

SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



A time-based search for new physics at the CMS Experiment

XXXV ISFR, Monopoli (BA)

Participant Student Talk

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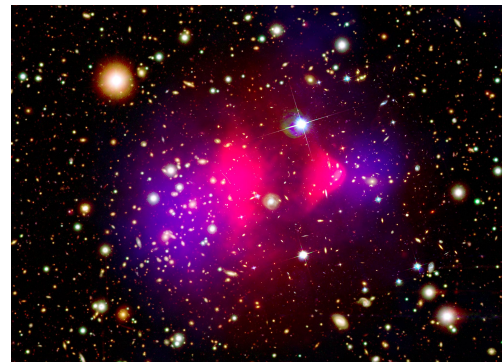
Introduction

There are several reasons to search for **Beyond the Standard Model** (BSM) physics.

In this presentation:

- A search for BSM physics focusing on **Heavy Stable Charged Particles** exploiting **timing information** at the **CMS experiment**
- An overview of the **MIP Timing Detector** that will be installed in CMS in the next years & its **impact on searches**

- Dark Matter
- Baryon Asymmetry
- Hierarchy problem
- ...



X-ray: [NASA/CXC/M.Markevitch et al.](#)
Optical: [NASA/STScI](#);
Magellan/U.Arizona/D.Clowe et al.
Lensing Map: [NASA/STScI](#); ESO WFI;
Magellan/U.Arizona/D.Clowe et al.

The physics landscape: Heavy Stable Charged Particles

Namely Beyond Standard Model particles which are:

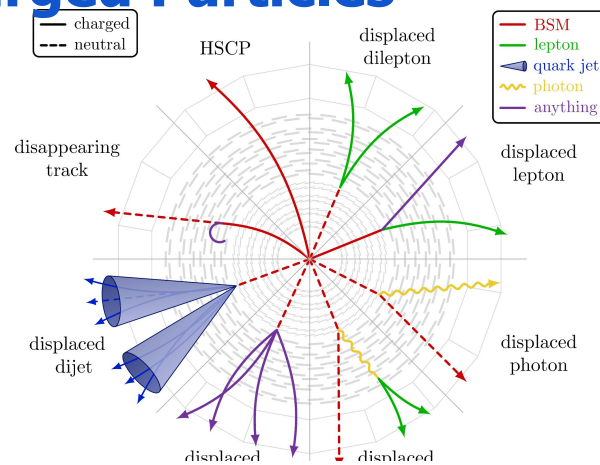
- **Massive** ($m \gtrsim 200 \text{ GeV}$)
- **Long lived** (can travel through whole detector)
- $|Q| > 0$, also fractionally charged or multiply charged

Can be:

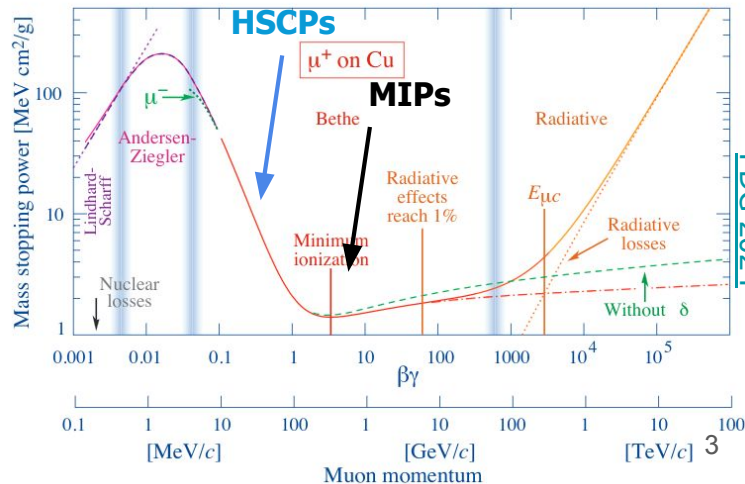
- **Lepton-like:** only EM interaction
- **Hadron-like:** EM and strong interaction

Experimental signature:

- High p_T track
- Travelling at $\beta \lesssim 0.9$
 - ◆ Lower Bethe-Bloch region, higher dE/dX
 - ◆ High Time-of-Flight → delayed time signature in muon detectors
- (In hadron-like case): interaction with calorimeters



J. Antonelli

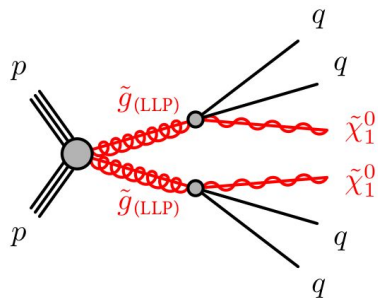


Physics models

Search is mainly **signature-driven**. But with various theory motivations:

Can be:

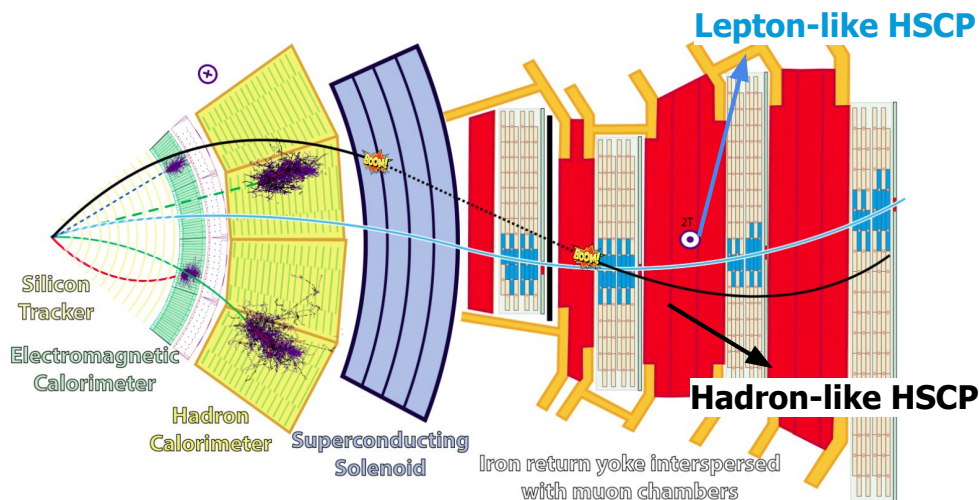
- **Lepton-like:** stau pair production from [GMSB](#) models, or tau-prime models with $|Q|=1, 2e$, or fractionally charged in [superstring](#) models.
- **Hadron-like:** gluino or stop pair production in [some](#) SUSY scenarios.



[arXiv:2205.06013v2](#)

These kind of particles could elude other searches, due to reco algorithms usually assuming $|Q|=1$ and $\beta \sim 1$.

Moreover, hadron-like HSCPs can interact w. SM particles in the detector and change their properties.

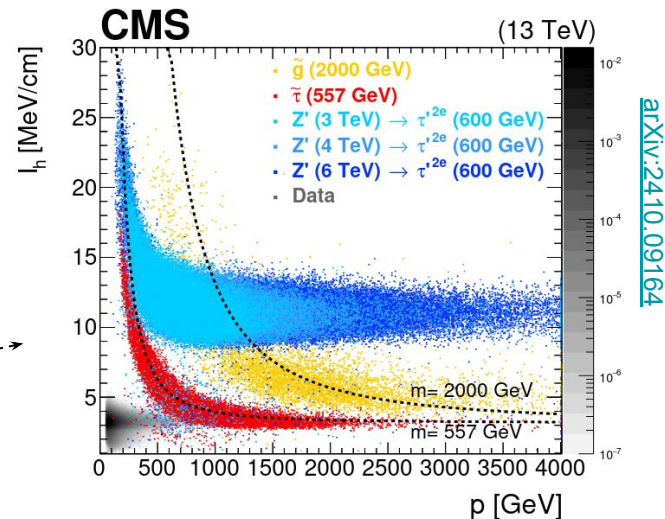


Key variables in the HSCP search

Searches for HSCPs can exploit information from different subdetectors:

$$I_h = K \frac{m^2}{p^2} + C$$

- **Tracker:** dE/dX info
 - Pixel & strip detectors can give information on deposited charge (I_h value)
 - Relate I_h to mass of particle → use to discriminate signal

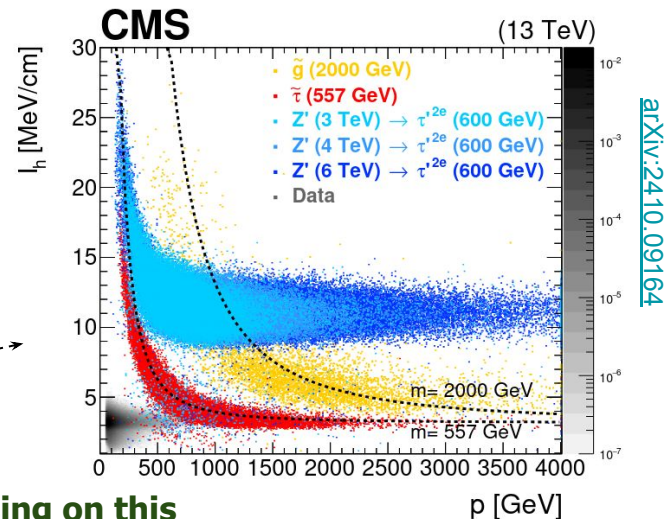


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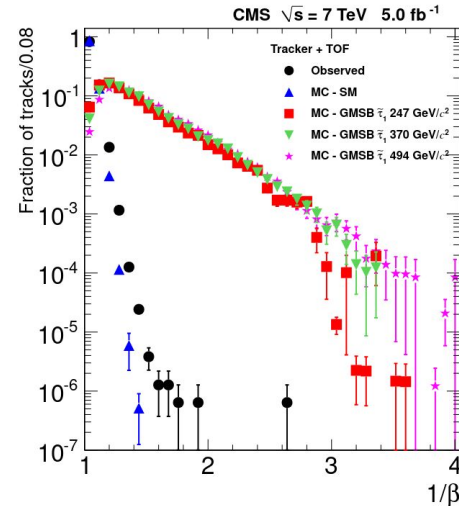
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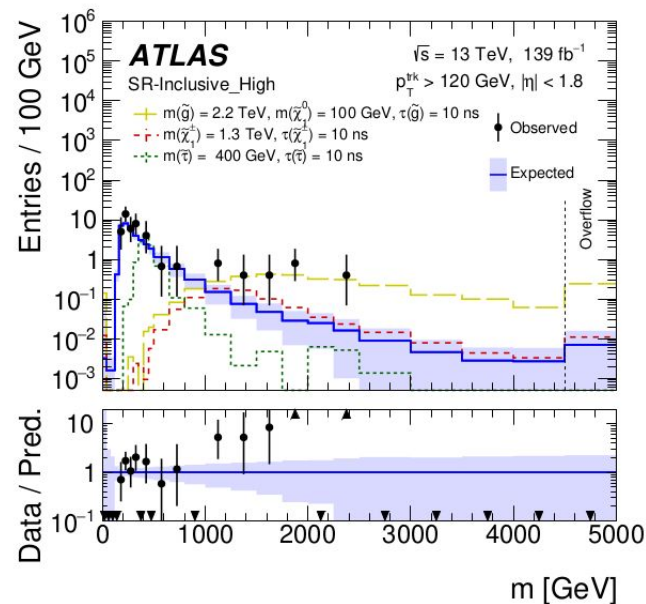
Focusing on this

- **Time-of-Flight (ToF):** time info given by DTs and CSCs
 - Time resolution ~ 1.5 ns
 - Two variables are available:
 - **time @ IP (t_{IP})** computed assuming $\beta = c$
 - β assuming in-time production of particle
 - Time & β are measured by computing δt between signal and signal of muon produced at IP in-time w. collision
 - Use β as discriminating variable in combination w. dE/dX
 - Used in two Run 1 analyses [1,2]



State of the art & perspectives

- CMS Run 1 analyses **Tracker-only** [1,2]
- CMS Run 1 analysis using **Tracker+ToF** [1,2]-
- [ATLAS Run 1](#) analysis **Tracker-only**
- [ATLAS Run 2](#), **Tracker(+ToF)**, 3.3σ **excess observed in dE/dX but not ToF signature**
- [CMS Run 2](#) analysis, using Tracker-only signature, **no excess seen** w/ model addressing ATLAS analysis
- Now investigating Run 3 with a ToF-based approach



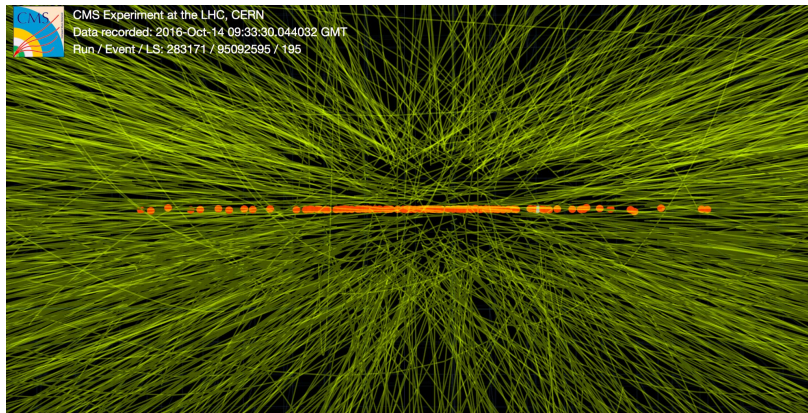
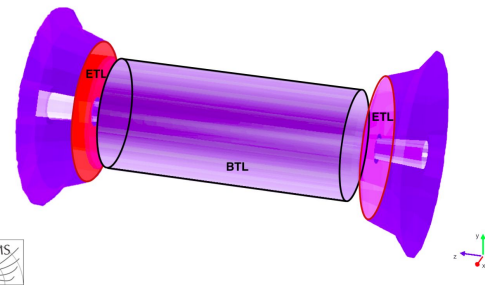
[arXiv:2205.06013v2](https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.06013v2)

Brief introduction to MTD

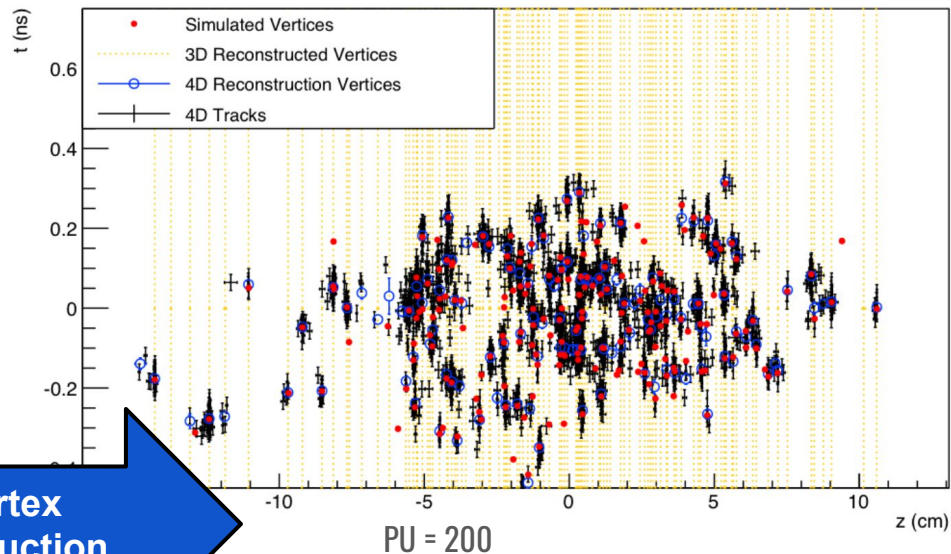
During **High-Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC)**: **increase** of number of **mean collisions per bunch crossing** (pileup, PU), from $\langle \text{PU} \rangle \sim 60 \rightarrow \langle \text{PU} \rangle \sim 140\text{-}200$.

Overlapping in ~ 10 cm, up to ~ 2 vtx/mm density. Degradation of reconstruction performance.

The **MIP Timing Detector (MTD)** will be introduced in CMS for HL-LHC & will assign **charged track times** with a resolution of $\sim 30\text{-}60$ ps



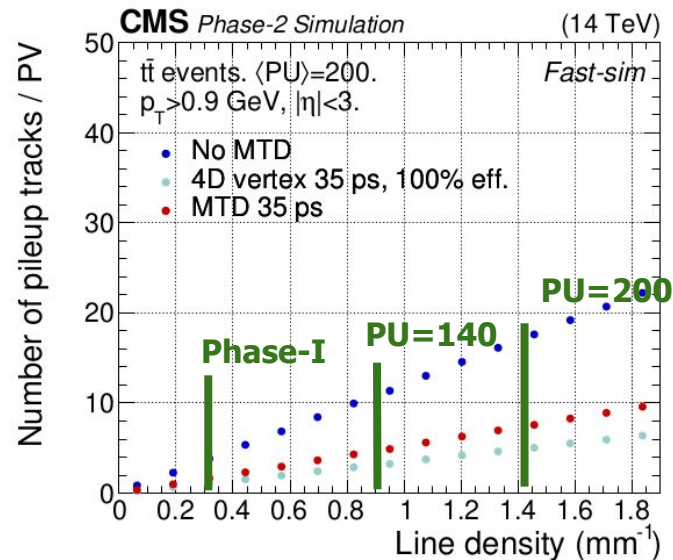
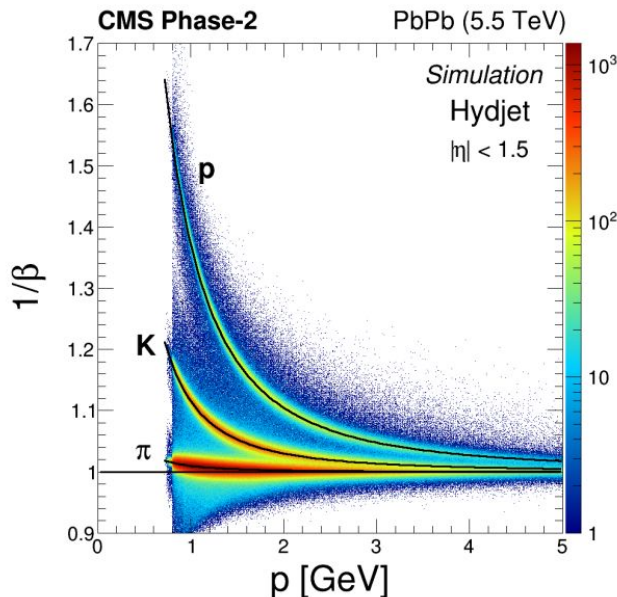
Example reco event with PU = 100



4D vertex
reconstruction

Improvement in event reconstruction & physics using MTD

- **Effective PU suppression:** making it possible to run with effective PU comparable to now, during all the HL-LHC data-taking
- **Identification of charged hadrons** via time-of flight
- **Improving sensitivity to new physics searches** through non-conventional time signatures
- ...

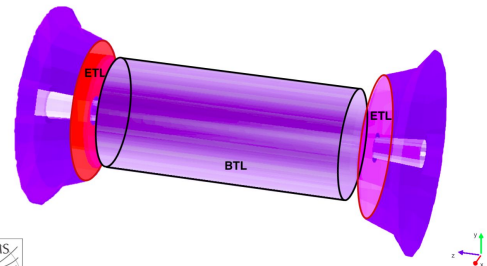


[CMS-TDR-014](#)

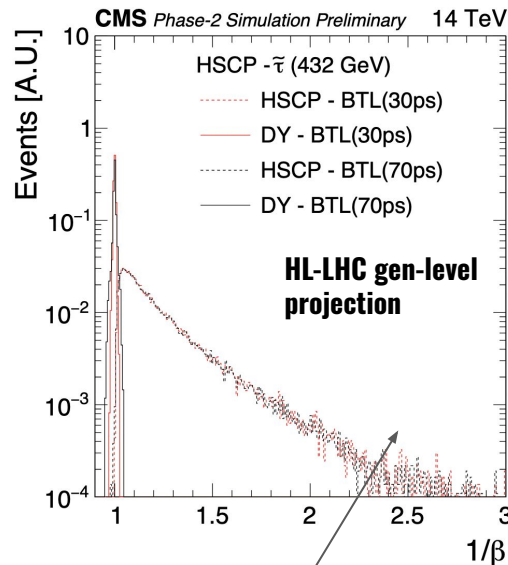
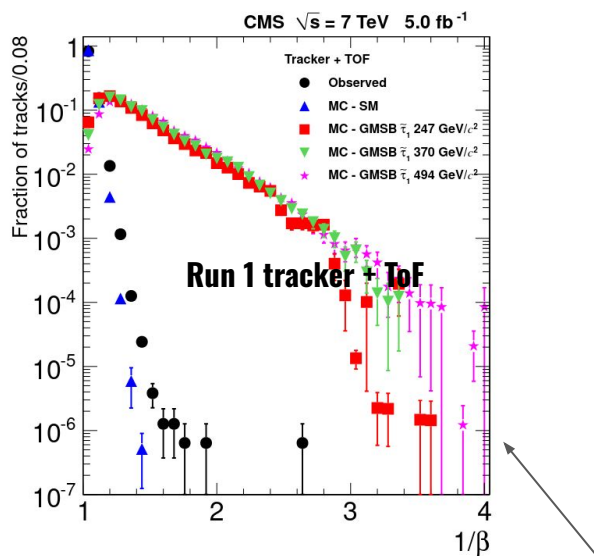
Outlook: analysis exploiting MTD at HL-LHC

MTD detector will change the landscape of HSCP searches:

- Going from ~ 1.5 ns track time resolution (**now**) to $\rightarrow \sim 30\text{-}60$ ps (**MTD**)
- Assignment of vertex time:
 - ↳ Possibility to **measure Time-of-Flight** $\rightarrow \beta$
 - ↳ In combination with p measurement \rightarrow **estimate mass of particle**



[CMS-TDR-014](#) &
[CMS-DP-2022-25](#)



- In MTD TDR and DPS notes feasibility **studies on HSCP already exist at gen level (+delphes)**

Plan to compare **muon detector-TOF based Run 3** with **MTD-TOF based HL-LHC** performance on a benchmark HSCP scenario **with full simulation** for the very first time.

Next steps

- **Carrying out analysis & setting limits on new physics models** predicting this time signature
- Ambitious upgrade program for CMS during HL-Lumi: **contribution to the software development**
- Carrying out **study of impact of the novel MTD**

Backup

A closer look at time measurement w/ muon system

Muon system is comprised of

- **Drift Tubes (DTs)**, **Resistive-Plate-Chambers (RPCs)**, **Cathode-Strip-Chambers (CSCs)** and **Gas-Electron-Multipliers (GEMs)**.

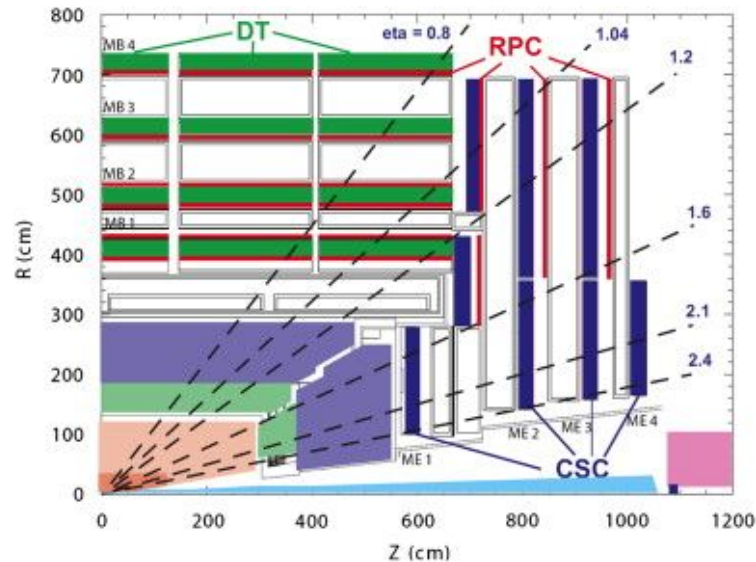
Time measurement available offline given by:

- **DTs** in the barrel ($|\eta| < 1.2$)
- **CSCs** in the endcap ($0.9 < |\eta| < 2.4$)

Exp. time **resolution around $\sim 1.5\text{-}2\text{ ns}$** for both detectors.

Time info can be used to compute:

- **Time computed @ Interaction Point (t_{IP})** assuming $\beta = c$
- **Velocity** assuming muon is produced in-time w/ collision
- Details in the backup



[NIM-A 2010.06.303](#)