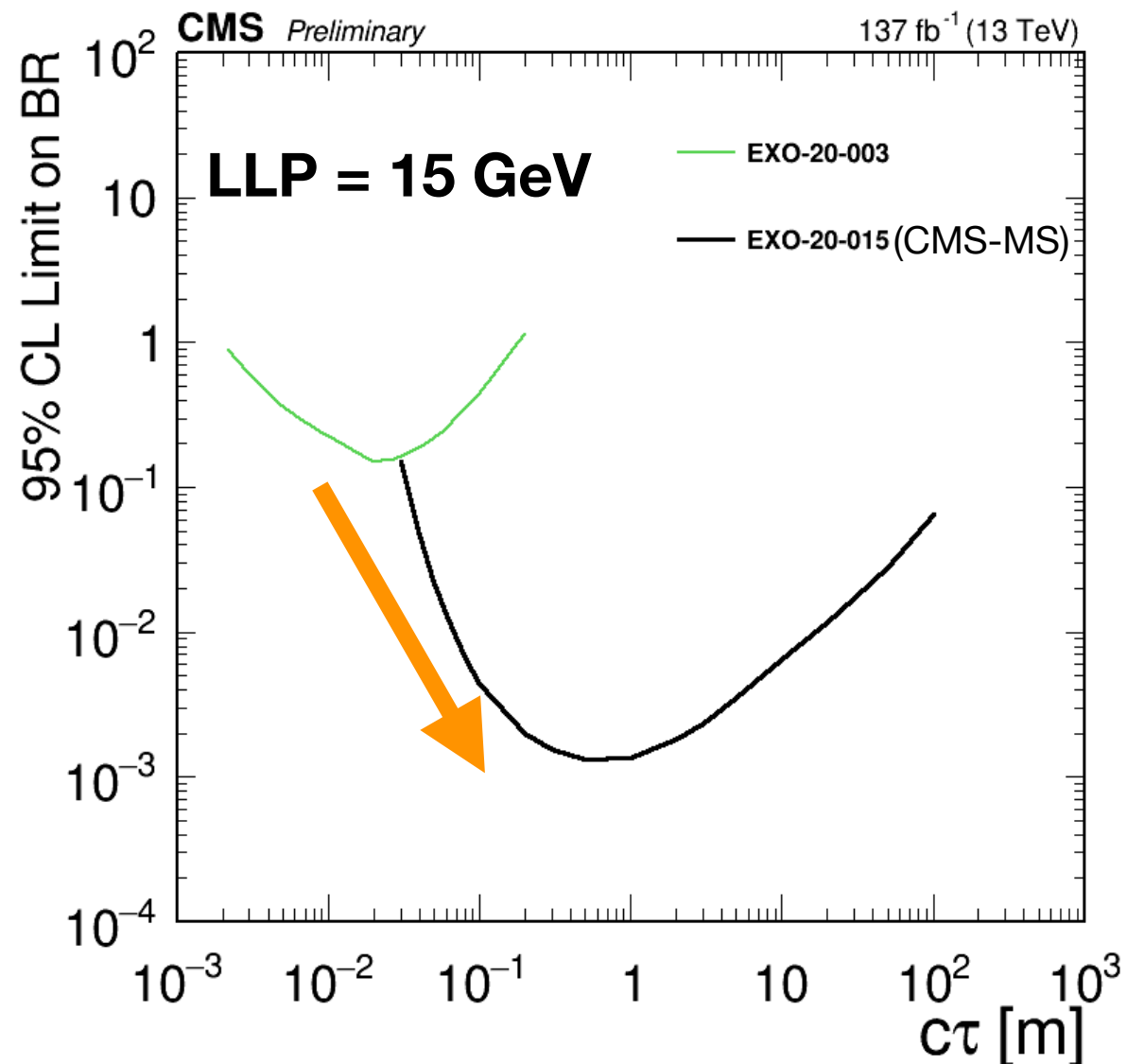


SR Expected Bkg (post-fit):
 2.4 ± 0.9 (stat) ± 1.5 (syst)

SR Observed: 3

LLP with Muon Systems

Best sensitivity at $BR(H \rightarrow SS) \sim 10^{-3}$!!



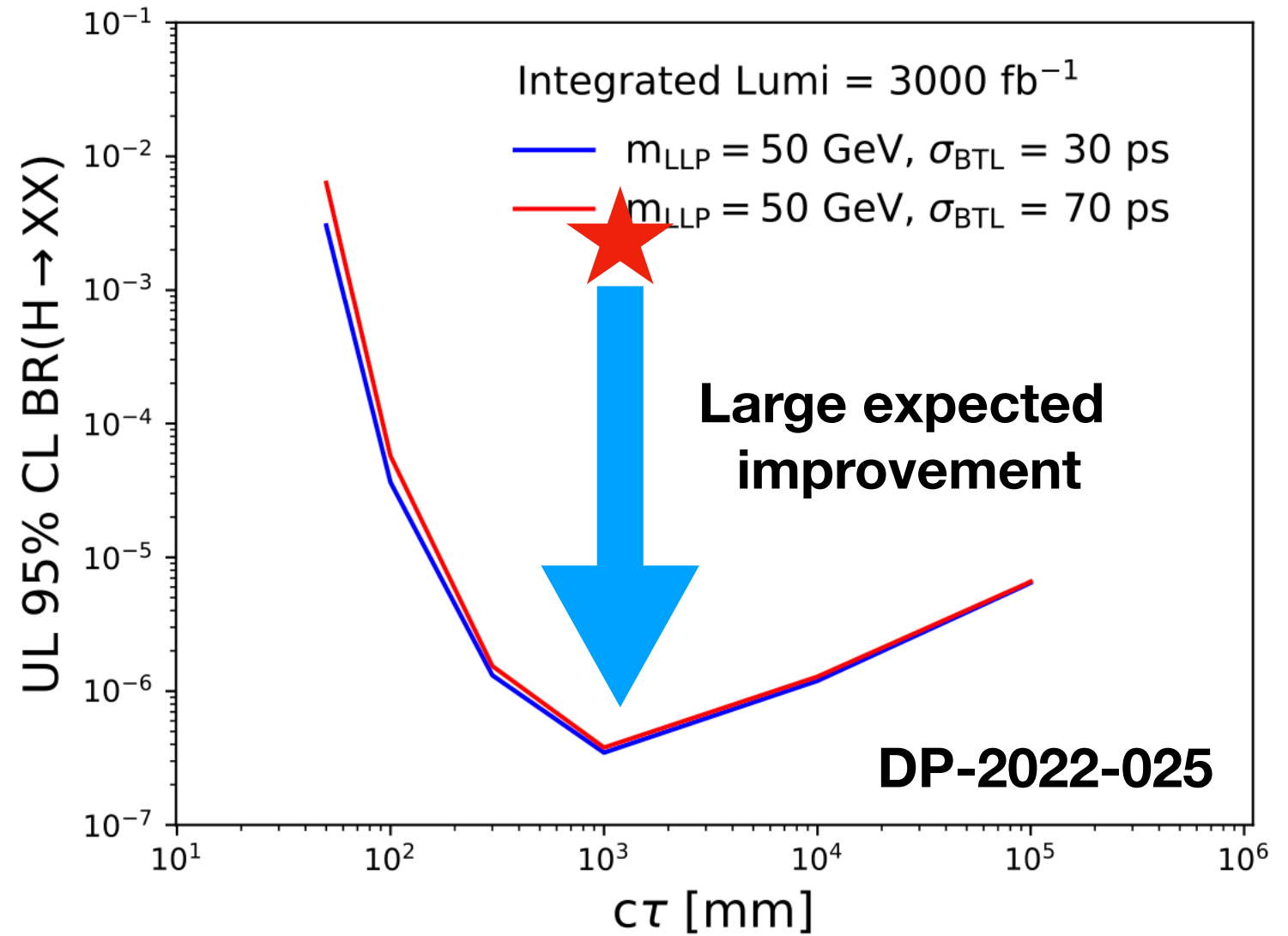
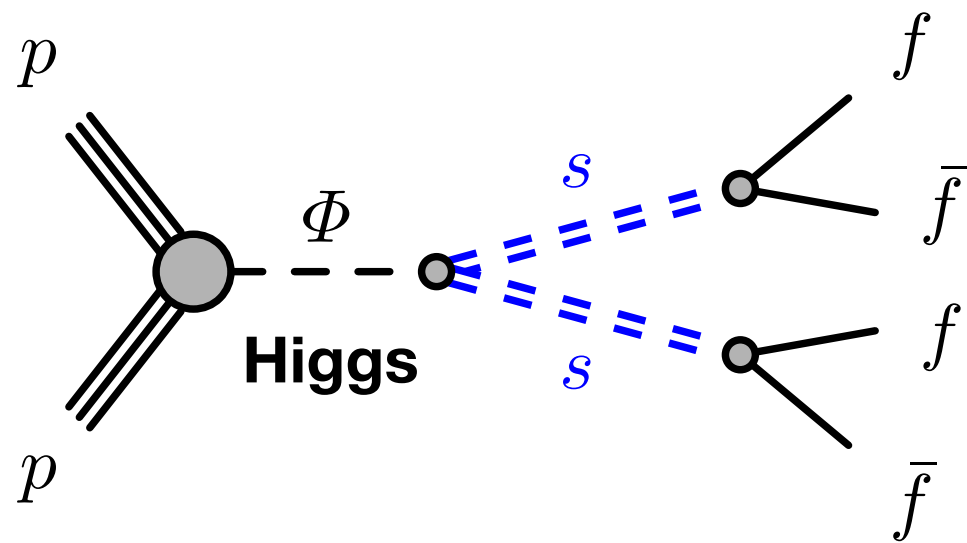
- **ENABLED CMS LLP sensitivity to larger $c\tau$**
- **Access to light LLPs (< 15 GeV)**
 - **Sensitivity to all masses**
 - **Calorimeter: sensitive to LLP energy**

New $c\tau$ Reach and 100x better sensitivity

Higgs Portal to LLP

CMS Phase-2 Simulation Preliminary

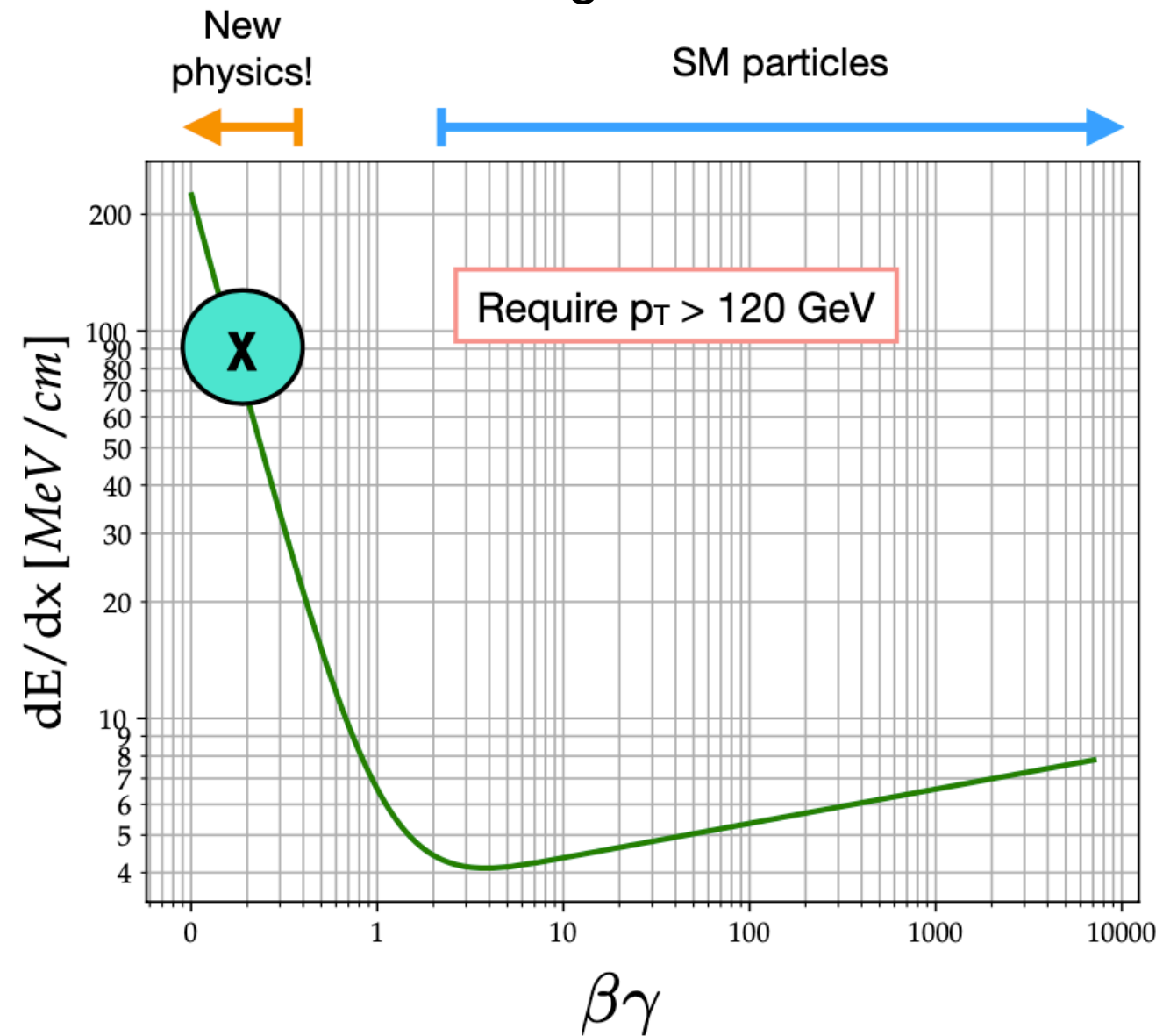
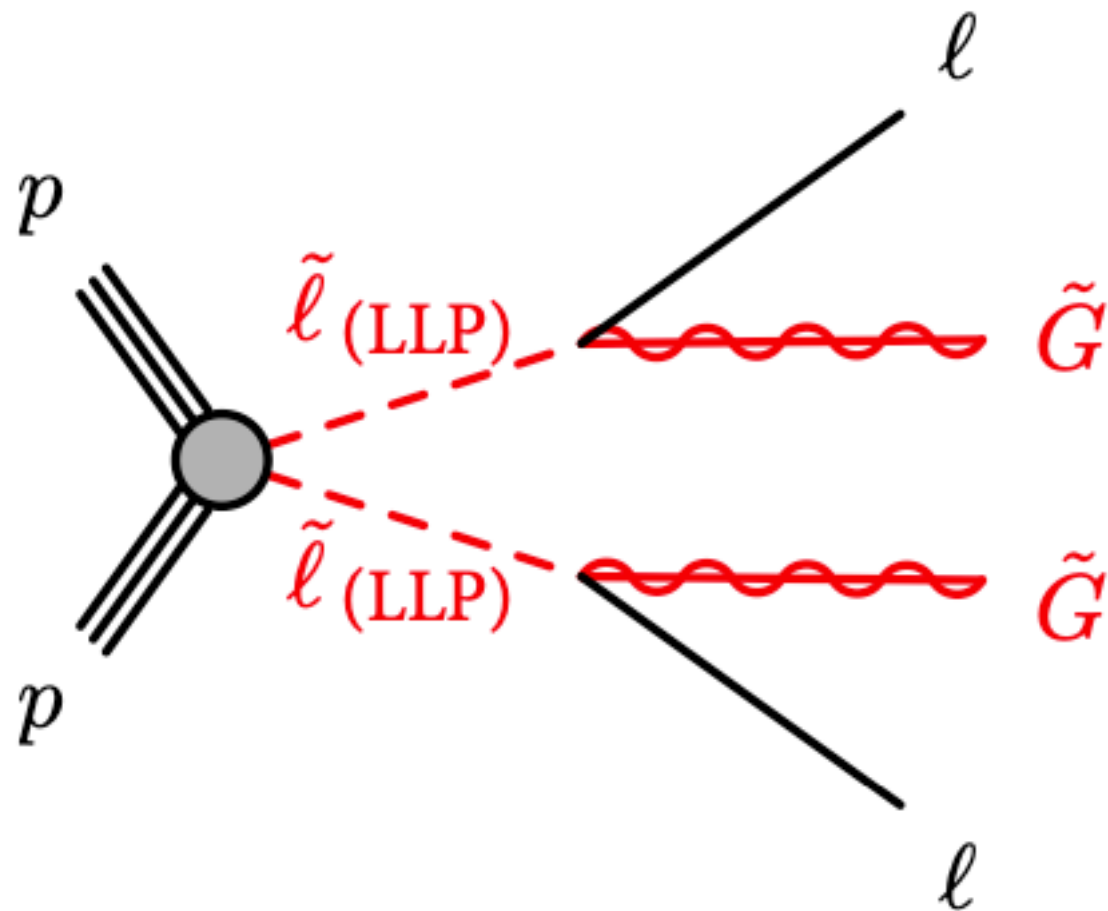
14 TeV



- MTD expected to probe $BR(H \rightarrow ss)$ below $1e-6$!
- Caveat: trigger strategy used for the study needs to be optimized

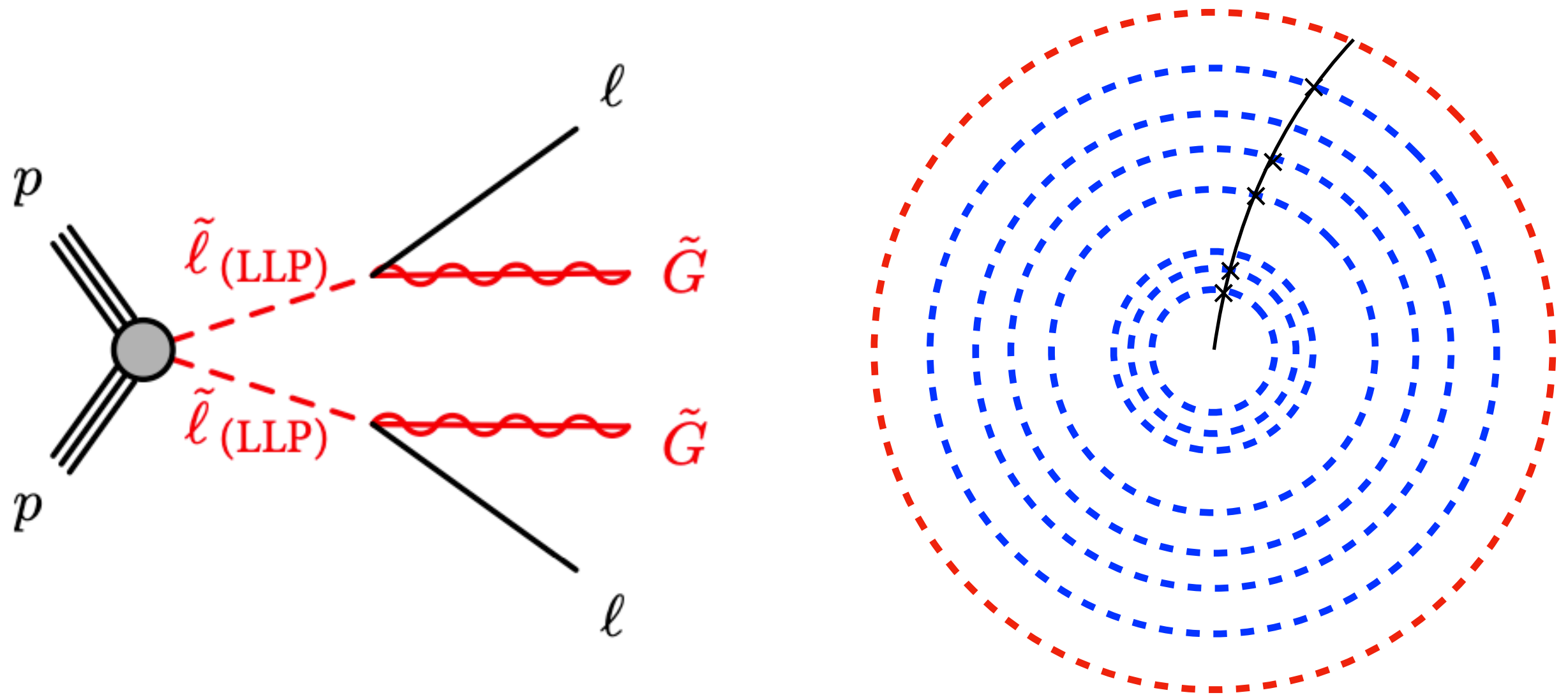
Heavy Stable Charged Particles

Ann Wang – LLP11



- Ionization loss (dE/dx) depends on particles velocity ($\beta\gamma$)
- Heavy new particles travel slowly — small $\beta\gamma$
- Large dE/dx expected according to Bethe-Bloch

Heavy Stable Charged Particles

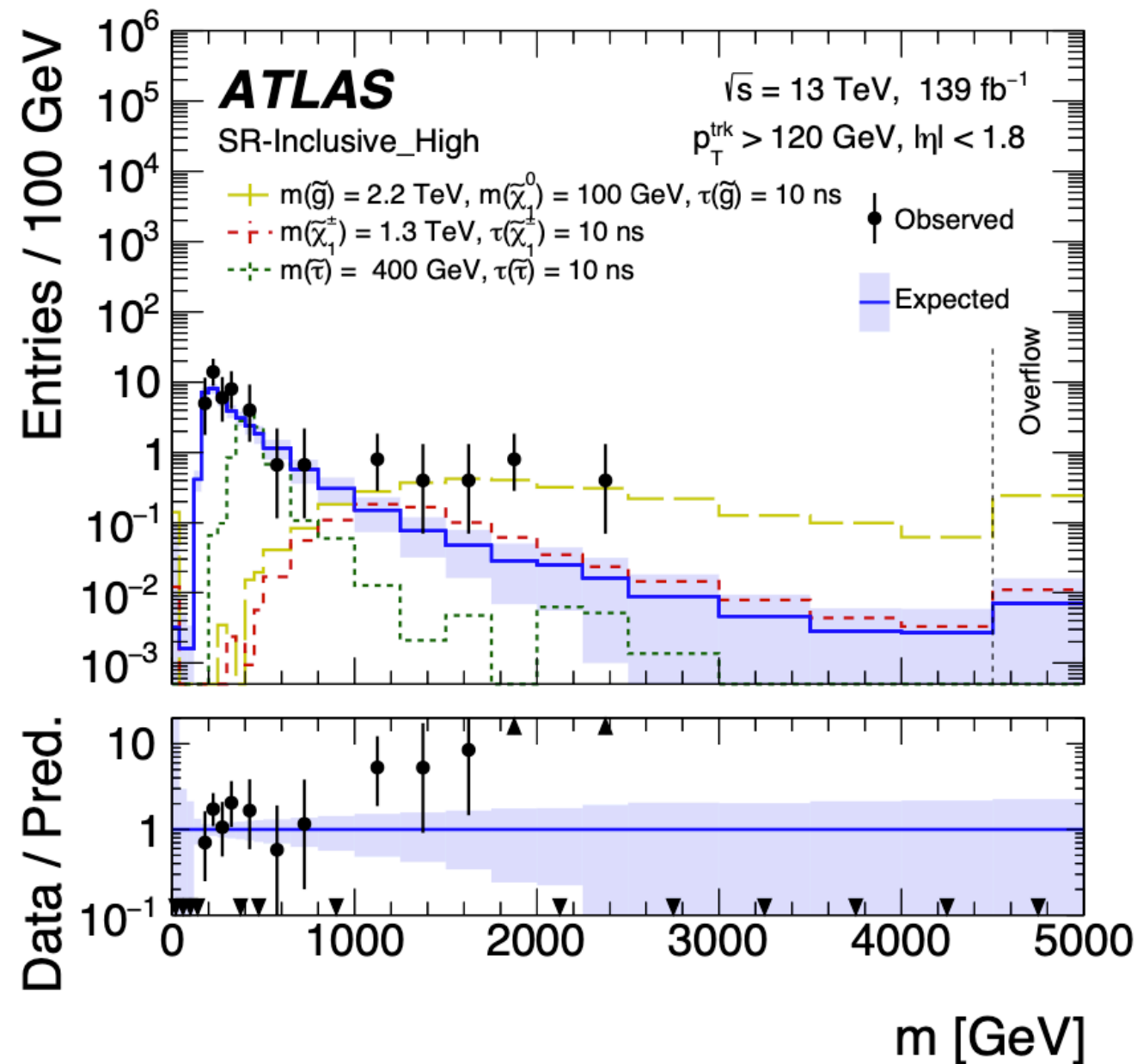


- Precision tracking allows precise momentum ($|p|$) reconstruction
- Access to dE/dx measurement in silicon \rightarrow β measurement
- **Mass reconstruction: $|p| + \beta$ measurements from silicon tracker**

$$|p| = \gamma m \beta$$

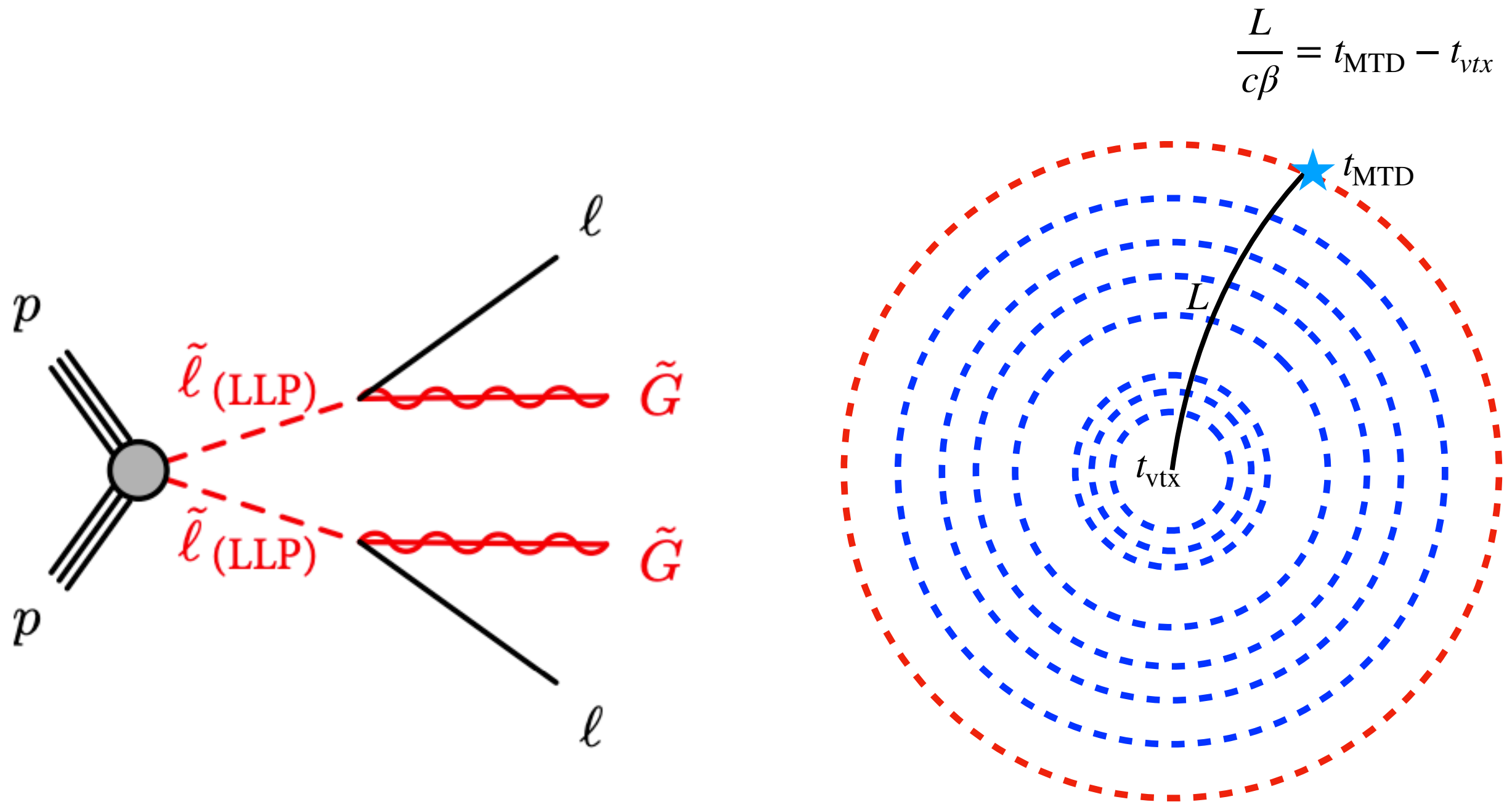
Heavy Stable Charged Particles

arXiv:2205.06013
Ann Wang — LLP11



- dE/dx allows for small background level above $\sim 800 \text{ GeV}$
- Exciting excess at large dE/dx consistent with heavy HSCP (3.3σ)
- **Timing is critical to unravel nature of the excess**

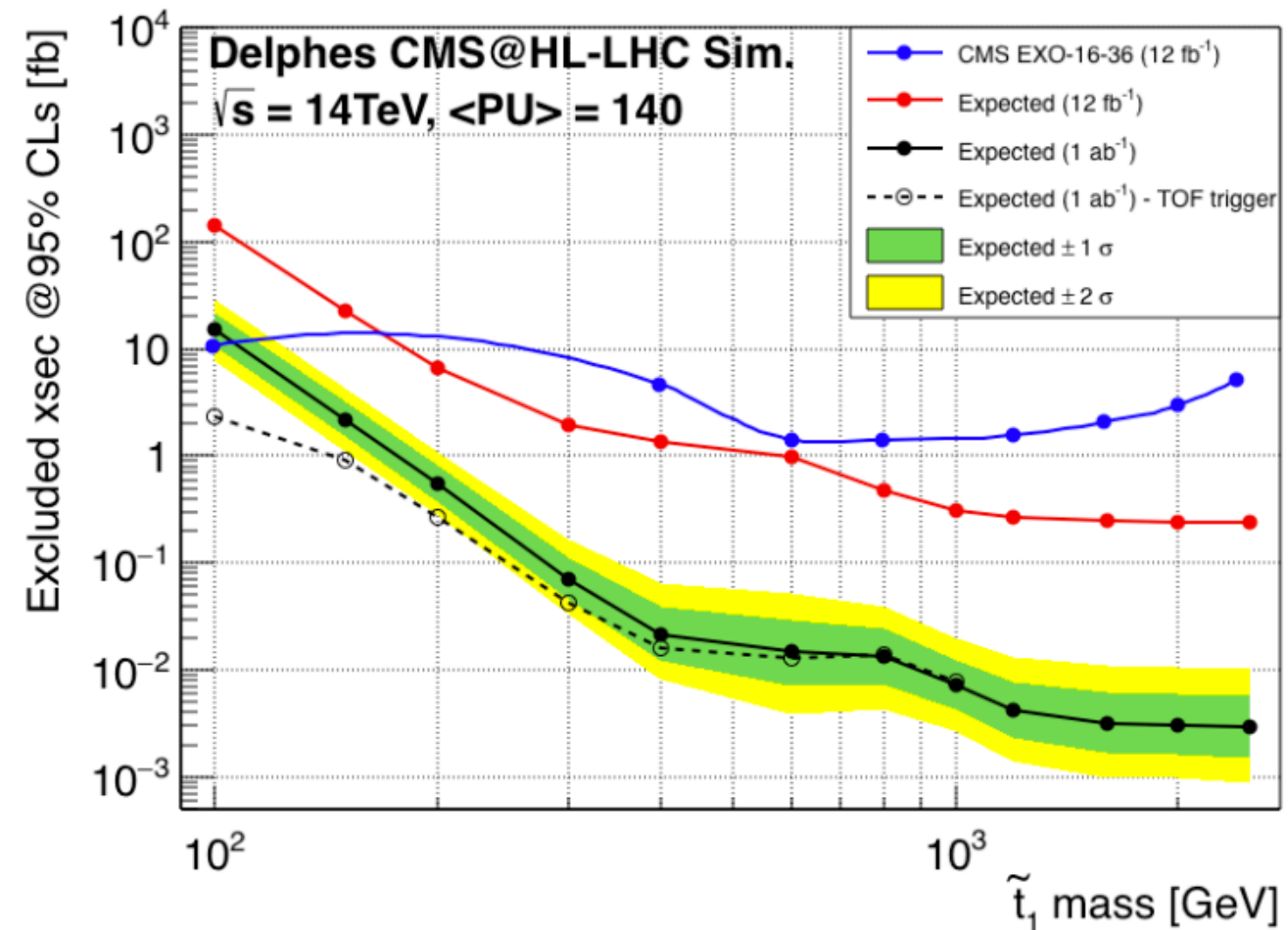
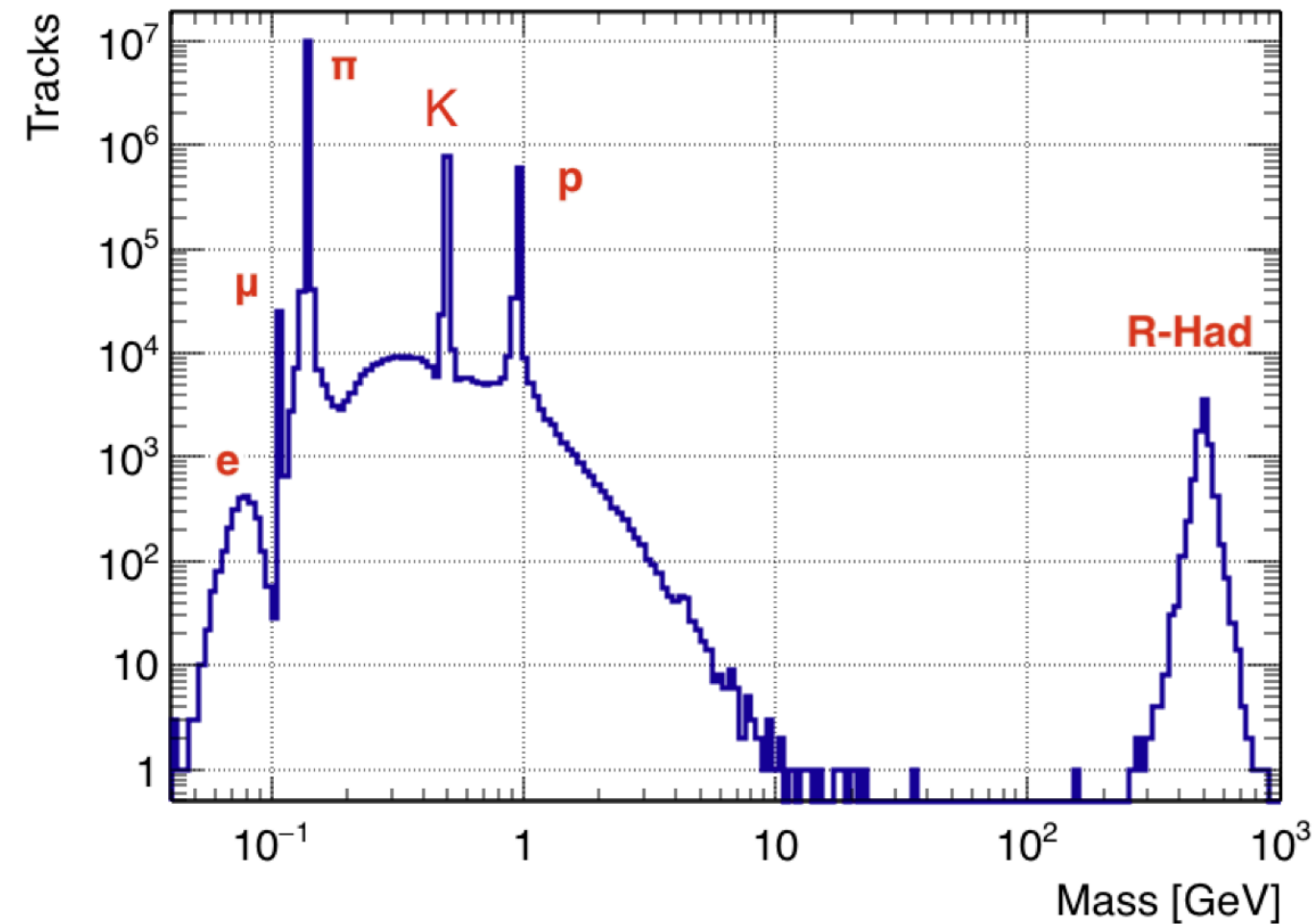
Heavy Stable Charged Particles



- Precision timing can also measure β – TOF particle ID
 - Independent HSCP mass reconstruction!
- **MTD adds new capabilities to complement/enhance dE/dx**

MTD TOF: Heavy Stable Charge Particle

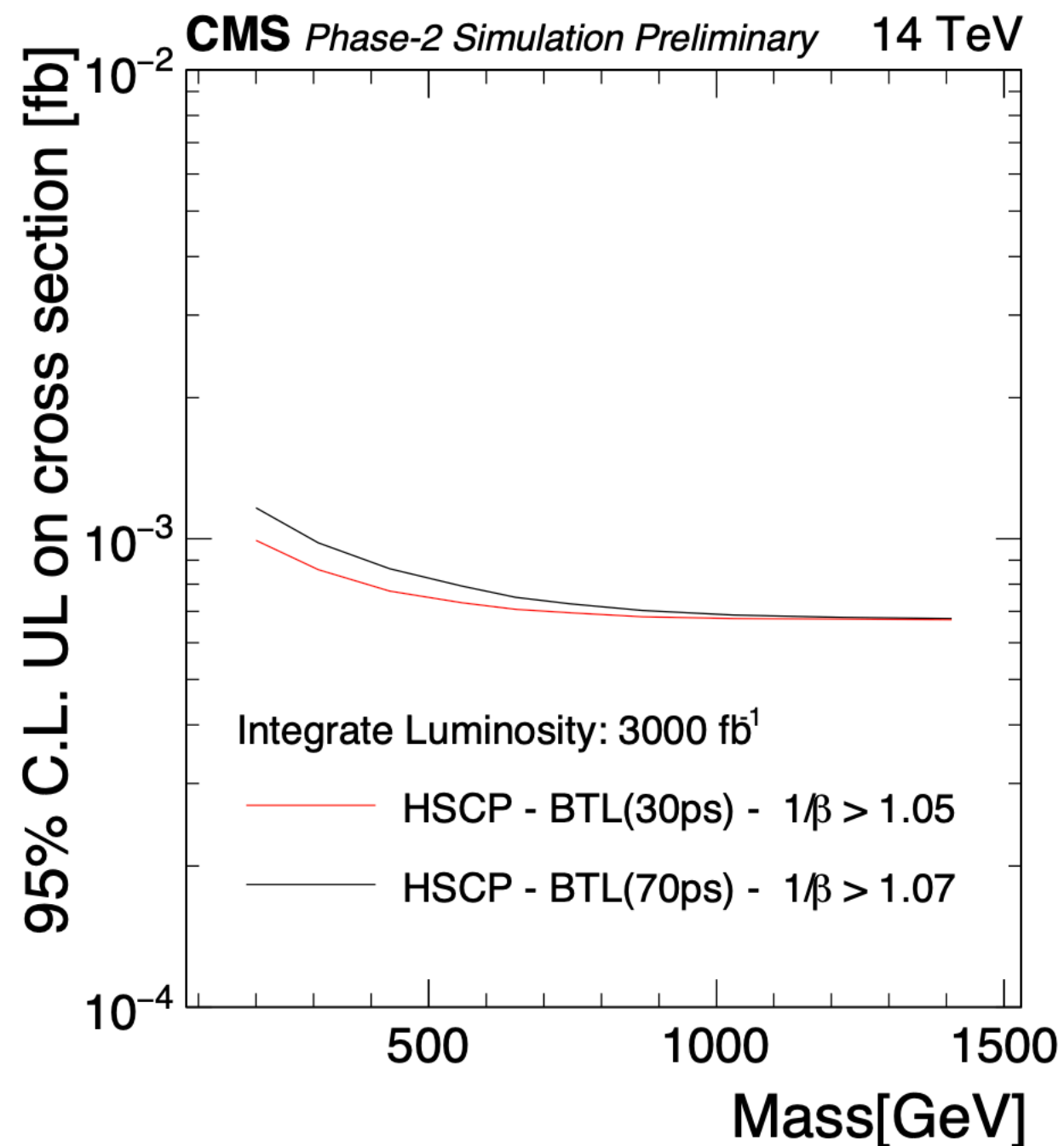
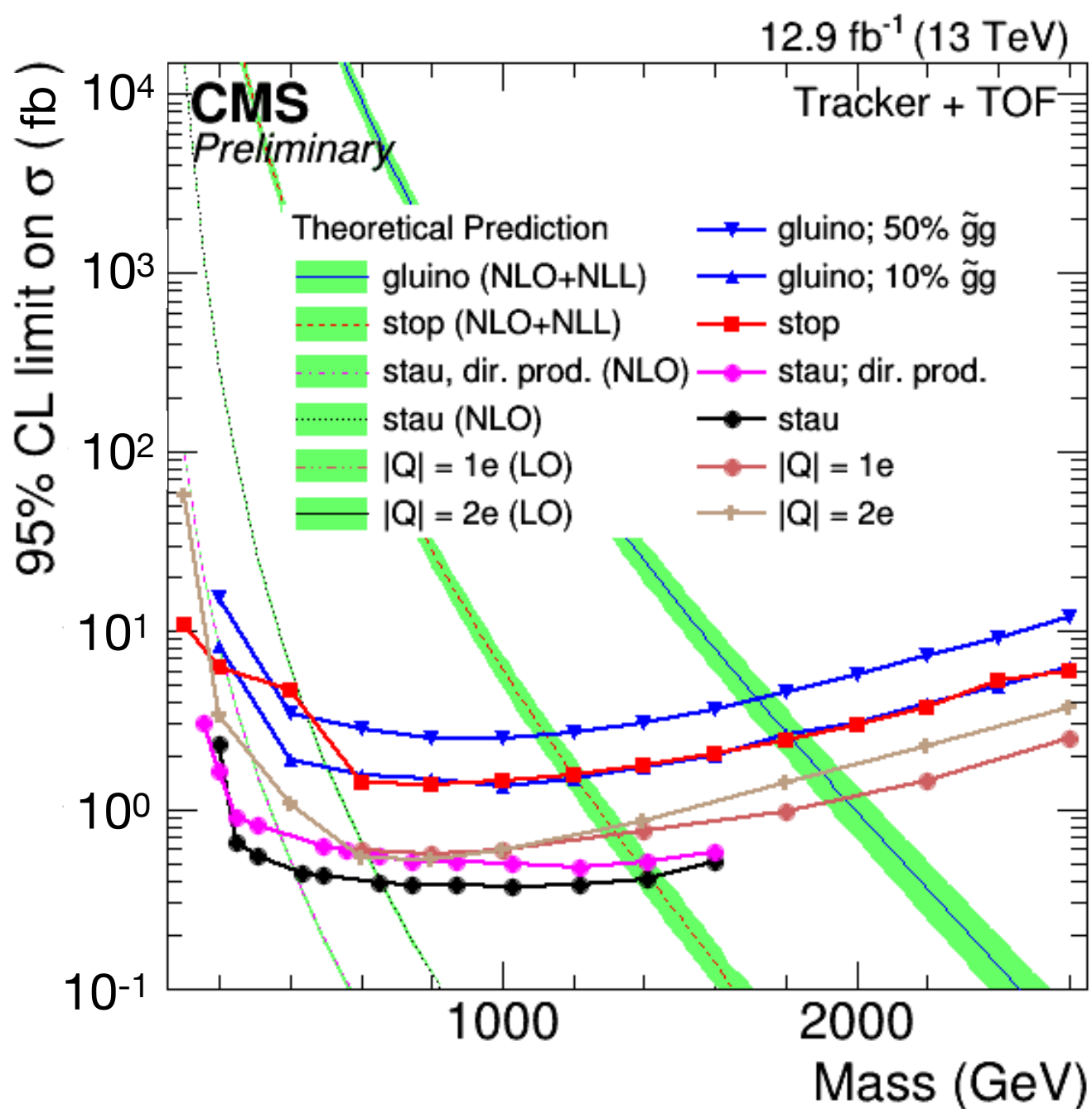
J. High Energ. Phys. **2019**, 37 (2019)



**500 GeV HSCP will typically have delay of 1ns
→ timing @ 100 ps 10σ bkg rejection**

- 4D reconstruction allows PID and competitive HSCP discovery potential
- Precision timing dominates sensitivity for large HSCP masses

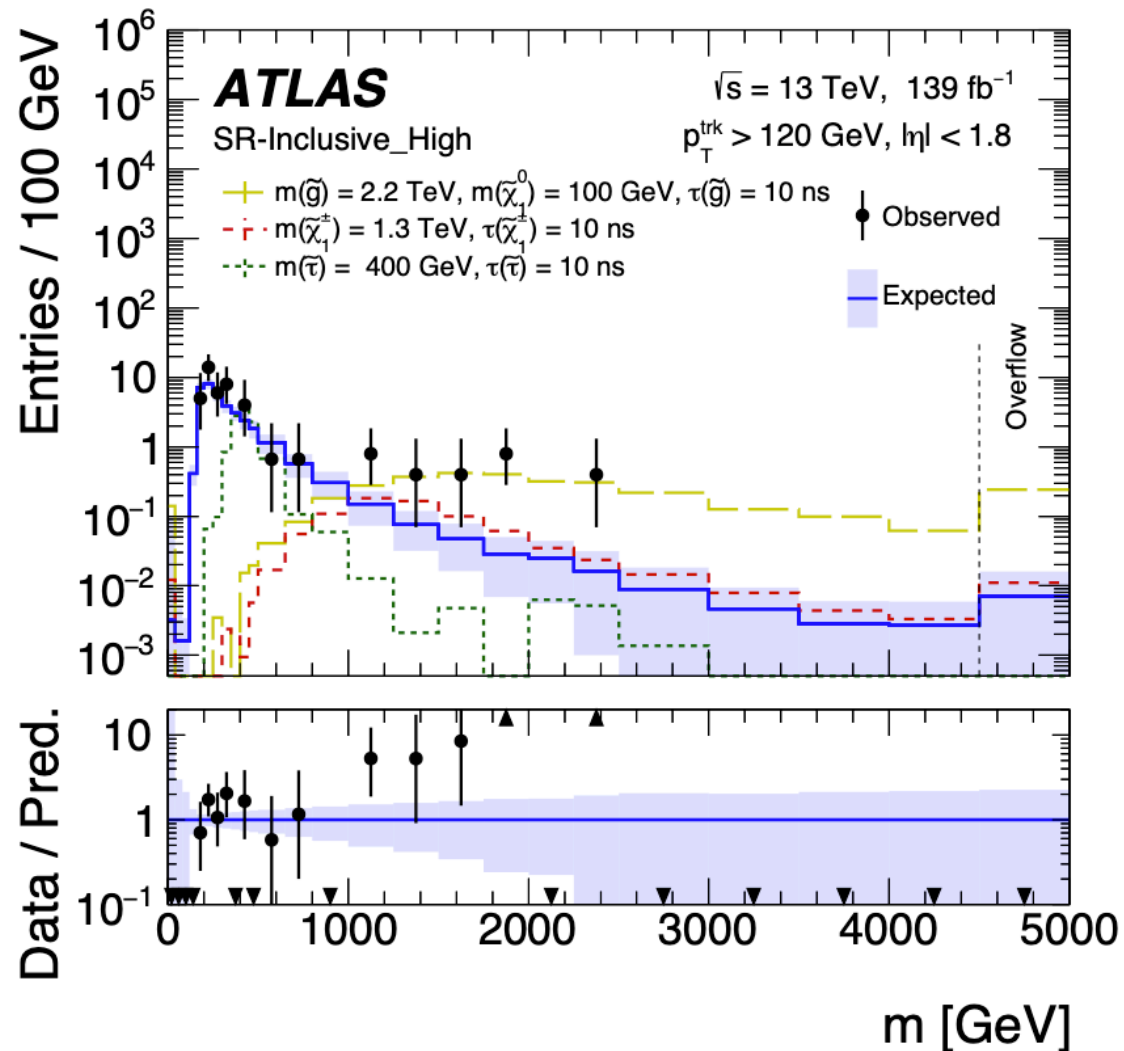
MTD TOF: Heavy Stable Charge Particle



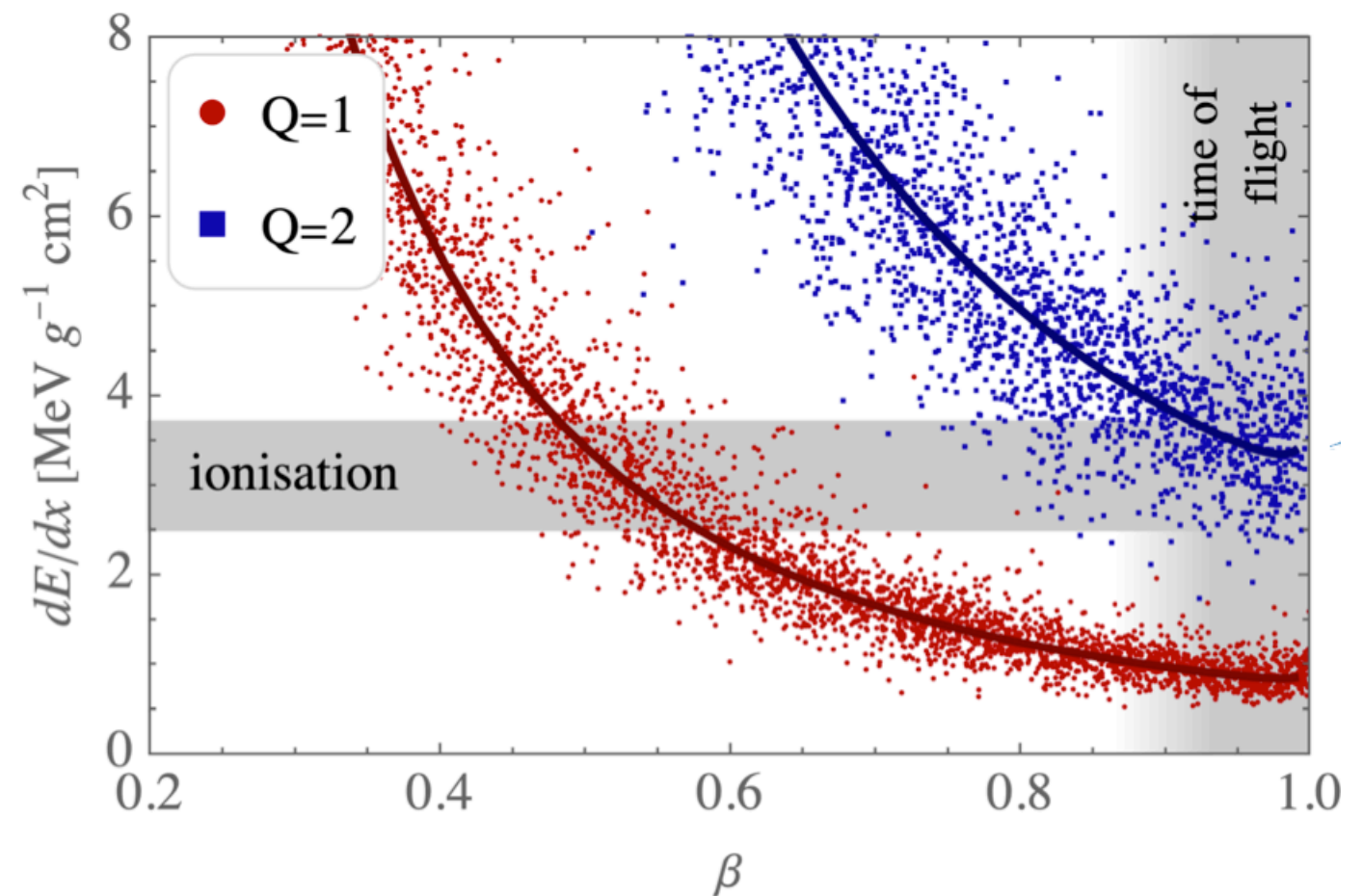
Large expected gain in sensitivity with MTD precision timing

Detector Complementarity

D. Teresi — LLP11



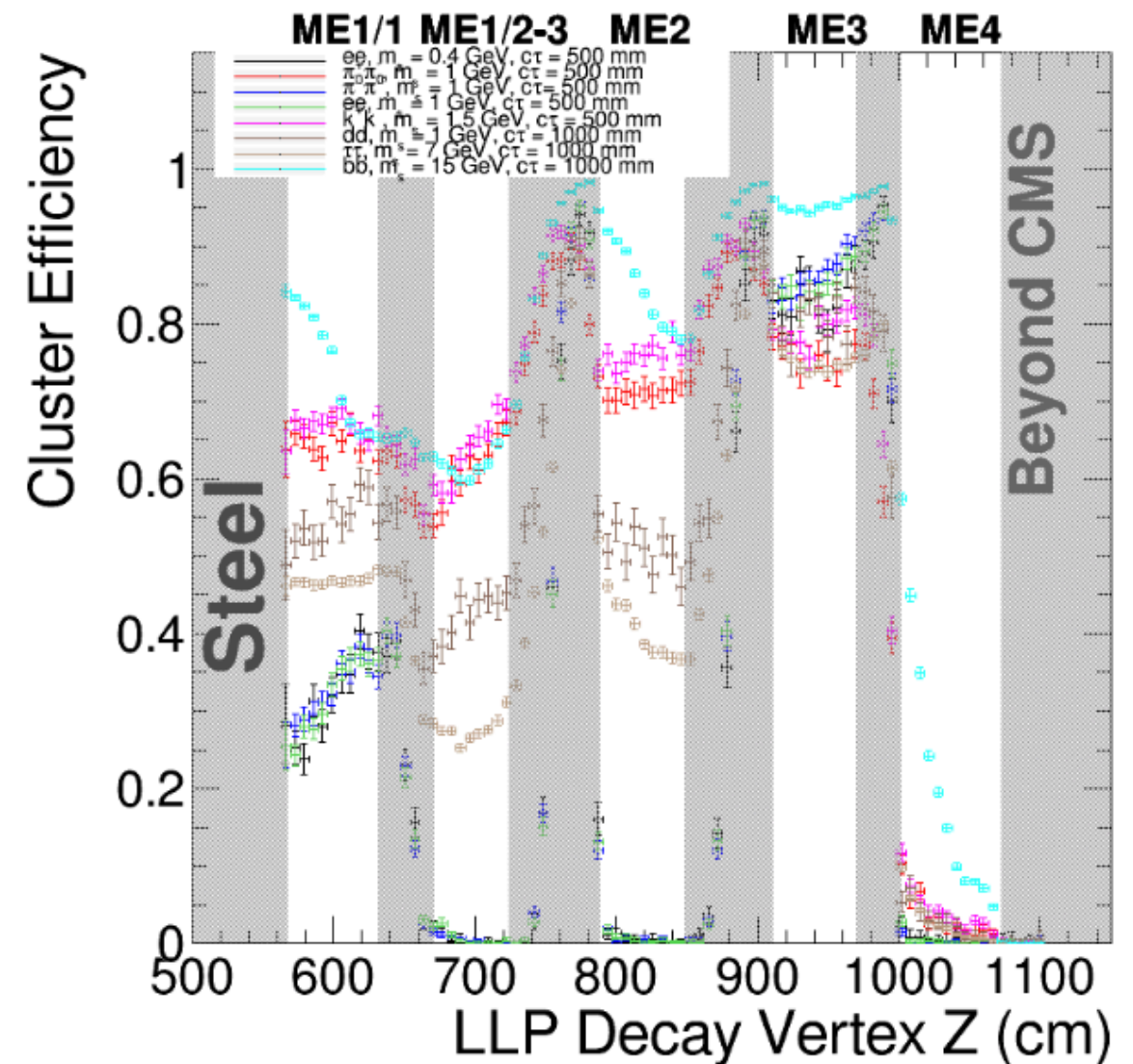
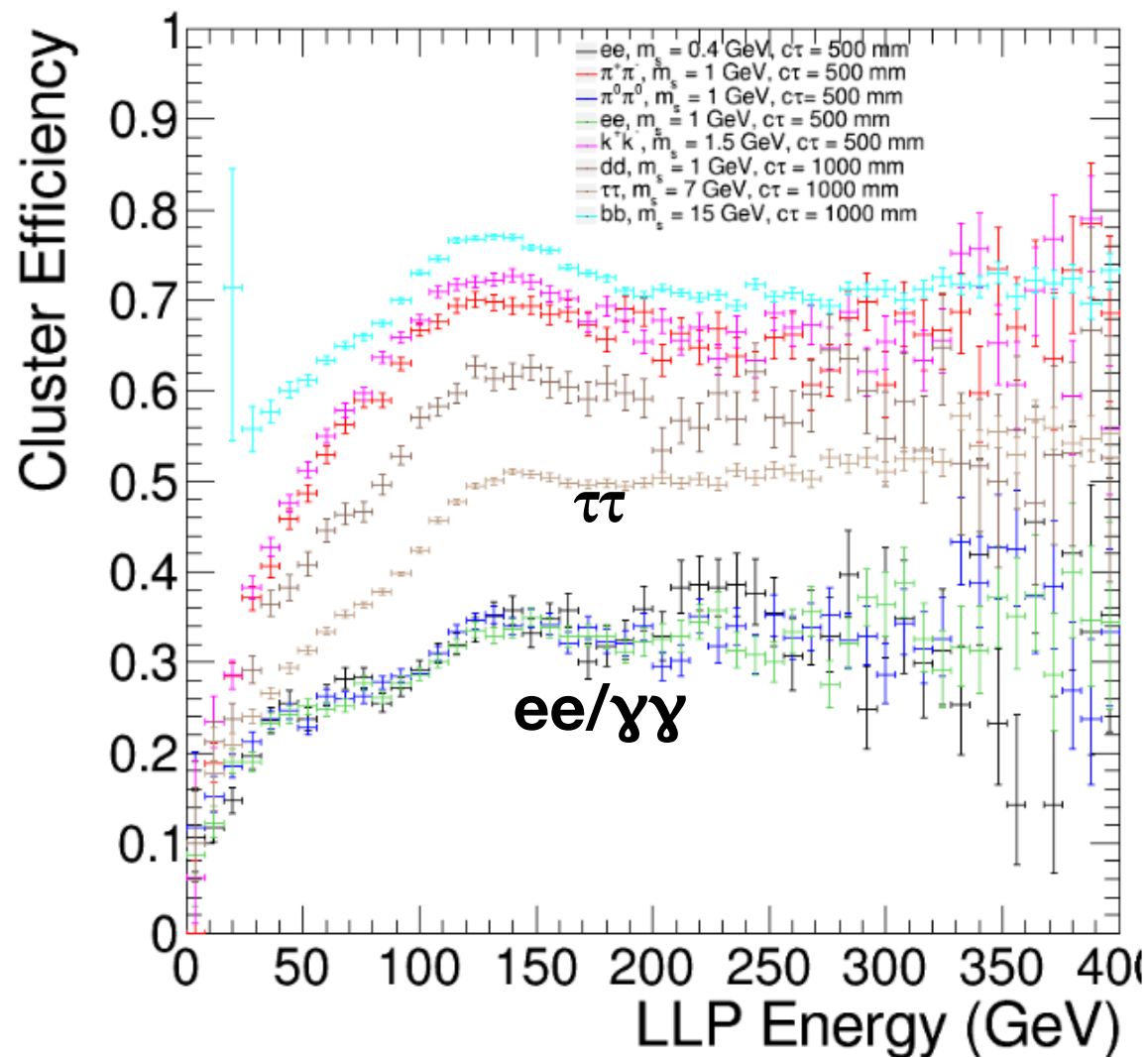
$$-\left\langle \frac{dE}{dx} \right\rangle = 4\pi m_e n_e r_e^2 Q^2 \left(-1 + \frac{2}{\beta^2} \ln \frac{\beta\gamma}{I_e} \right)$$



- When looking at the nature of an excess MTD TOF has lots to say
- If TOF is not compatible with dE/dx new physics could have $Q > 1$
- **Precision timing provides unique insight to signal properties in case of discovery**

Muon System Enables Broad LLP Reach

- Strong reach when LLPs are light — below di-muon threshold, target **unexplored ee and $\gamma\gamma$ decays**
- Strong reach when LLPs decay to SM taus. Enables reach for unexplored SUSY parameter space: e.g **LL staus**



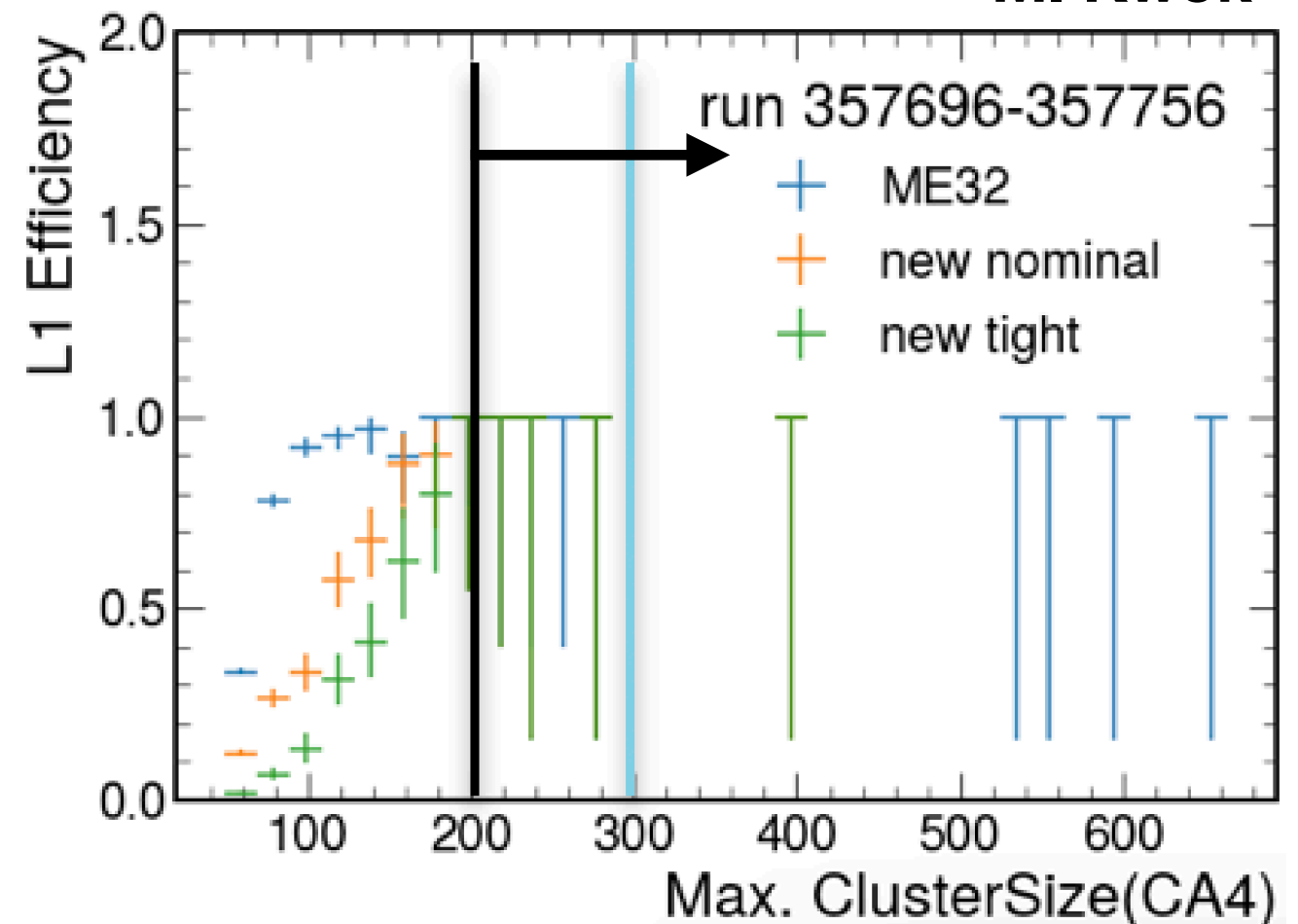
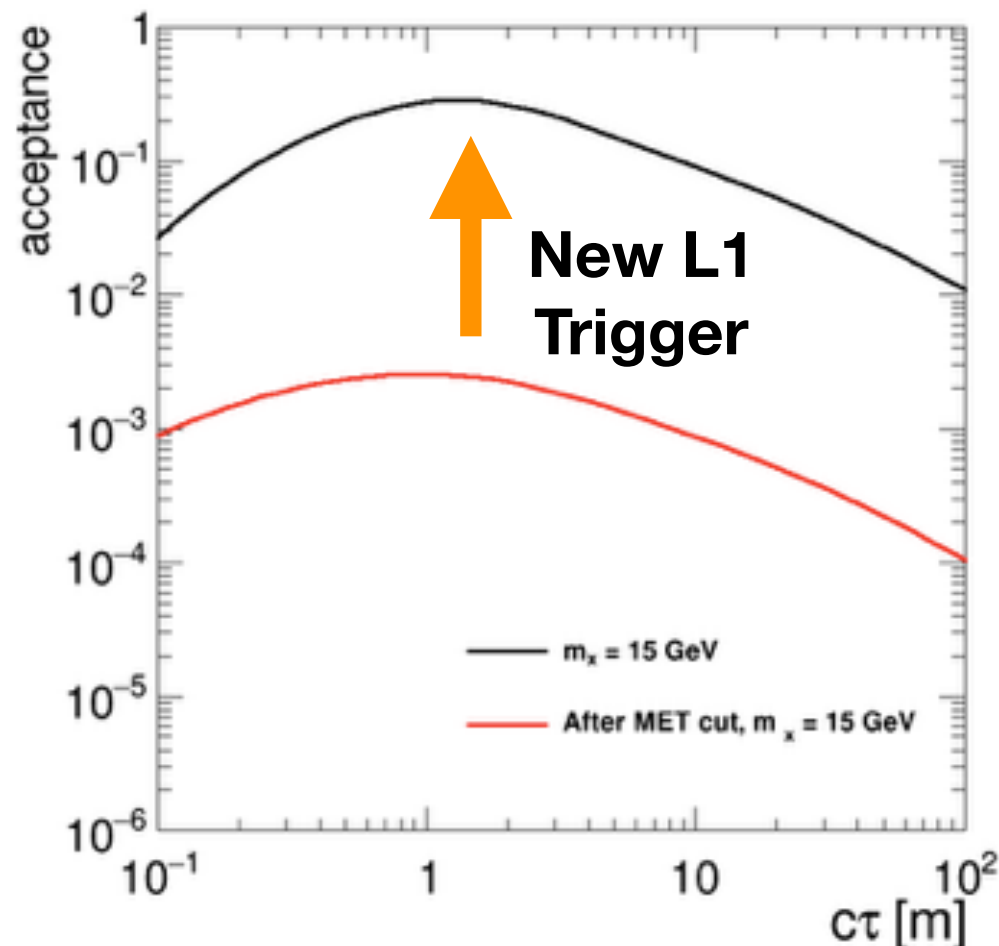
High Multiplicity Trigger (HMT)

- **NEW L1 trigger with MS signature (HMT):**

- NEW L1 seed will provide 20x increase in signal efficiency

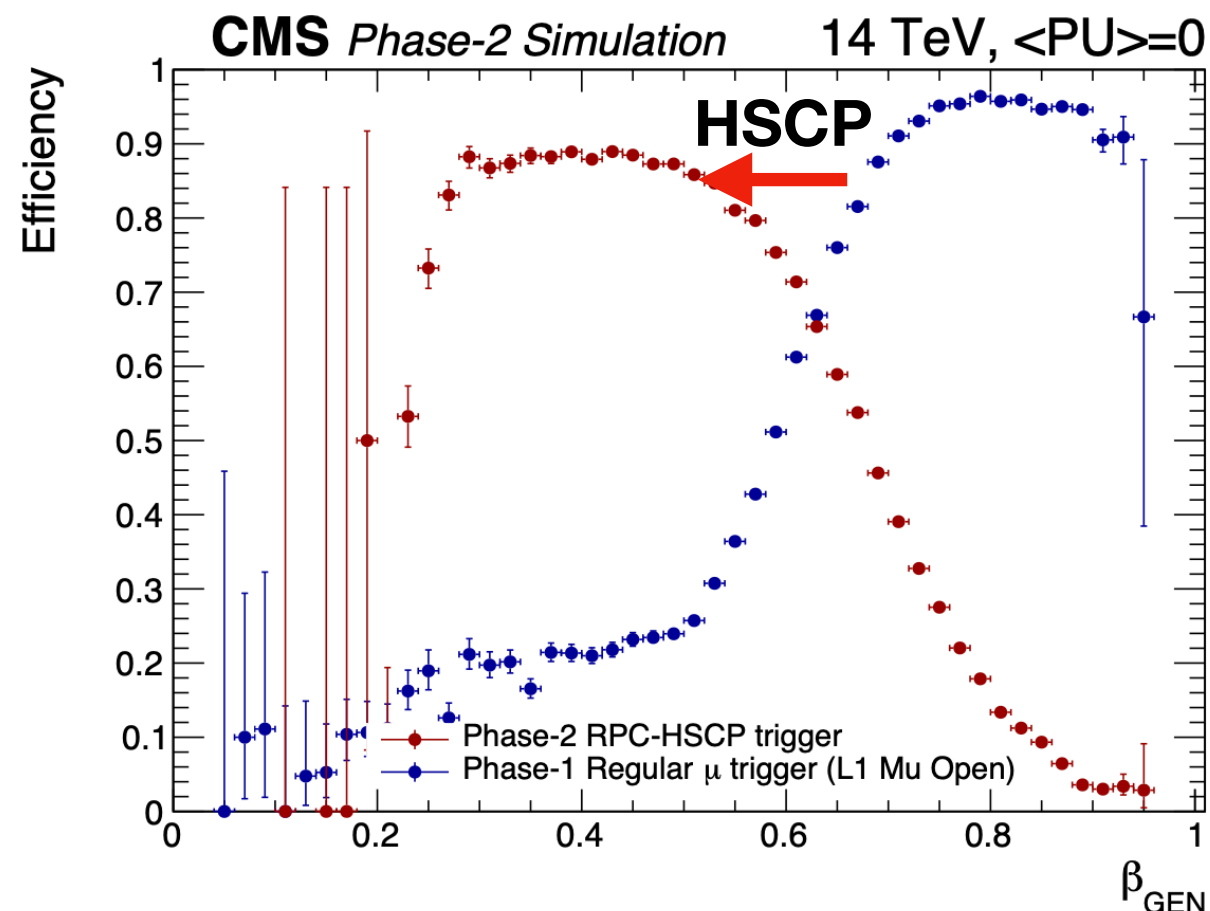
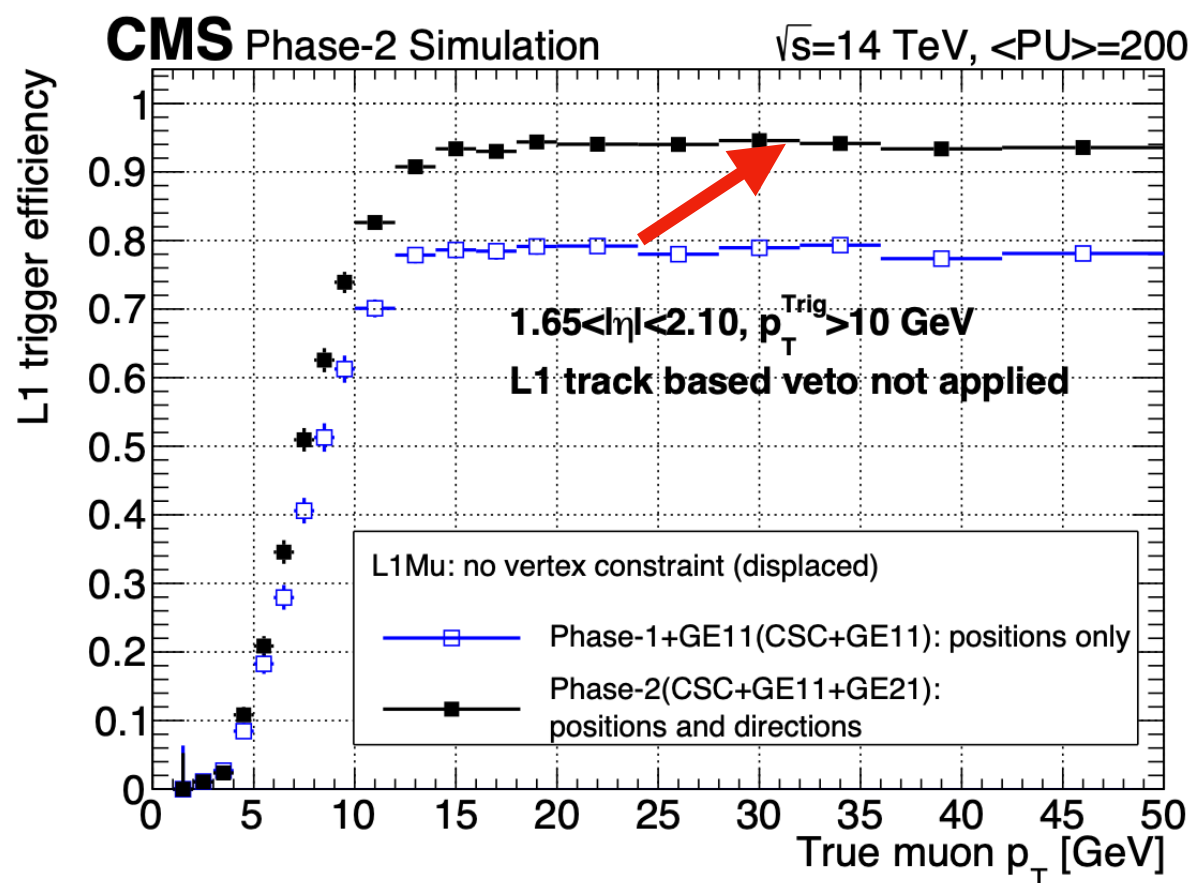
- Will enable completely new search signatures **MS-MS**, **MS-ECAL**, **MS-Tracker**

M. Kwok



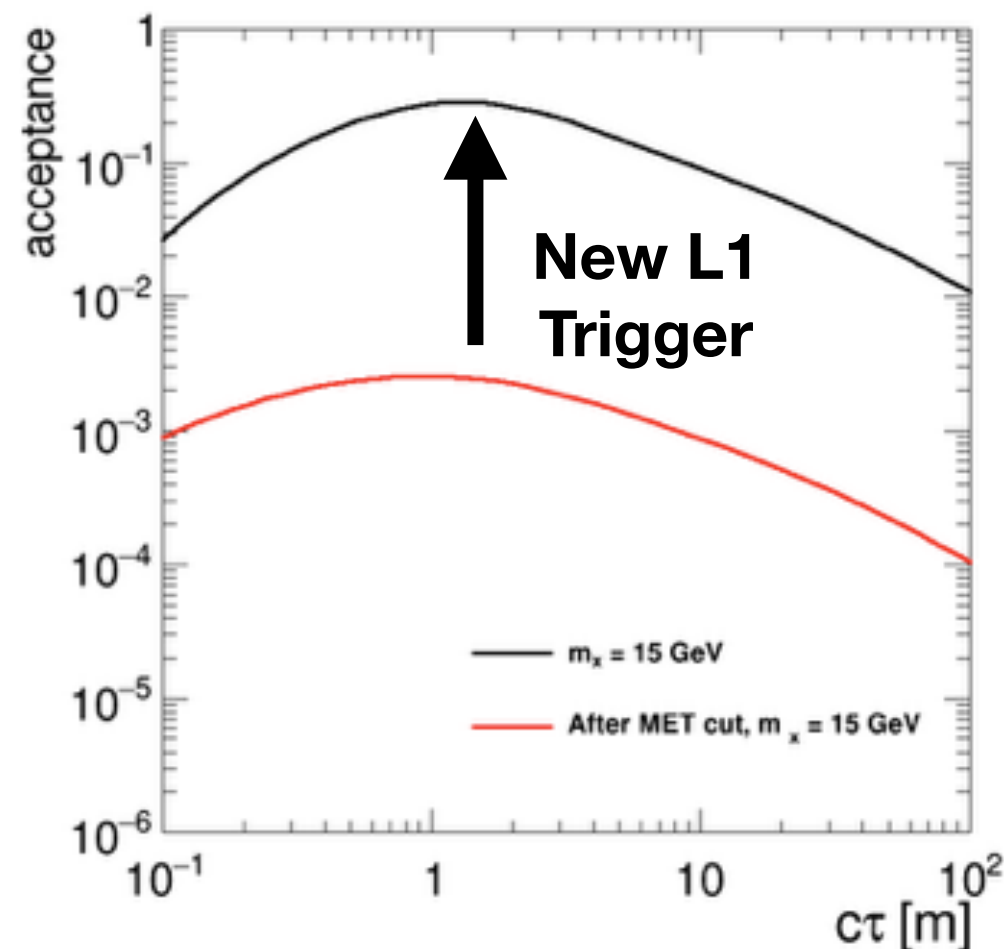
Muon System Phase-II Upgrade

- Phase-II upgrade will provide significant gains for displaced muon reconstruction
- Improved RPC timing will enable new HSCP trigger
- Phase-II upgrade will enable HMT in DT (Barrel)
 - Will boost acceptance for central LLPs and double LLP searches (peak sensitivity)
 - TMB upgrade (under discussion) will improve HMT(cathode) in Ring2 and Rin3
 - New/improved RPC and GEMS ME0 will go



New L1 trigger with Muon System

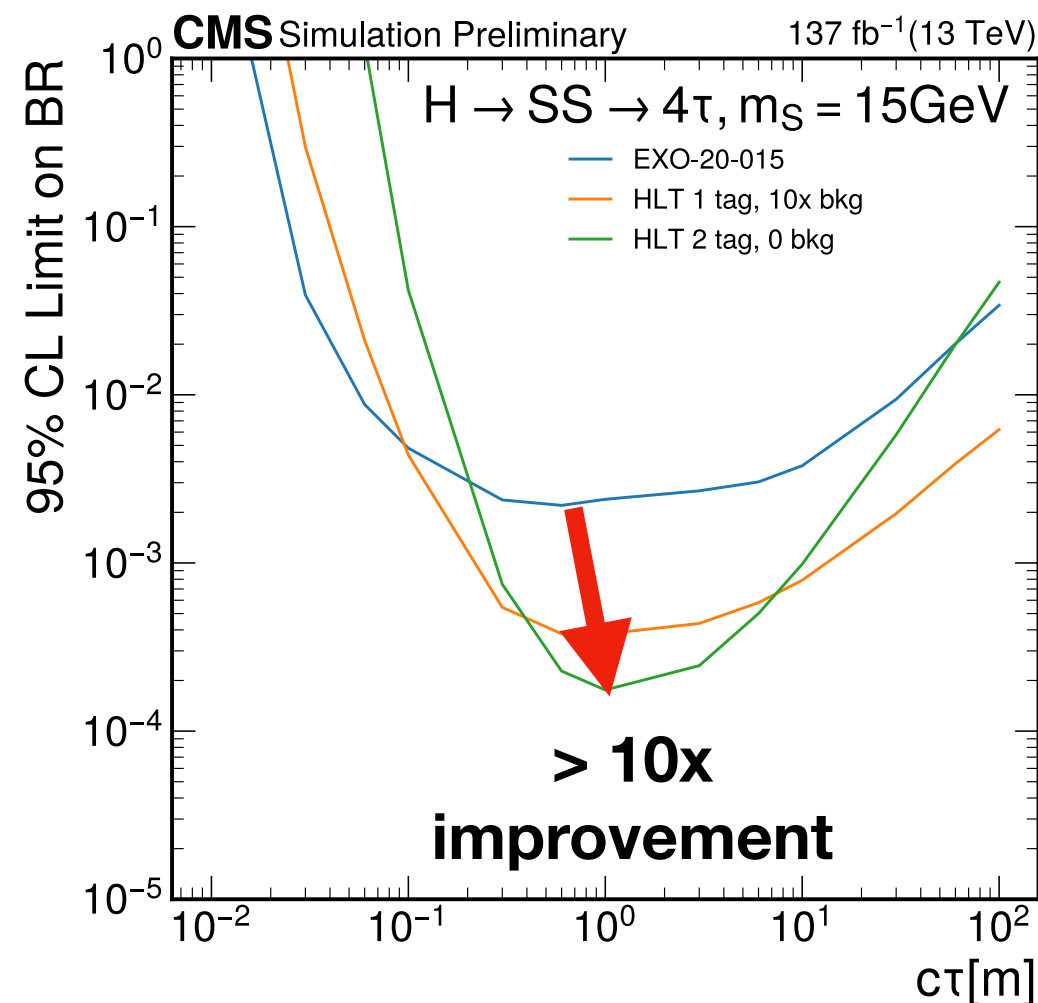
- **NEW L1 (Hardware) trigger with MS signature:**
 - NEW L1 seed will provide 20x increase in signal efficiency
 - Will enable completely new search signatures **MS-MS**, **MS-ECAL**, **MS-Tracker**



New L1 trigger with Muon System

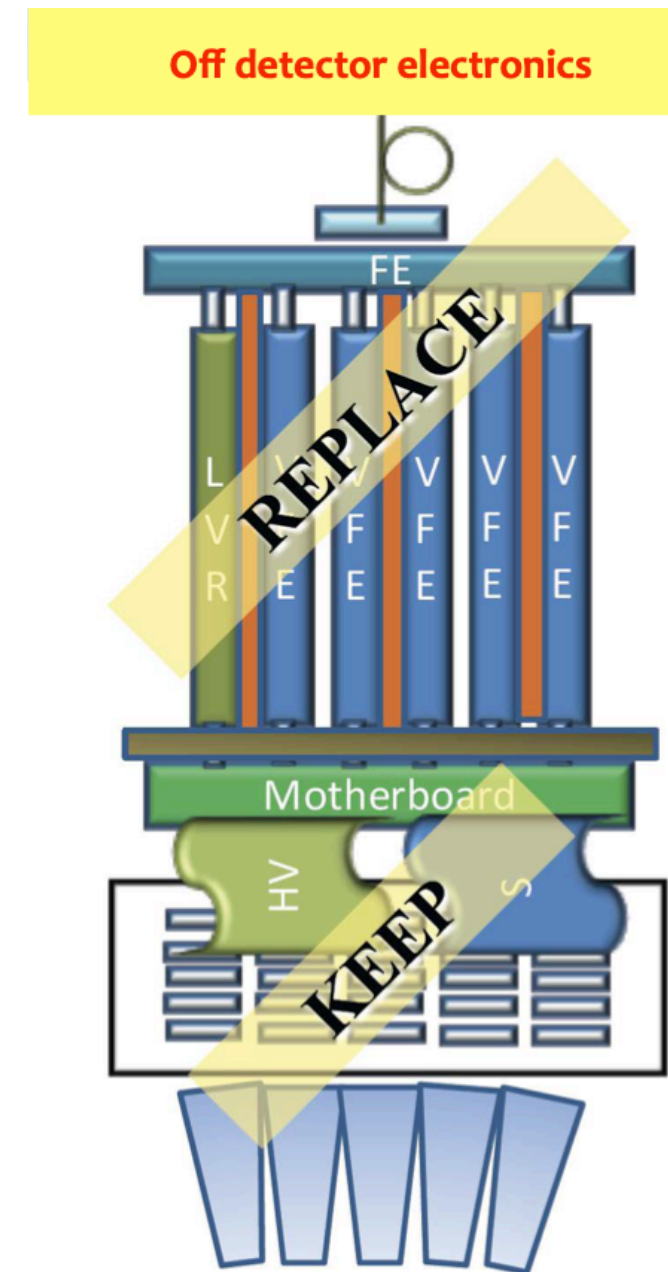
- **NEW L1 (Hardware) trigger with MS signature:**
 - NEW L1 seed will provide 20x increase in signal efficiency
 - Will enable completely new search signatures **MS-MS, MS-ECAL, MS-Tracker**

Improvement in sensitivity
from new MS trigger

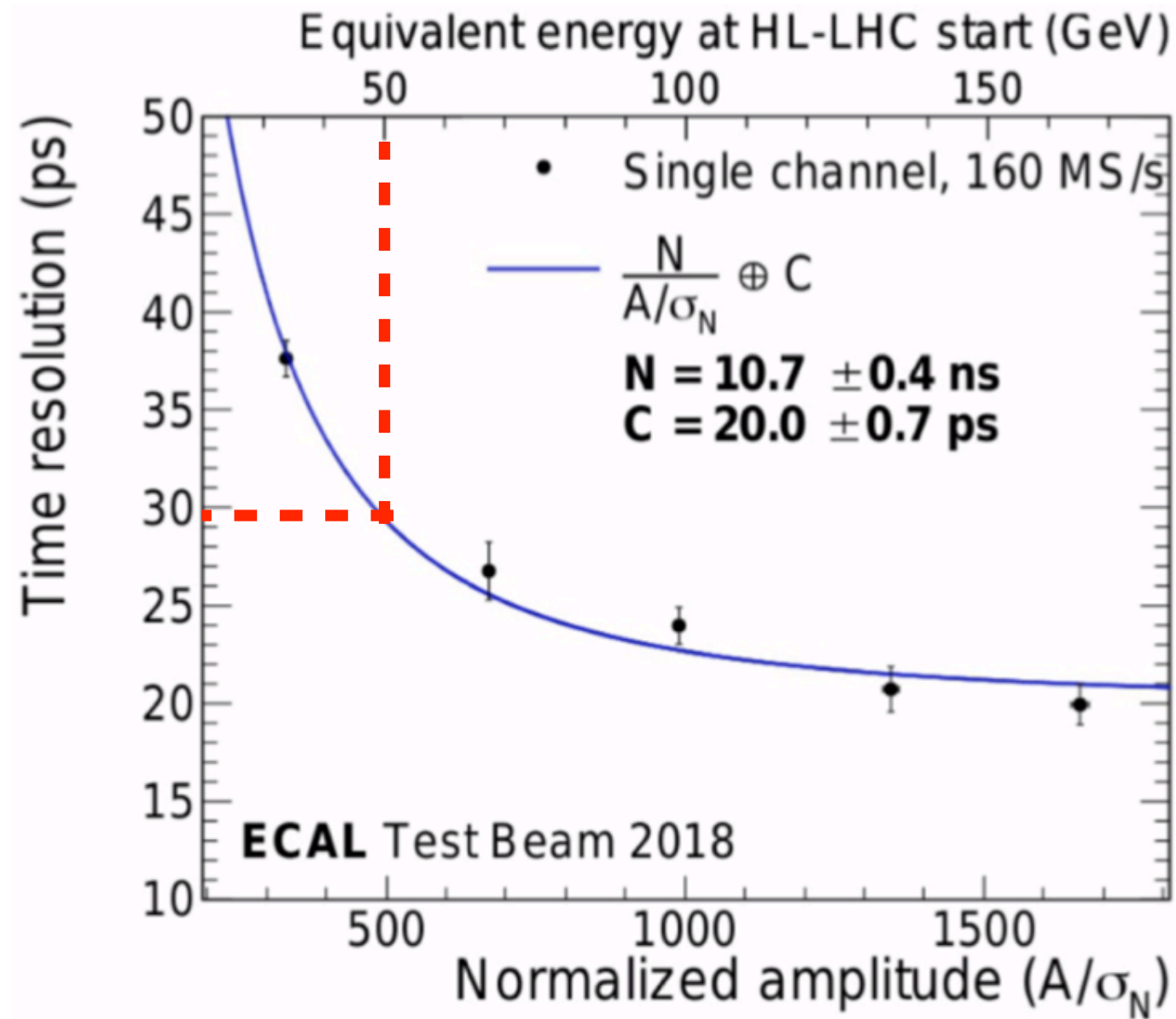


ECAL Barrel HL-LHC Upgrade

- PbWO₄ crystals, APDs, mother boards, & overall mechanical structure **will not change**
- **The FE and VFE electronics readout will be replaced:**
 - to satisfy the increased trigger latency (up to 12.5 μ s) and L1 **accept rate** (750 kHz) requirements
 - to cope with HL-LHC conditions (increased APD dark current, anomalous APD signals, higher PU)
- **VFE** maintains similar purpose, but **reduce shaping time+ digitization** → reduce out-of-time PU contamination, electronics noise and spikes
- FE card becomes streaming readout, moving most processing off-detector



ECAL Barrel HL-LHC Upgrade

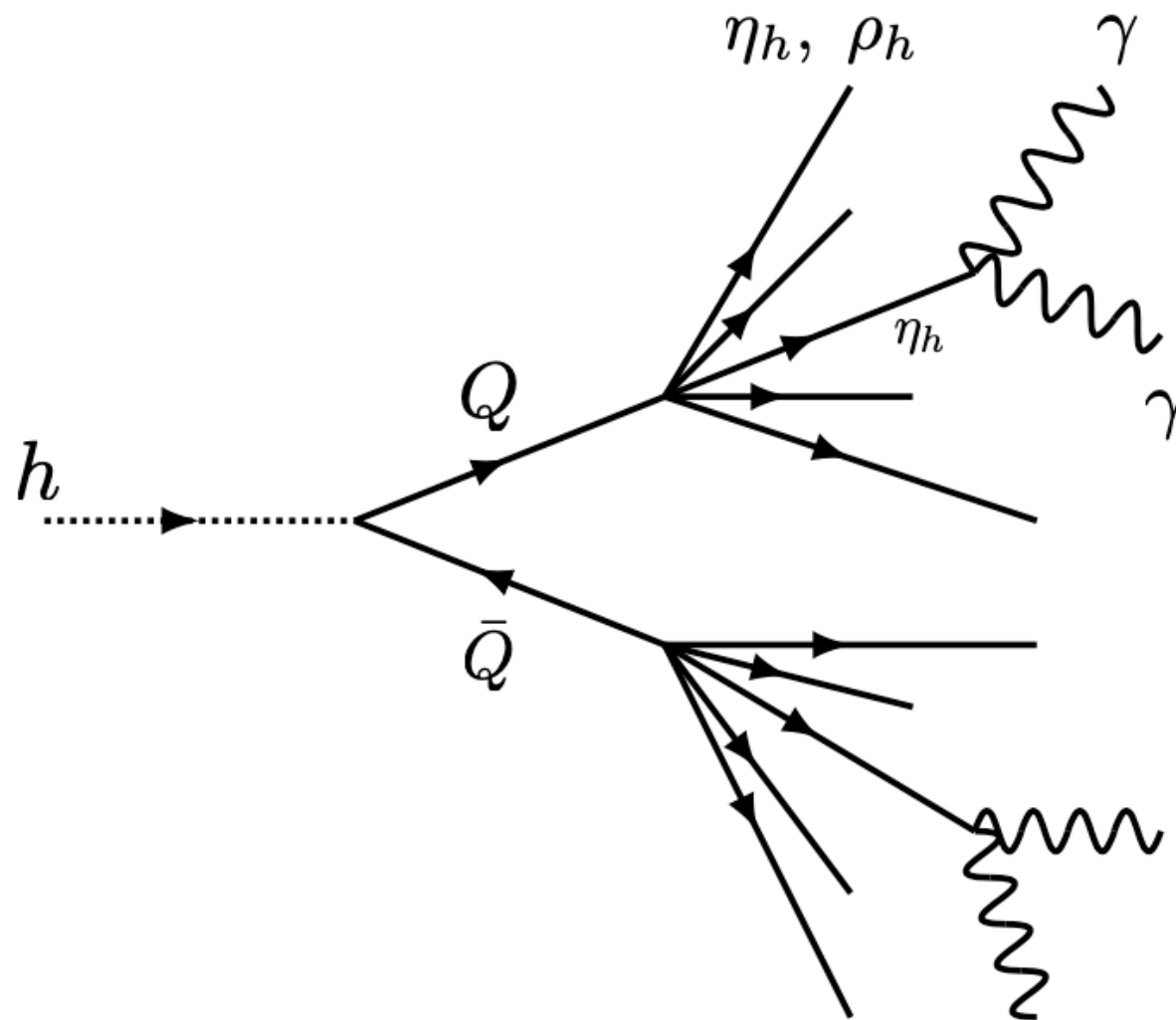


ECAL Barrel upgrade achieves **30 ps resolution**
for **50 GeV energy deposits**

Hidden Valley Reinterpretation

HIDDEN VALLEY

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \lambda h \bar{Q} Q$$

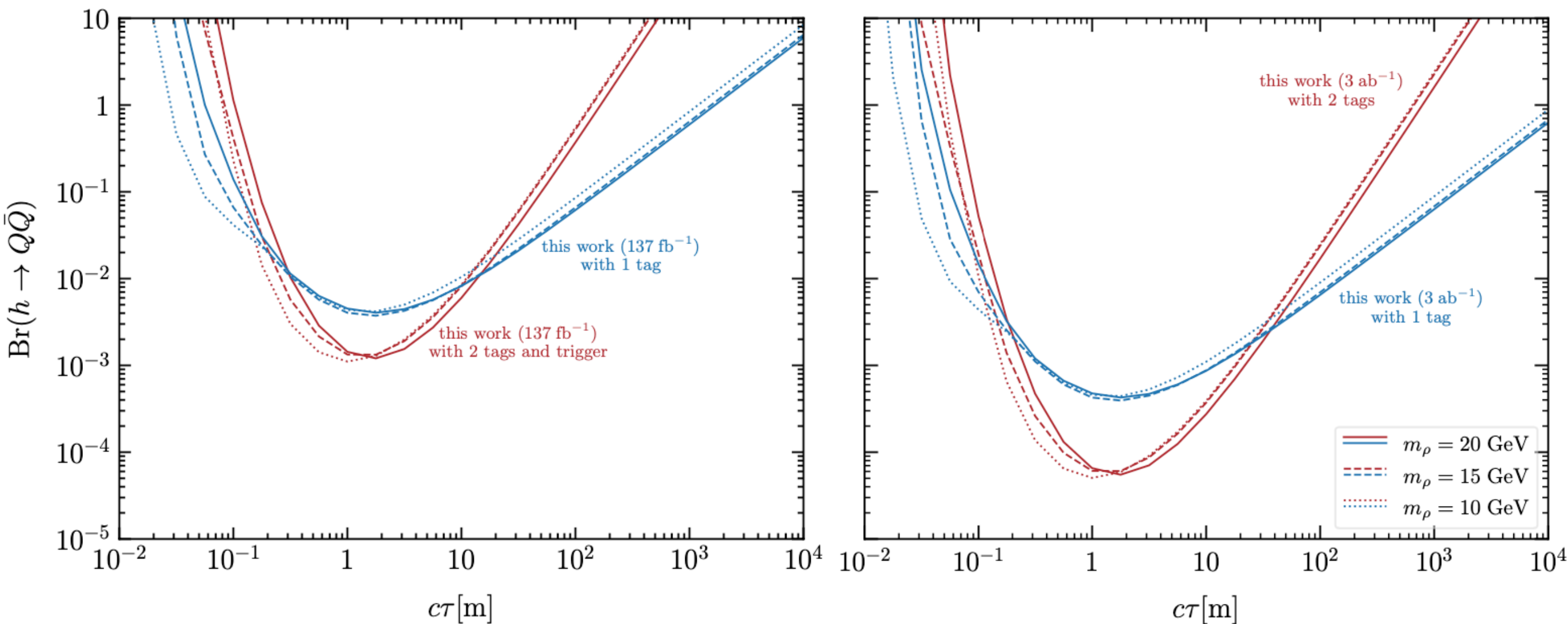


- we treat the η_h lifetime as a free parameter
- we take $\text{Br}(\eta_h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 1$ (hard to probe with other searches)
- we assume ρ_h to decay into $\eta_h\eta_h$ to maximize self-veto effects
- we implement the dark shower with Pythia treating η_h as a pion

Diphoton decay sensitivity due to unique signature of this search

Hidden Valley Reinterpretation

Exciting new possibilities with a model independent search



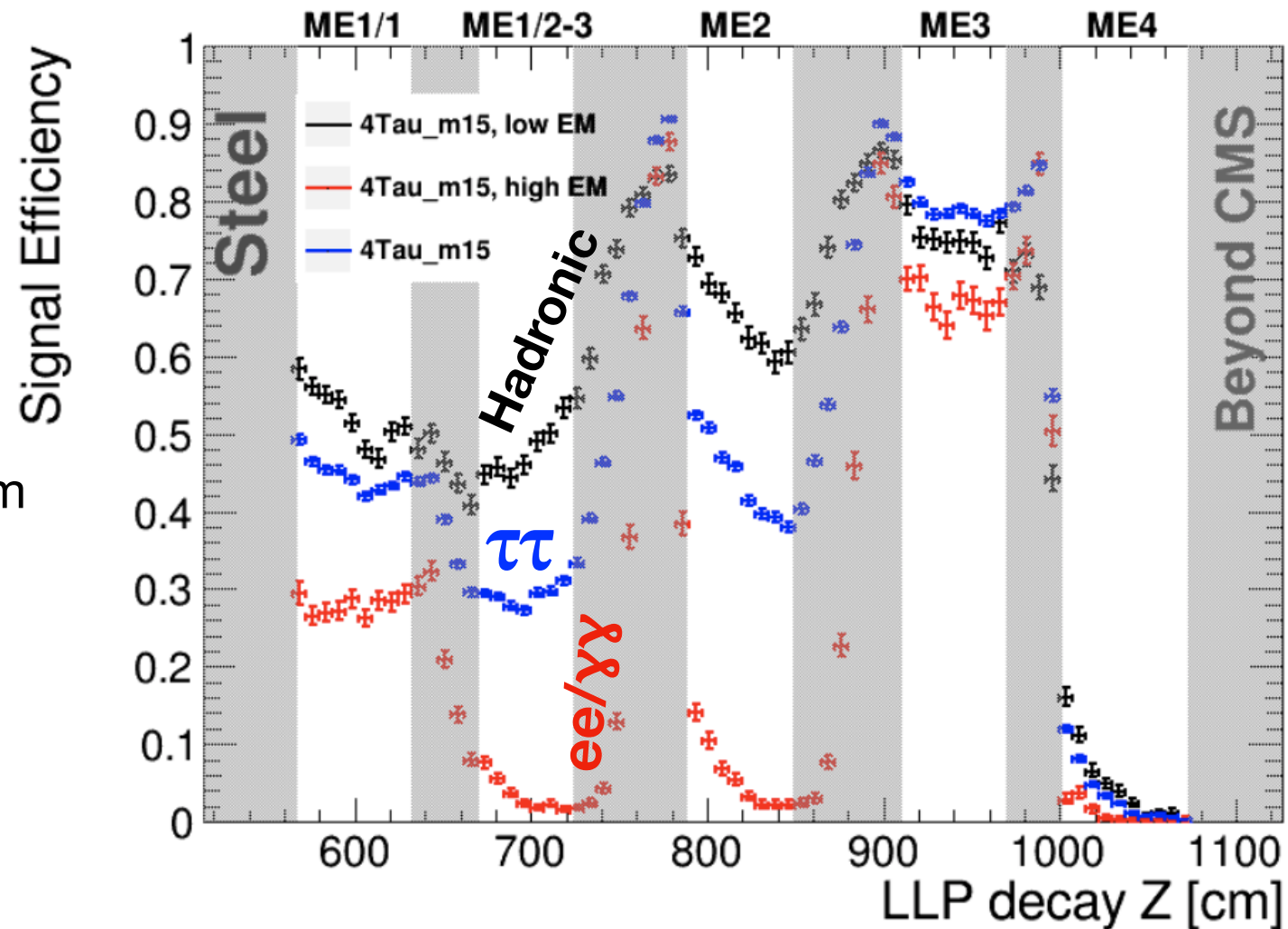
- CMS Results: Good sensitivity for challenging BSM signature
- Re-interpretation shows importance of **double tag search**
- Projected Br exclusion at $1e-4$ at HL-LHC → NEEDS TRIGGERS!

EM/Had LLP Efficiency in Muon System

LLP to $\tau\tau$ decays probes EM vs hadronic dependence

$S \rightarrow \tau\tau$

N. Interaction L = 16.8 cm
Radiation L = 1.8 cm



For example

Γ_5

$e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau$

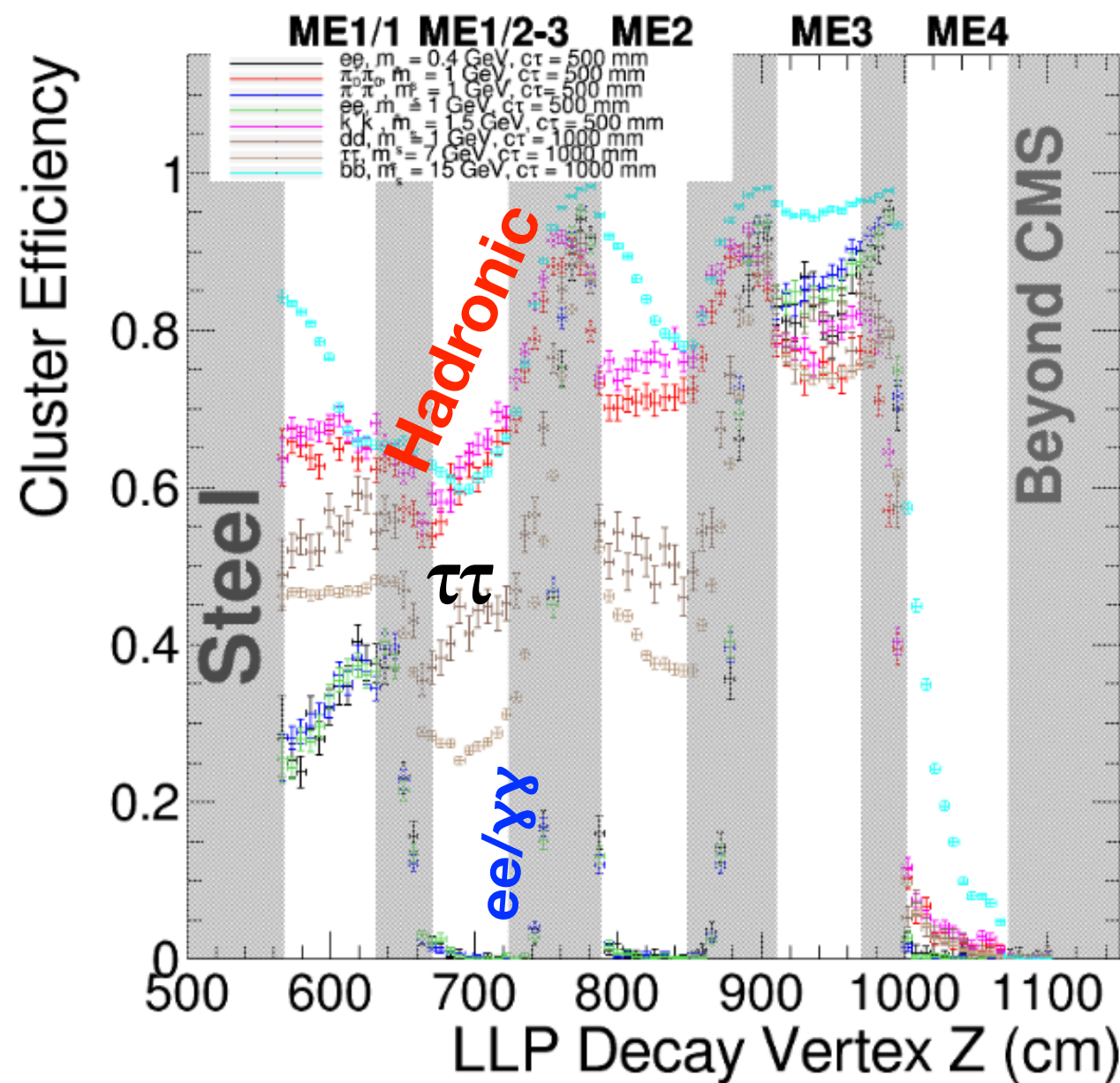
Γ_9

$\pi^- \nu_\tau$

- Decays with high-hadron energy fraction resembles $s \rightarrow b\bar{b}$
- Decays with high-EM energy fraction are less penetrating

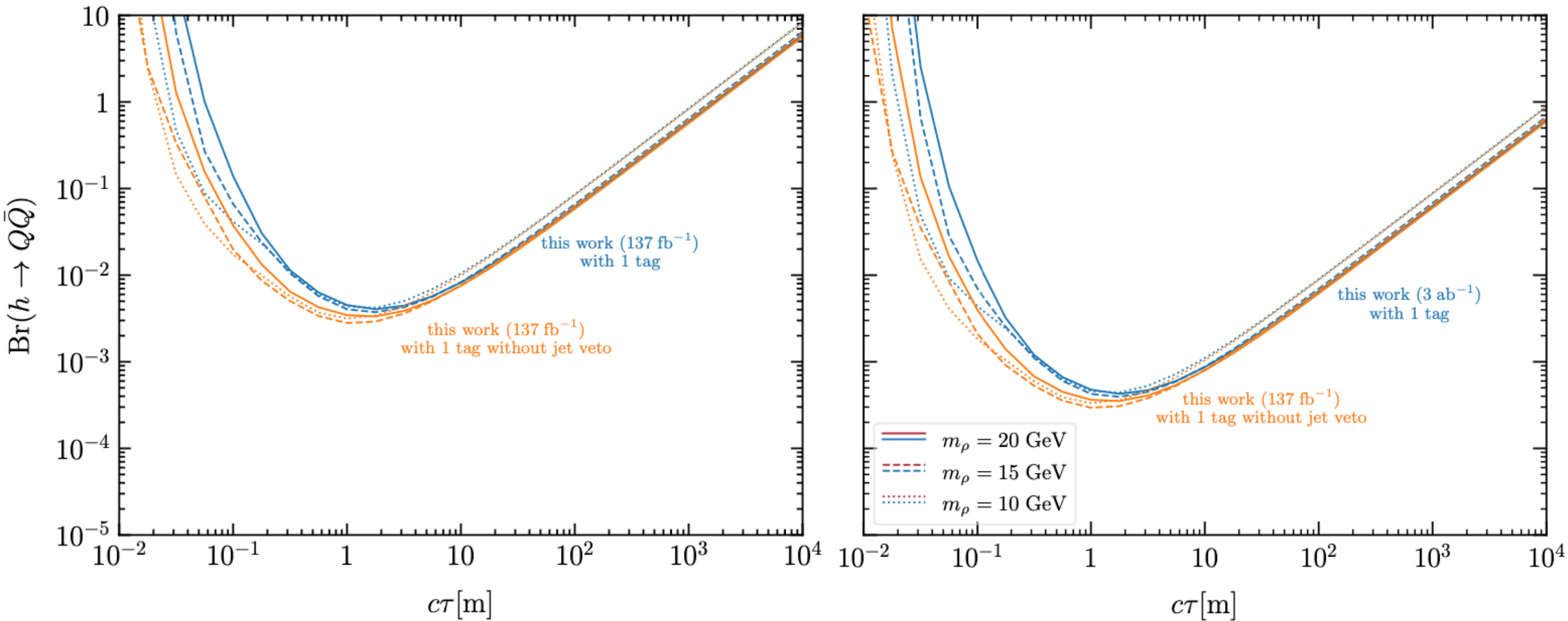
EM/Had LLP Efficiency in Muon System

- Confirm efficiency to EM decays using LLPs events decaying to $ee, \gamma\gamma, \pi^0\pi^0$
- Confirm efficiency to Hadronic decays using LLPs events decaying to k^+k^- and $\pi^+\pi^-$



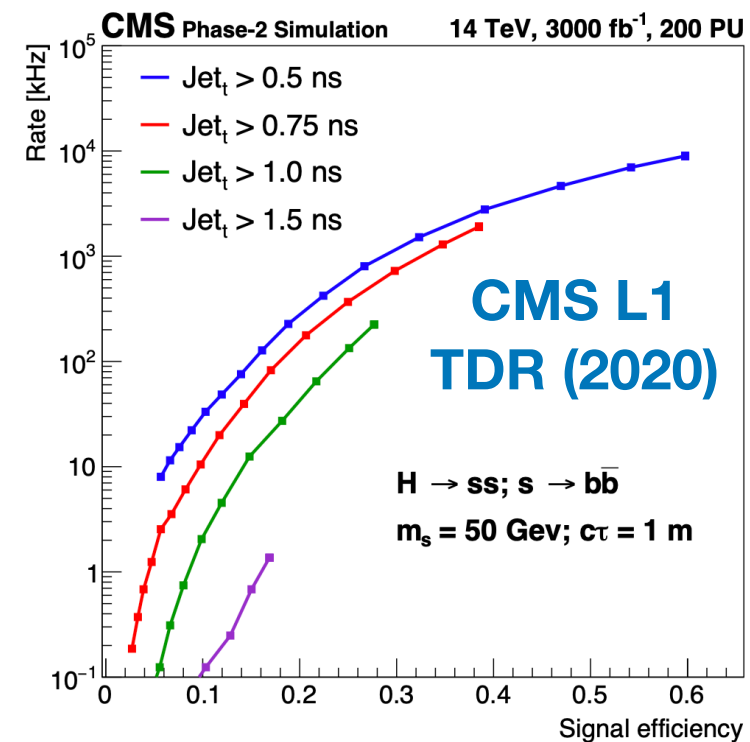
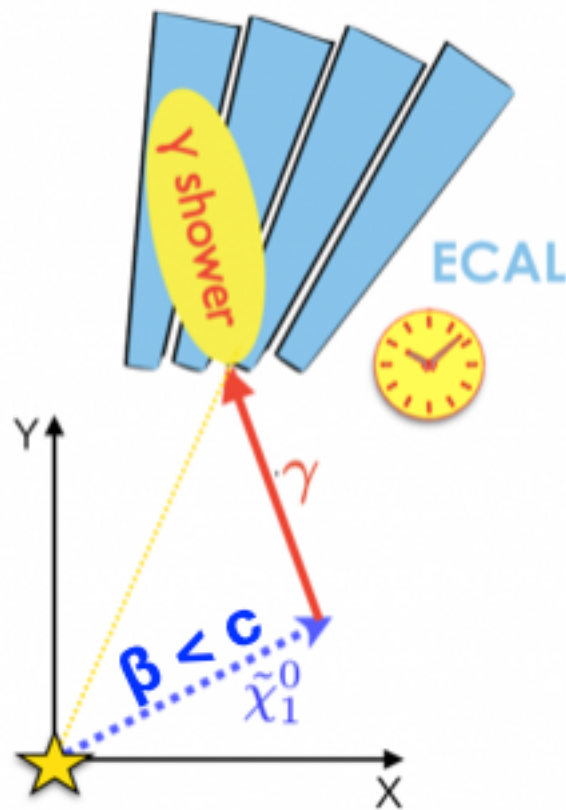
Hidden Valley Reinterpretation

Effect of the Jet veto is explored



Example: new LLP ideas now

- Trackless jets with precision timing: best sensitivity at $c\tau \sim 1\text{m}$
- Delayed photons with ECAL timing: unique coverage with photon signatures
- New trigger for **HL-LHC**: ECAL timing at 50 ps level

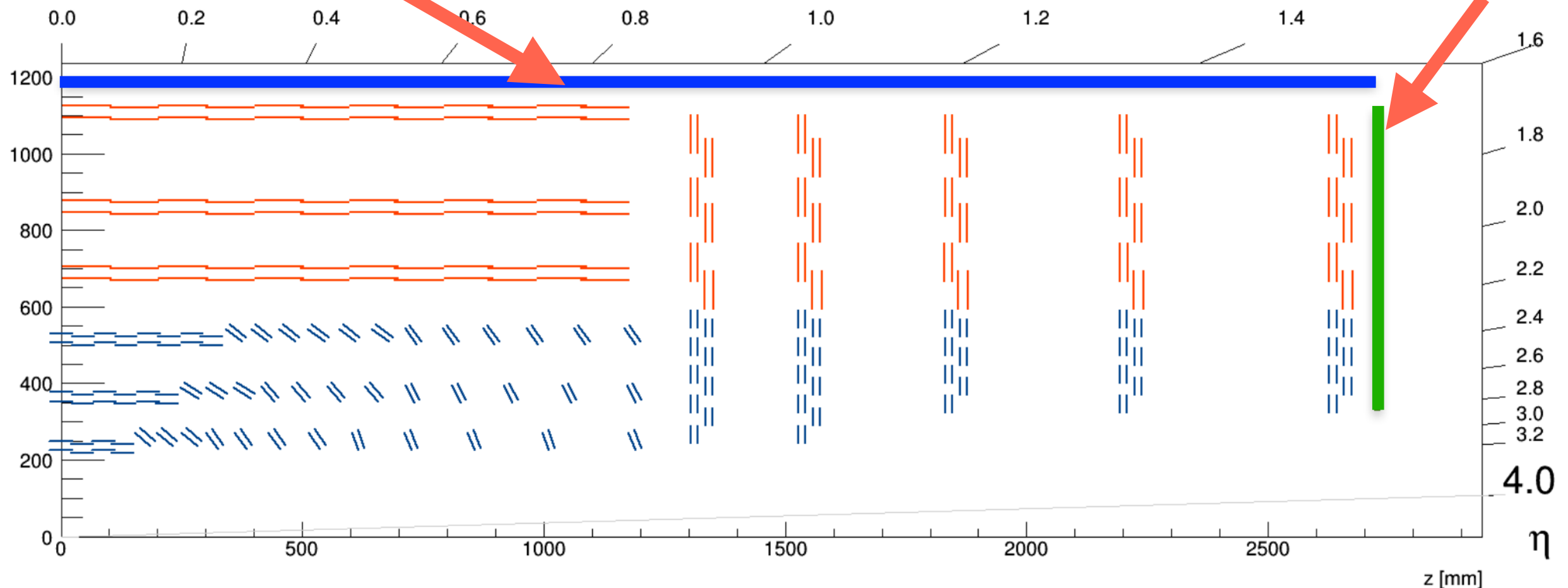


CMS Timing Detector

- **Caltech CMS** group the leader of this project since 2012 (with FNAL)
- Sustained effort and progress in precision timing R&D

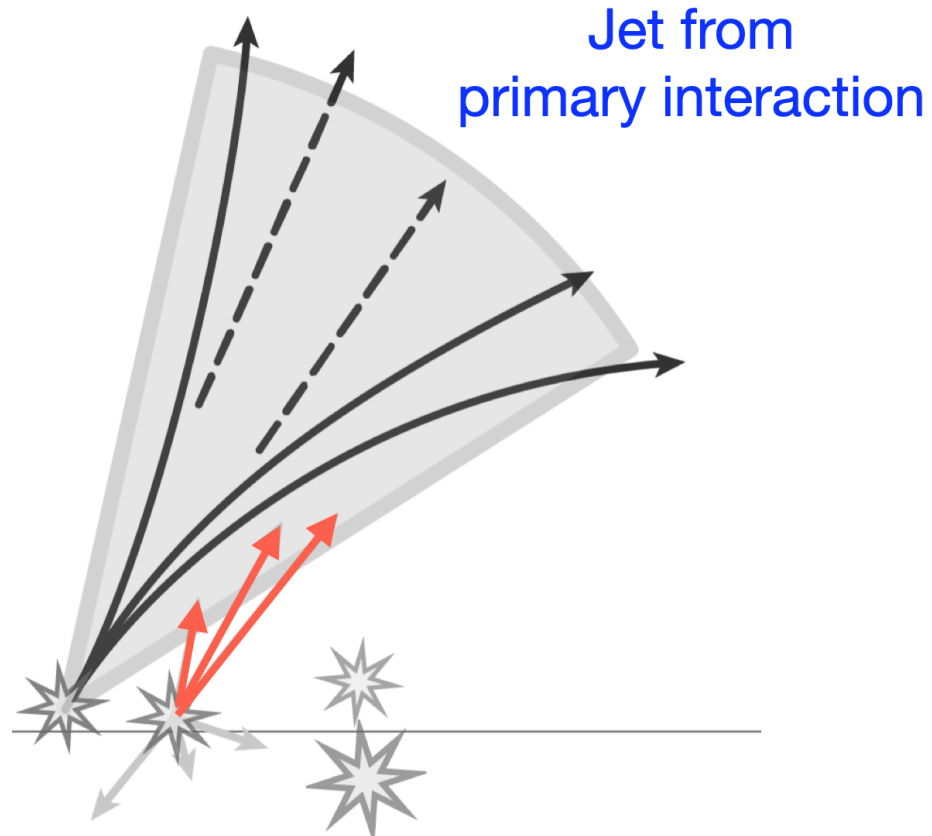
Barrel Timing Layer:
Scintillating crystal + SiPM

Endcap Timing Layer:
Silicon Sensor with Gain

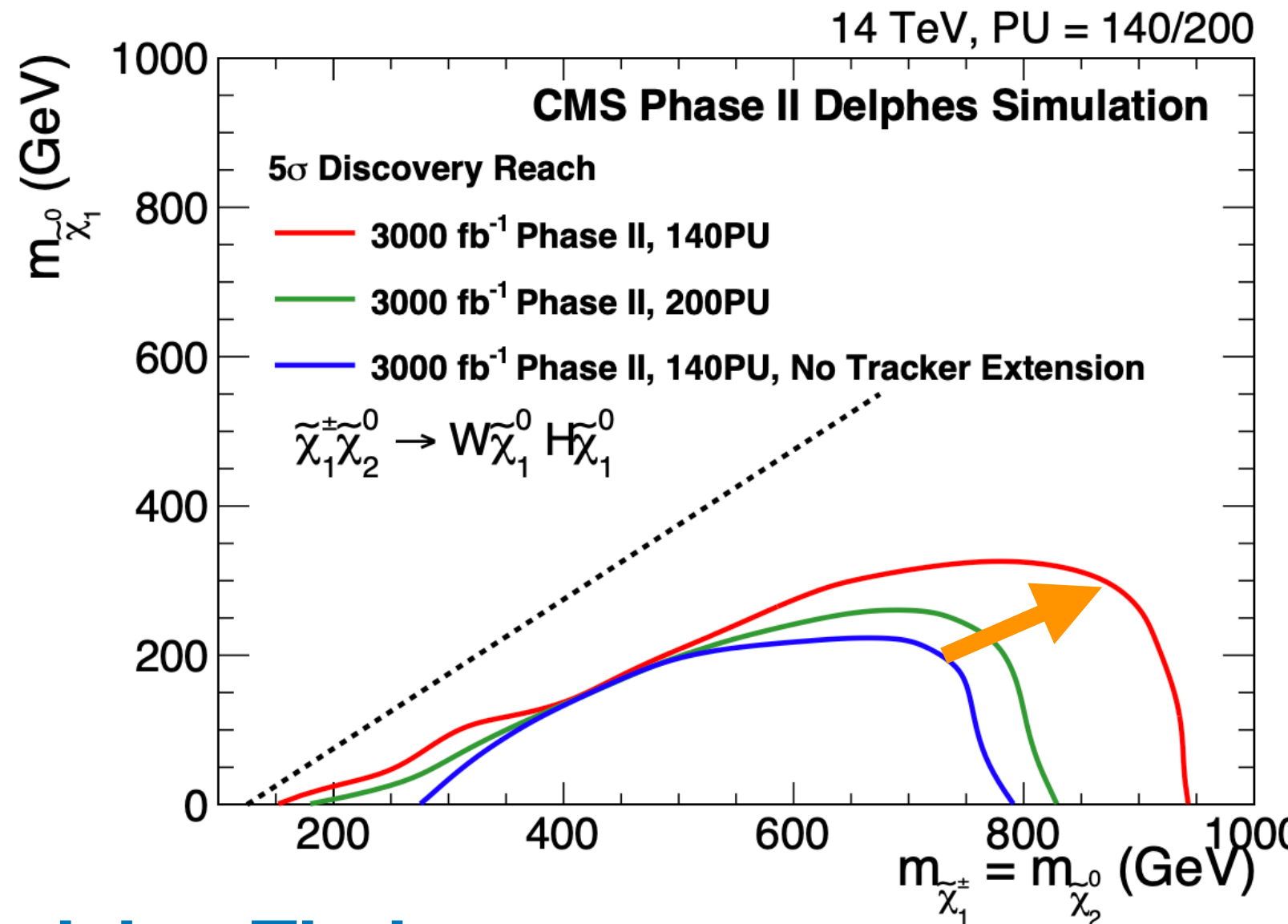


Enhanced Physics Reach

Pileup degrades missing energy resolution



For SUSY searches:
timing significantly reduces
background



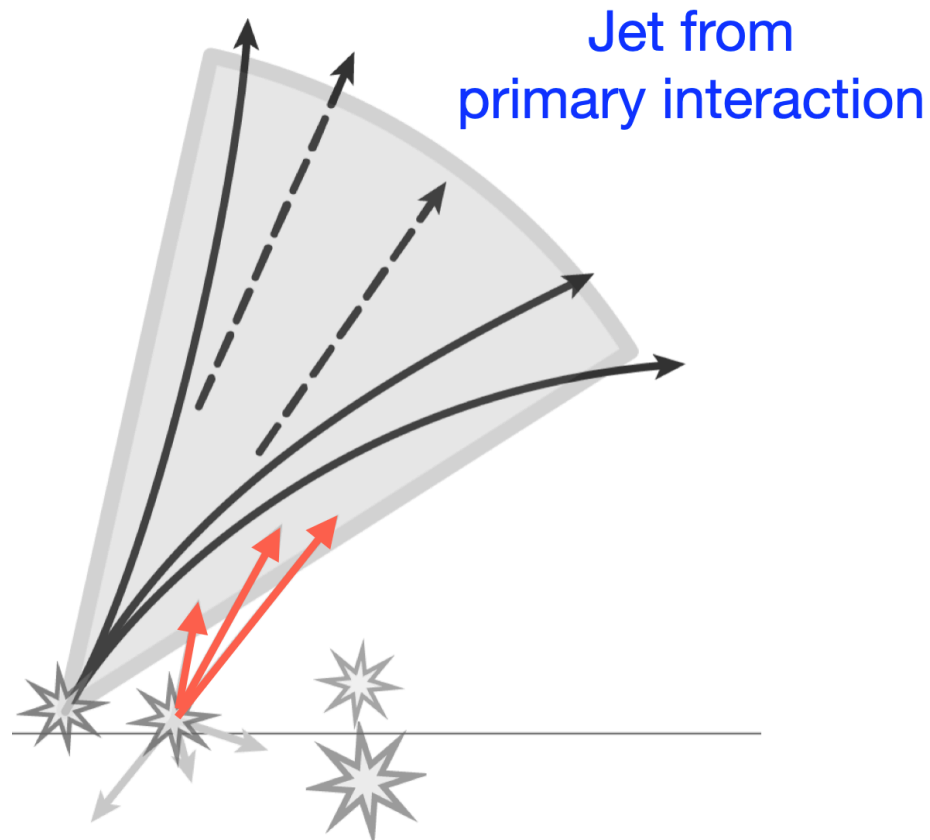
Precision Timing



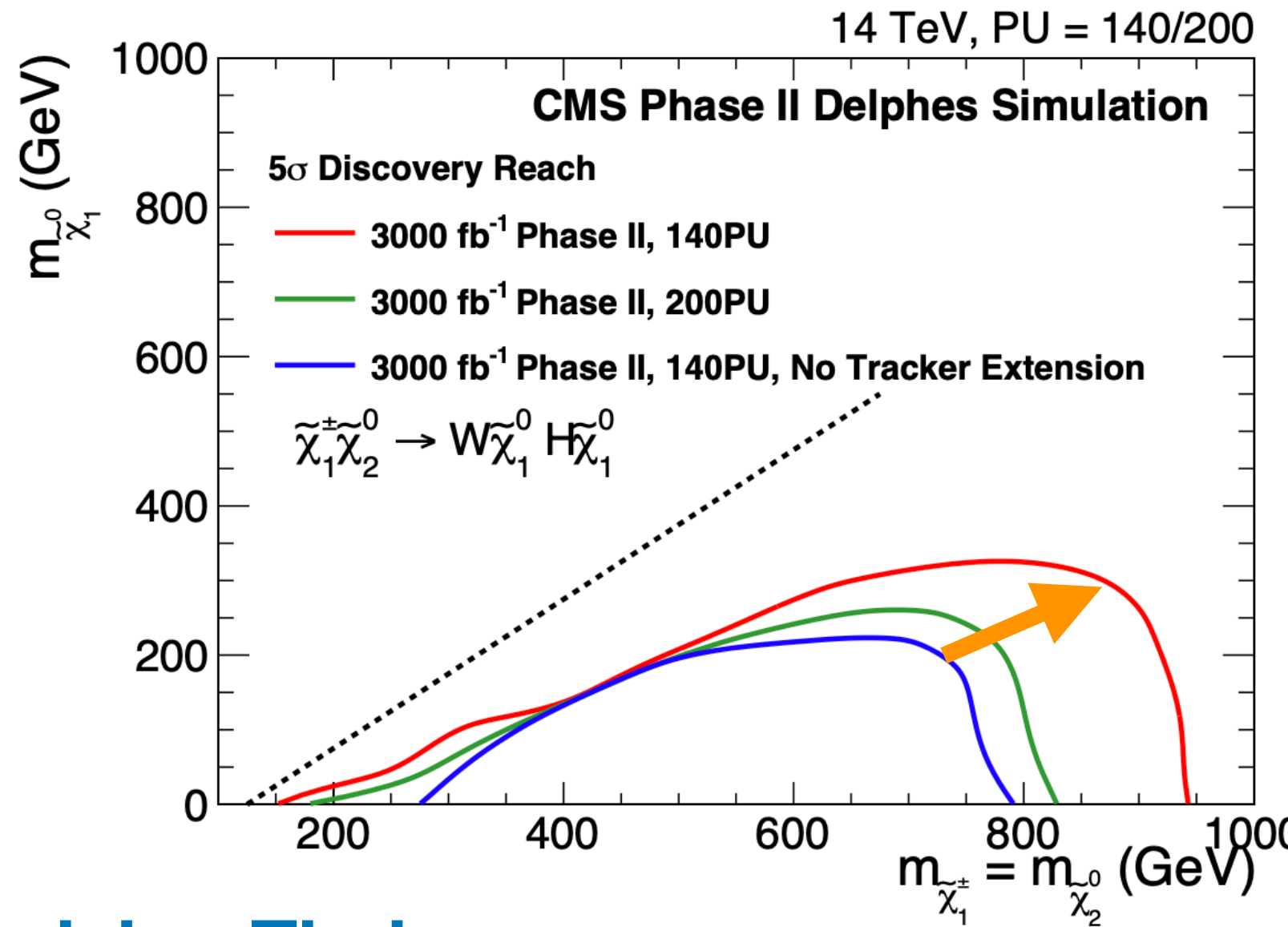
Increase EWK-SUSY mass discovery reach by ~150 GeV

Enhanced Physics Reach

Pileup degrades missing energy resolution



For SUSY searches:
timing significantly reduces background



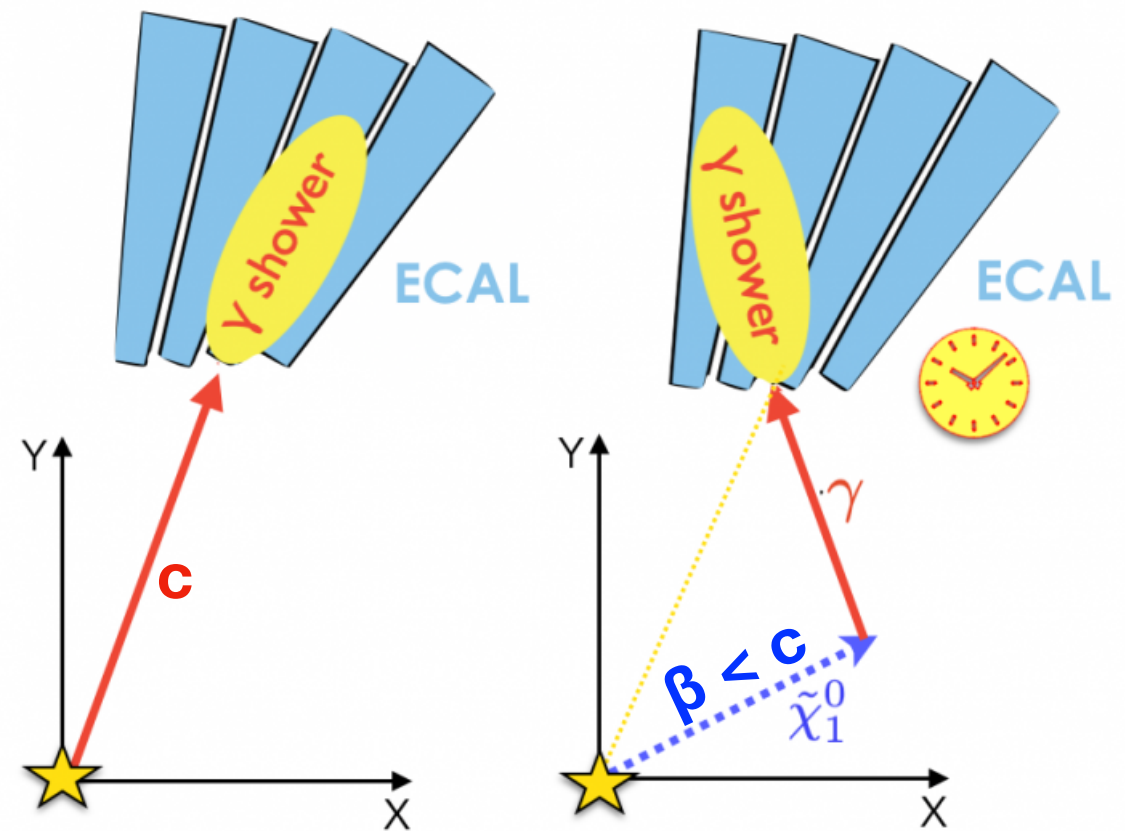
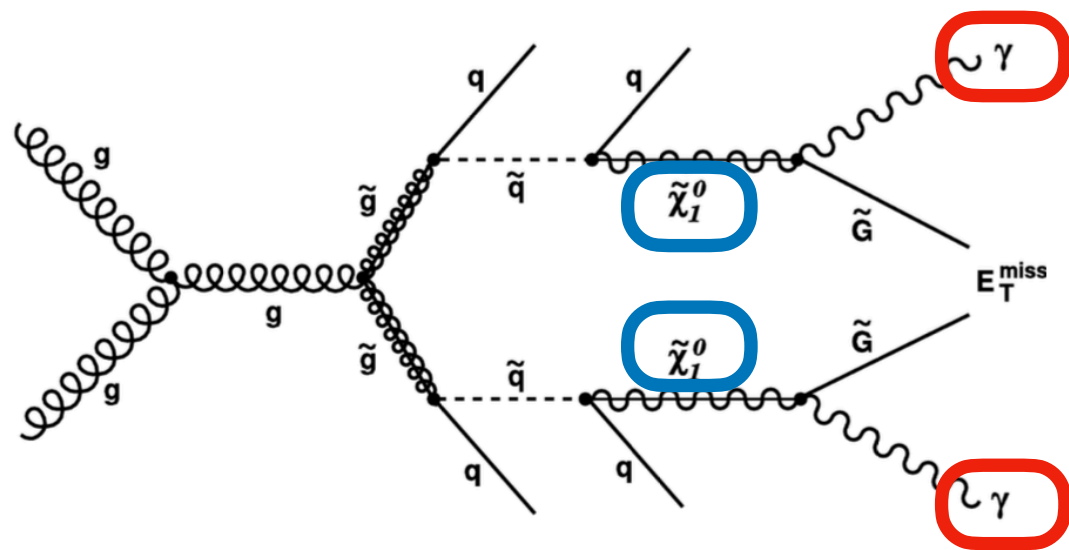
Precision Timing



Accessing 3x smaller production rates!

In-flight SUSY

New particle (neutralino) is massive and displaced from interaction point

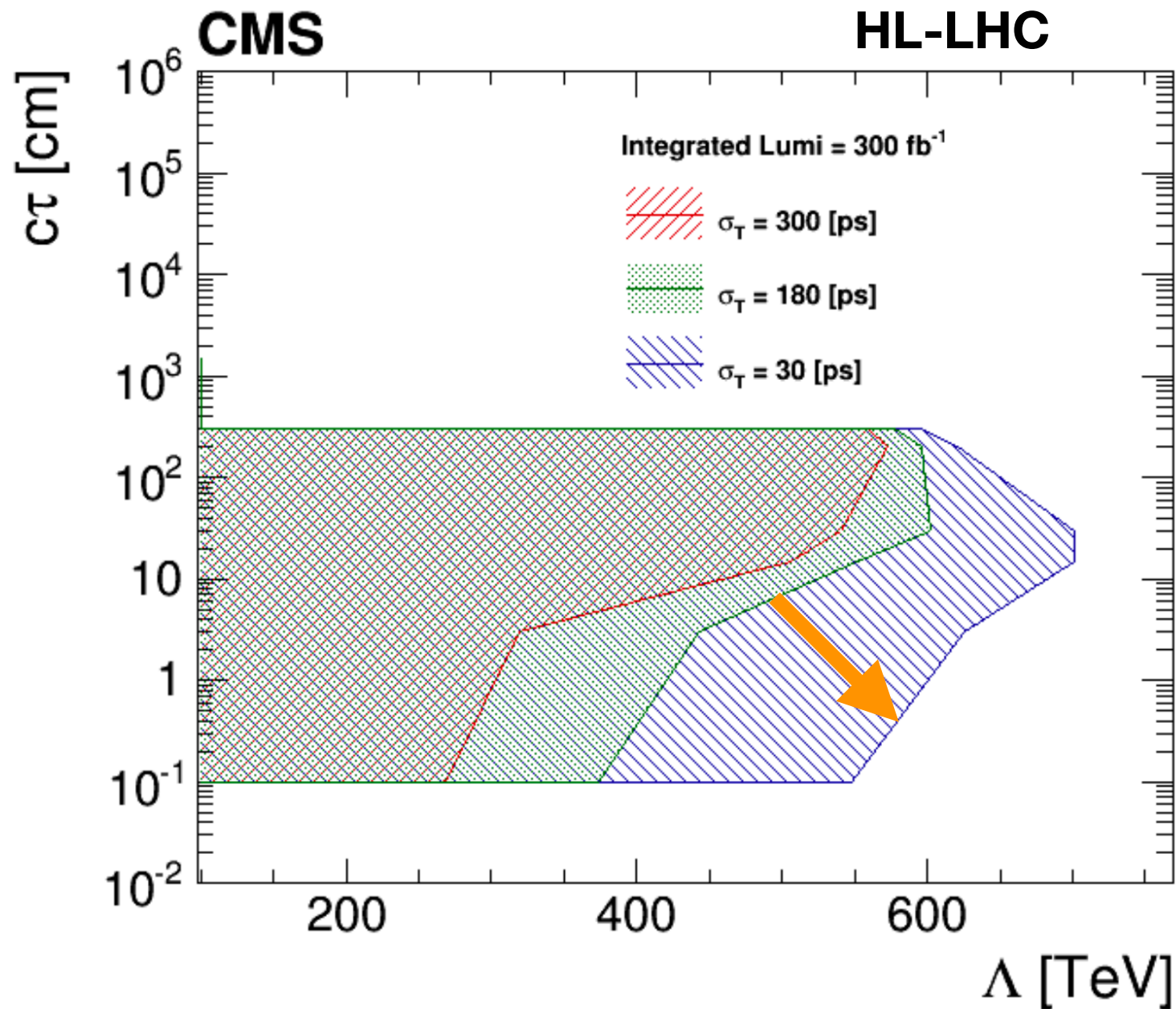


Neutralino travels slower than speed of light: time-delay

Signature: delayed photon

In-flight SUSY

MTD improves beam spot time-spread by 6x



Large gains in decay length ($c\tau$) and mass