

# Search for Long-lived Particles with Muon Detector Showers

Michael Carrigan, Pallabi Das, Daniel Diaz, Daniel Guerrero,  
Martin Kwok, Christina Wang

2024 CMS Data Analysis School

# Introduction

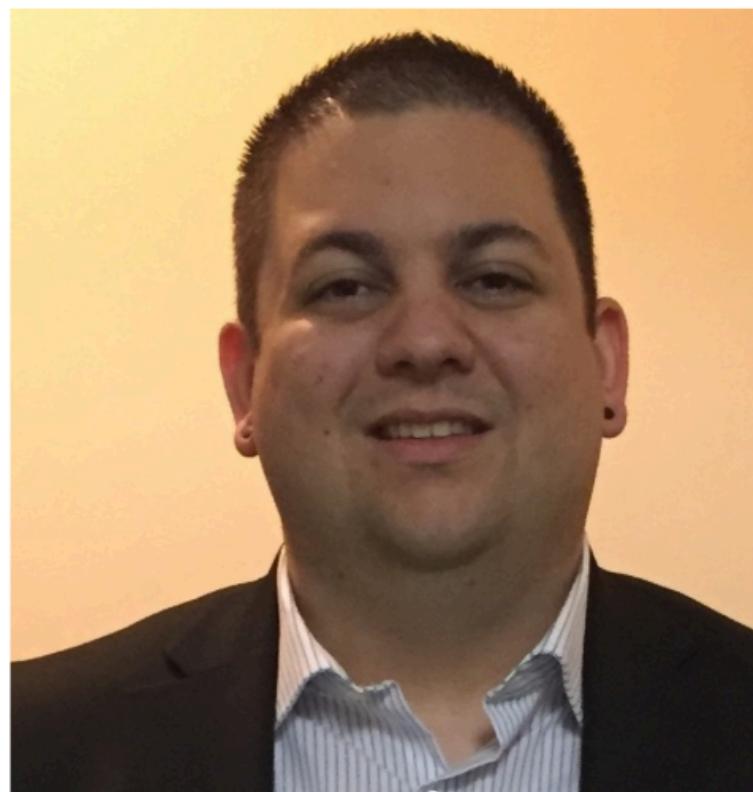
- Join our mattermost channel: <https://mattermost.web.cern.ch/cmsdaslpc2024/channels/longexllp>
- Website: [https://christinaw97.github.io/MDS\\_CMSDAS](https://christinaw97.github.io/MDS_CMSDAS)
- Facilitators:



**Christina  
Wang**



**Michael  
Carrigan**



**Daniel  
Diaz**



**Pallabi  
Das**



**Daniel  
Guerrero**

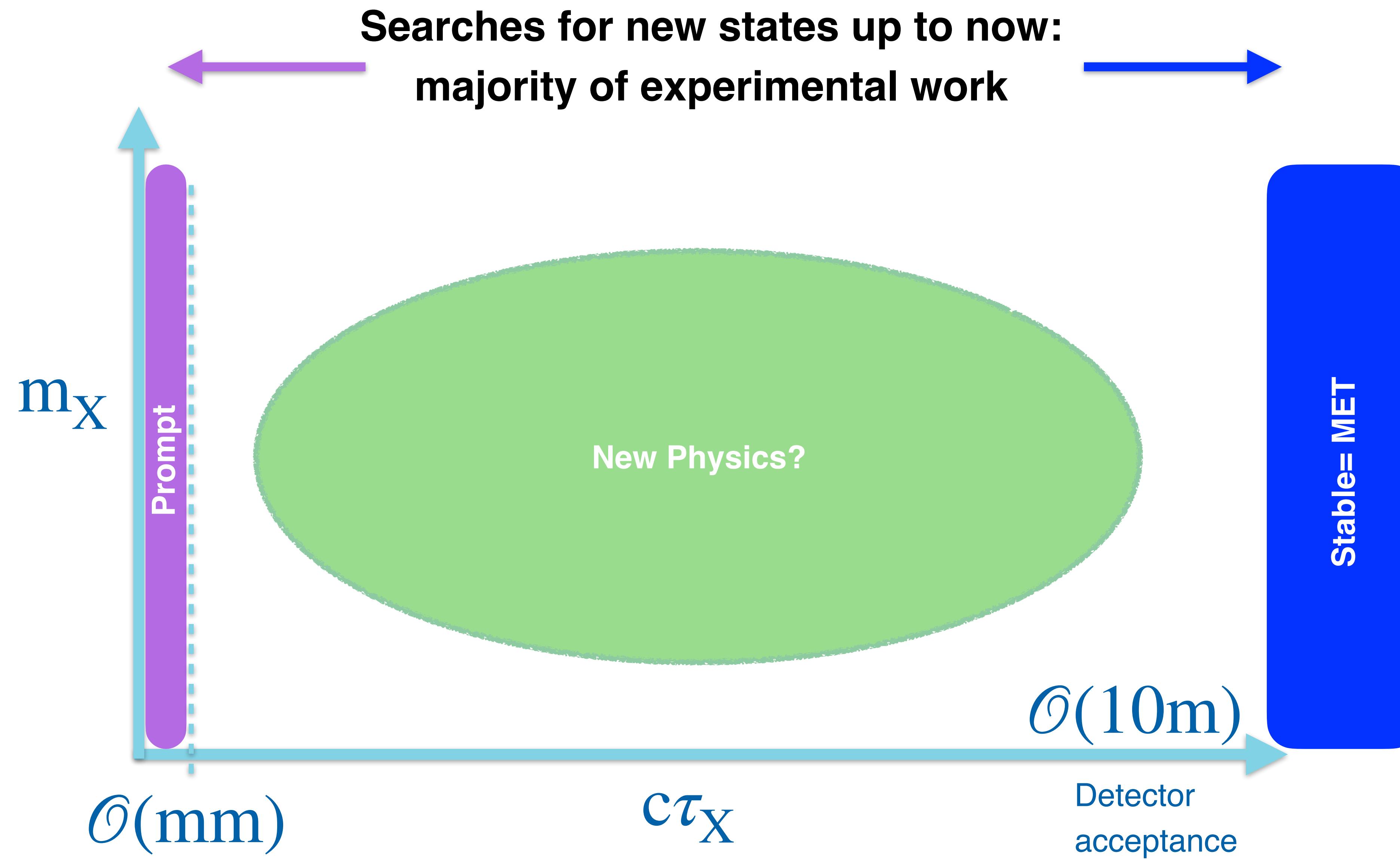


**Martin  
Kwok**

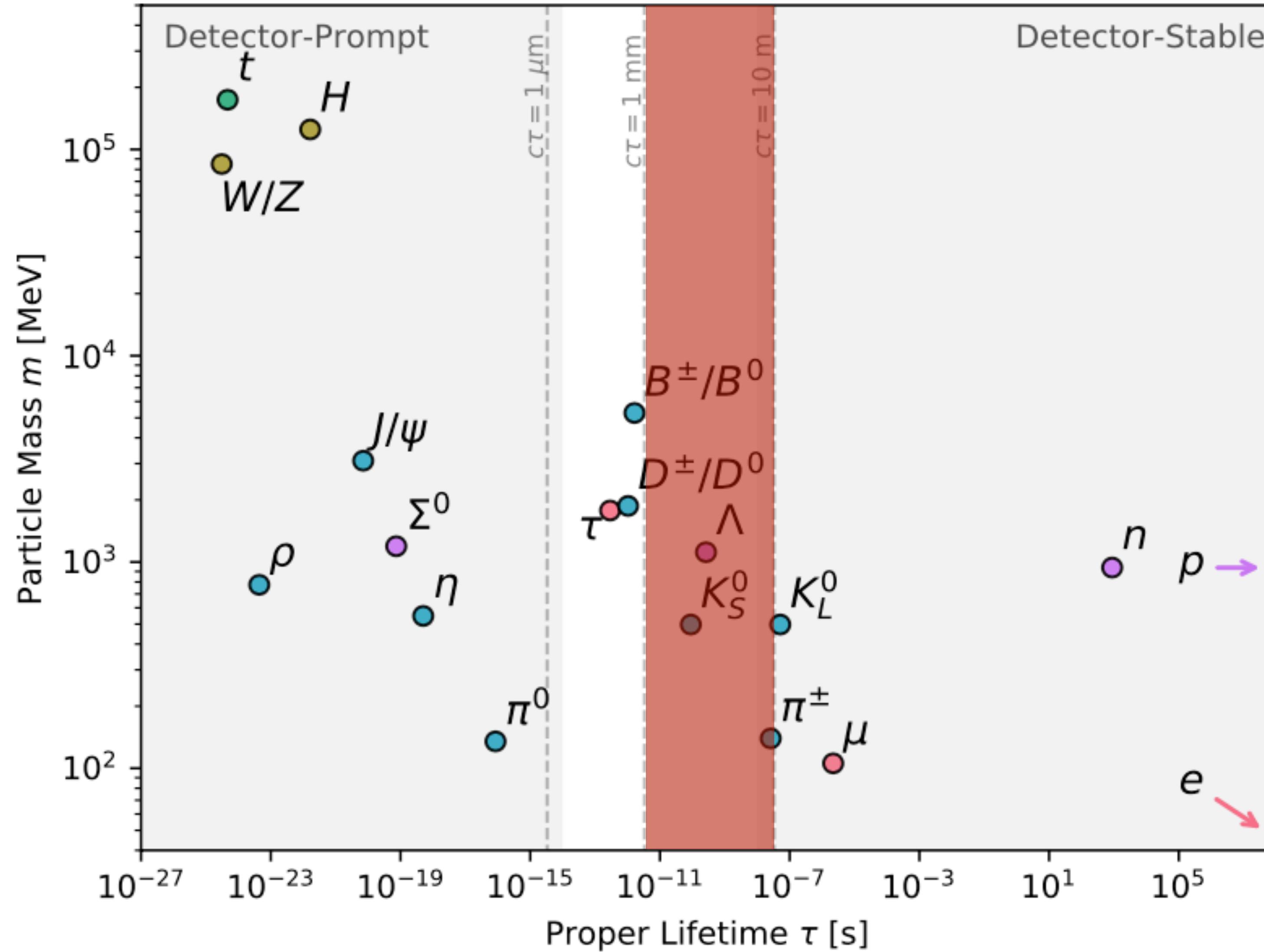
# Tell us about yourself

- What year are you in?
- Any experience with data analysis? What will you/are you working on?
- What do you hope to get out of CMSDAS?
- Comments/questions?

# New Physics at LHC: Long-lived particles

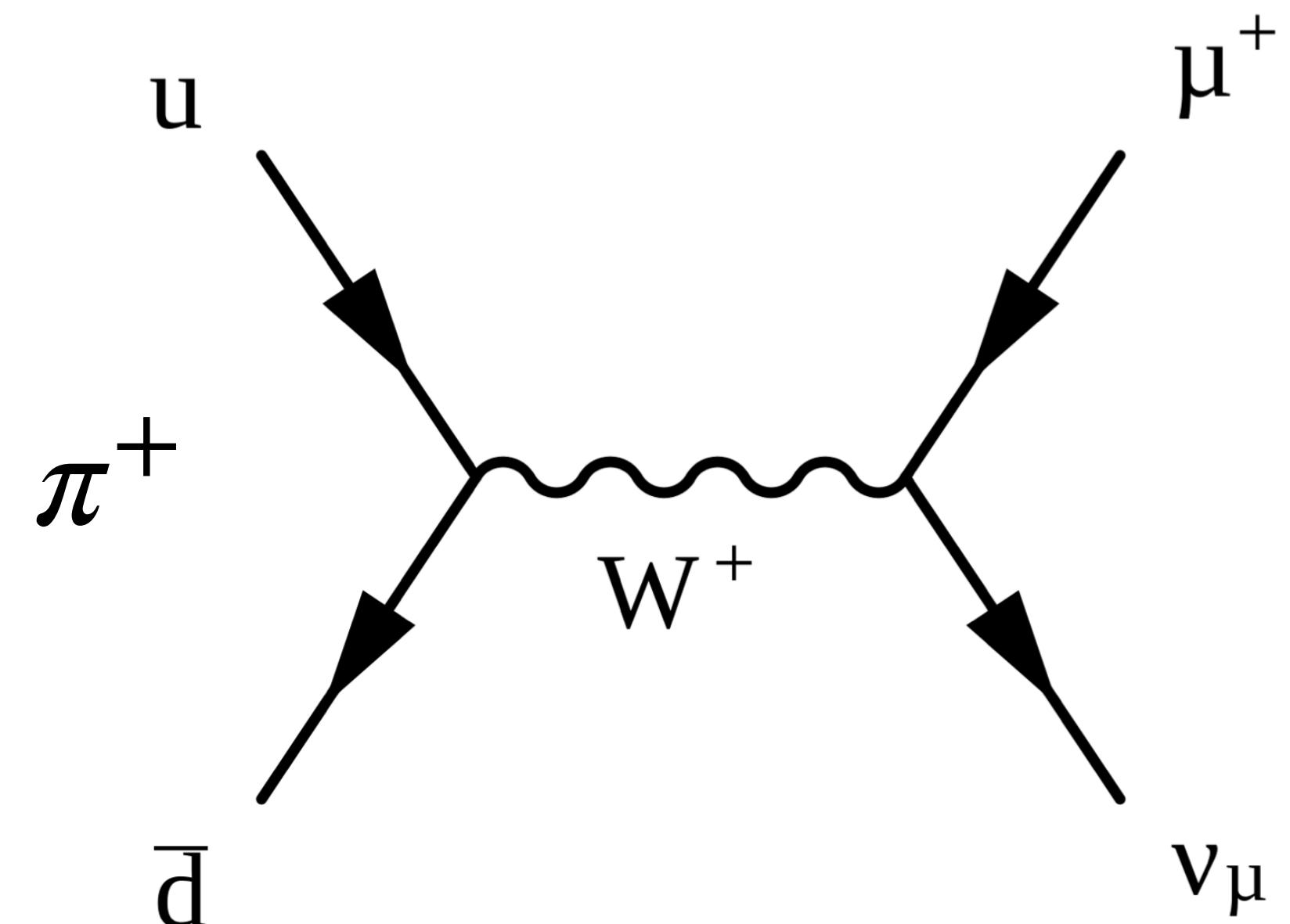


# Long-Lived Particles in the SM



- Small coupling
- Massive mediator
- Small phase space

# Long-Lived Particles in the SM: $\pi^+$



Small coupling

$$\tau^{-1} = \Gamma \sim \left[ \frac{g^2}{M_W^2} \frac{m_\mu}{m_\pi} (m_\pi^2 - m_\mu^2) \right]^2$$

Heavy mediator

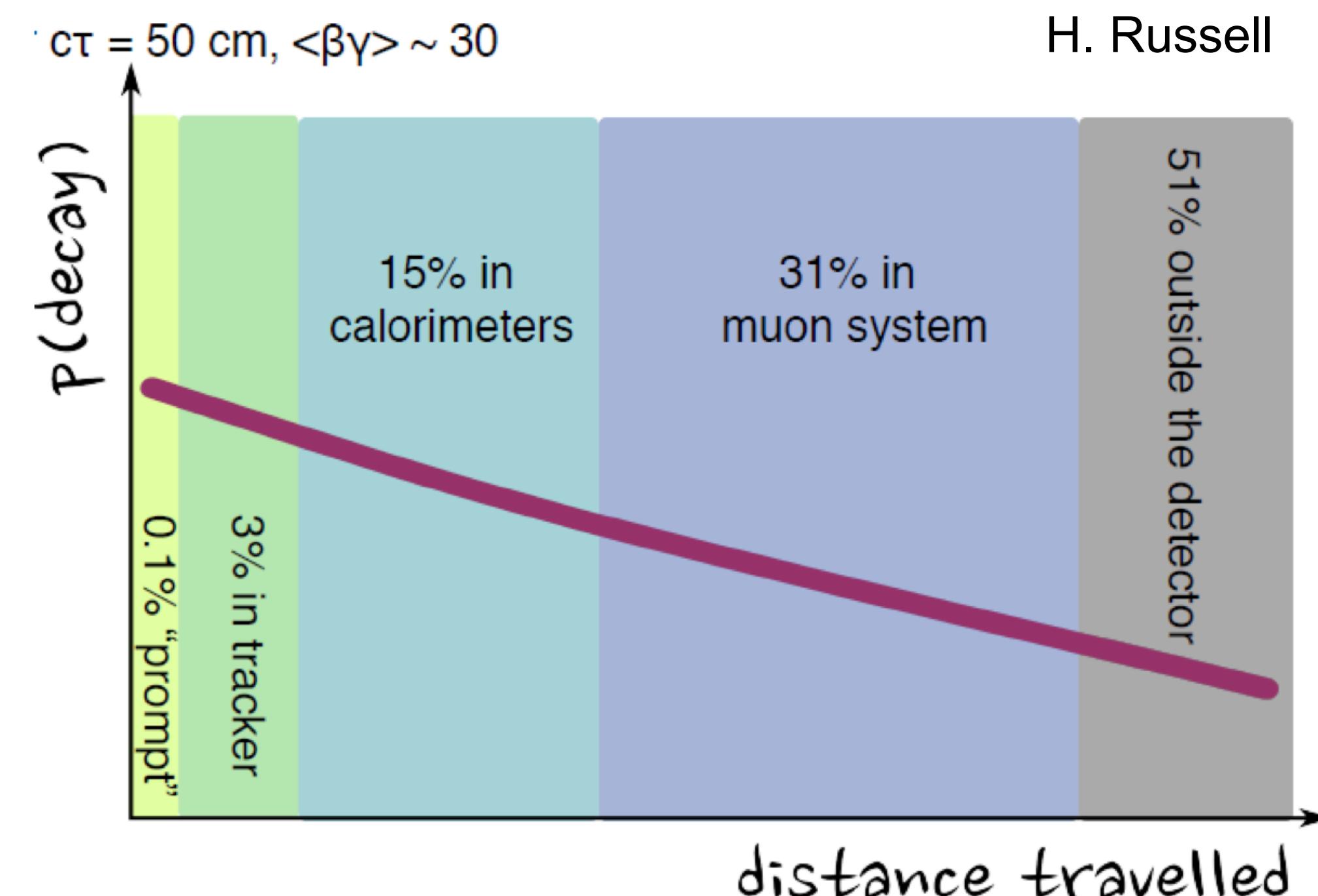
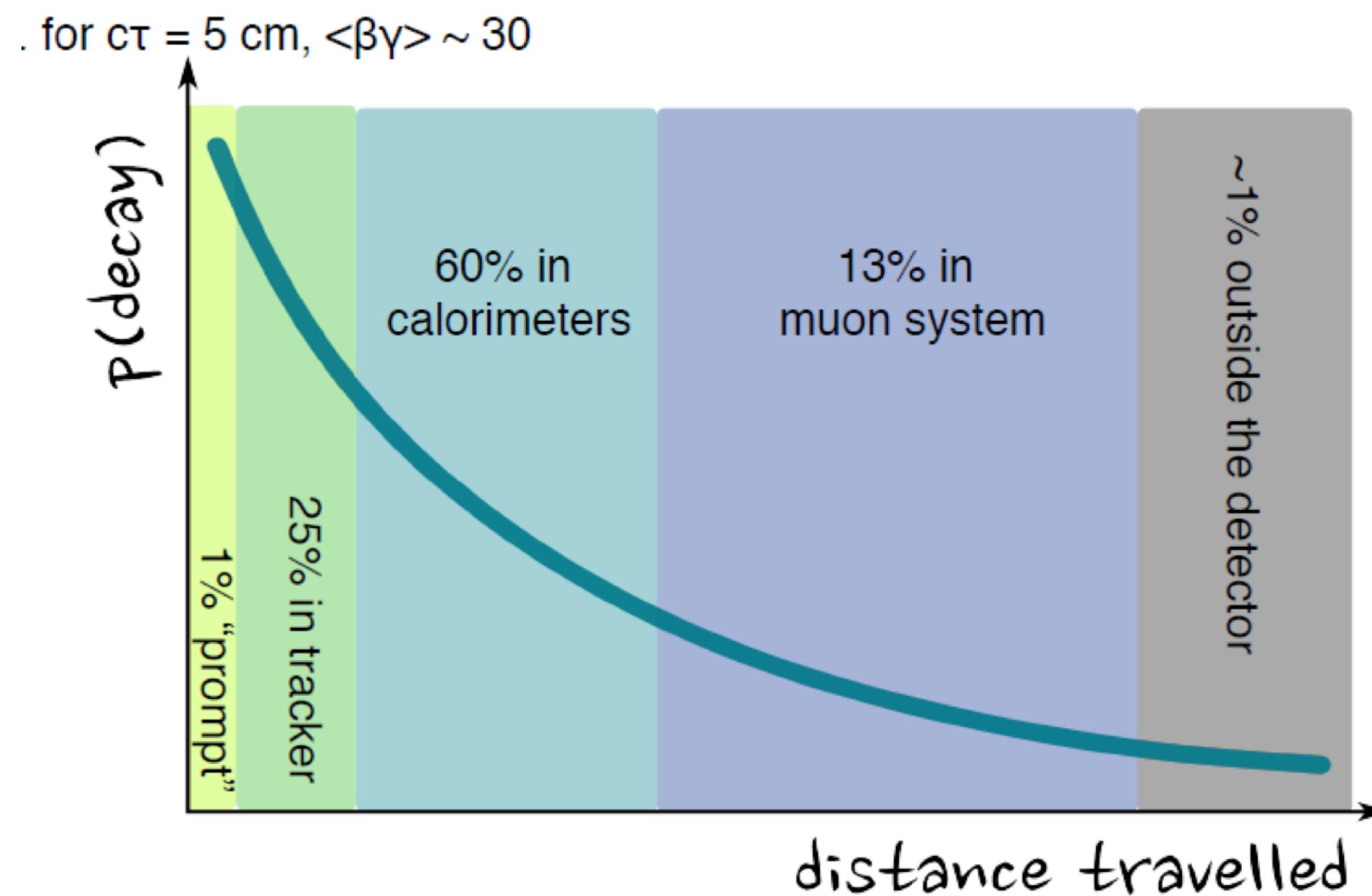
Small phase space

The equation shows the inverse lifetime  $\tau^{-1} = \Gamma$  proportional to the square of the ratio of the coupling constant  $g$  and the mass  $M_W$  of the  $W$  boson, multiplied by the ratio of the masses  $m_\mu$  and  $m_\pi$ , and the square of the difference of their squares.

Same mechanisms apply to LLPs in BSM theories

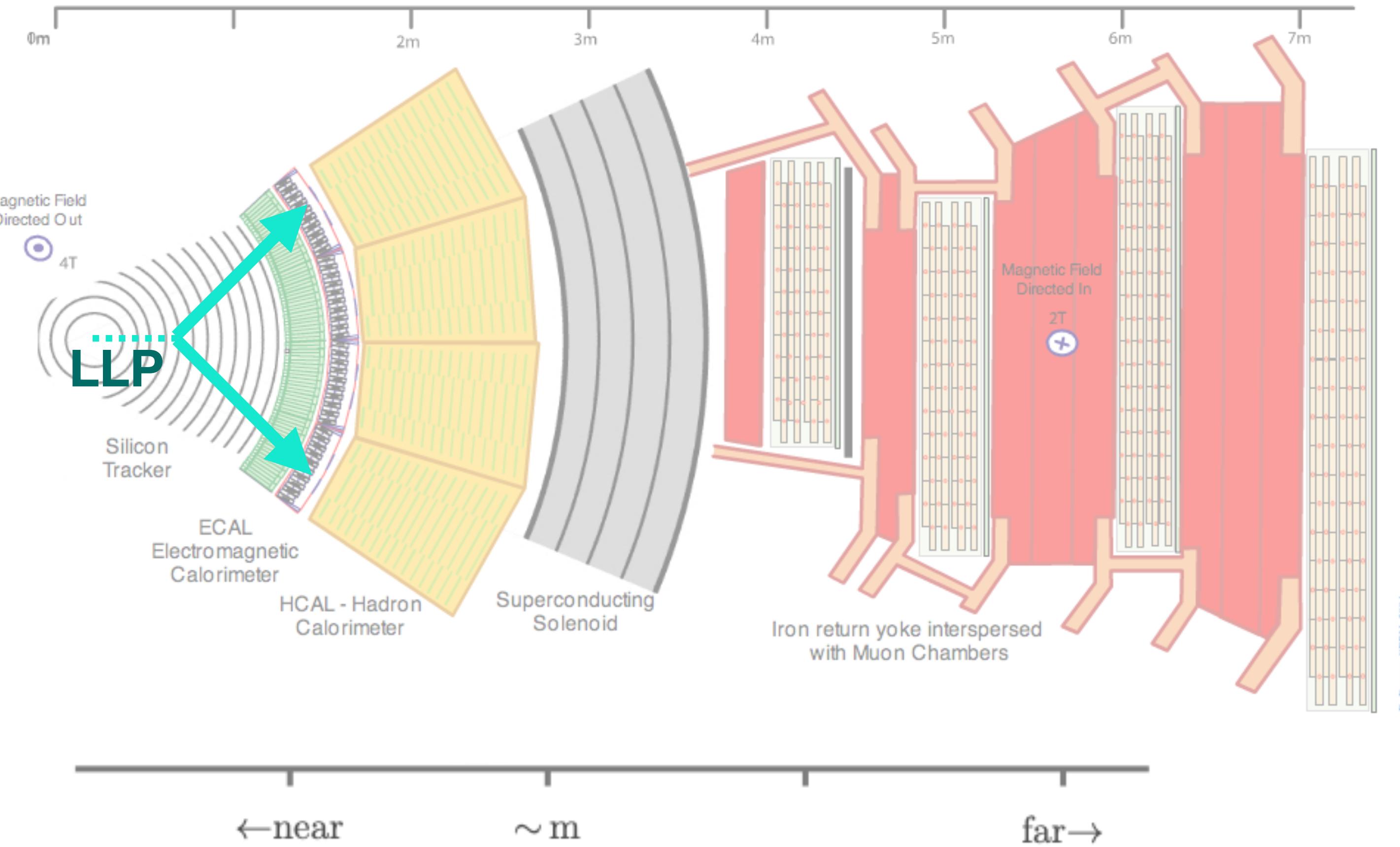
# LLP Decay Region

$$\text{distance travelled} = \beta\gamma \times c\tau$$



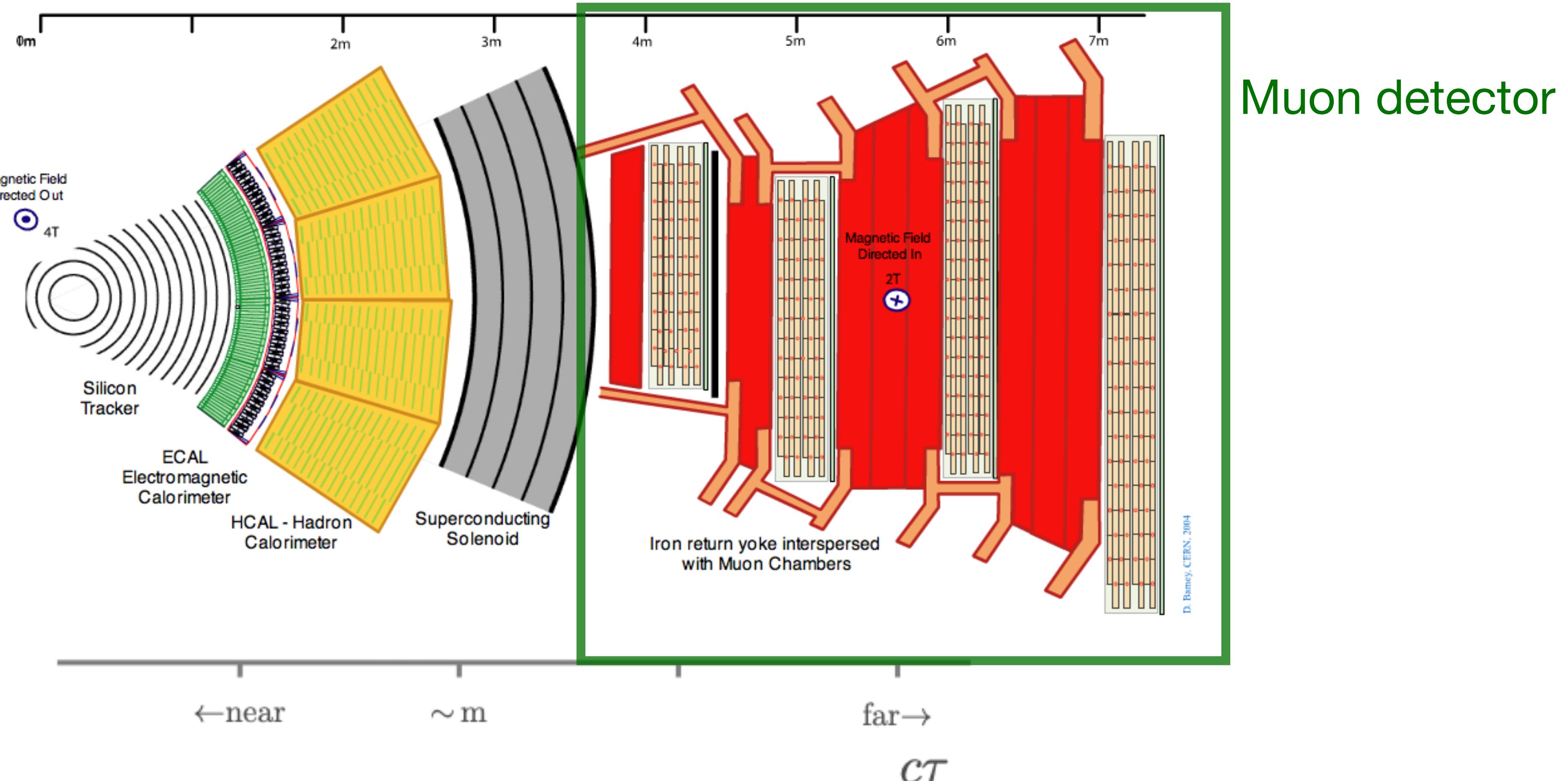
- Search strategy strongly depends on proper lifetime and boost of LLP
- Every sub-detector is important

# LLP Landscape in CMS



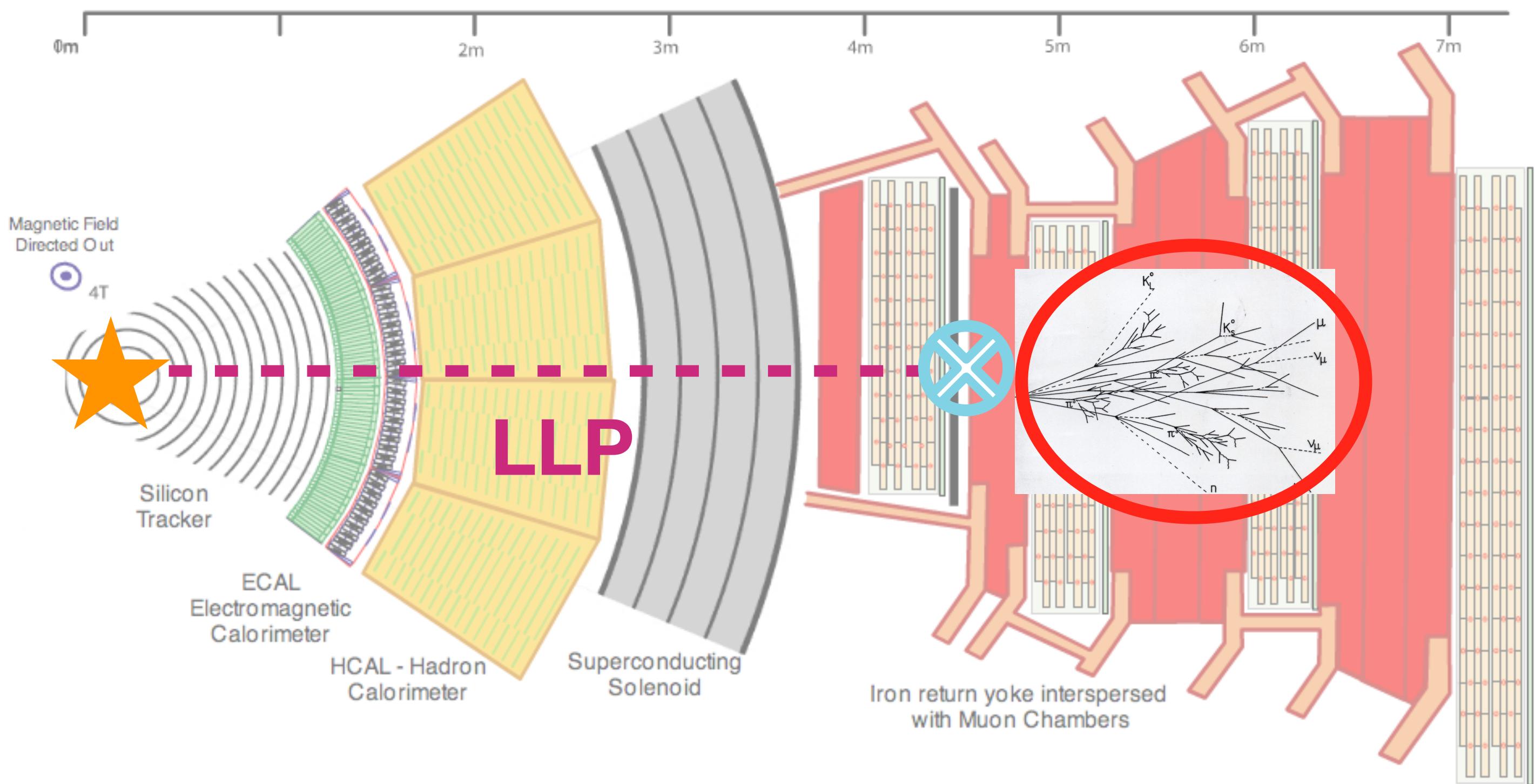
- CMS has excellent discovery reach for  $c\tau < 1\text{m}$  and  $M_{\text{LLP}} > 50 \text{ GeV}$
- Enabled by precision tracker: displaced vertices

# Close gaps in search coverage



Searches for light LLP with large  $c\tau$  using LLP decays in the muon detector

# Search for LLPs in Decaying in CMS Muon System

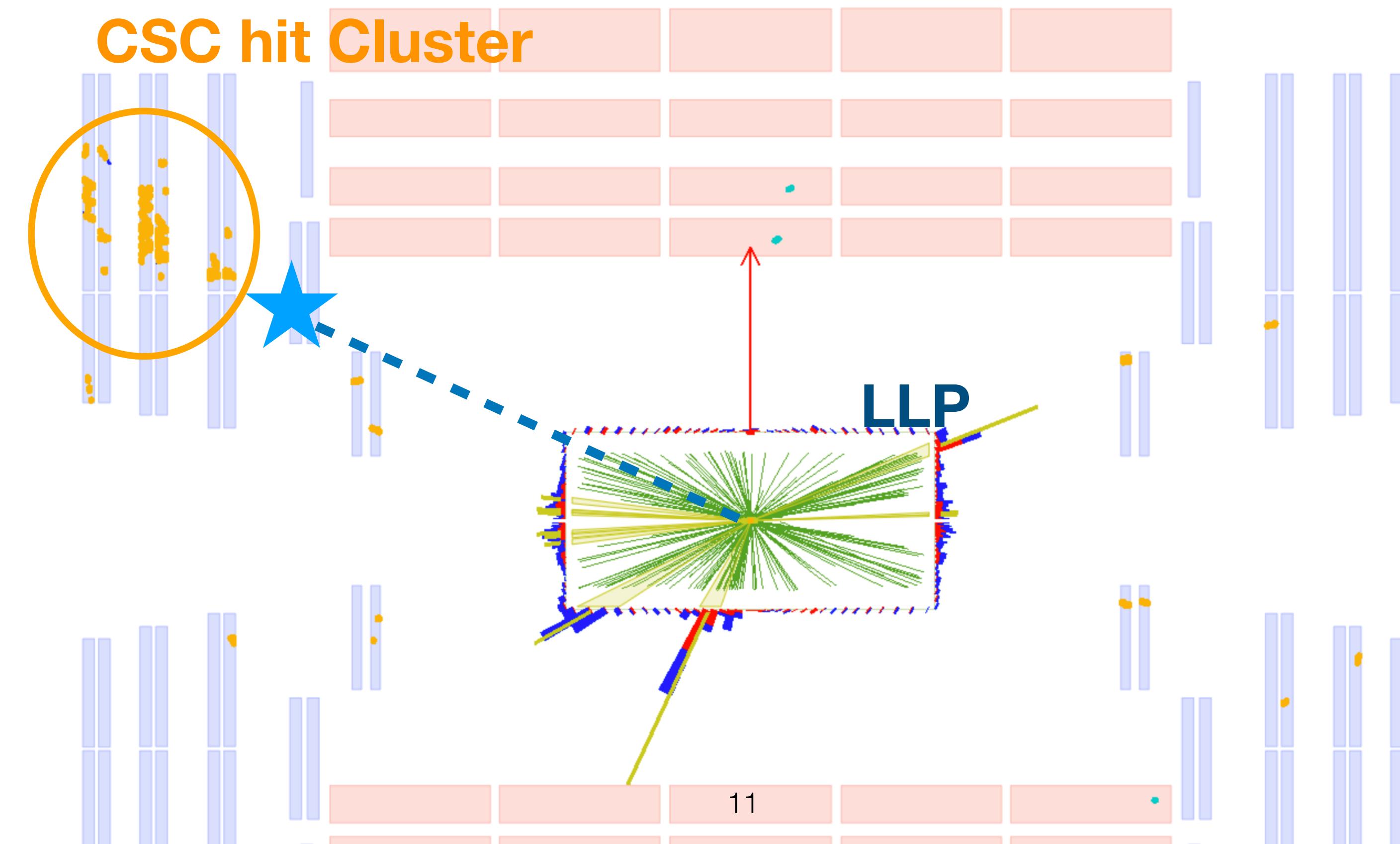


LLP decay results in particle shower with **large hit multiplicity**

- Covers decays far away from IP ( sensitive to large  $c\tau$  )
- Excellent **background suppression** from shielding material
- Steel interleaved with active chambers → **sampling calorimeter**

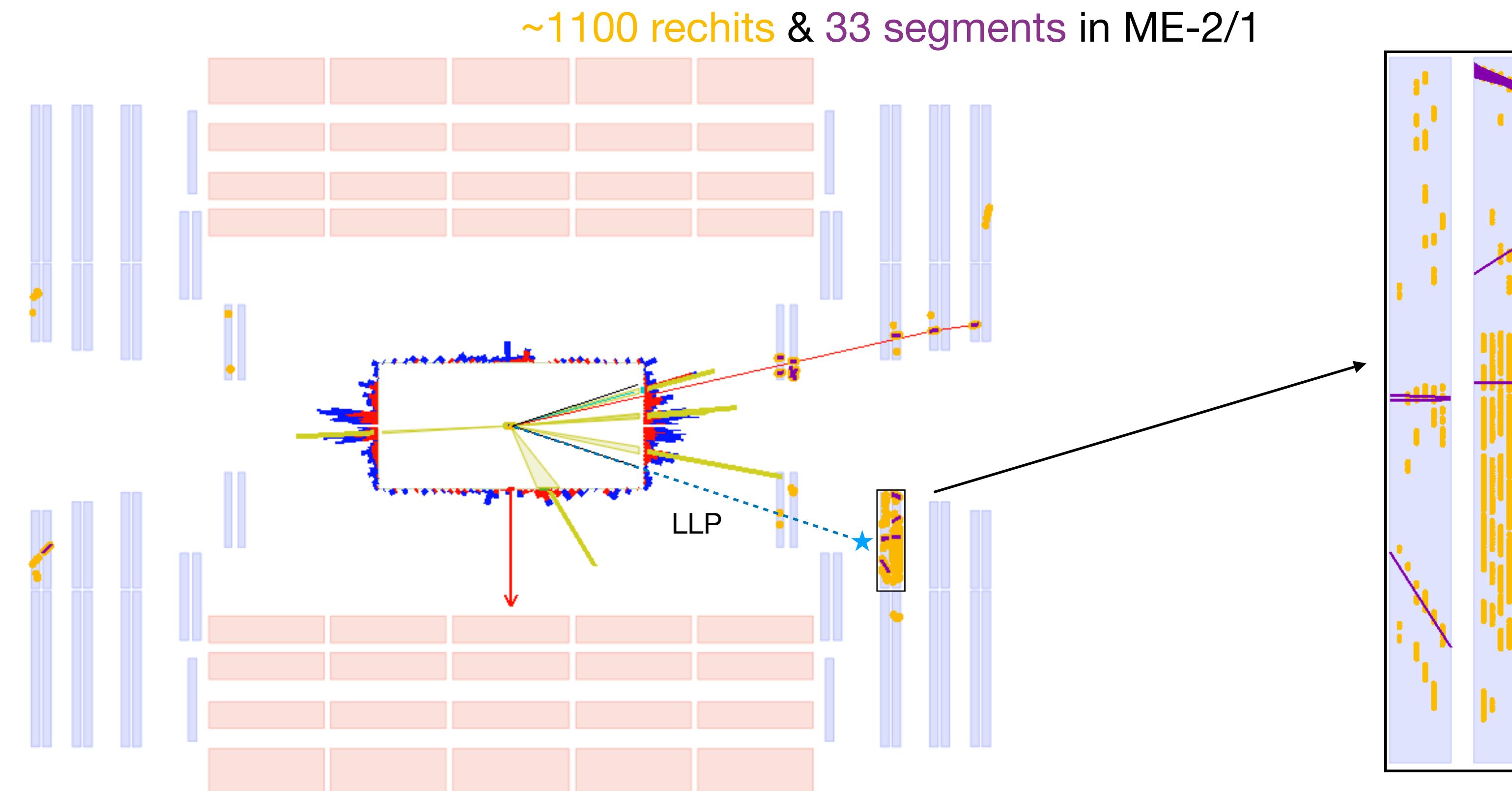
# Search for LLPs with Muon Detector Showers

- Large **cluster of hits (>100 hits)** in the muon system with no jets or tracks
- Excellent **background suppression** from shielding material: background rejection of 1e6
- **Unique signature** due to the presence of steel in the CMS muon system
- First search in CMS that uses this novel signature: [EXO-20-015](#)



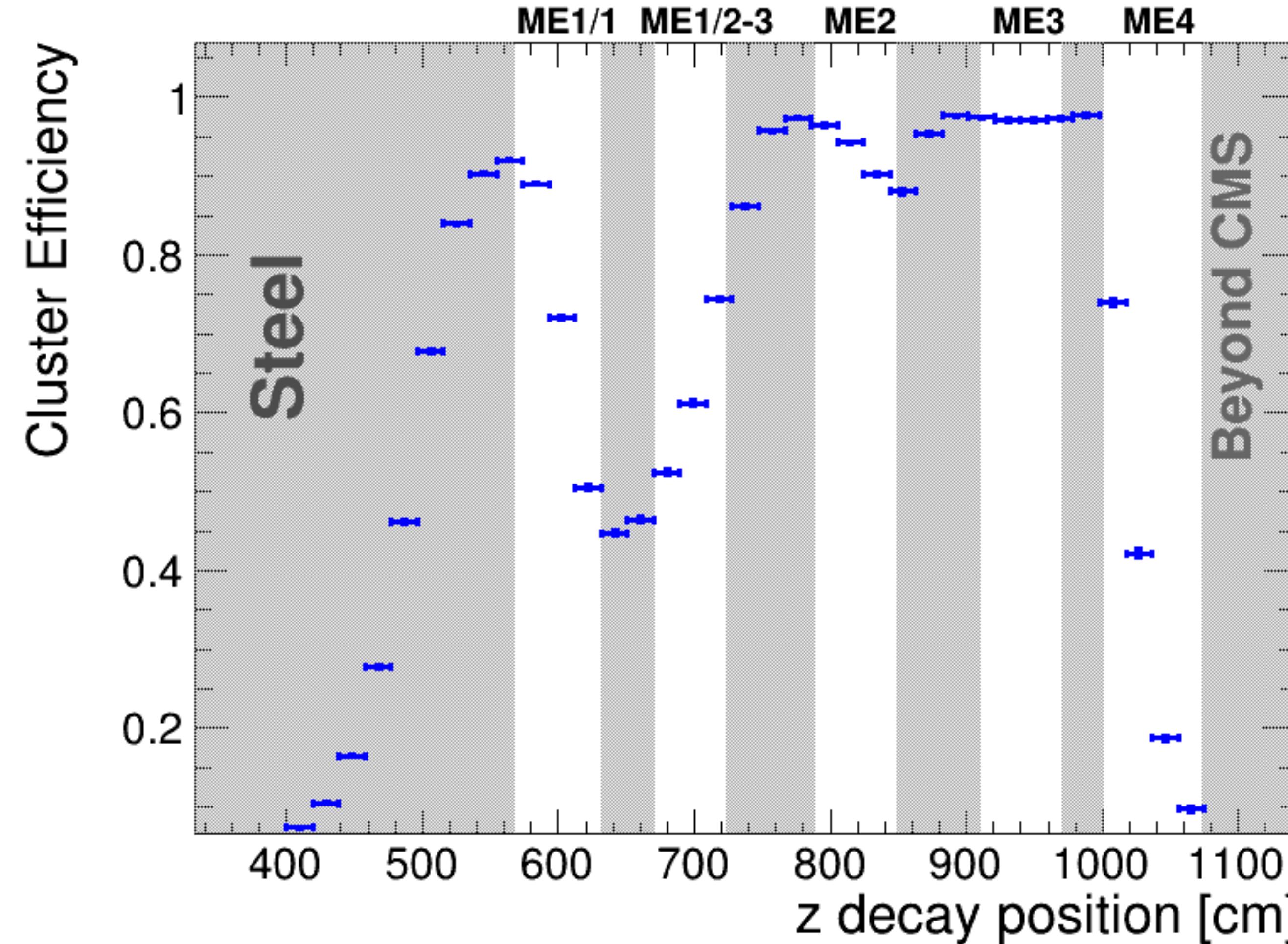
# Reconstruction for MDS

- The standard reconstruction sequence in the muon system is optimized for muons rather than high-multiplicity showers
- More optimal to use **Rechits that only exist in RAW-RECO data format**
- **Cluster rechits to efficiently reconstruct muon detector shower (MDS)**



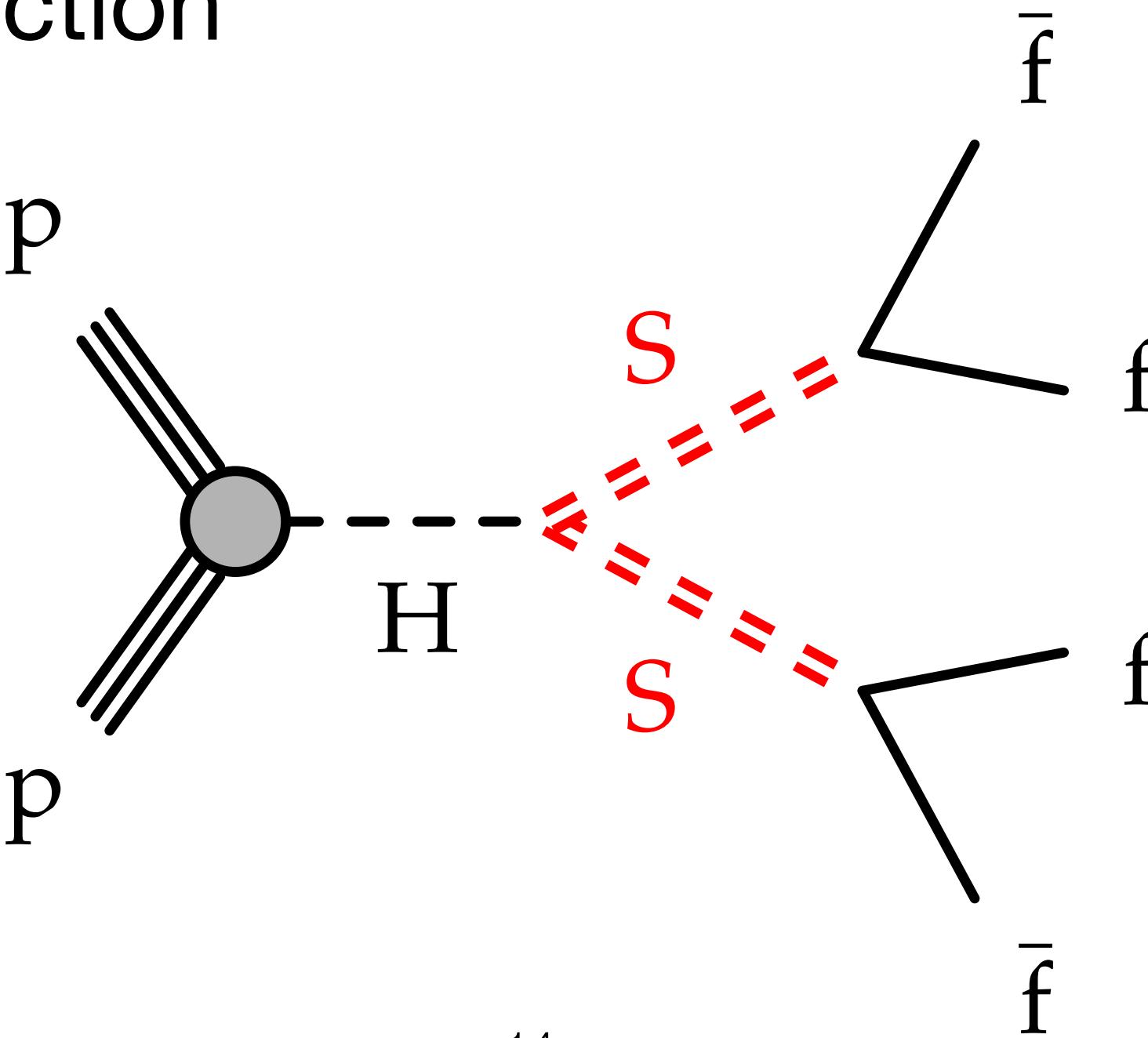
# Reconstruction for MDS in Endcap

- Reconstruction efficiency depends on the LLP decay position



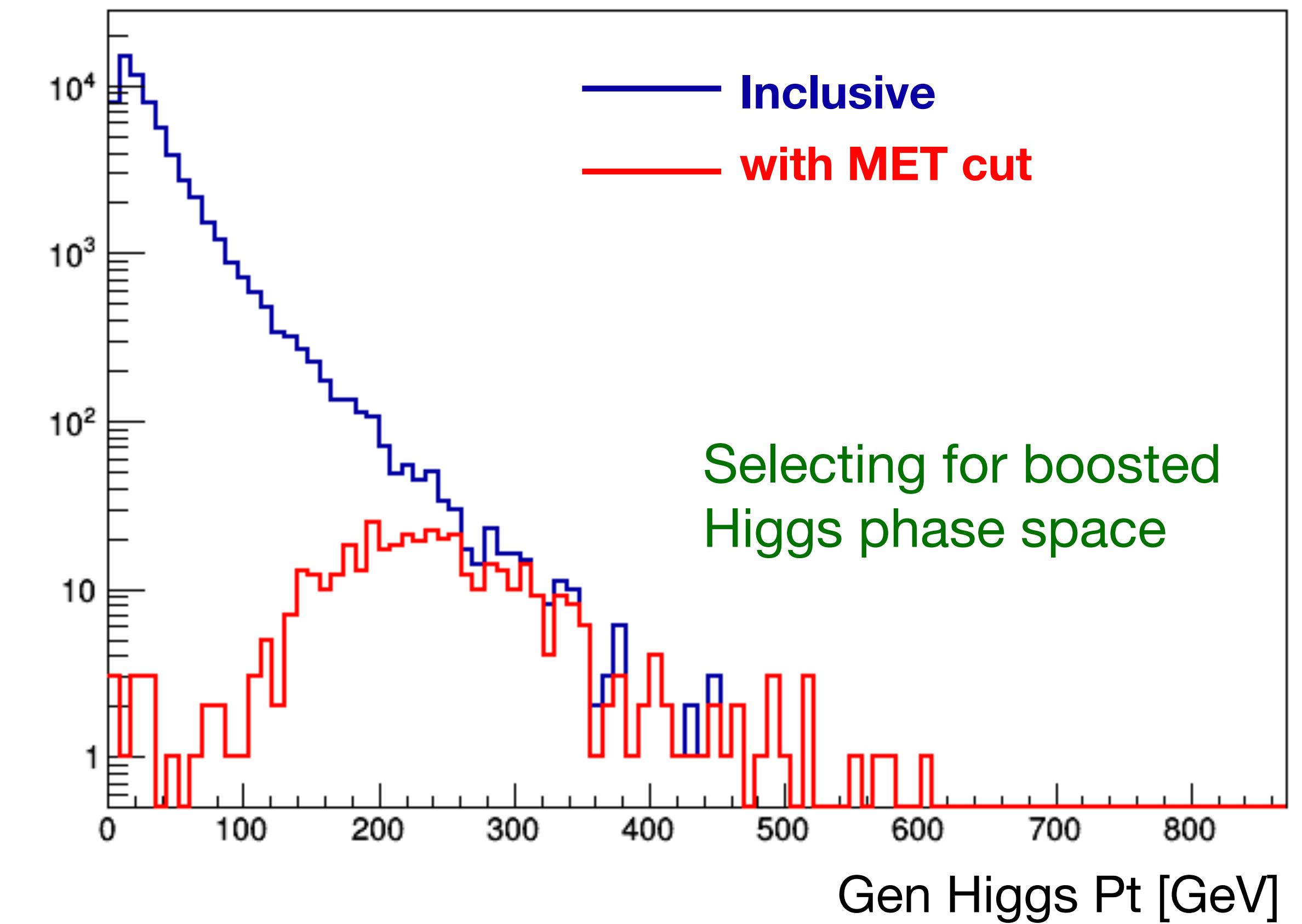
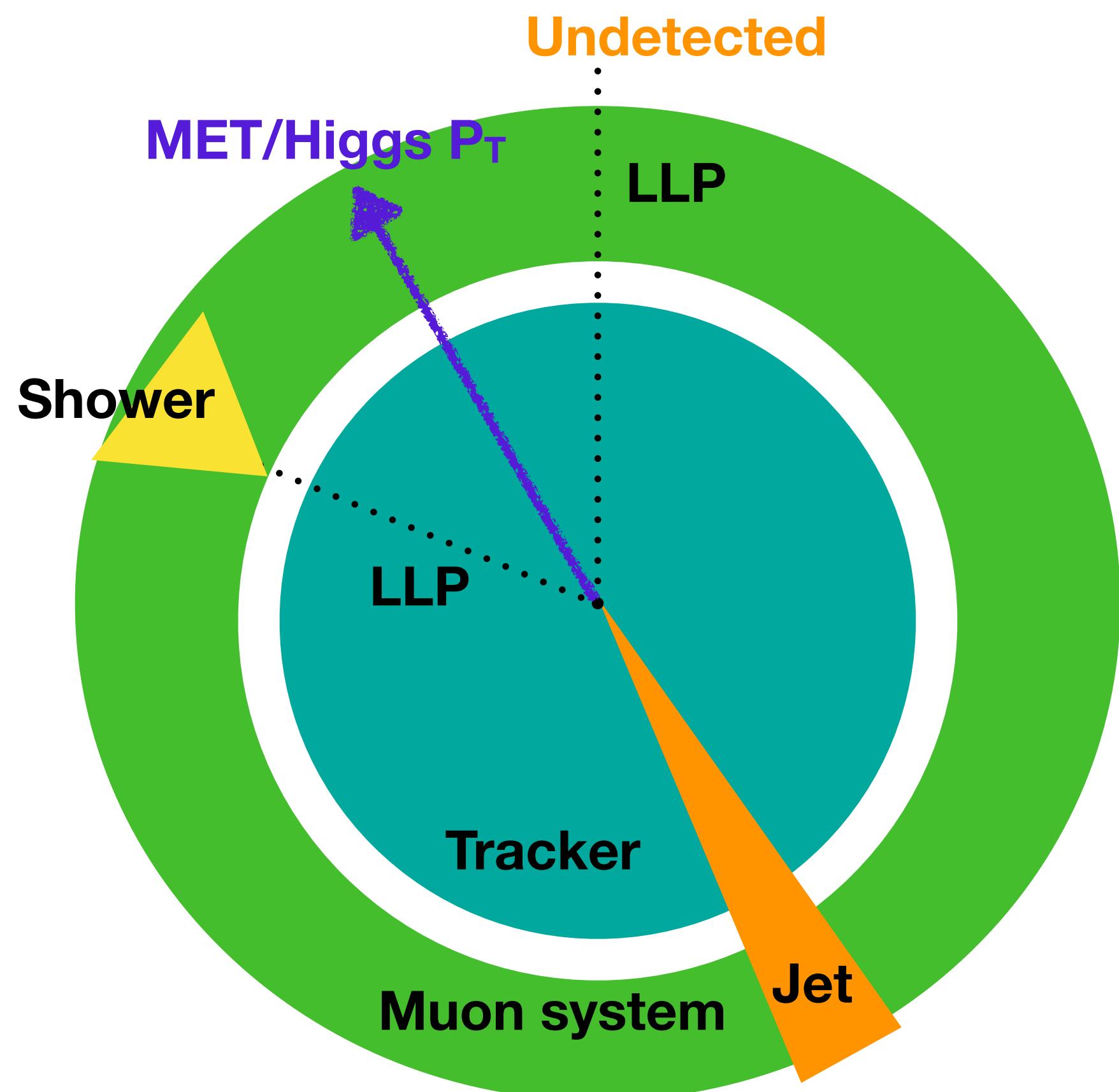
# Benchmark Signal Model

- While this signature is model-independent, to develop an analysis strategy we use Higgs-portal to scalar LLP production as the benchmark model
- This LLP benchmark is difficult to detect because:
  - No stable WIMPs to produce large MET
  - No high-mass resonances decaying to high  $p_T$  final state objects
  - Low production cross section



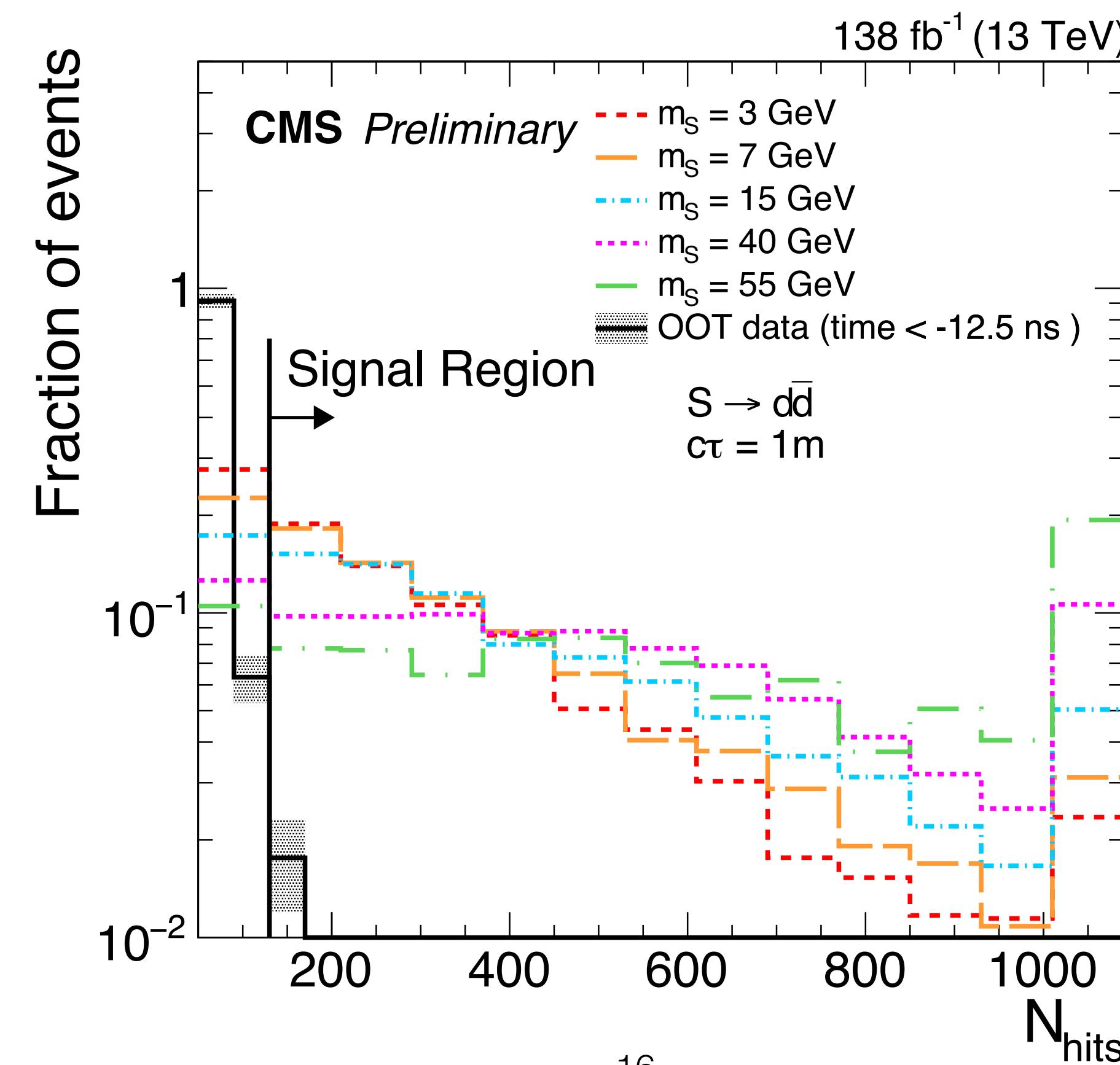
# Trigger Strategy

- Trigger on **MET** due to lack of dedicated trigger in Run2 (signal efficiency is ~1% )
- New dedicated trigger implemented for Run3



# Analysis Strategy

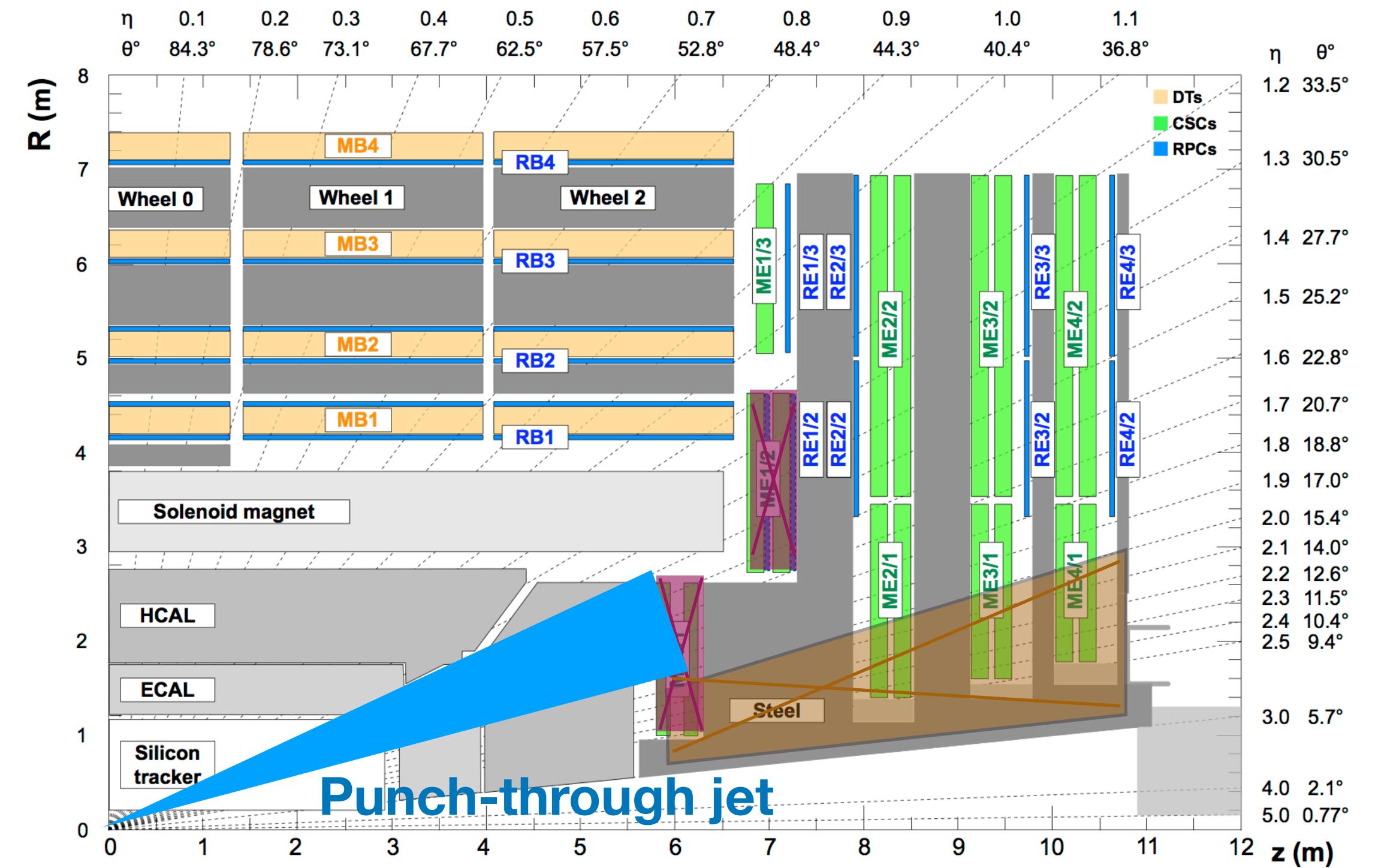
- **Event selection:** select high MET ( $\text{MET} > 200 \text{ GeV}$ ) and boosted Higgs phase space
- Focus on **endcap muon detector** in this exercise and apply cluster-level selections to achieve  $10^6$  background rejection
- $N_{\text{hits}}$  serves as the main discriminator



# Cluster ID

## Reject background from the main collision

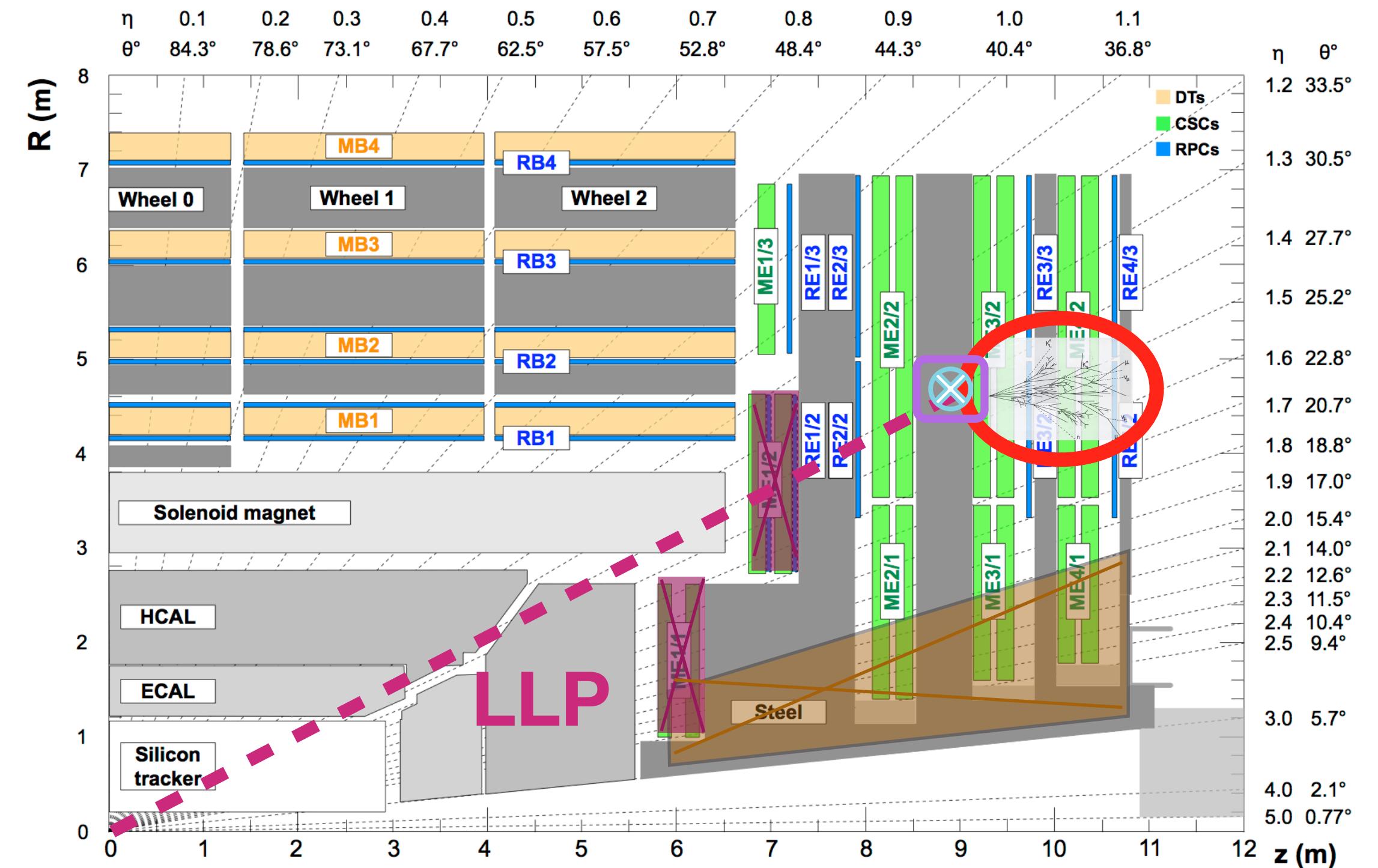
- Reject clusters from **punch-through jets** and **muon bremsstrahlung shower**:
  - Veto clusters matched to jets and muons ( $\Delta R < 0.4$ )
  - Active vetos in first station (ME11/12)
  - Veto clusters with  $|\eta| > 2.0$
  - ~50% signal efficiency when LLP decays between 1st and 4th station



# Cluster ID

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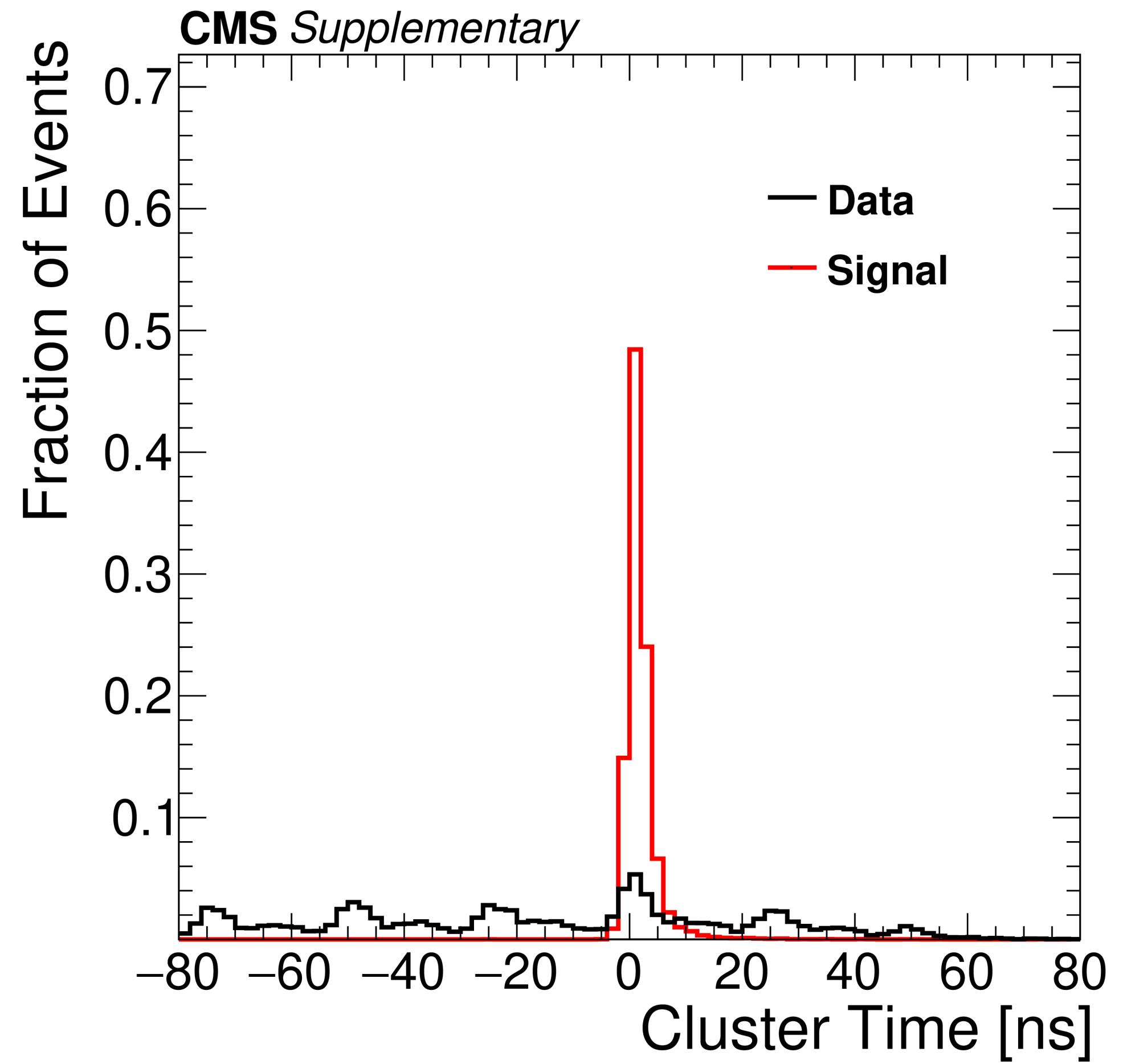
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# Cluster Time

$$\text{cluster time} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{rechits}} t_i}{N_{rechits}}$$

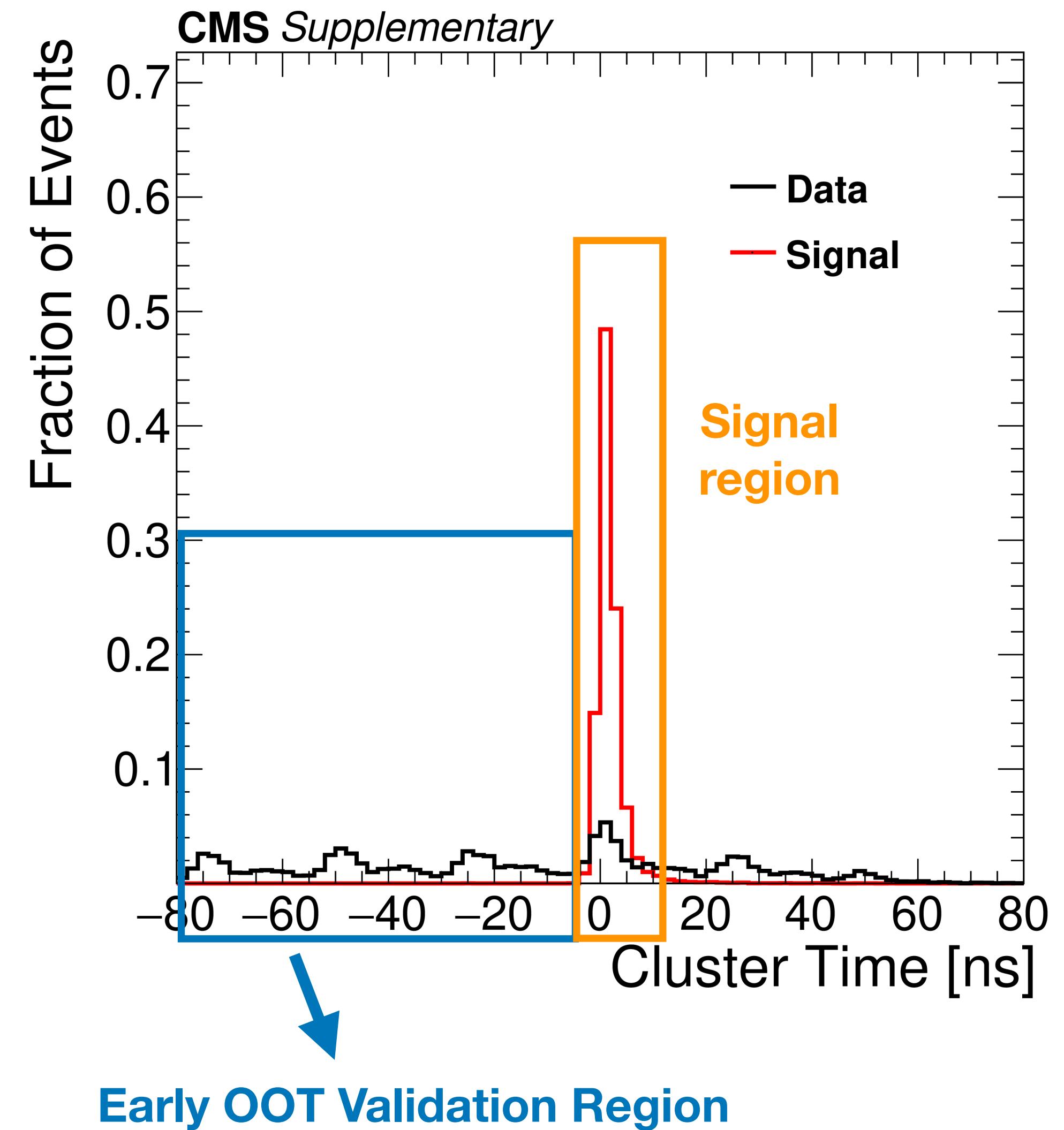
- Background distribution shows out-of-time pileup contribution, while signal is in-time
- **5x background rejection** by requiring clusters to be in-time
- Define an **early OOT region for background estimation**



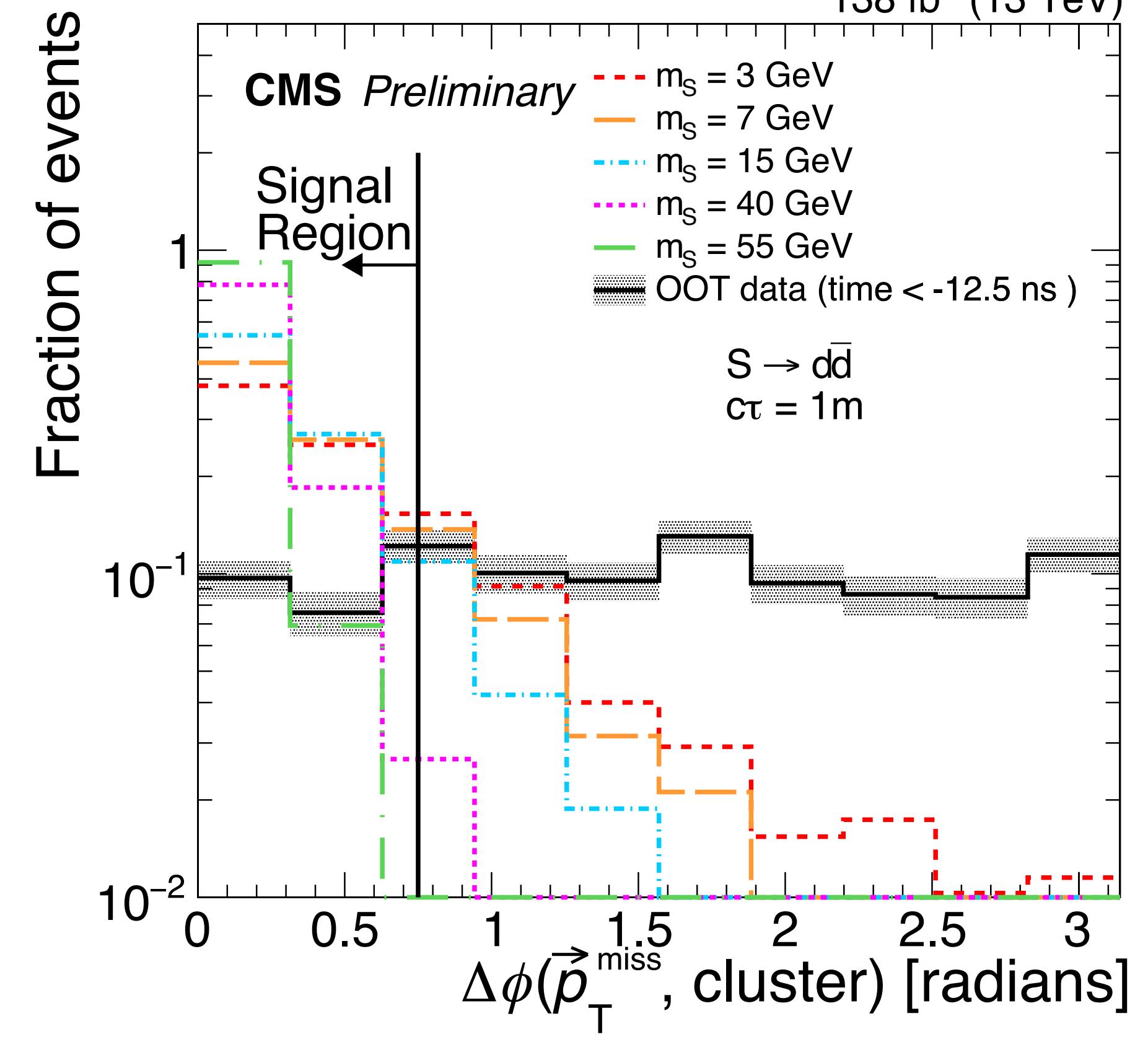
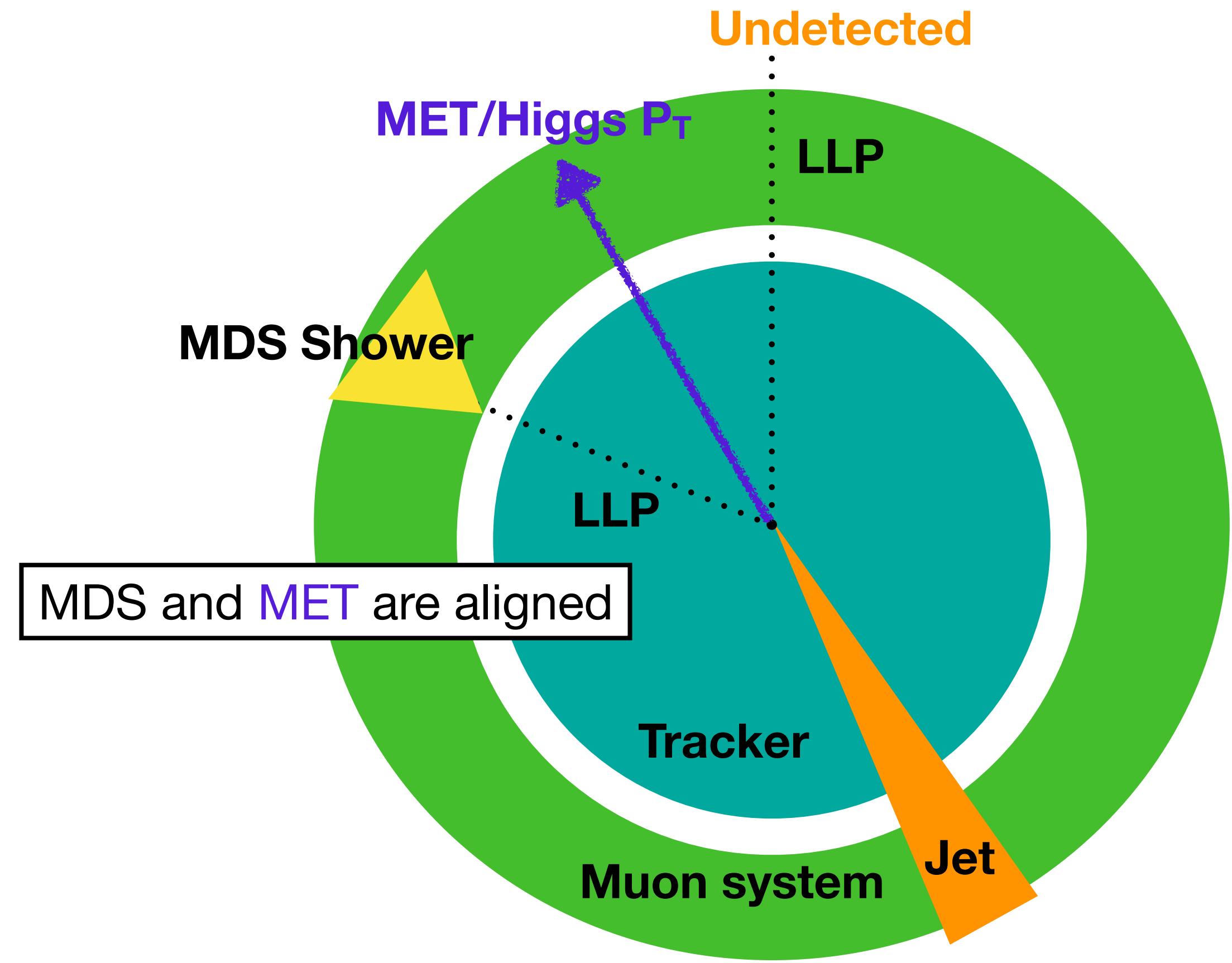
# Cluster Time

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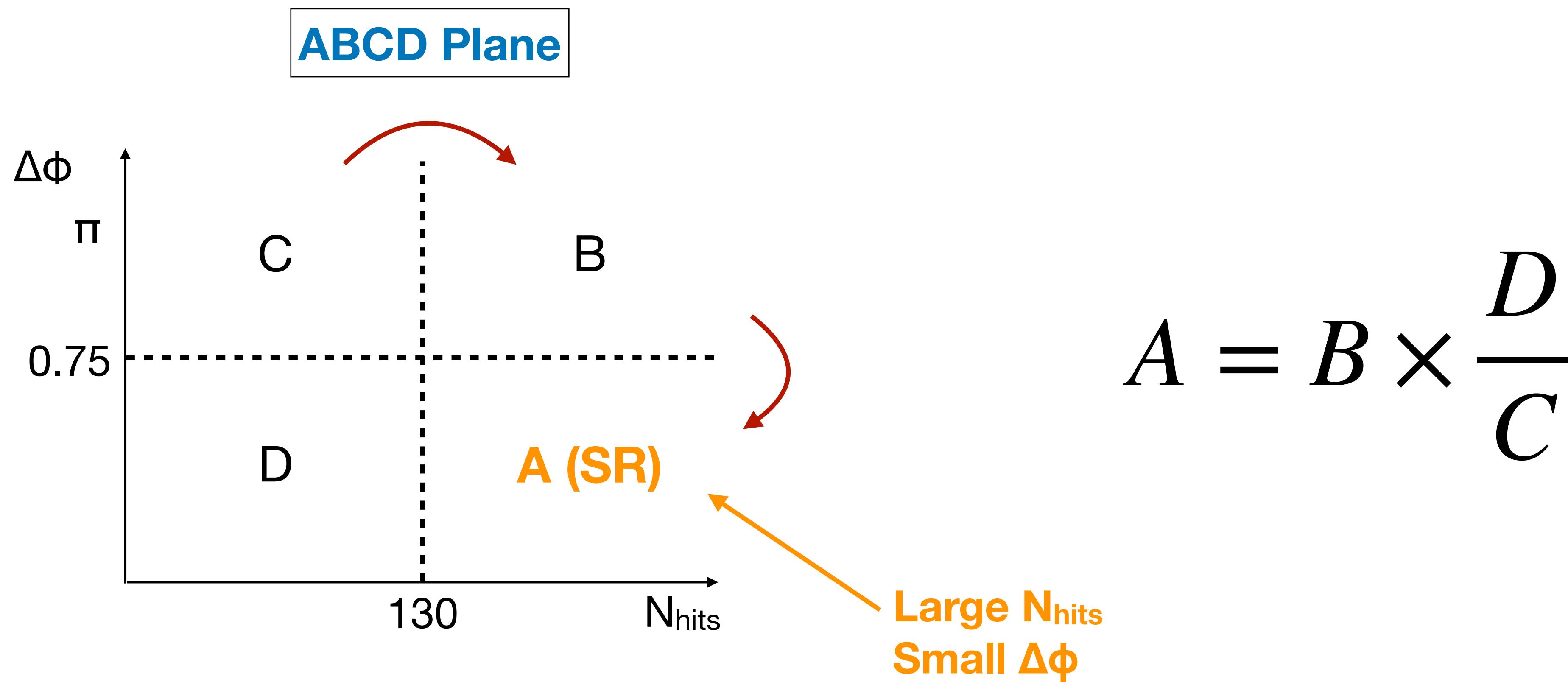


# $\Delta\phi(\text{cluster}, \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}})$



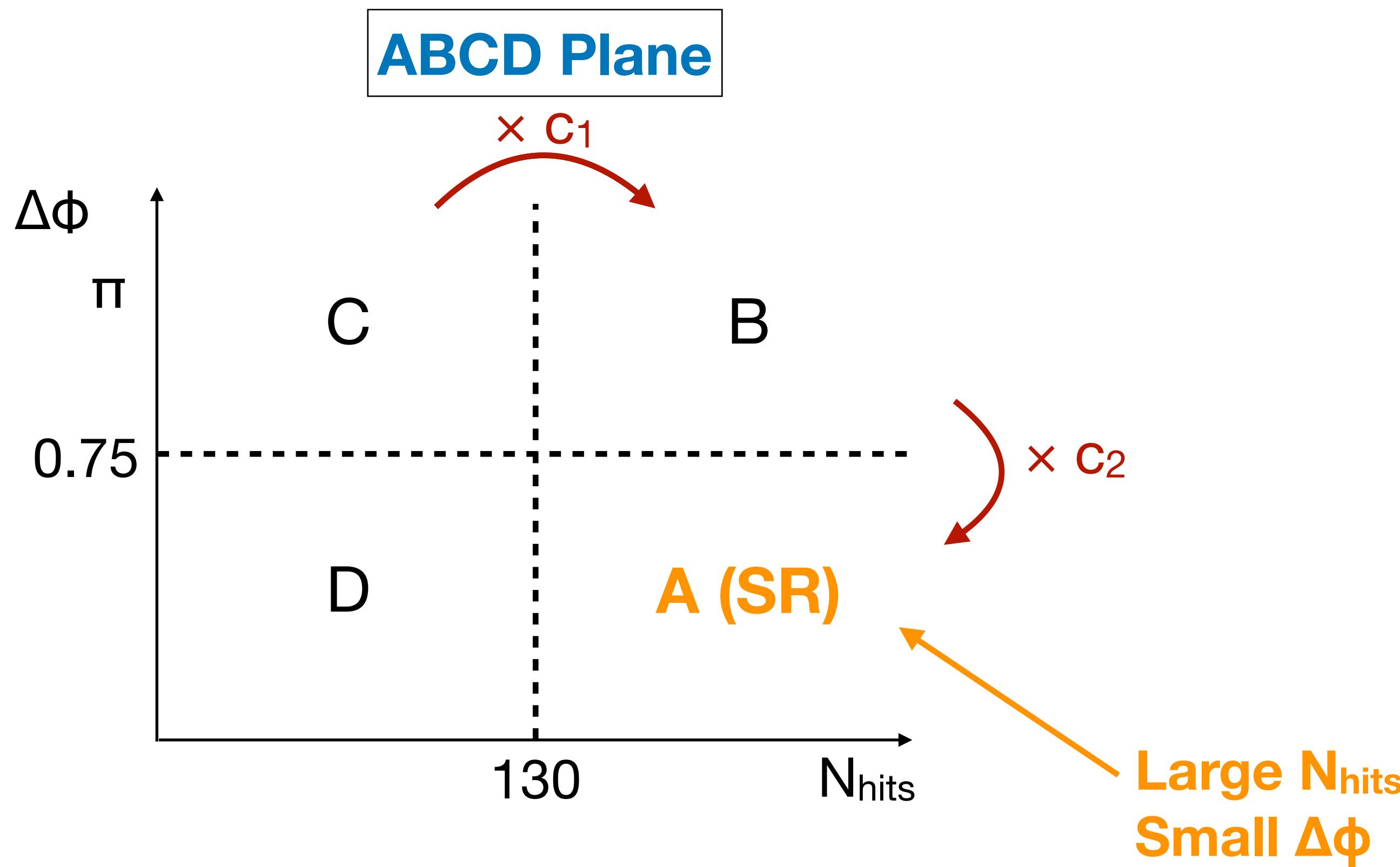
- $\Delta\phi(\text{cluster}, \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}})$  peak at 0 for signal
- Flat  $\Delta\phi(\text{cluster}, \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}})$  distributions for background:
  - Background clusters are produced from underlying events, while MET is calculated from primary event

# Fully Data-Driven Background Estimation using ABCD



- $\Delta\phi(\text{cluster}, \vec{p}_T^{miss})$  and  $N_{\text{hits}}$  are independent for background
- Background estimation method validated in 2 separate validation regions

# Fully Data-Driven Background Estimation using ABCD



$$A = B \times \frac{D}{C}$$

$$N_A = c_1 \times c_2 \times Bkg_C + \mu \times SigA$$

$$N_B = c_1 \times Bkg_C + \mu \times SigB$$

$$N_C = Bkg_C + \mu \times SigC$$

$$N_D = c_2 \times Bkg_C + \mu \times SigD$$

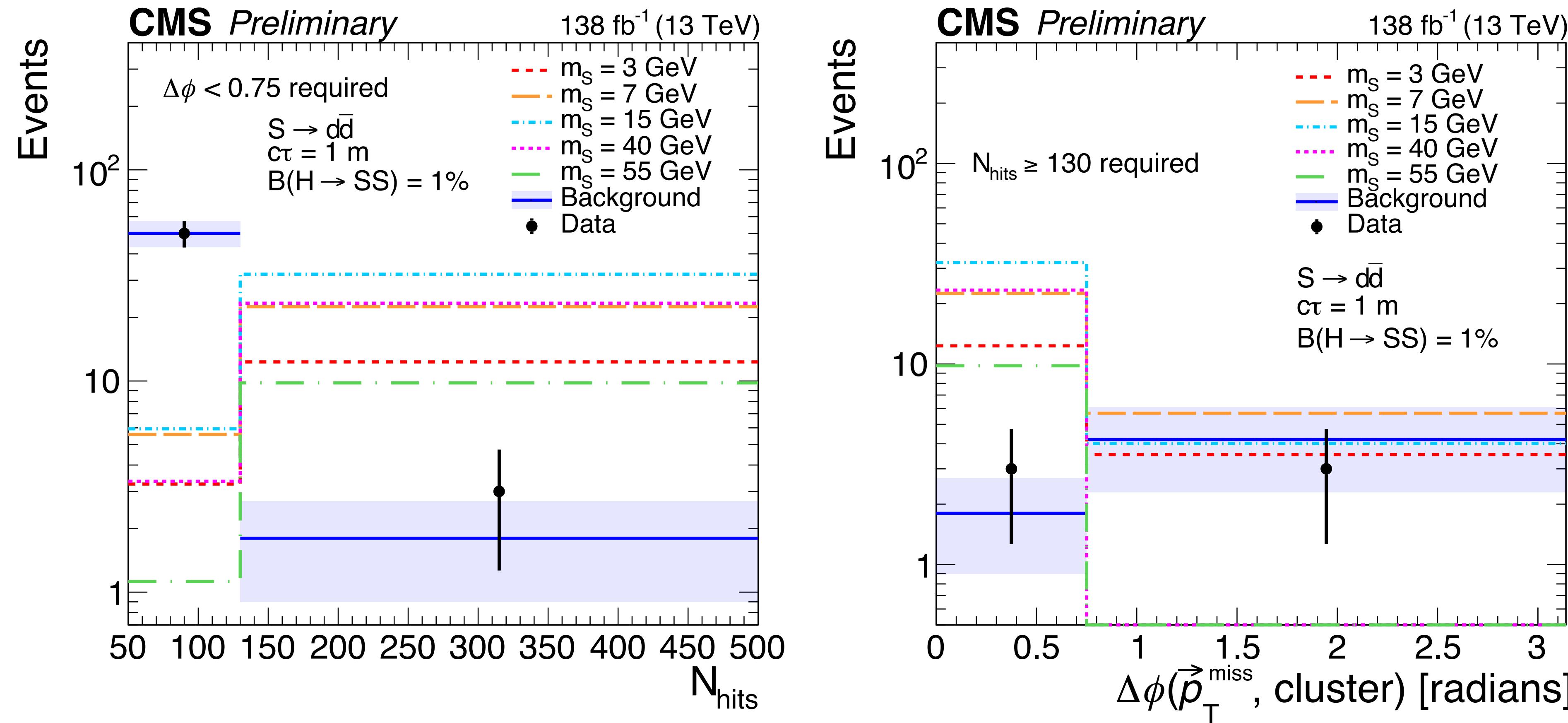
$$c_1 = Bkg_B / Bkg_C$$

$$c_2 = Bkg_D / Bkg_C$$

4 unknowns:  $c_1, c_2, \mu, Bkg_C$

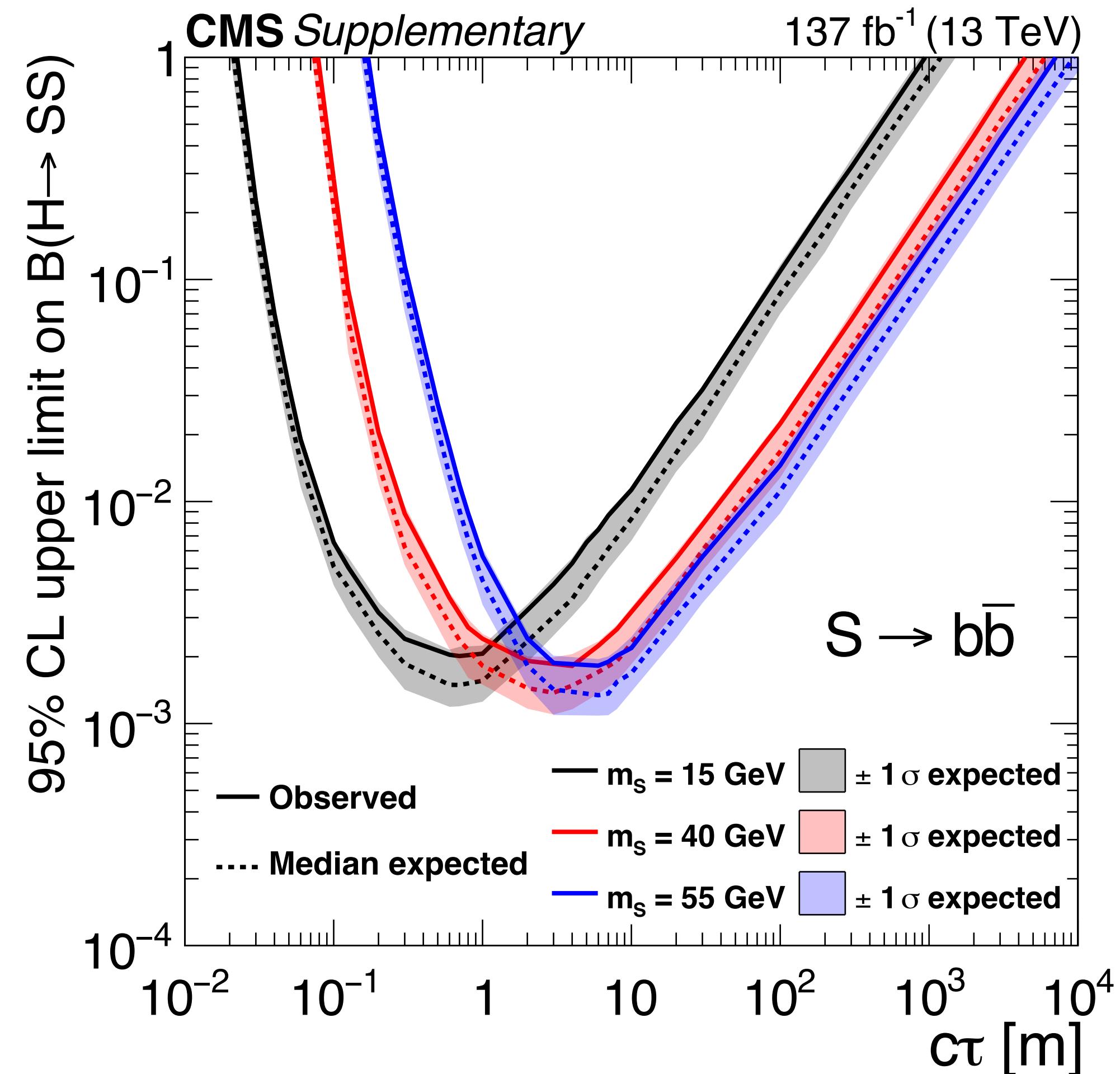
- $\Delta\phi(\text{cluster}, \vec{p}_T^{miss})$  and  $N_{\text{hits}}$  are independent for background
- Background estimation method validated in OOT validation region

# Result



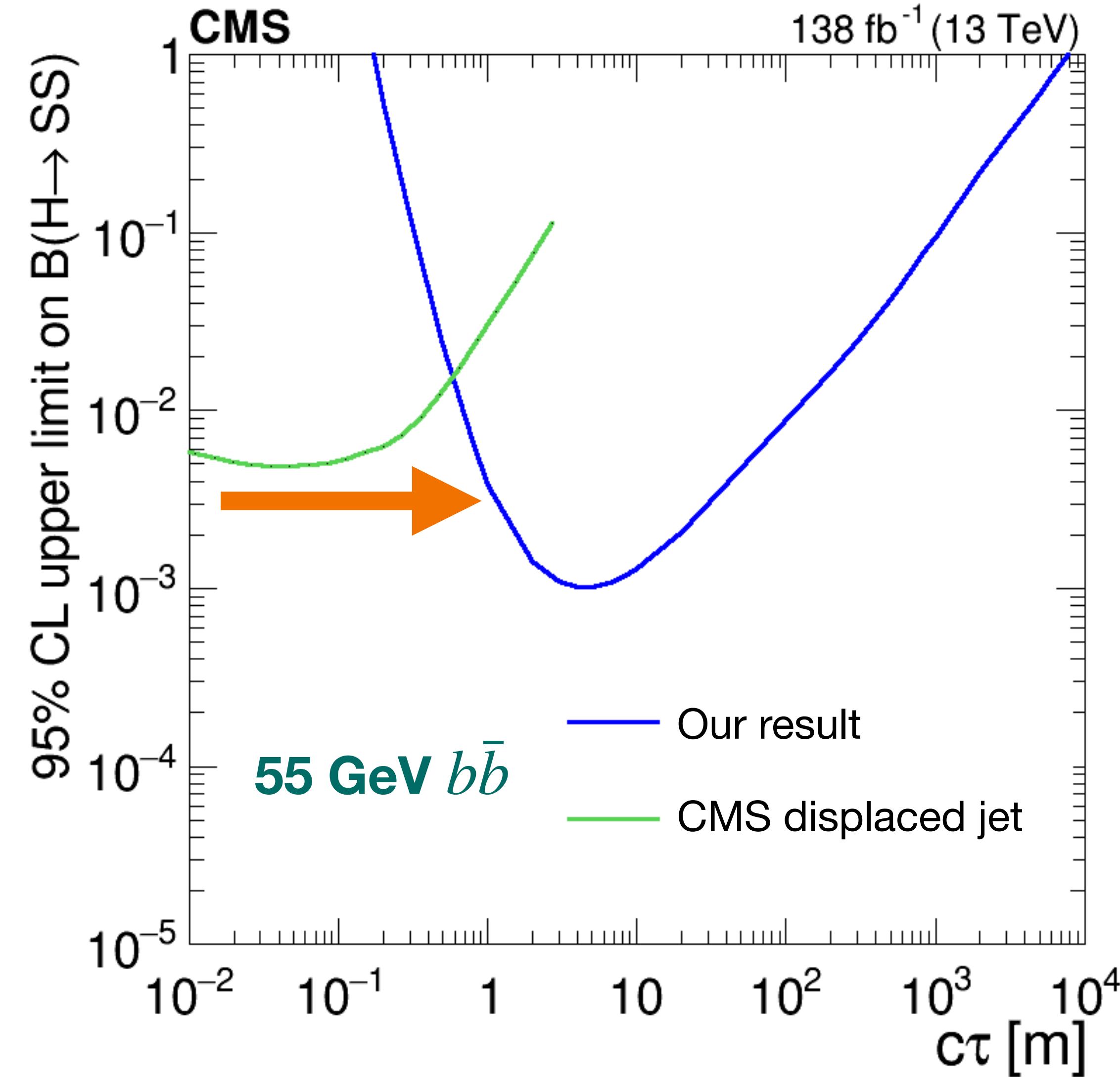
No excess above SM background observed

# Observed and Expected Limits



- Achieve sensitivity to  $BR(H \rightarrow ss) = 10^{-3}$  level
- Analysis sensitivity is **independent of LLP masses**

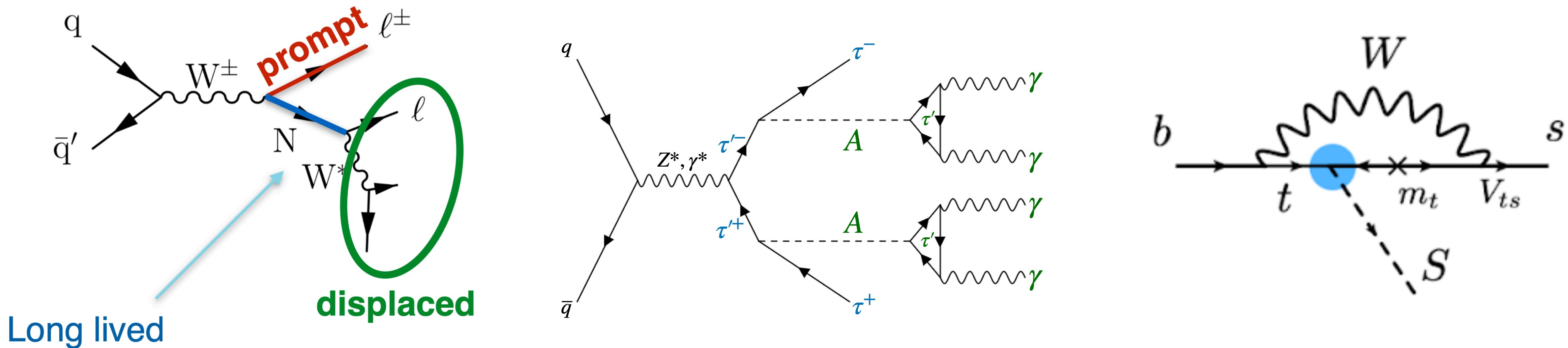
# Comparison to Other Searches



Significantly extended the reach to larger LLP lifetime compared to tracker-based searches

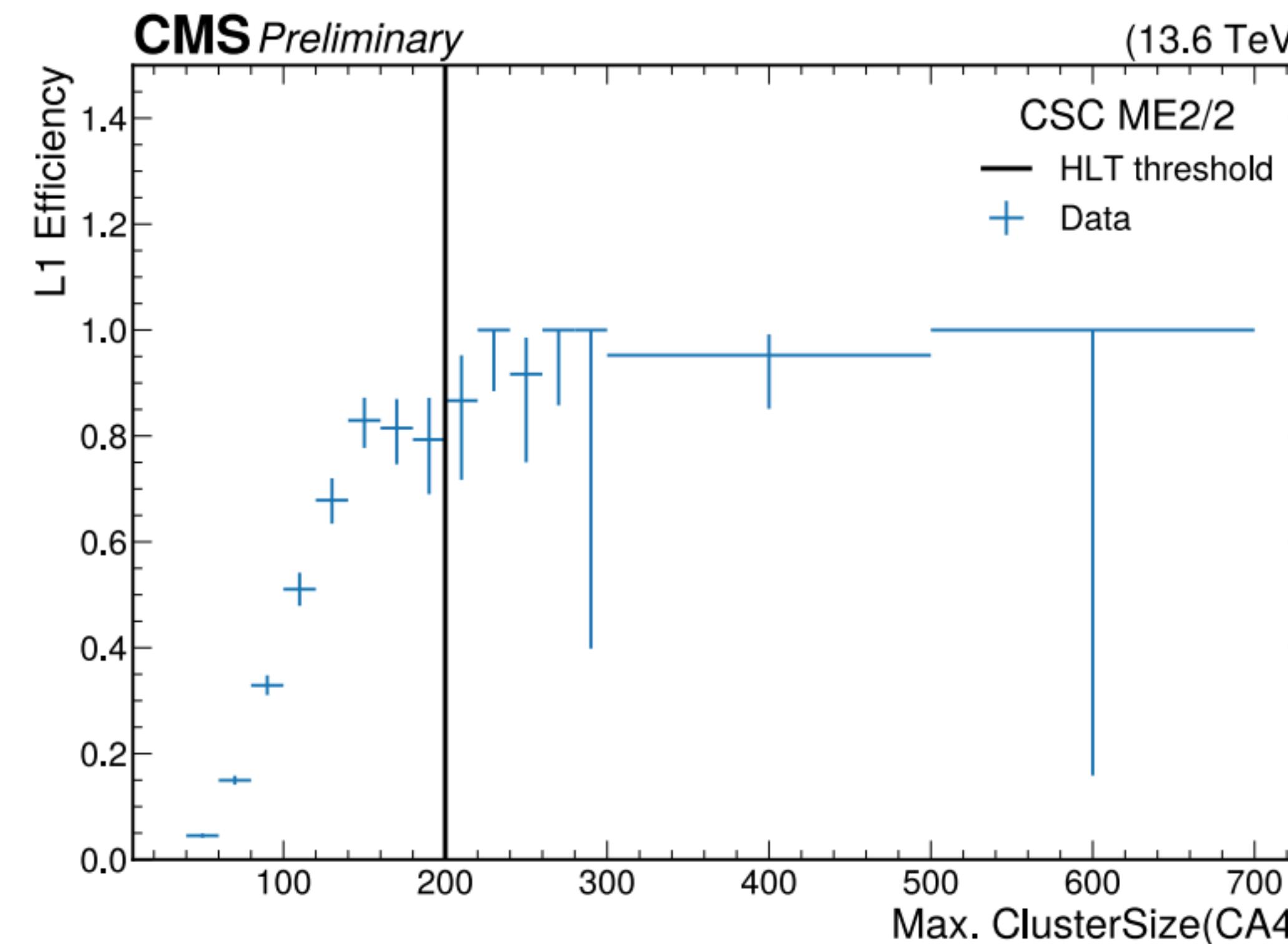
# CMS LLP Physics Program with MDS (Run 2)

- Four Run 2 analyses covering a wide range of models:
  - Higgs portal and dark shower with MET dataset ([EXO-21-008](#))
  - HNL with single lepton dataset ([EXO-22-017](#))
  - Vector-like lepton with tau and MET dataset ([EXO-23-015](#))
  - LLP from B decays with B-parking dataset



# CMS LLP Physics Program with MDS (Run 3)

- However, Run 2 analyses were trigger limited → new triggers in Run 3 will open up new phase space:
  - New dedicated L1 + HLT trigger implemented in since 2022
  - New trigger with Cosmic and Heavy Ion collisions in 2023
  - Will add more triggers in 2024 (MDS +  $e, \mu, \tau, \gamma$ )
- Ongoing efforts to analyze new data in Run 3
- **Let us know if you are interested in joining the effort!**



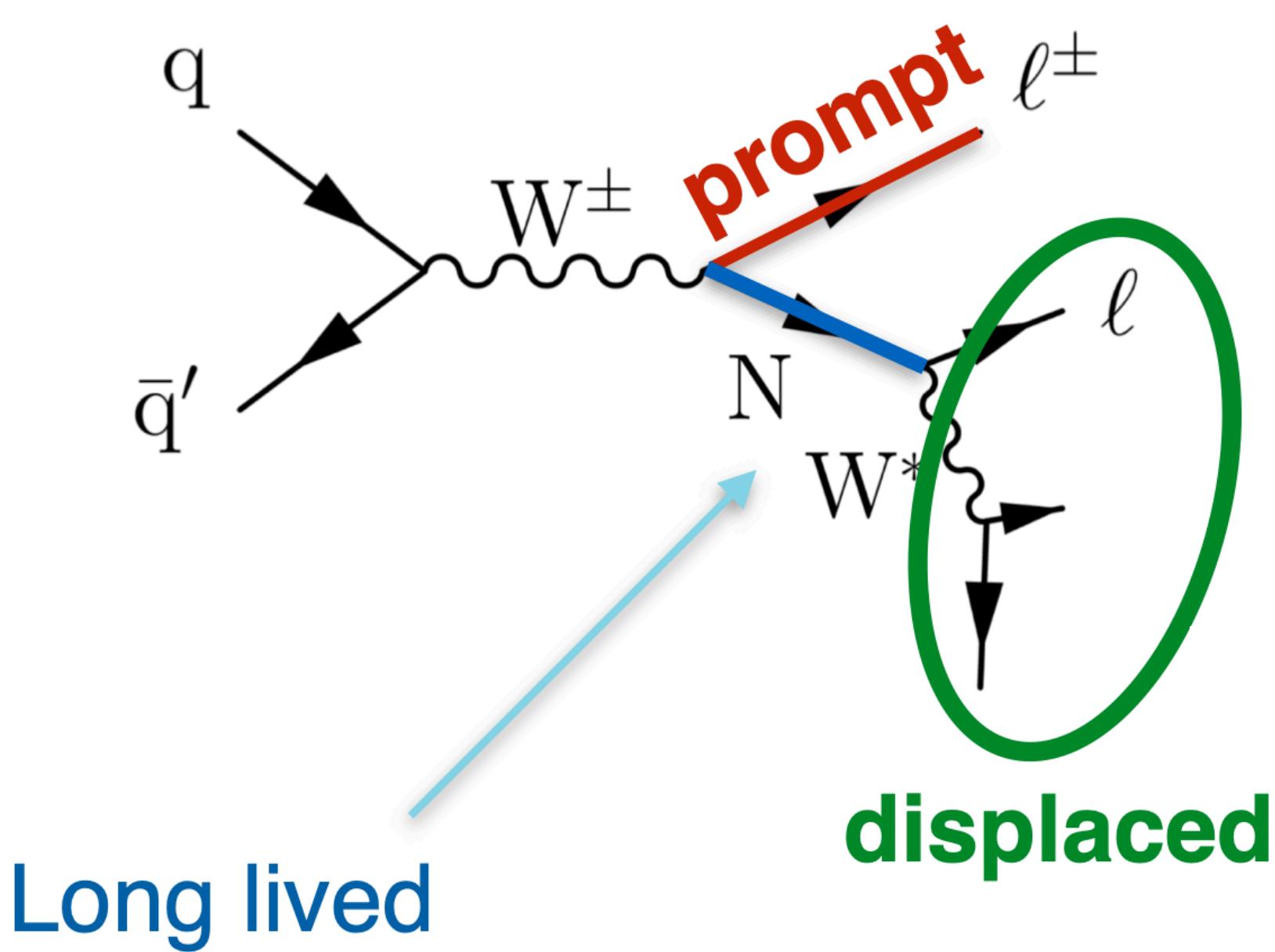
# Now Your Turn!

- Learn about general properties of particle lifetimes
- Reconstruct MDS from rechits and calculate reconstruction efficiency
- Study and apply cluster-level selections to reject background
- Estimate background with fully data-driven ABCD method
- Statistical analysis to produce limit on  $\text{BR}(h \rightarrow \text{SS})$  for different LLP lifetimes
  - By creating datacards, running higgs Combine and plotting the limits
- Present your result at the Mini-Symposium on Friday!

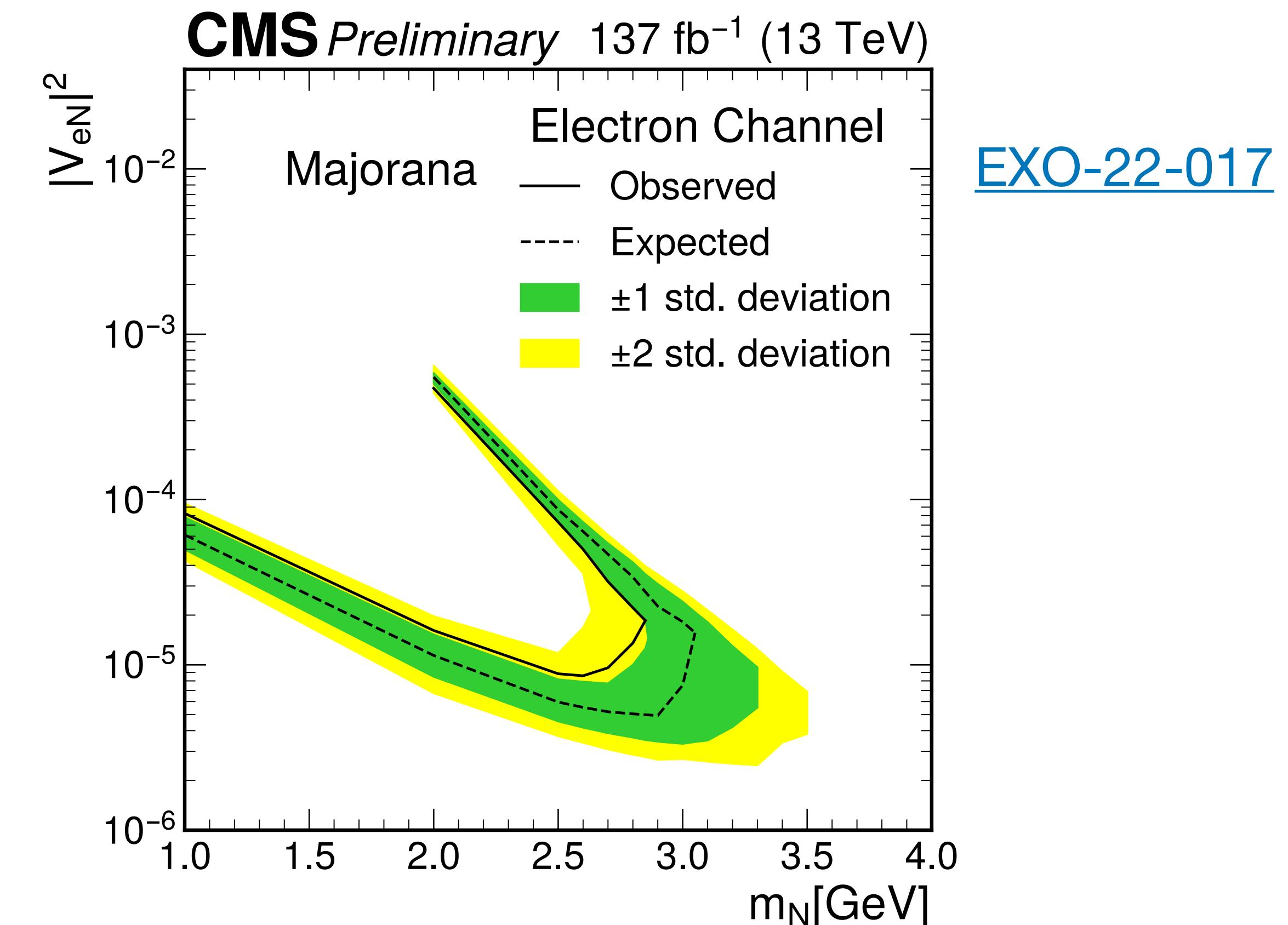
# **Backup Slides**

# Search for Heavy Neutral Leptons with MDS

- Search for HNL decay in muon system in association with a **prompt and triggering electron or muon**
  - Sensitive to all visible HNL energy: particle showers from the **displaced lepton and inclusive W\*** **decays**
  - Extend sensitivity to **smaller mass and mixing angle**
- New dedicated trigger in Run 3 would enable sensitivity for tau-type HNLs

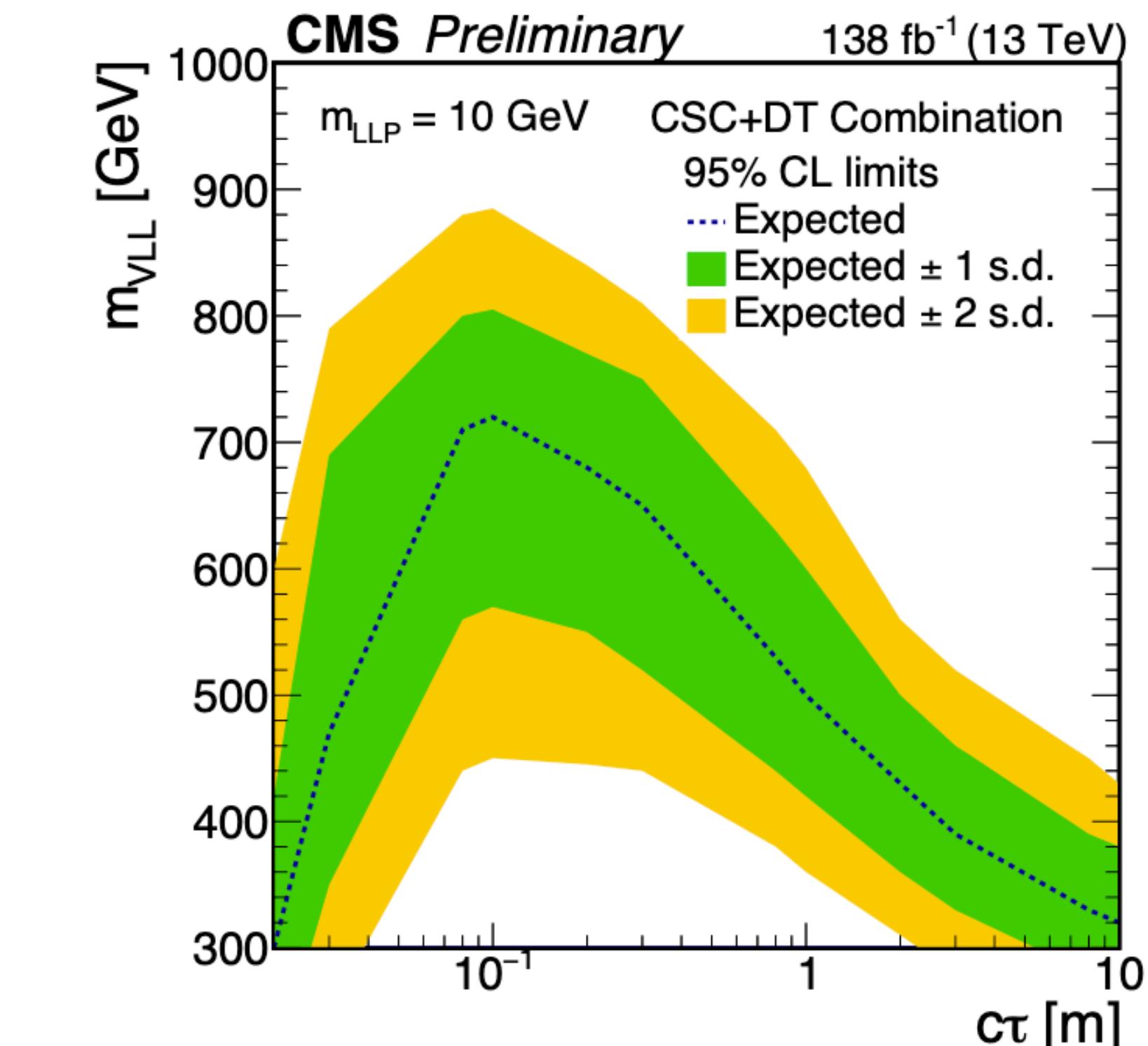
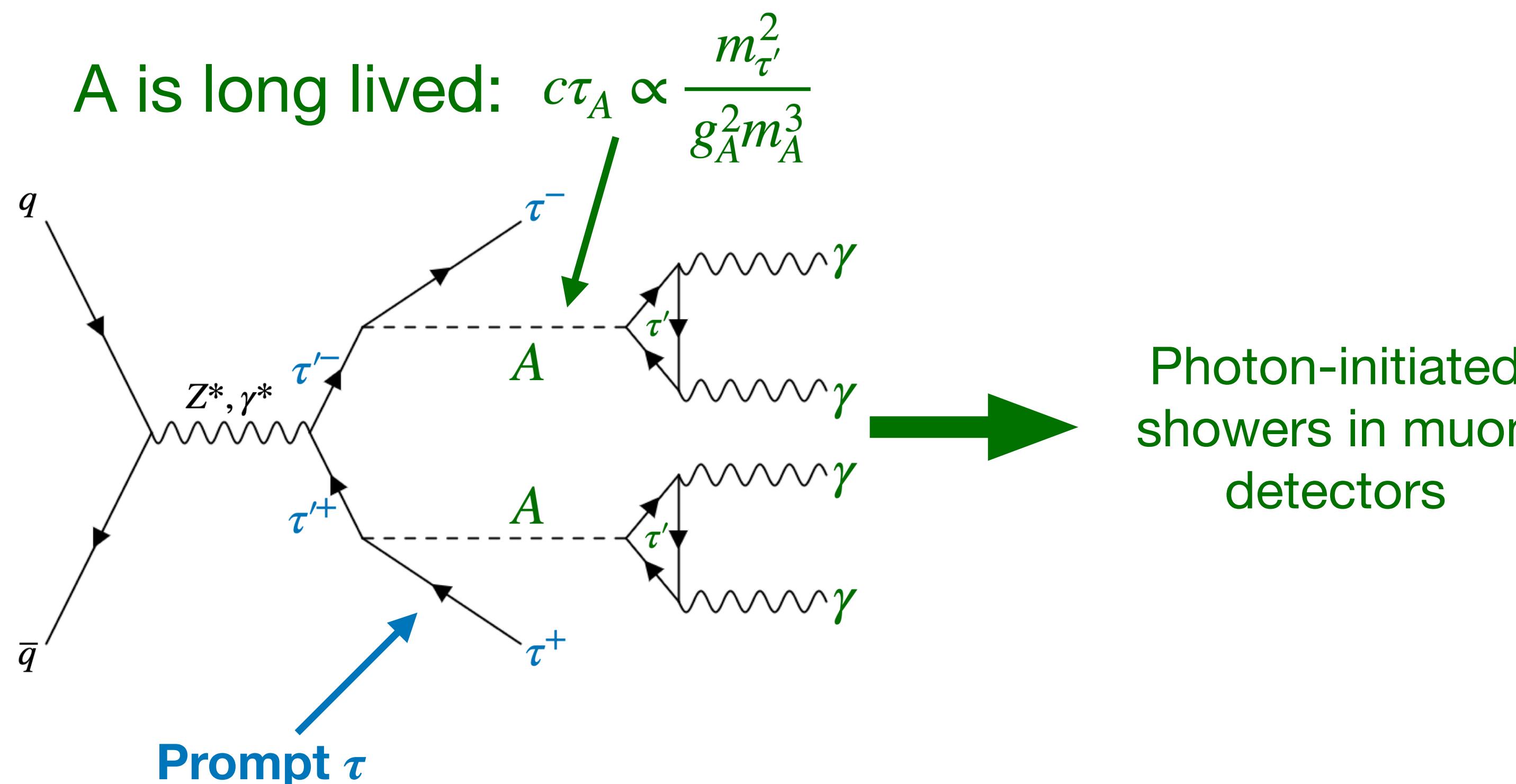


$$c\tau_N \propto \left(\frac{1\text{GeV}}{m_N}\right)^5 \left(\frac{0.1}{|V_{LN}|^2}\right) [\text{mm}]$$



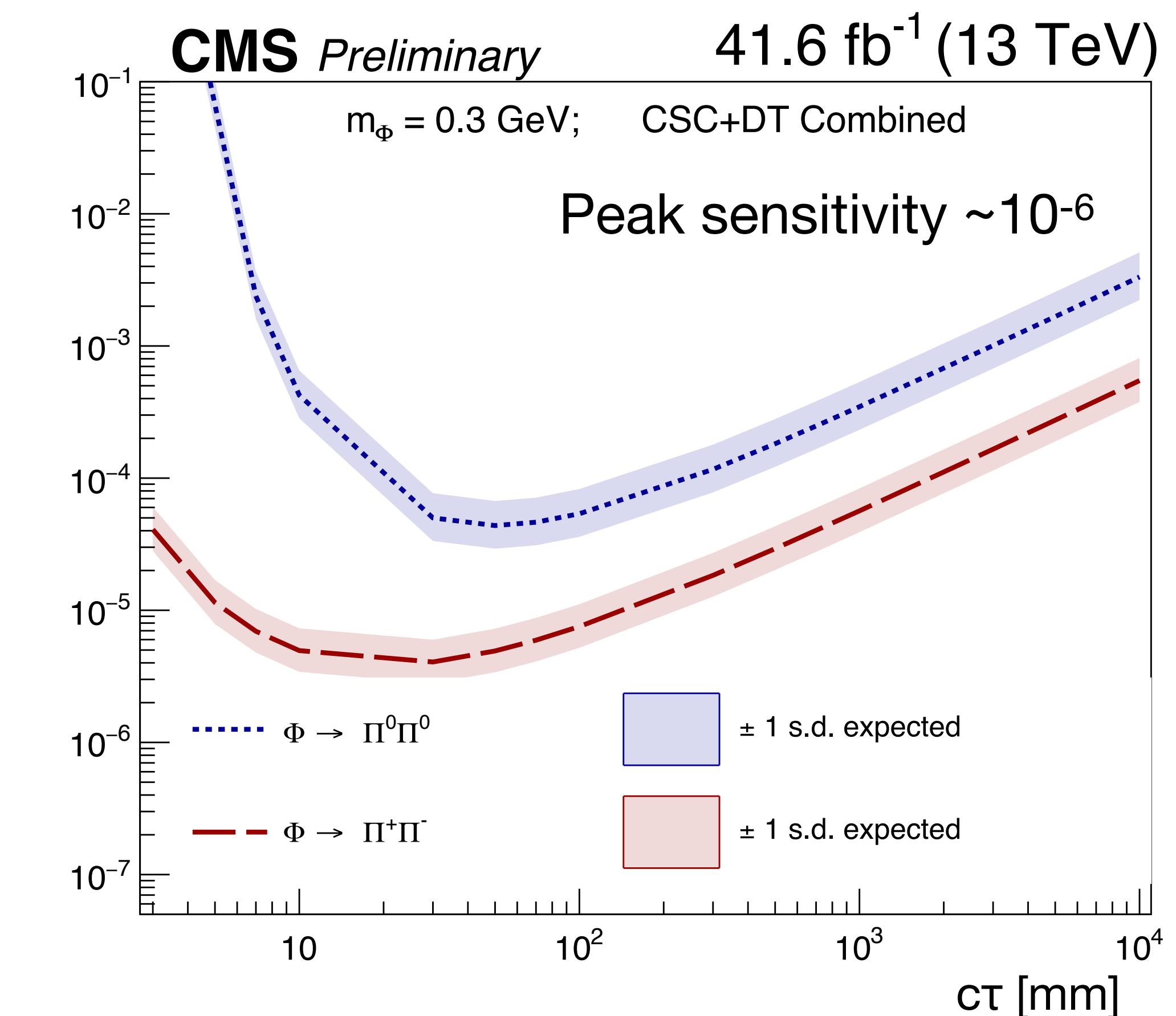
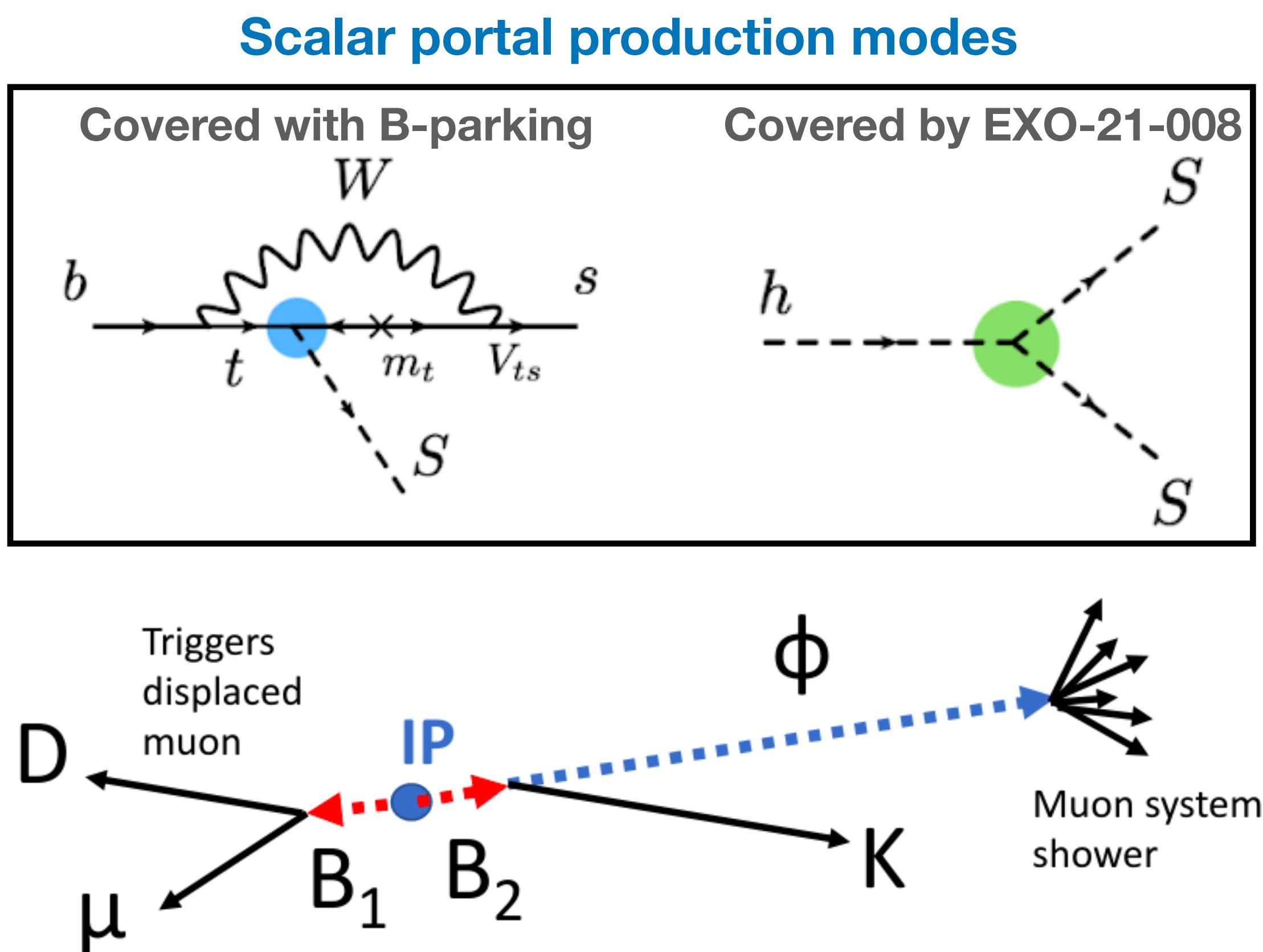
# Search for Vector-like Leptons with MDS

- EXO-23-015: Novel VLL signature at the LHC, targeting difficult photon decay mode:  
**Two prompt  $\tau$ 's and two electromagnetic LLP decays in muon system**
- MDS +  $\tau_h$  analysis strategy is complete and documented in AN
- Promising sensitivity to VLLs masses up to 700 GeV
- Analysis currently going through object review, targeting Moriond 2024



# Search LLPs from B Decays with MDS

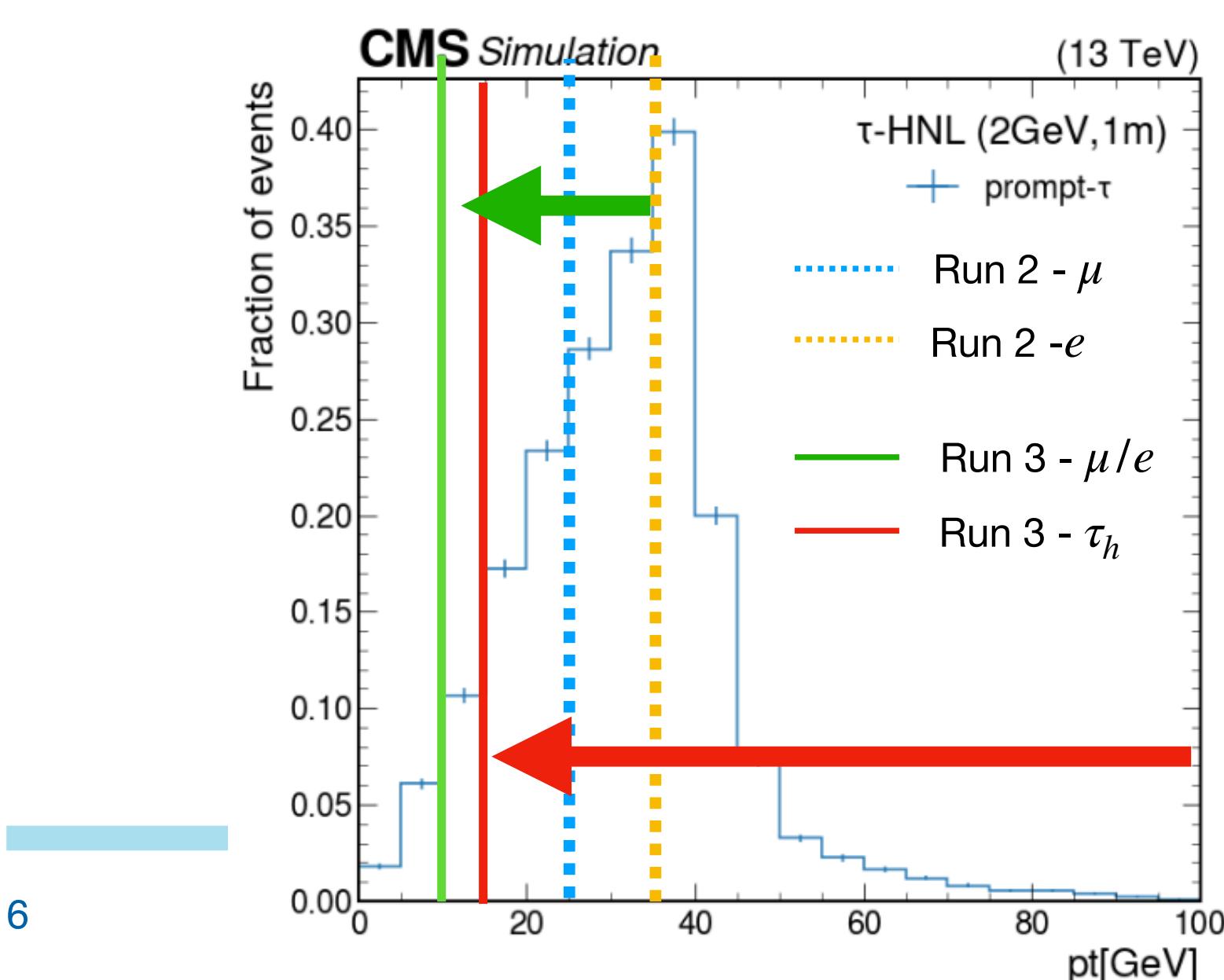
- B-parking dataset:  $\sim 10$  billion  $B\bar{B}$  events recorded end of 2018 triggering on a single, displaced muon
- The triggering muon originates from the "tag-side" B that undergoes a  $b \rightarrow \mu X$  decay. **The "signal-side" B decay is inclusive → enable searches for LLPs produced from B decays**
- Wrapping up background estimation and documentation in the AN, aim to send first draft of AN to conveners by end of the year (More details in Aram's talk)



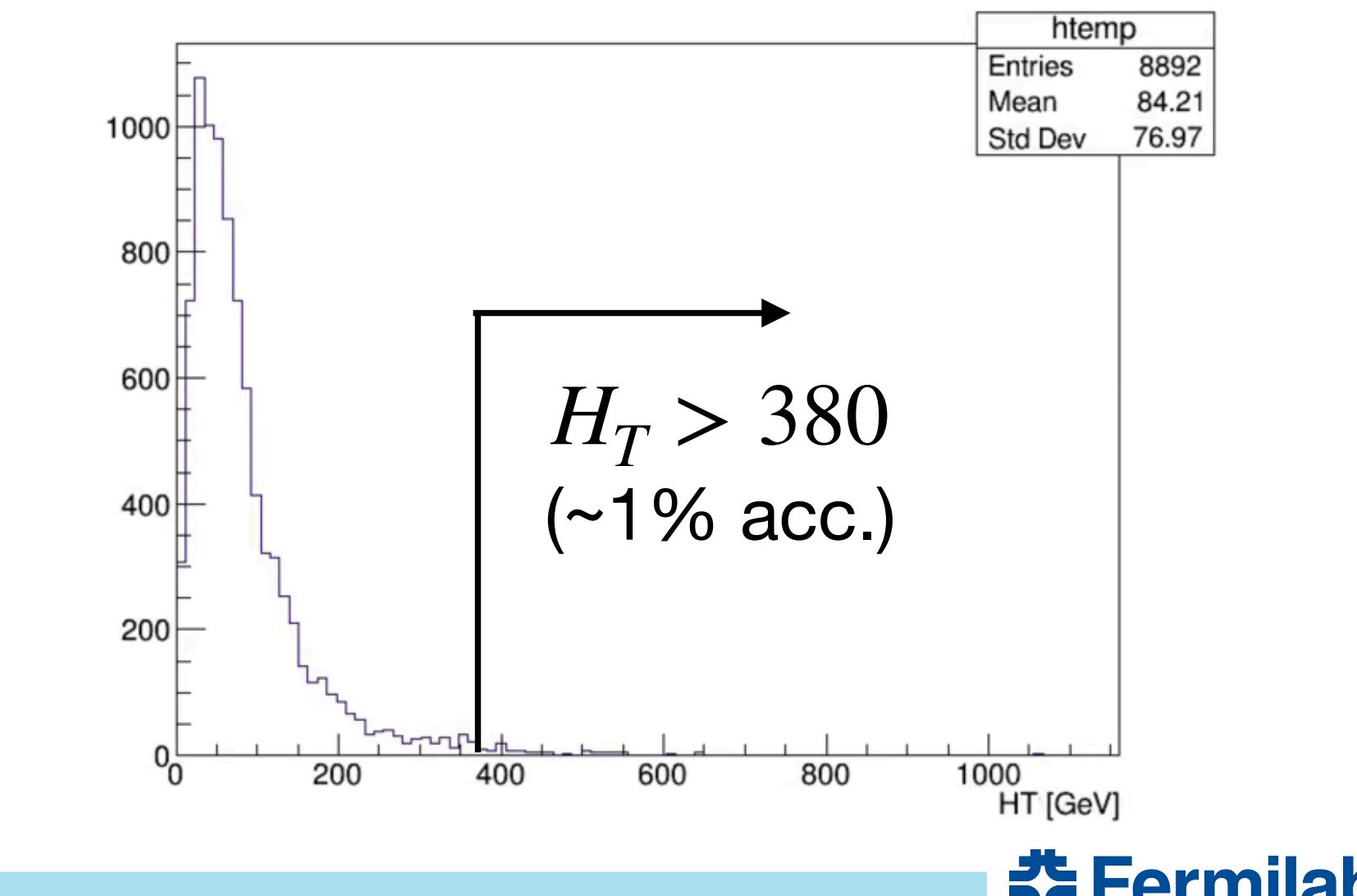
# Physics Impact

- Run 2 HNL acceptance limited by high lepton pT threshold - especially for tau-HNL
  - New triggers accept **17% (Muon) / 114% (Electron) / ~400% (tau)** more signal events w.r.t Run 2
  - Lower lepton pT + cluster selections included in new trigger
  - **New hadronic channel alone gives 3-4x** more signal than  $\tau \rightarrow (e/\mu)$  combined
- GMSB EWK-SUSY model gains **~3x** signal acceptance
  - Run 2 acceptance is limited by high HT threshold

HNL : MDS +  $e/\mu/\tau$



EWK-SUSY : MDS +  $\gamma$



# Cross trigger proposal summary

- Minimal cluster selection then varied pT threshold on X
- Common “Cluster50” selection:
  - ME11/12 veto
  - “in-time” cluster:  $-5\text{ns} < t < 12.5\text{ns}$
  - $\geq 50$  hits
- Total rate of all 4 paths **~10 Hz**
- Minimal overlap with single MDS path ( $n\text{Hit} > 200+$ )
- Exploring further improvements:
  - Mu5/Ele5/Tau10 with tighter cluster size cut
  - Use PNet ID for tau instead of DeepTau

Common Run 2 analysis cuts

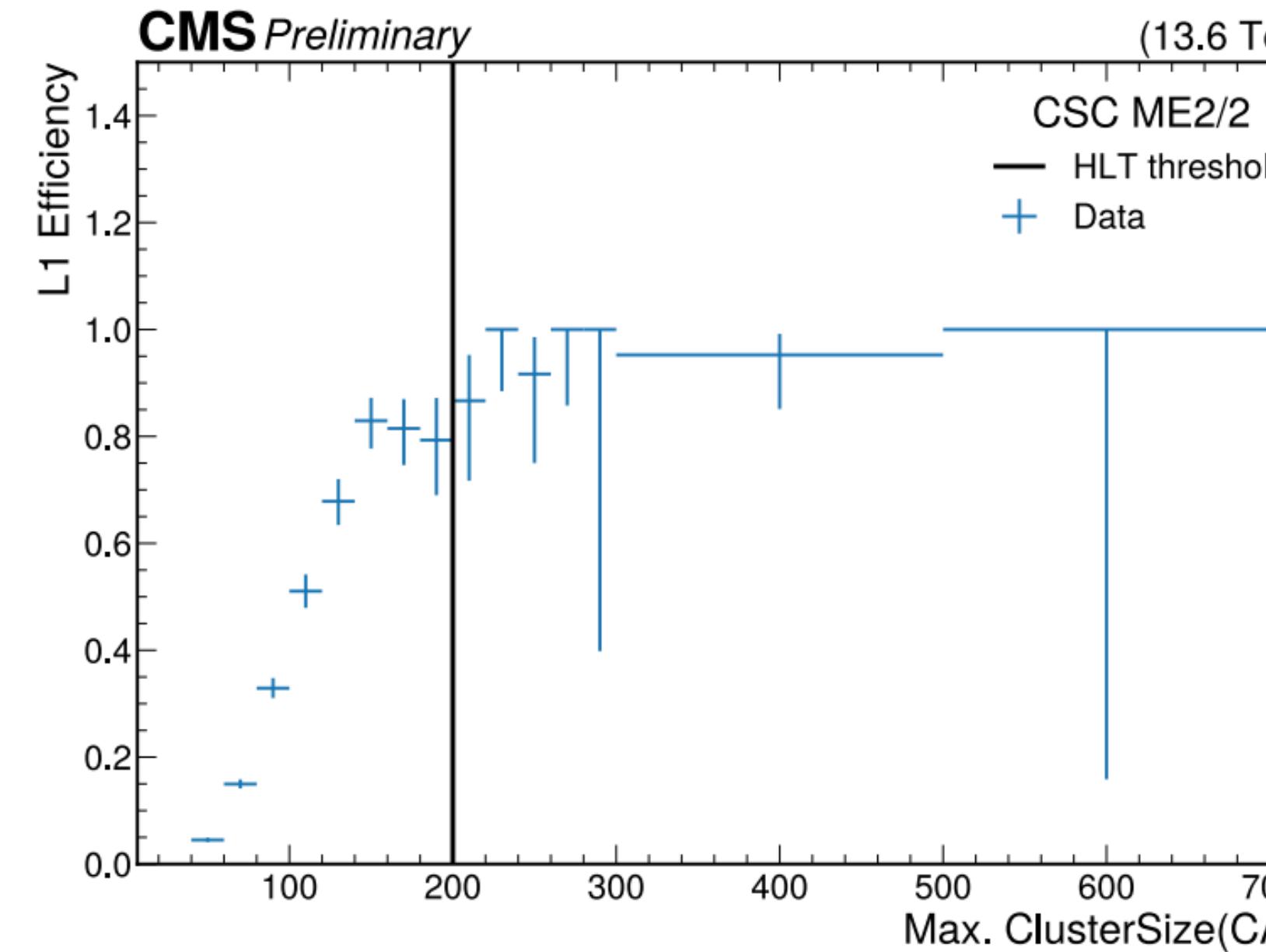
**Total ~10 Hz**

	L1 seed	Cluster selection	Additional	Rate @PU70
<b>MDS + e</b>	L1_SingleMuShower_nominal	Cluster50	pT > <b>10</b> GeV, Loose CaloID	2.4 Hz
<b>MDS + mu</b>	L1_SingleMuShower_nominal	Cluster50	pT > <b>10</b> GeV	6.1 Hz
<b>MDS + tau</b>	L1_SingleMuShower_nominal	Cluster50	pT > <b>15</b> GeV, Medium DeepTauID	2.9 Hz
<b>MDS + gamma</b>	L1_SingleMuShower_nominal	Cluster50	pT > <b>30</b> GeV, Loose CaloID	0.03 Hz



# New L1 Seed for MDS in CSC

- For Run 2, triggering on prompt associated objects or MET (only 1% efficiency for higgs portal)
- New L1 CSC shower seed (L1 rate  $\sim 2$  kHz) commissioned as of 2022E
  - Select for a large number of cathode and anode-wire hits in CSC chambers
- **High L1 efficiency measured w.r.t. offline object**
- New HLT paths targeting single + pair-produced LLPs

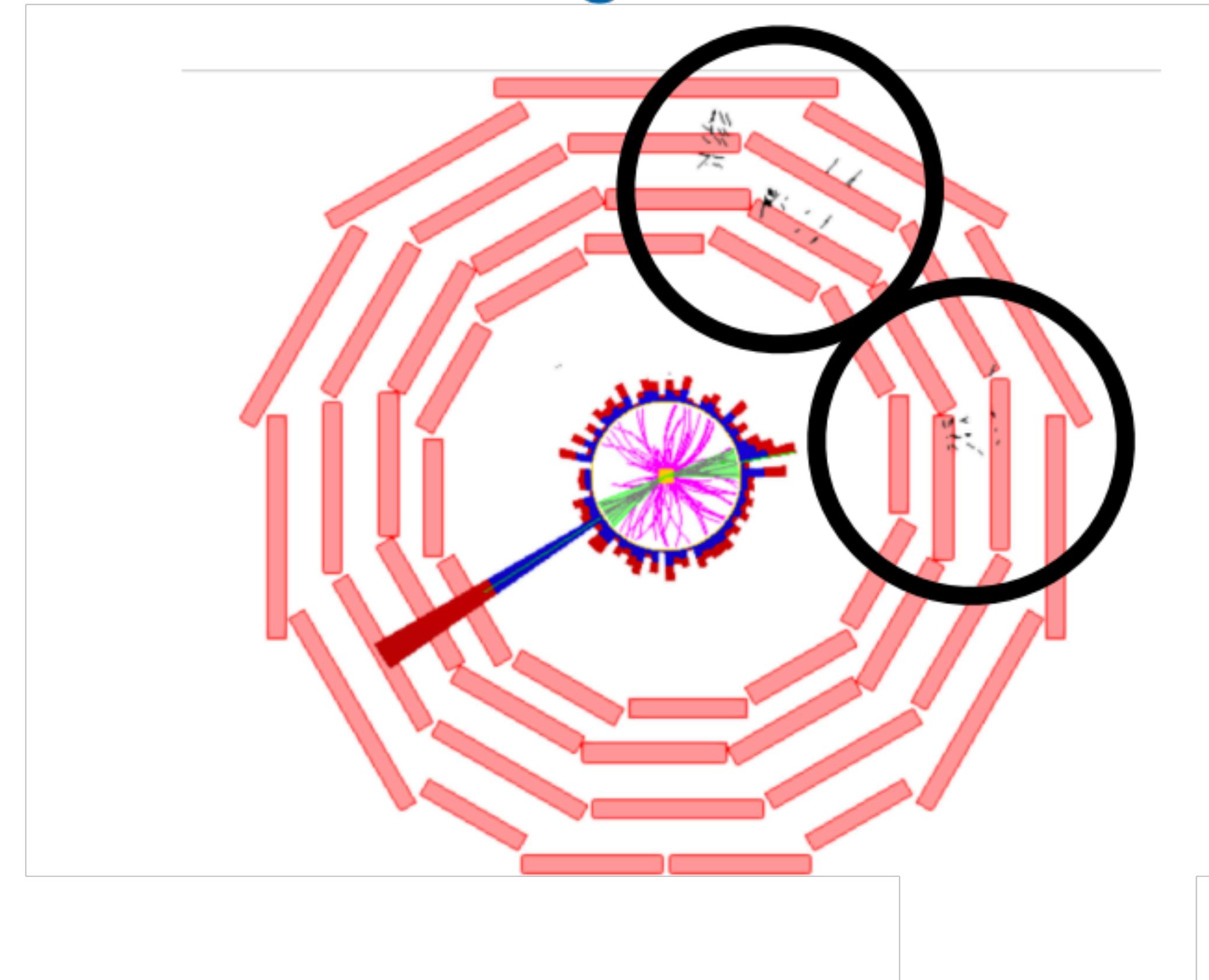


# Muon Shower Triggers in 2023

- New double shower L1 trigger in 2023
  - L1 seed + HLT path with lower thresholds (L1\_TwoMuShower\_Loose)
  - Targets models with pair-produced LLPs and enable searches with very low background
  - Expect adding **10-25%** extra signal efficiency on top of single MDS trigger
  - Active for ~ 1/3 of 2023 pp-data

	<i>ME13</i>	<i>ME21</i>	<i>ME22</i>	<i>ME31</i>	<i>ME32</i>	<i>ME41</i>	<i>ME42</i>
<i>Anode Loose</i>	<b>14-&gt;7</b>	<b>56-&gt;23</b>	<b>28-&gt;12</b>	<b>55-&gt;21</b>	<b>26-&gt;12</b>	<b>62-&gt;25</b>	<b>27-&gt;12</b>
<i>Cathode Loose</i>	-	<b>33-&gt;14</b>	-	<b>31-&gt;12</b>	-	<b>34-&gt;14</b>	-

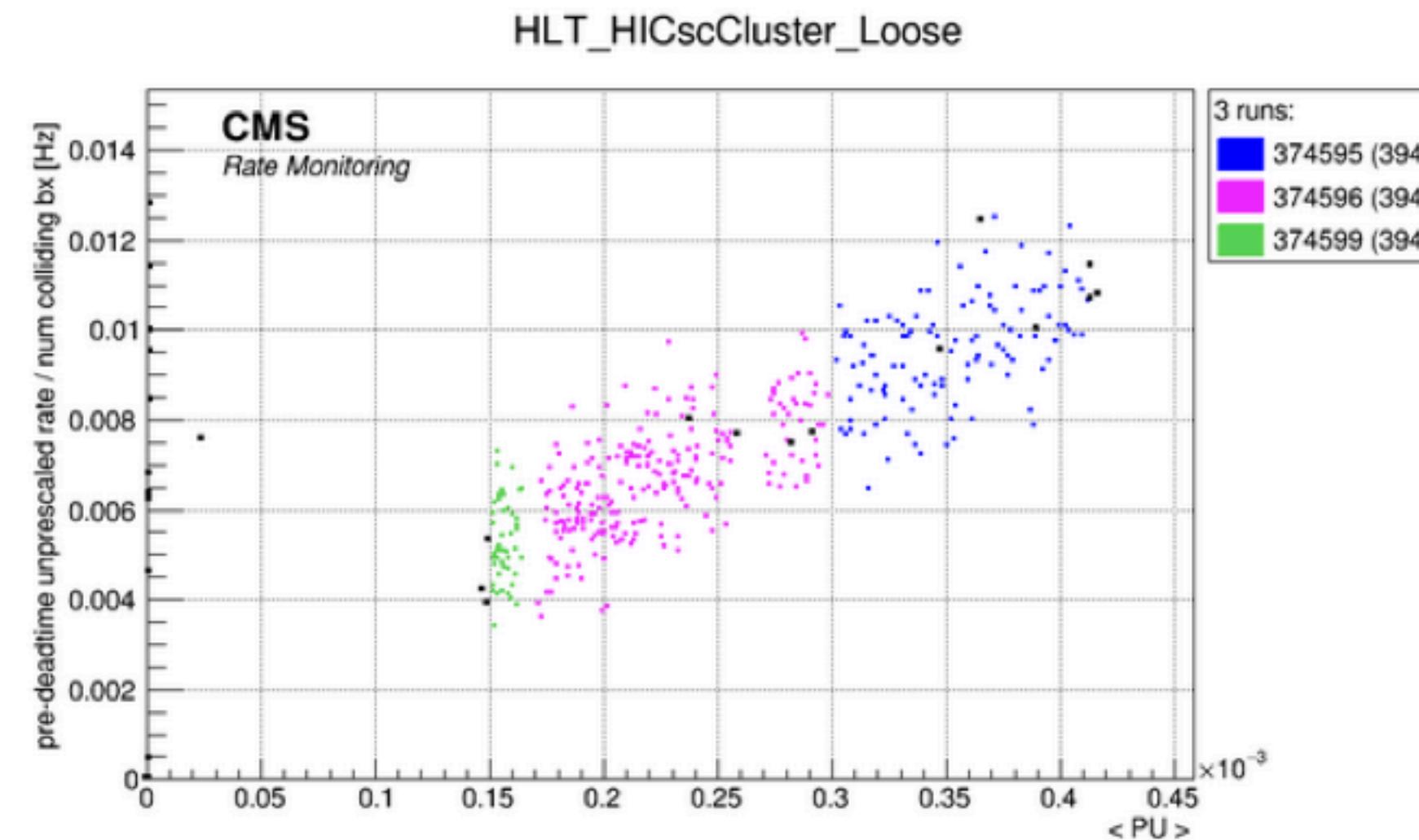
Double shower events  
from signal MC



# Exploring new dataset with MDS

- HMT in Heavy-Ion collision:
  - Extremely low background (L1 thres. set to very close to muon hits)
  - Active for full Pb-Pb run ( $1.8/\text{nb}$  ~same as 2018 Pb-Pb run)
  - Exploring HNL decays from b-meson in HI-dataset
- HMT in cosmic:  
stopped/trapped LLP searches / background studies / better IceCube?

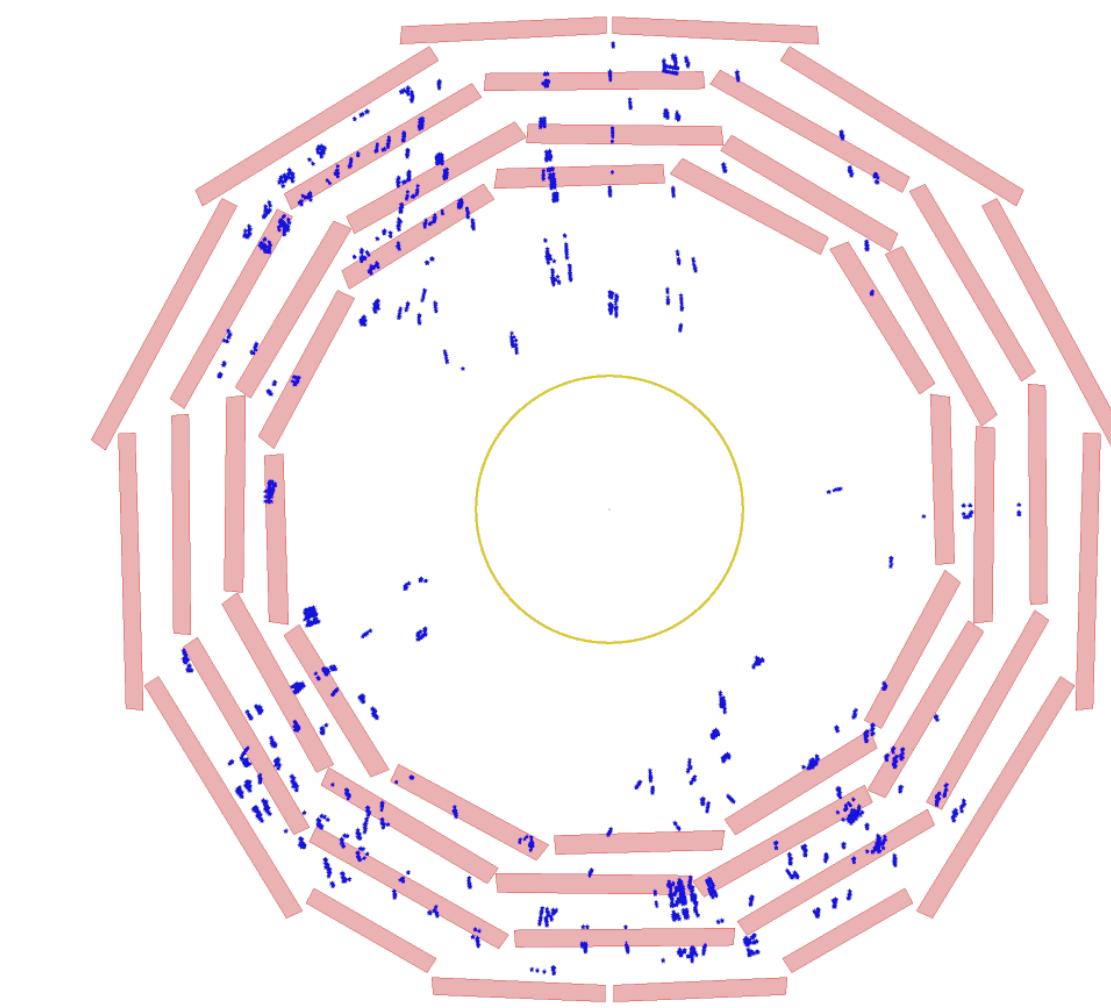
HMT in Heavy-Ion collision



HMT in Heavy-Ion collision

Run: 371290 Lumi Section : 382. Event 6001408

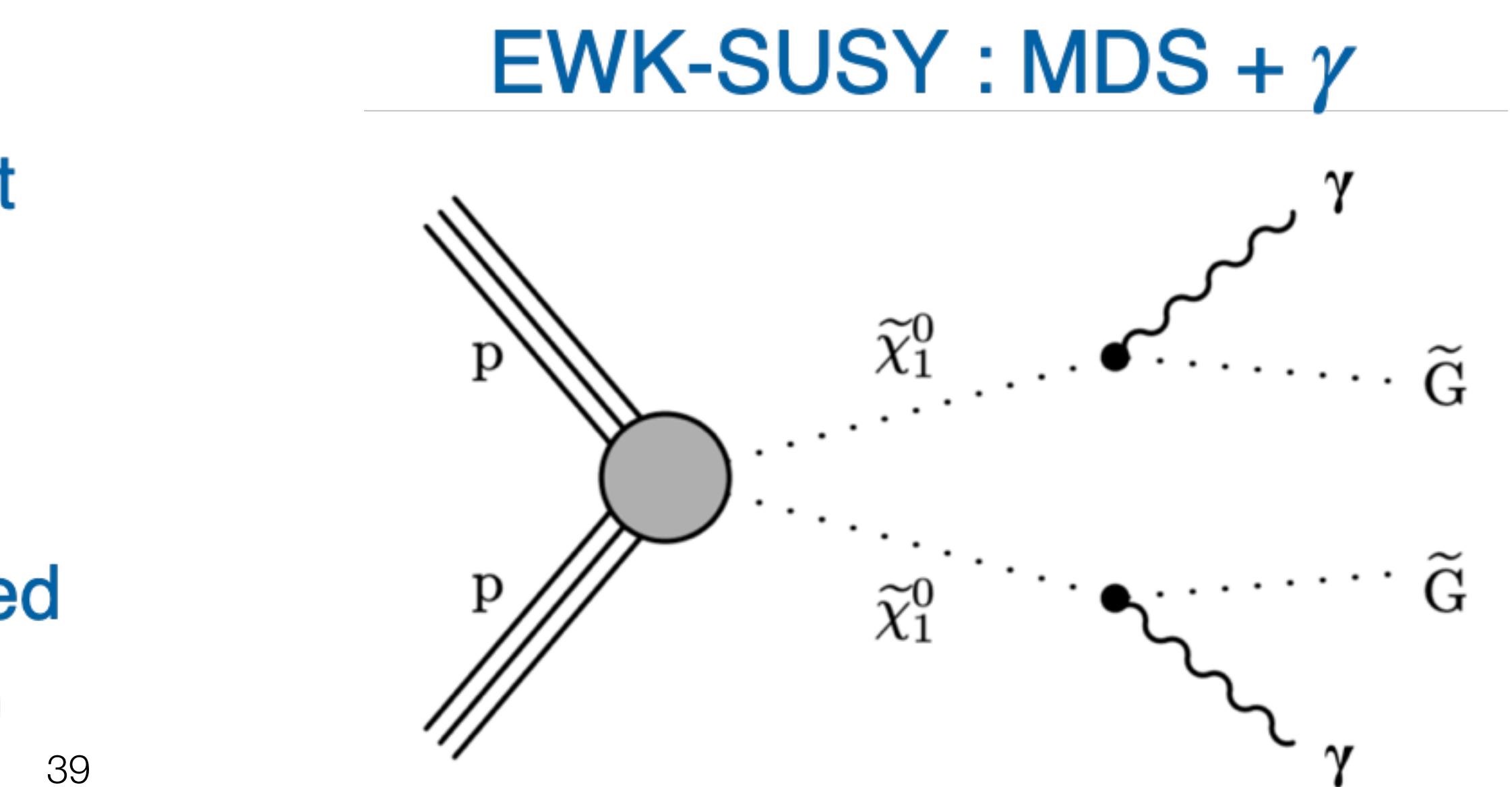
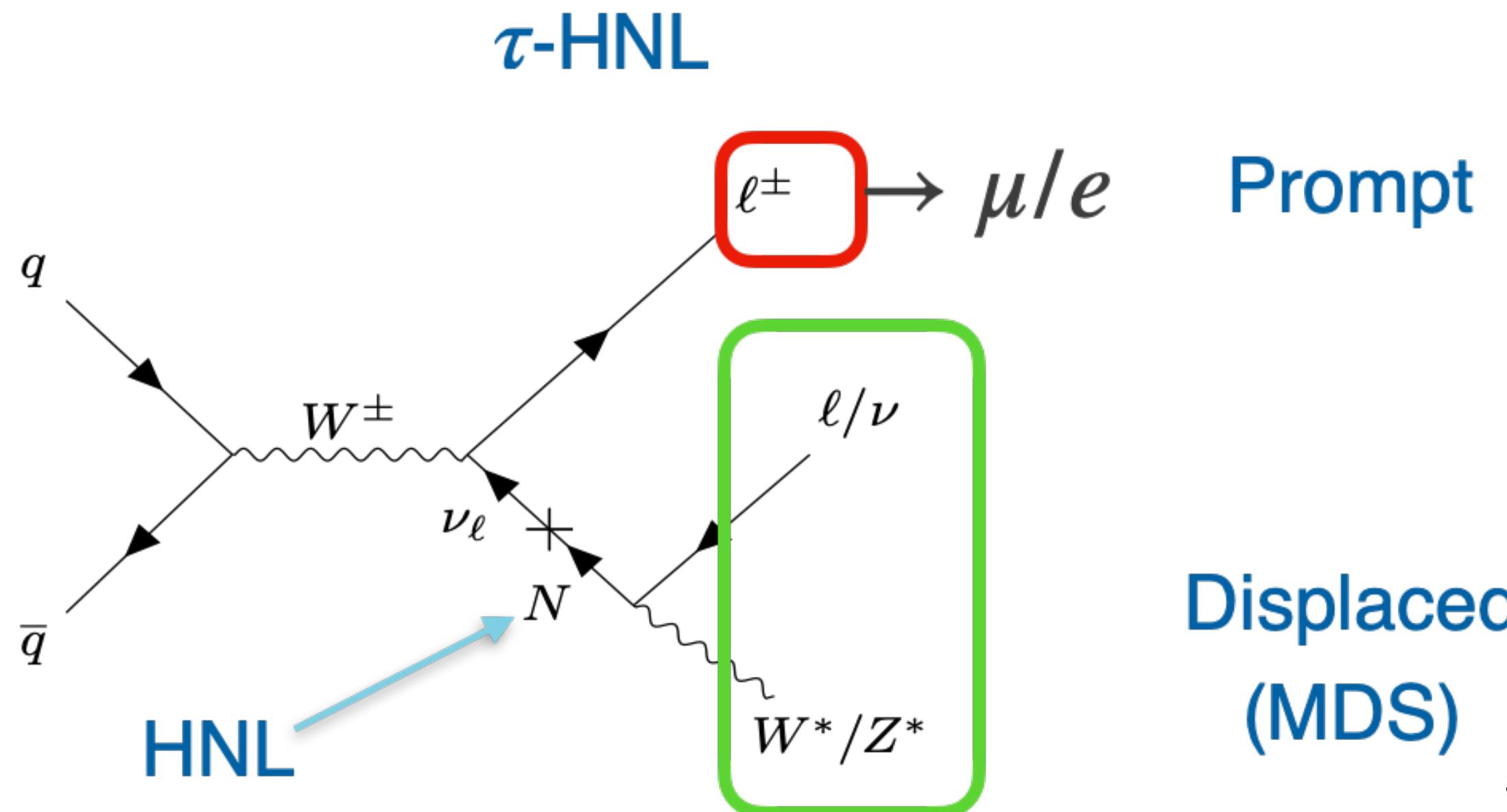
An event with  
13 Clusters!



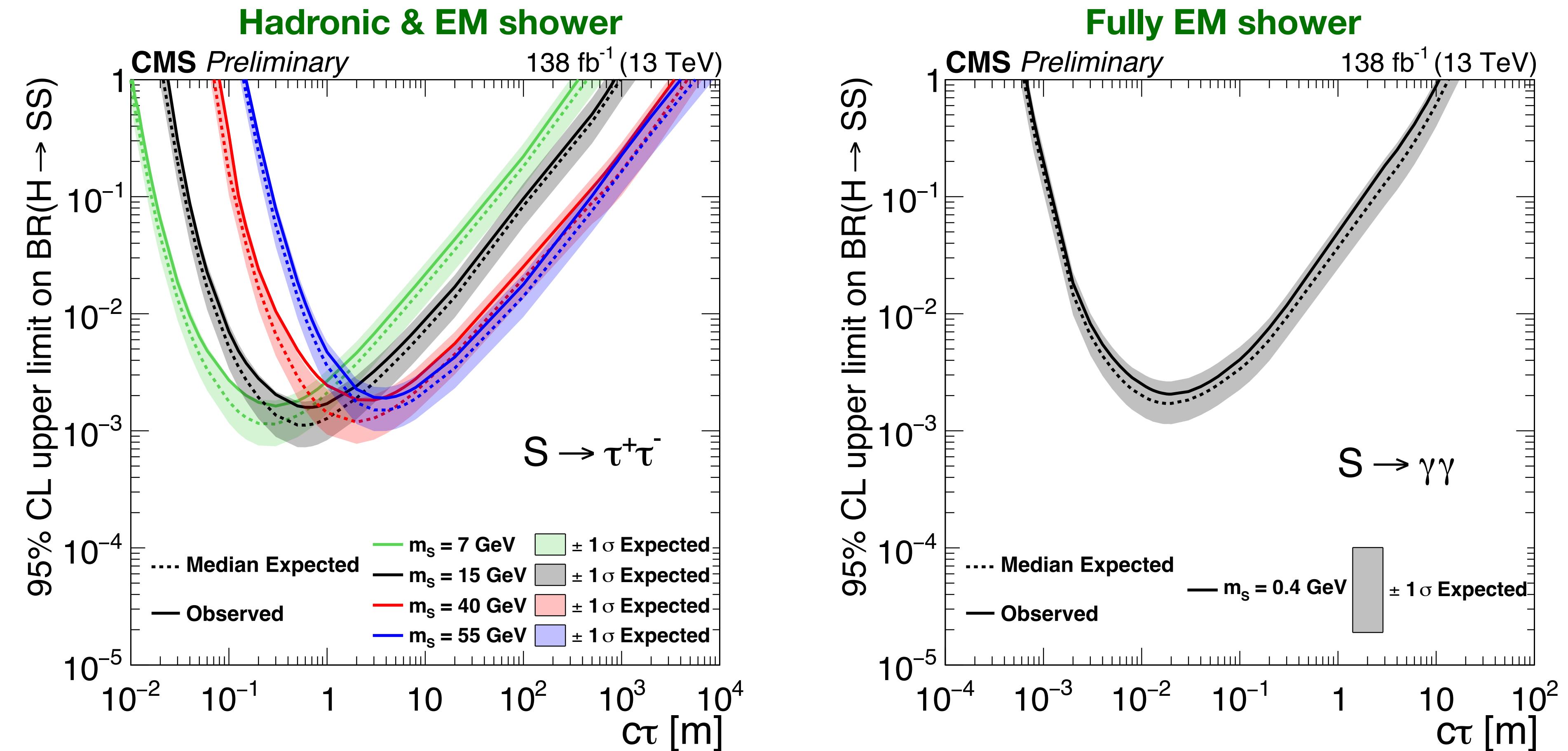
# MDS + X ( $X = e, \mu, \tau, \gamma$ ) HLT Paths for 2024

- MDS L1 seed is very effective in background suppression
- Exploit MDS with cross-triggers
  - Sensitive to LLP produced with associated objects
    - Long-lived HNL:  $e/\mu/\tau + \text{LLP}$  (Lower prompt lep pT)
    - EWK-SUSY: photon + LLP (No large HT requirement)
  - Signal gain of 17% to  $\sim 400\%$  w.r.t Run 2 analysis

More details at  
[Trigger deep dive](#)



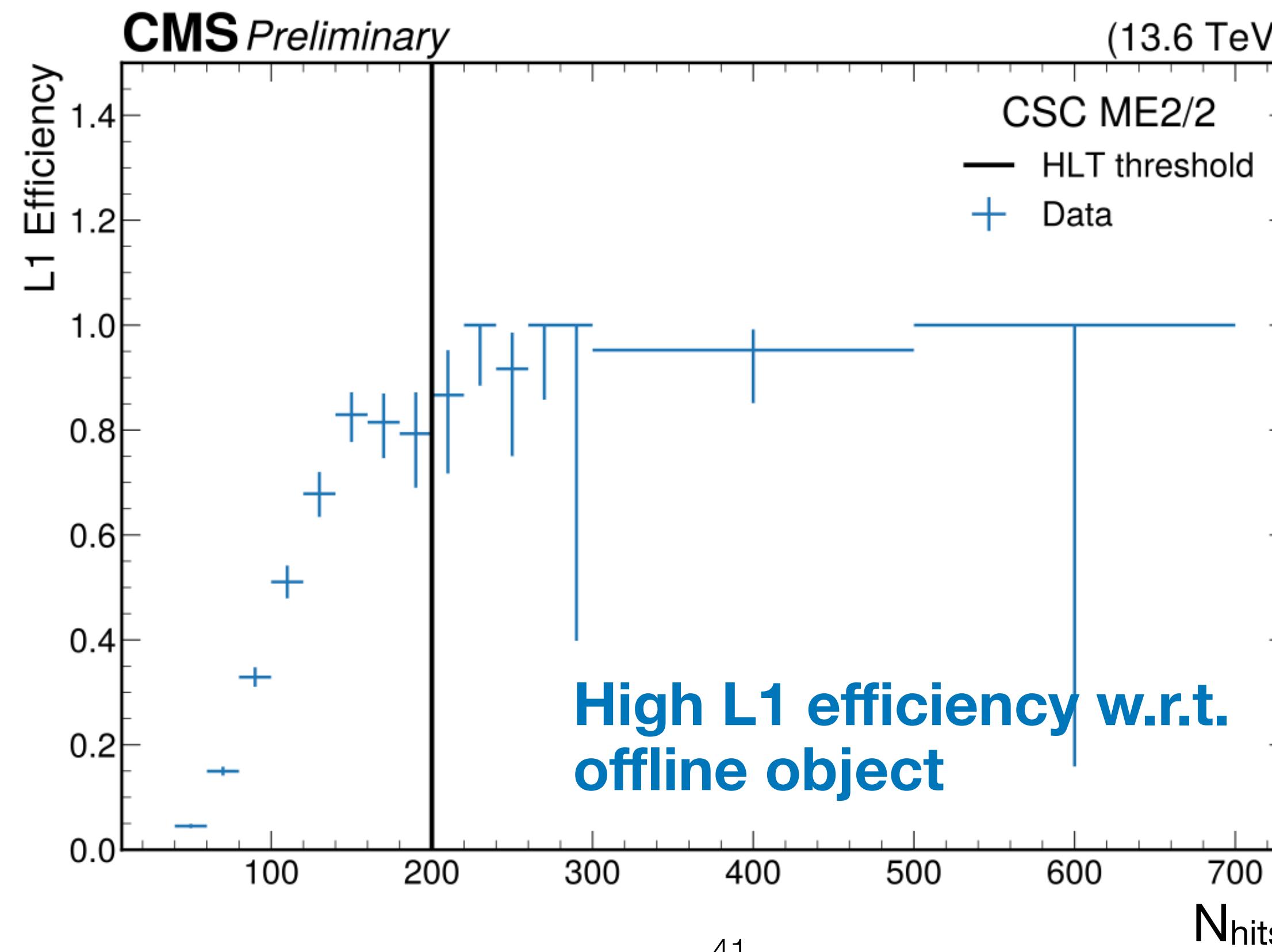
# Observed and Expected Limits



- First LHC sensitivity to  $\tau^+ \tau^-$  and  $\gamma\gamma$  decay modes at  $\text{BR}(\text{H} \rightarrow \text{ss}) = 10^{-3}$  level
- First LHC sensitivity to sub-GeV mass LLPs at  $\text{BR}(\text{H} \rightarrow \text{ss}) = 10^{-3}$  level

# Looking Forward: New Trigger in Run 3

- For Run 2, triggering on MET (only 1% efficiency for higgs portal)
- New L1 seed and HLT paths successfully commissioned in 2022
  - Simple logic at L1 due to limited information and bandwidth
- **Improve LLP efficiency by 10x with respect to Run 2 → potential to reach BR ~ 1e-4 !**



[CMS-DP-2023-043](#)

[CMS-DP-2022-062](#)