

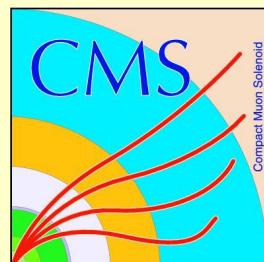
Search for Long-Lived Neutral Particles in Final States with Delayed Photons and Missing Transverse Energy in proton-proton collisions @ $\sqrt{s}=8$ TeV



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Oral Exam

Nov 3, 2015



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MENU

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Experimental Setup
- ✓ ECAL Time Measurement
- ✓ Search Analysis
- ✓ Result
- ✓ Summary

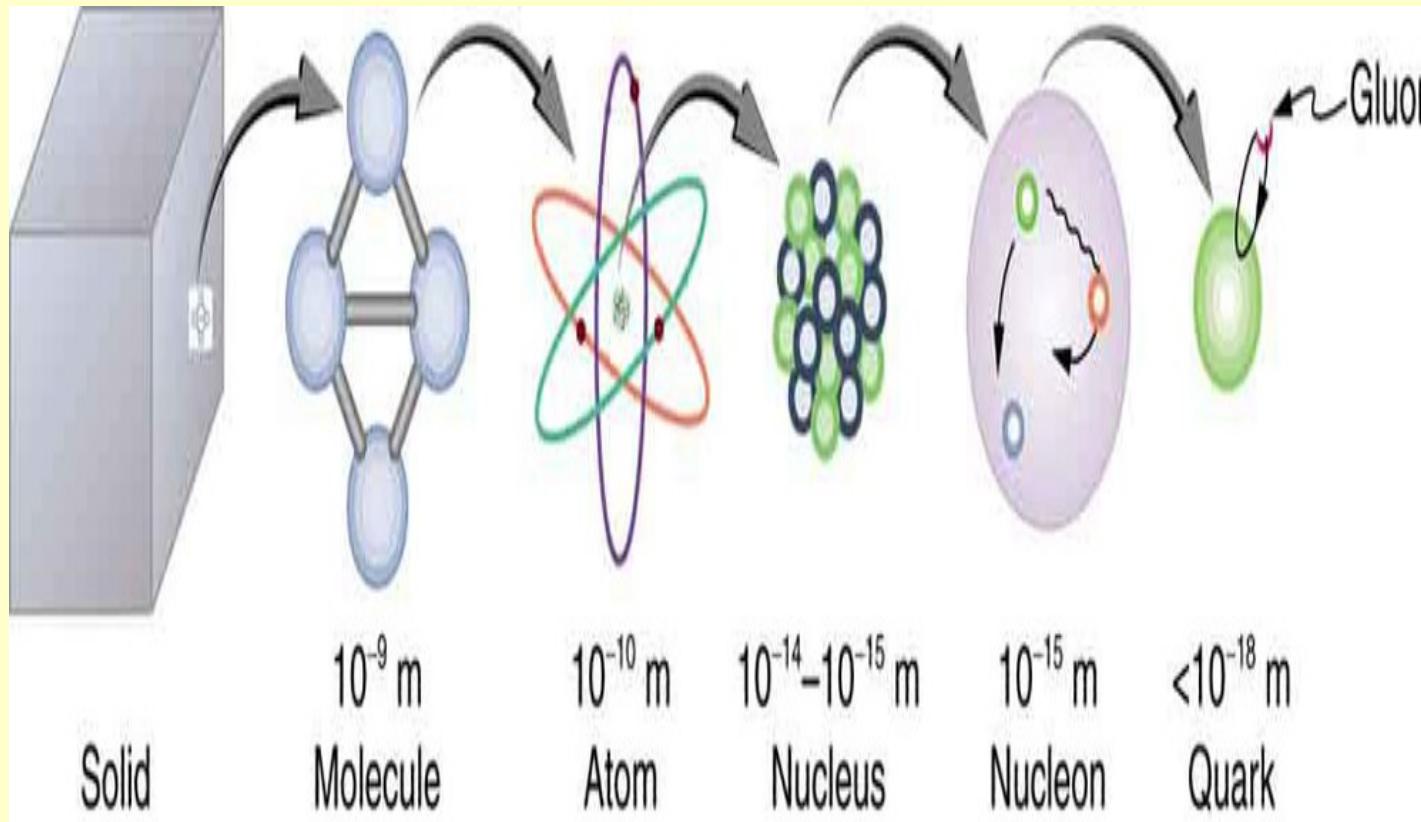


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Introduction



Introduction

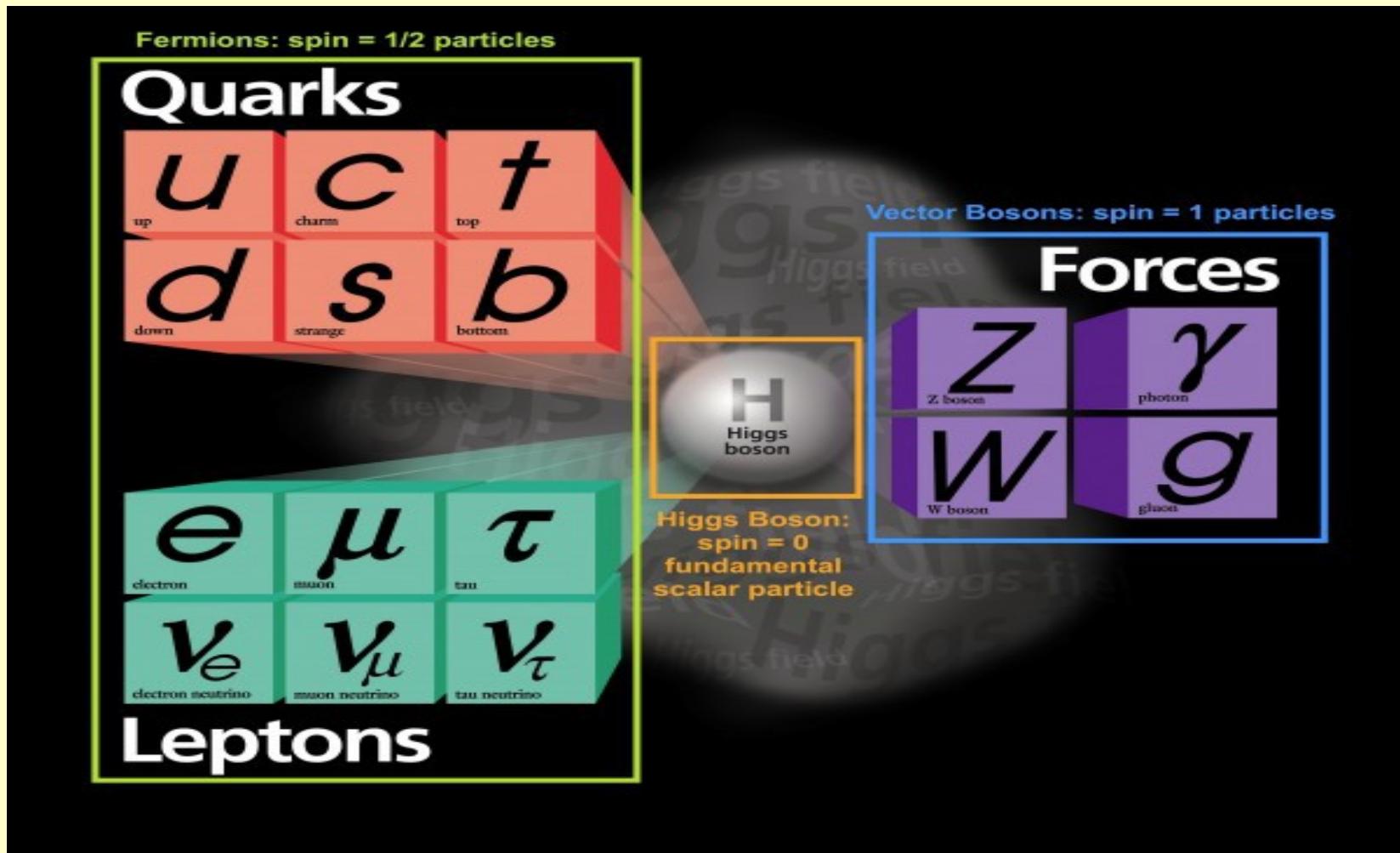


- ✓ Description of matter at lengths of about one billionth of a billionth of a meter.



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The Standard Model



- ✓ Describes visible matter in the entire universe.



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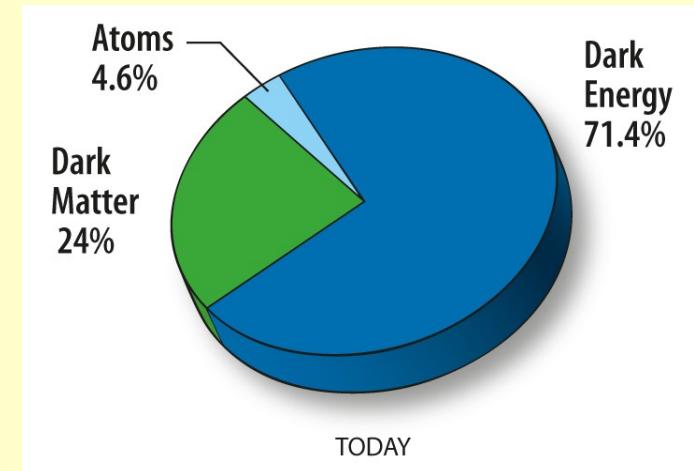
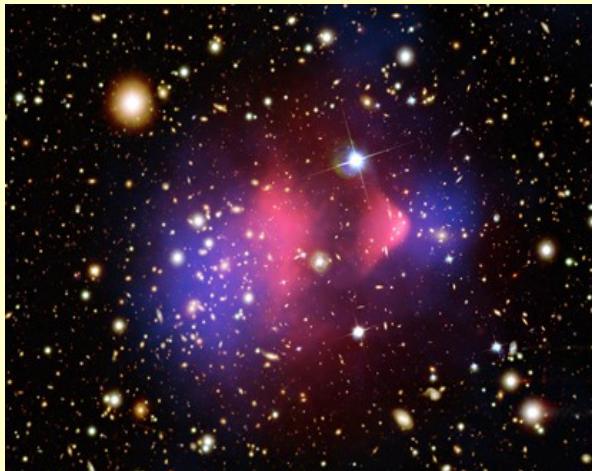
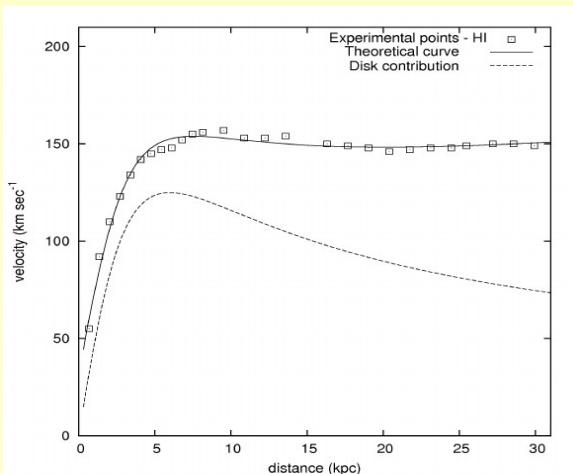
SM: Interactions & Lifetimes

Boson	Interaction	Symmetry	Lifetime
<i>Gluons</i>	Strong	$SU(3)_C$	$< 10^{-22}$ s
<i>Photon</i>	Electromagnetic	$U(1)_Q$	10^{-14} to 10^{-20} s
<i>W, Z</i>	Weak	$SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$	10^{-8} to 10^{-13} s

- ✓ The SM does not describe gravity for which the typical lifetime is about the age of the universe (about 13.7 billion years).

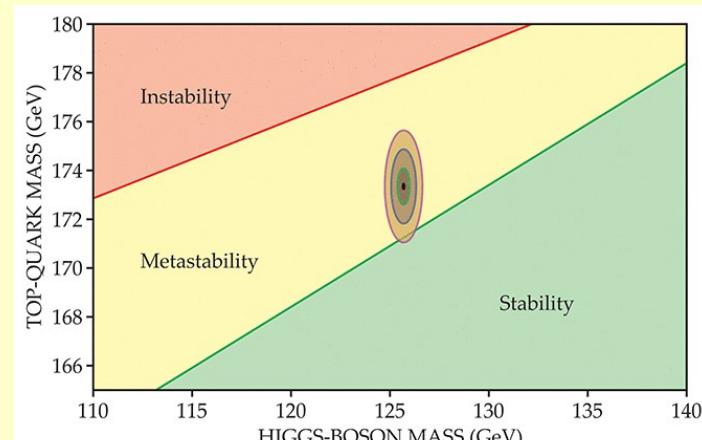
Exotic Forms of Matter

✓ Non-Visible or Dark Matter.



✓ Massive Long-Lived particles.

- ✓ Mass > 1 GeV/c²
- ✓ Lifetimes from one billionth of a second to 13.7 billion years,
- ✓ Neutral or charged.



Meta-stable universe: V.Branchina et al:
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/JHEP09\(2014\)182](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/JHEP09(2014)182)



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Long-Lived Particle Models

- ✓ Supersymmetry (SUSY):

$$\begin{bmatrix} Q |fermion\rangle & = & |boson\rangle \\ Q |boson\rangle & = & |fermion\rangle \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow m_f^2 = m_b^2$$

However, $m_f^2 \neq m_b^2$
⇒ **SUSY broken**

- ✓ Gauge Mediated SUSY Breaking:

$$\langle F \rangle \sim F$$

$E \gtrsim 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$

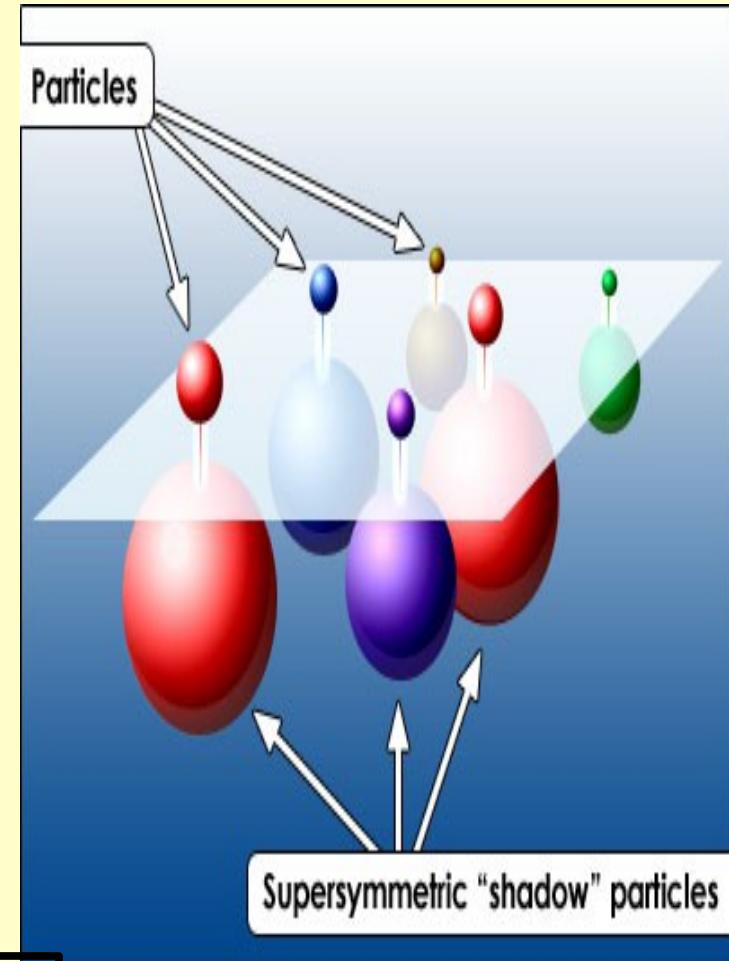
U(1) Gauge

N msgr fields,
mass = M

Λ

$E \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$

Visible sector



Breaking sector

GMSB Models: LL Particles

- ✓ Model parameters:

F : Fundamental SUSY breaking scale,

N : Number of the messenger fields,

M : Mass of Messenger particles.

C_{grav} : Determines lifetime of the NLSP,

Λ : Determines the masses of SUSY particles.

- ✓ Typical lifetime of the NLSP with mass **m** is:

$$\tau \approx C_{\text{grav}}^2 \frac{(\sqrt{F})^4}{m^5}$$

$10^{-9} \text{ s} \leq \tau \leq \text{years}$

SPS8 Benchmark GMSB Model

- ✓ Choice of parameters:

$$M = 2\Lambda, N = 1, \tan(\beta) = 15, sgn(\mu) > 0$$

Λ and C_{grav} are free to vary.

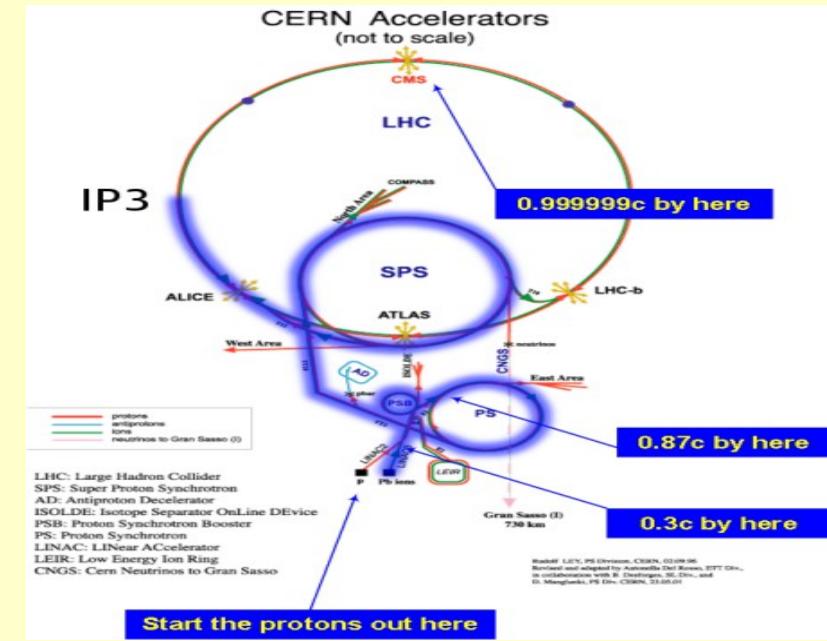
- ✓ Lightest Neutralino is the Next-To-Lightest Supersymmetric Particle(NLSP) and decays 83 to 94 % of the time to a photon and gravitino.
- ✓ The Gravitino is the Lightest Supersymmetric Particle(LSP).
- ✓ The Neutralino can be as short-lived or as long-lived as desired.

Experimental Setup



Large Hadron Collider

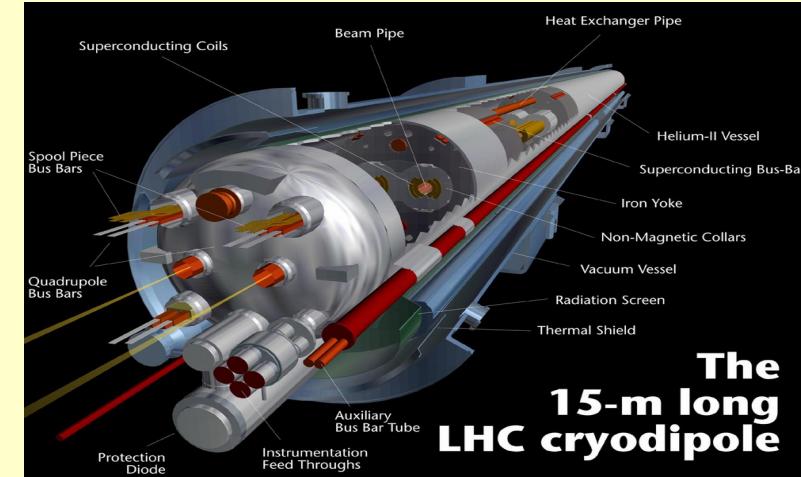
- ✓ **Designed Specifications :**
 - ✓ Proton-Proton bunches circulating in 26659m circumference storage ring.
 - ✓ Accelerate protons up to 7 TeV.
 - ✓ Proton bunches **collide every 25ns.**
 - ✓ Dipole and quadrupole magnets steer proton beams.



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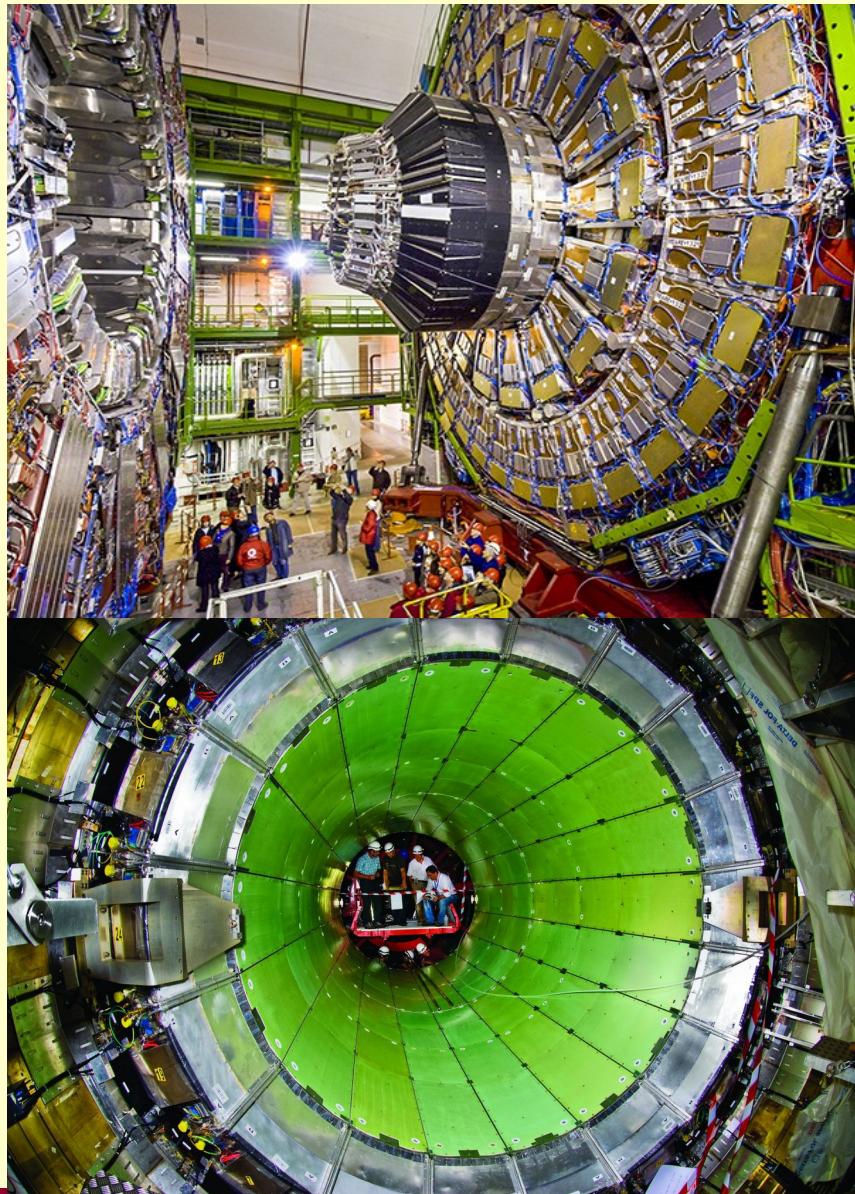
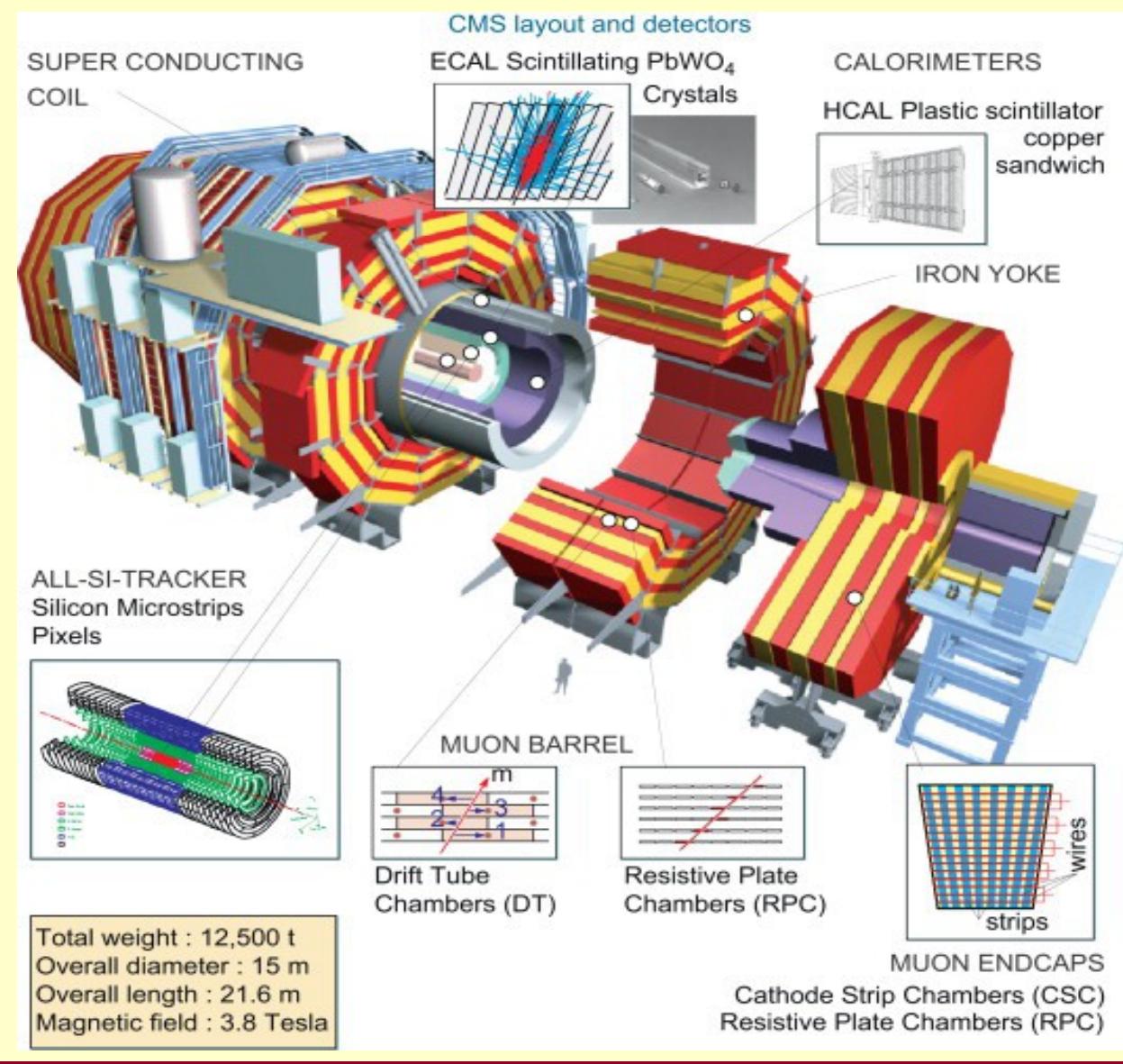
Search for Signatures of:

- ✓ The Higgs Boson,
- ✓ Supersymmetry,
- ✓ Dark matter.

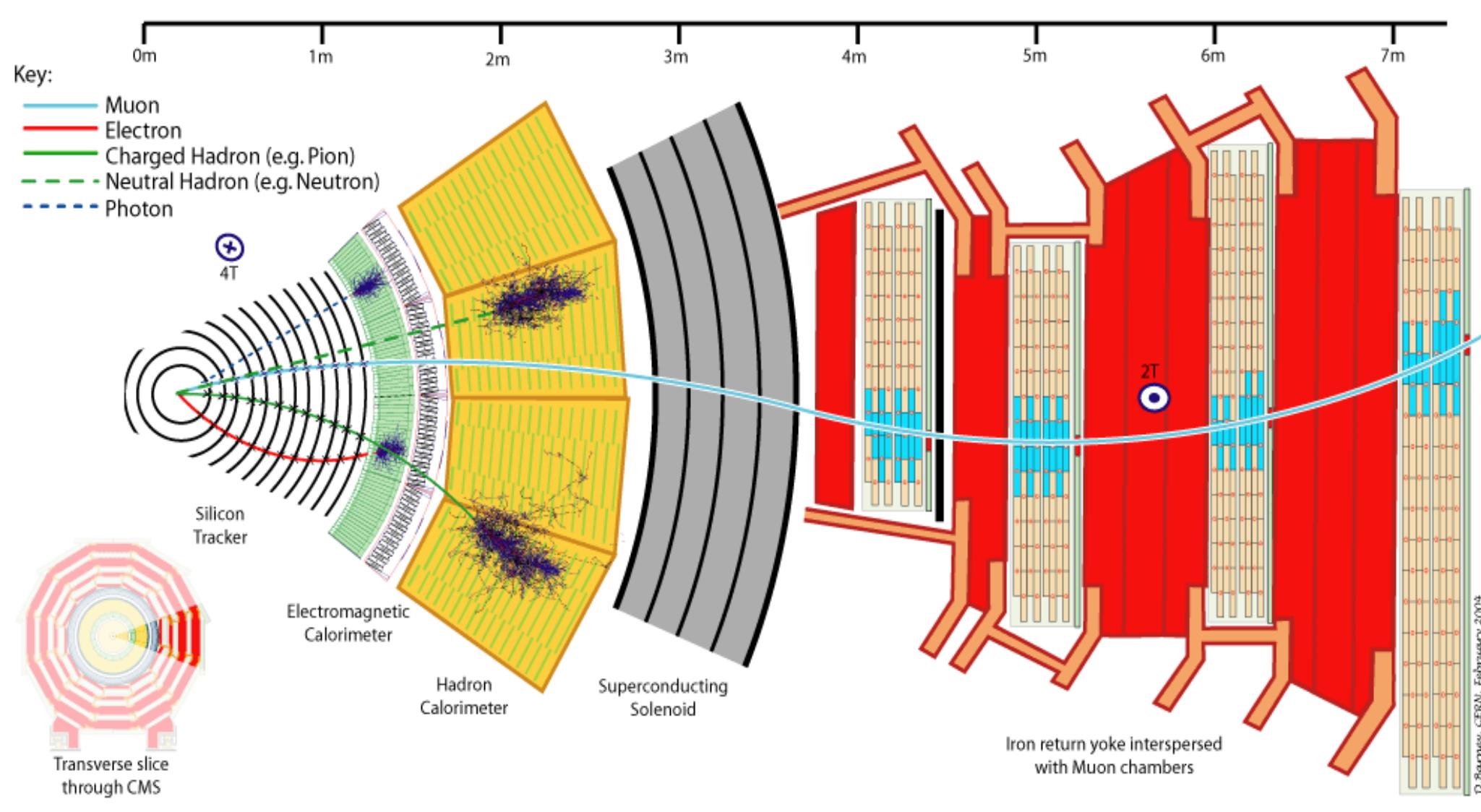


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Compact Muon Solenoid

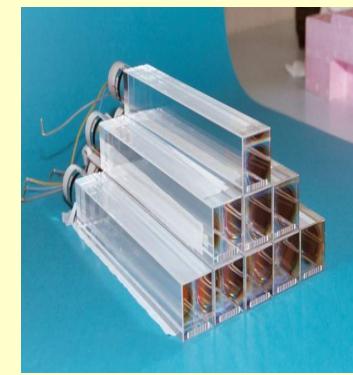
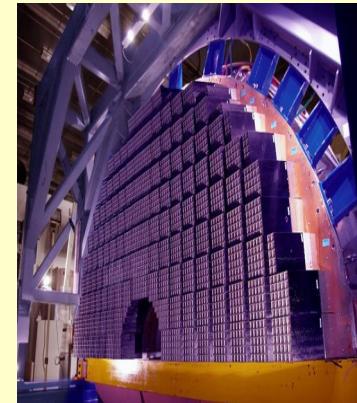
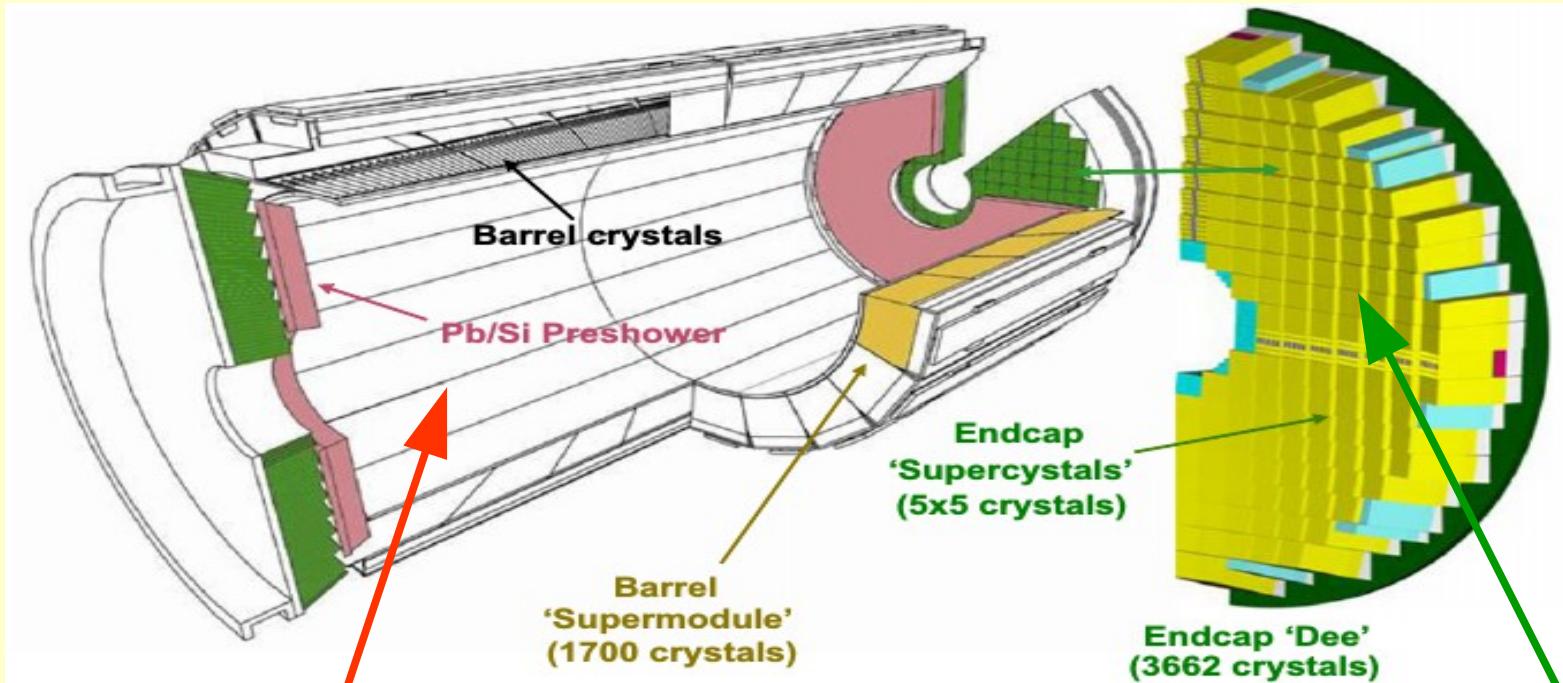


Particle Detection



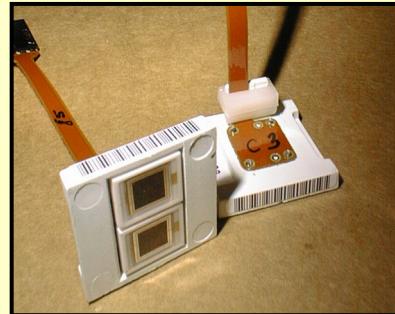
Electromagnetic Calorimeter

Lead Tungstate crystal Homogeneous calorimeter



Barrel(EB)

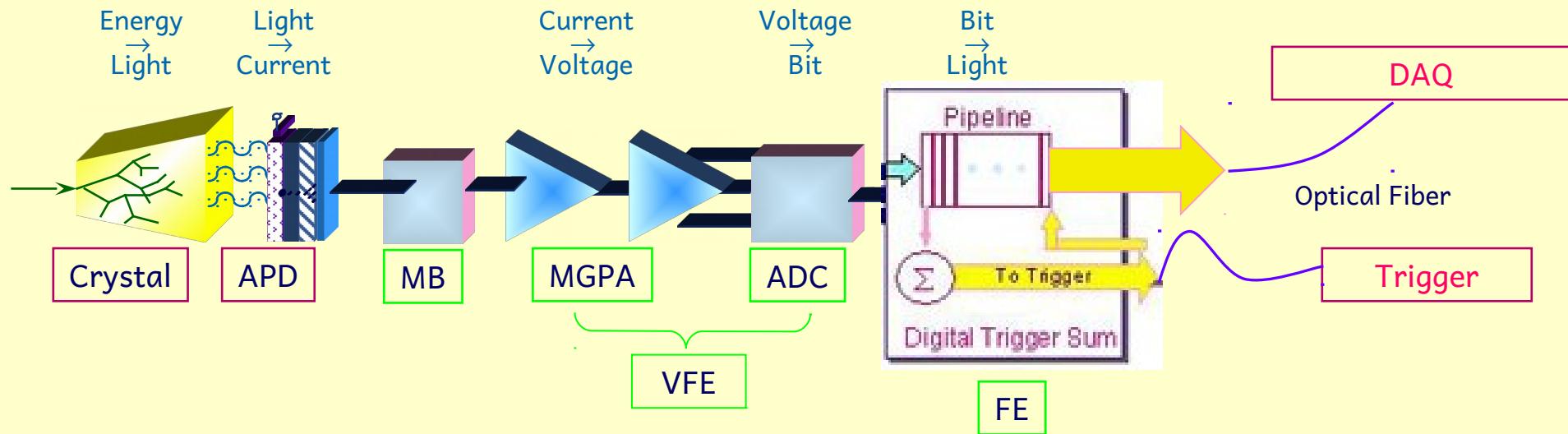
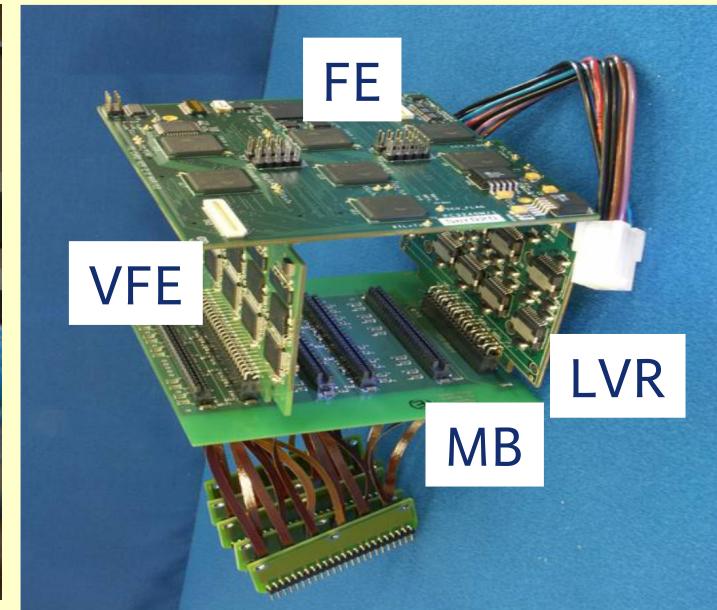
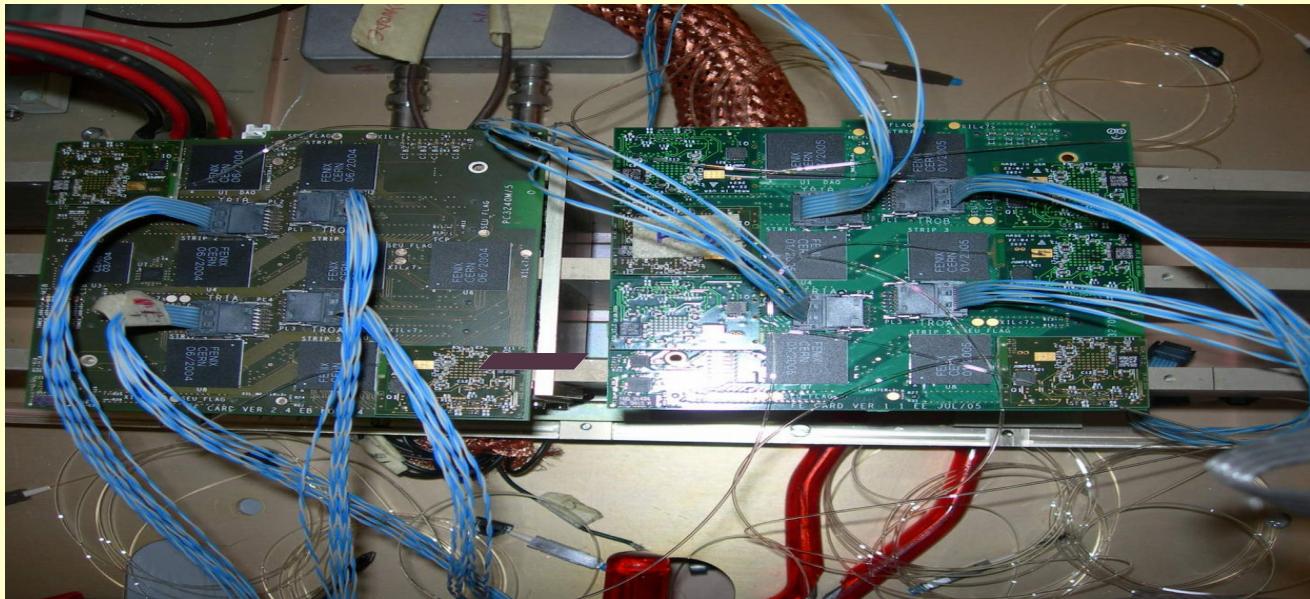
- ✓ 61200 crystals
- ✓ Covers $|\eta| < 1.48$
- ✓ Uses **APD** photodetectors



Endcap(EE)

- ✓ 2 Endcap sides each 7324 crystals
- ✓ Covers $1.48 < |\eta| < 3.0$
- ✓ Uses **VPT** photodetectors

ECAL ReadOut Electronics



ECAL Time

Measurement

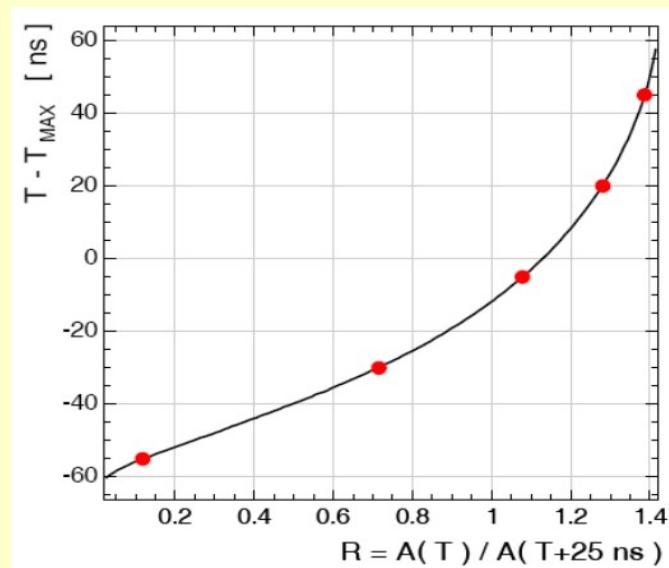
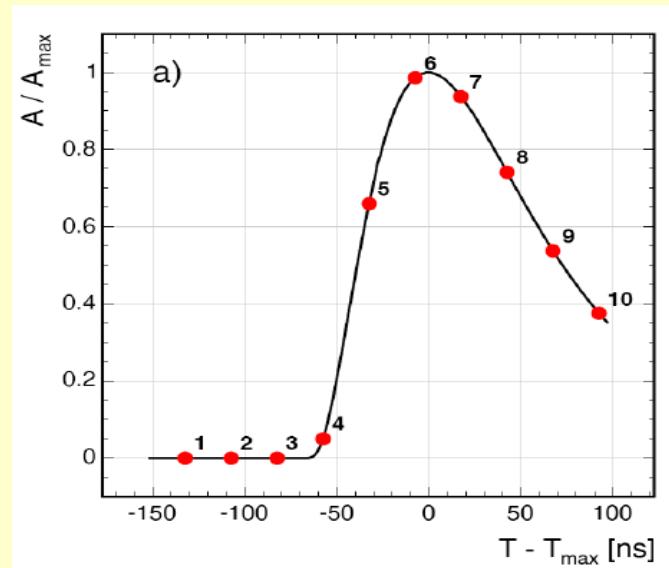


ECAL Time Measurement

- ✓ Each crystal/channel: Pulse
 - ✓ Digitize pulse amplitude into 10 samples,
 - ✓ **A_Max** for energy and **T_Max** for time,
 - ✓ Re-write pulse height in ratios: $R_i = \frac{A_i}{A_{i+1}}$
 - ✓ Fit with polynomial to extract function of $T(R)$
 - ✓ Each R_i gives $(T_{\text{Max},i}, \sigma_i)$: $T_{\text{Max},i} = T_i - T(R_i)$
 - ✓ Precise value of **T_Max**:

$$T_{\text{Max}} = \frac{\sum_{i=4}^7 \frac{T_{\text{Max},i}}{\sigma_i^2}}{\sum_{i=4}^7 \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2}},$$

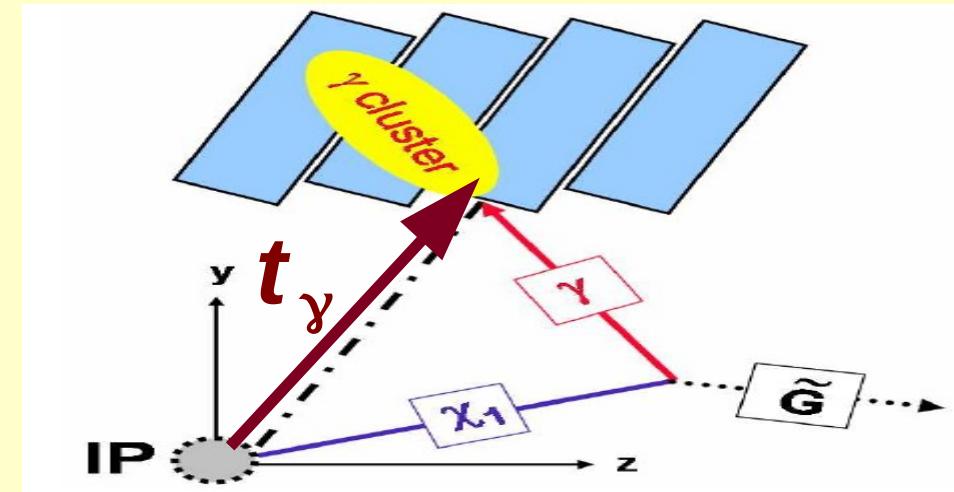
$$\sigma_T = \sqrt{\sum_{i=4}^7 \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2}}$$



Crystal Time Alignment

- Time Alignment
 - Adjust crystal time such that:

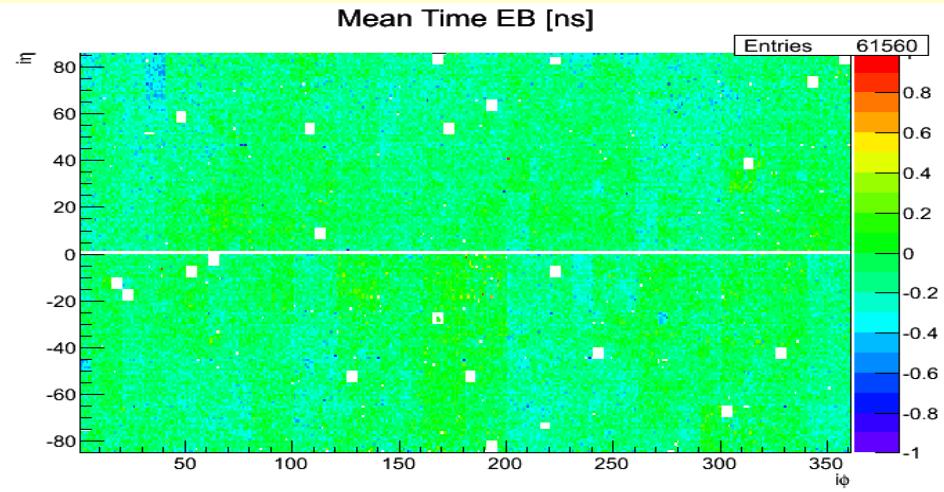
$$\langle t_{\gamma}^{\text{crys}} \rangle \approx 0$$



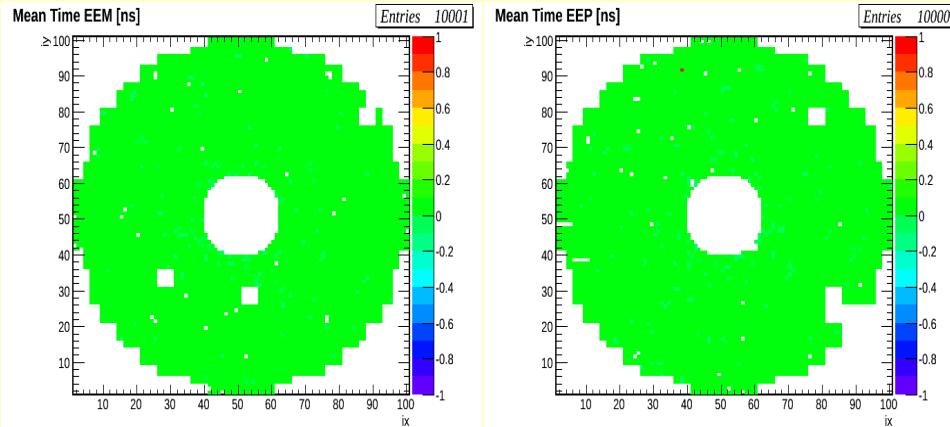
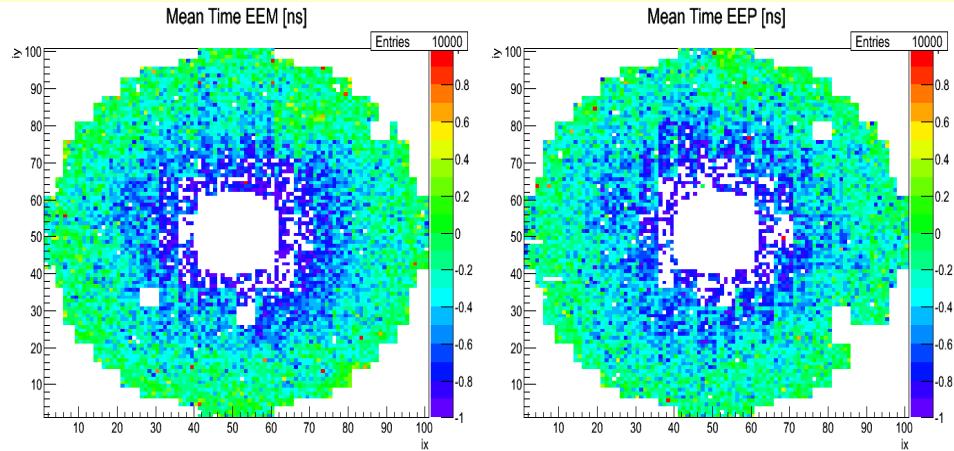
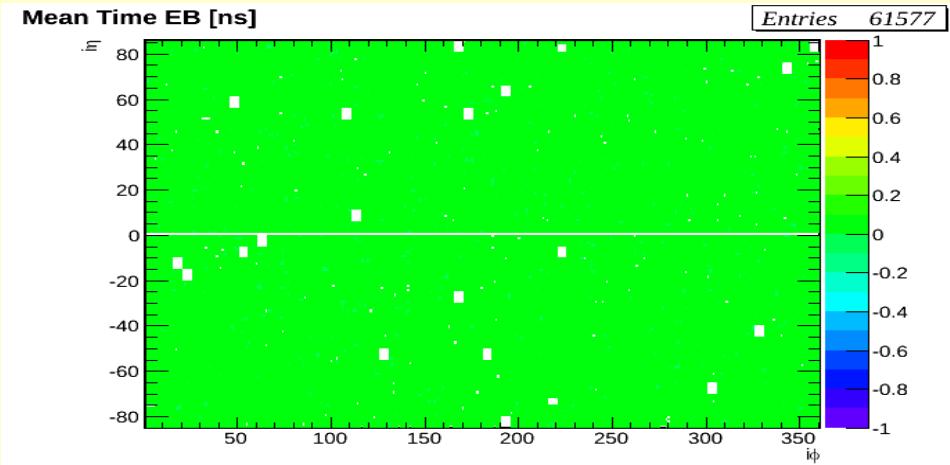
	Before Alignment		After Alignment	
	Avg. Mean Time[ns]	Sigma [ns]	Avg. Mean Time[ns]	Sigma[ns]
EB	-0.113	0.119	-0.014	0.021
EE-	-0.337	0.282	-0.003	0.002
EE+	-0.346	0.256	-0.004	0.021

Crystal Time Alignment

Before Time Alignment



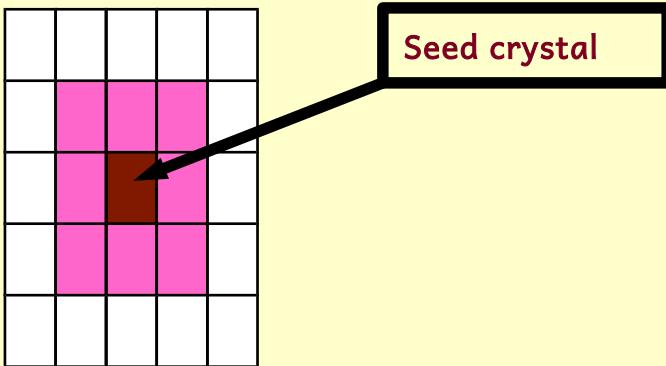
After Time Alignment



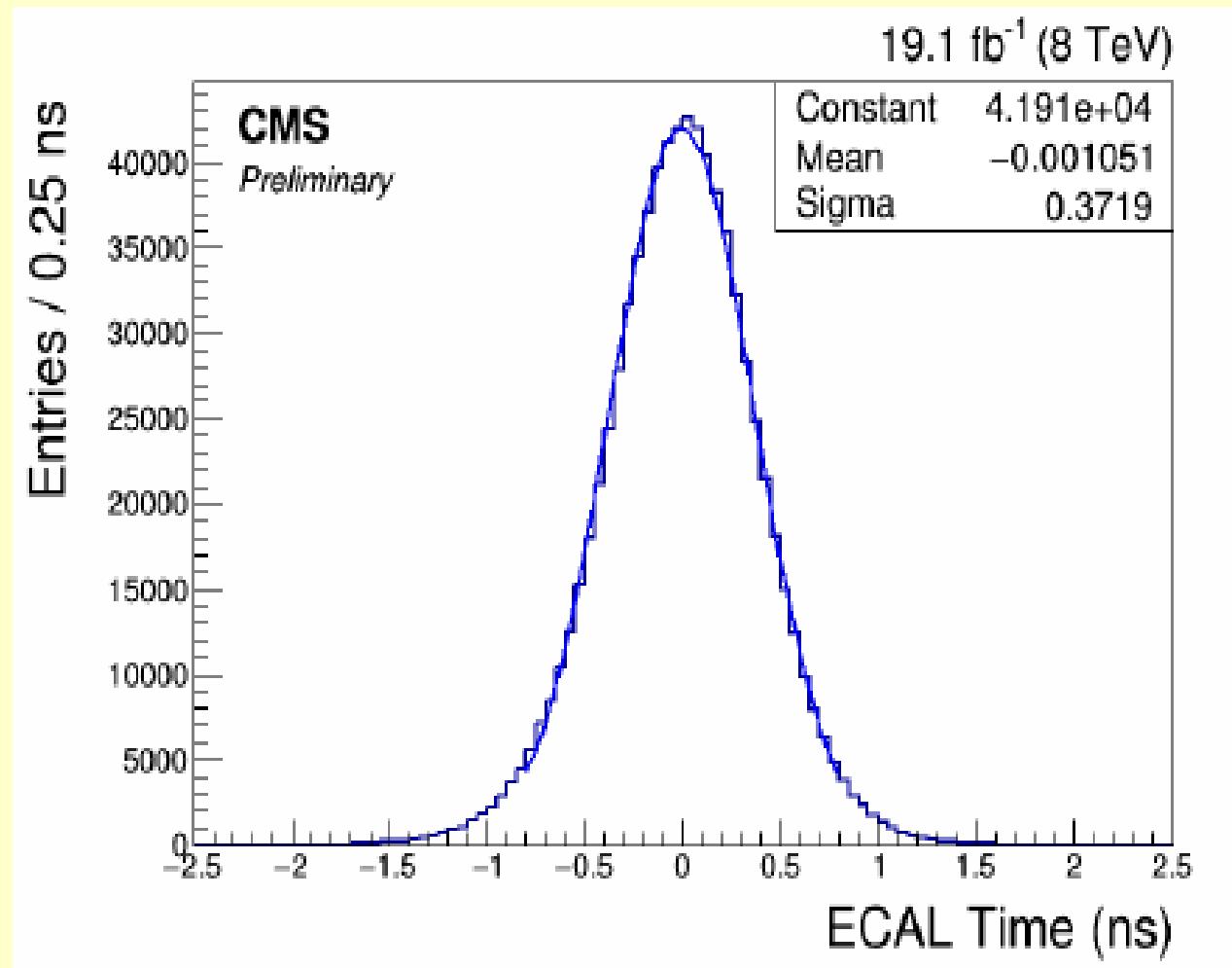
Most crystals have average time of zero after alignment.

Single Photon Time Resolution

- Photon time = time of crystal with highest energy deposit.



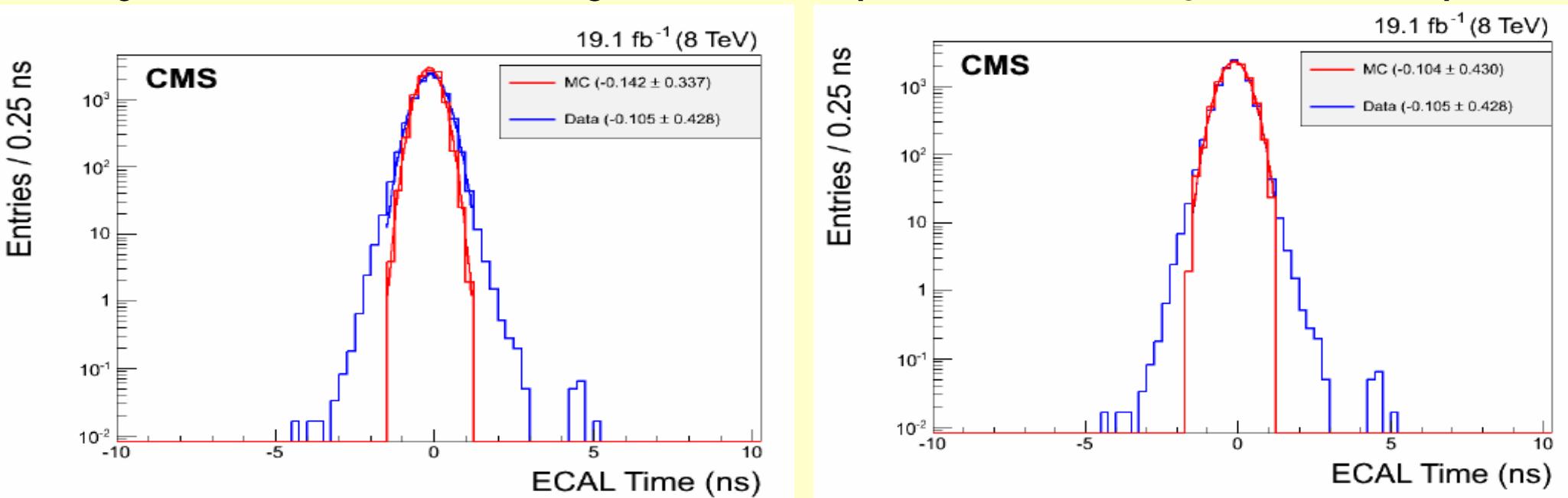
- Photon is late if time is within 3 to 13 ns.



- Single photon timing resolution is about 372 ps.

Photon Time: MC Vs Data

- ✓ Compare events passing selection requirement from photon + jet MC sample to data:
 - ✓ At least 1 or 2 jet in events,
 - ✓ Isolated photon with $\text{pt} > 80 \text{ GeV}/c$,
 - ✓ Event MET $< 30 \text{ GeV}$
- ✓ Extract shift in mean time & resolution between MC and data and **adjust mean & smear sigma time** of photons from signal MC samples.



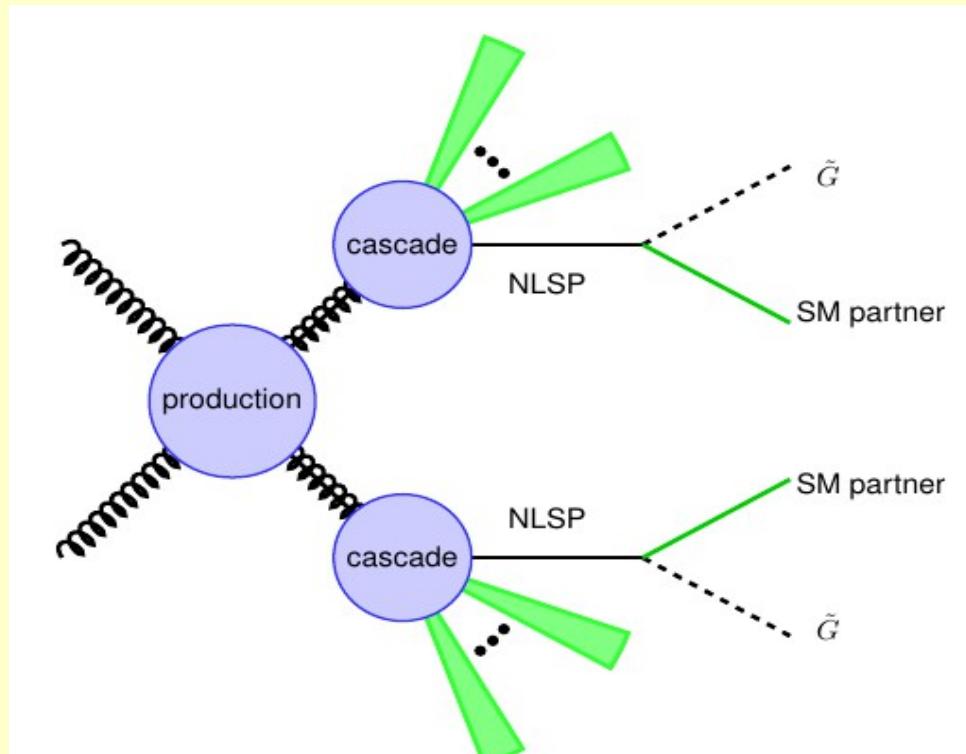
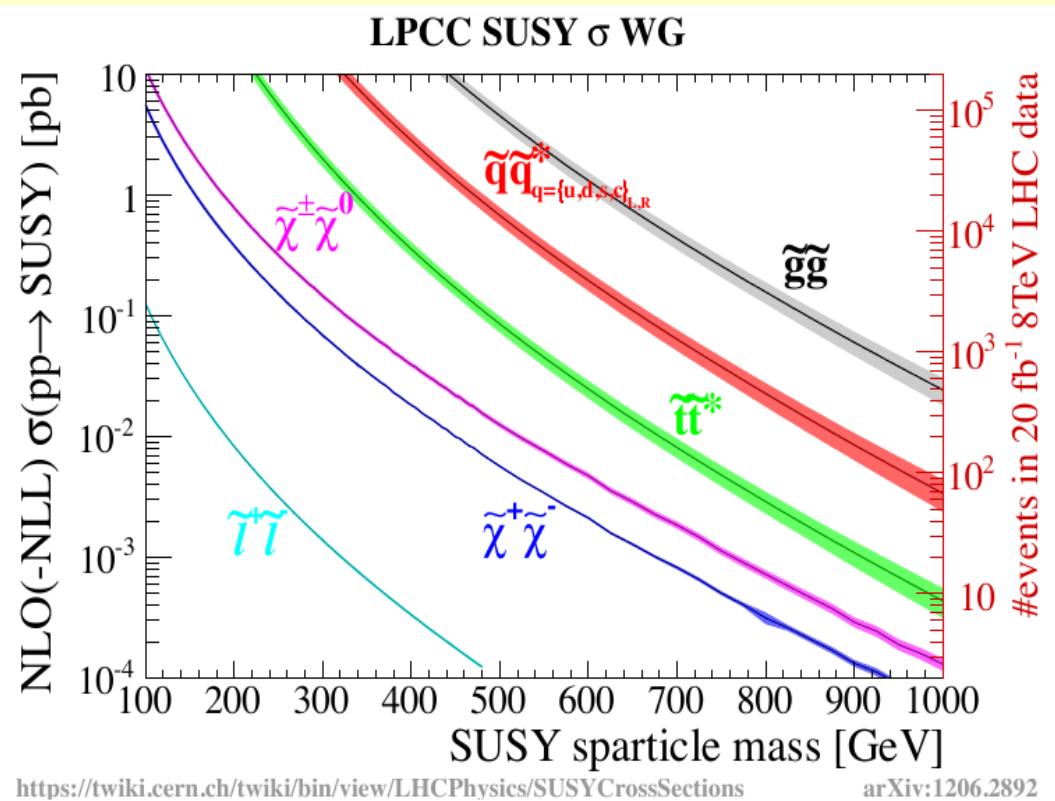
Search Analysis



New Particles @ LHC

Event Rate = Cross Section(E)[cm²]*Luminosity/[s cm²]*Efficiency

- 1 barn[b] = 10⁻²⁴cm²



Supersymmetry produced at LHC in strong interactions.

Signal Events

Signal Events

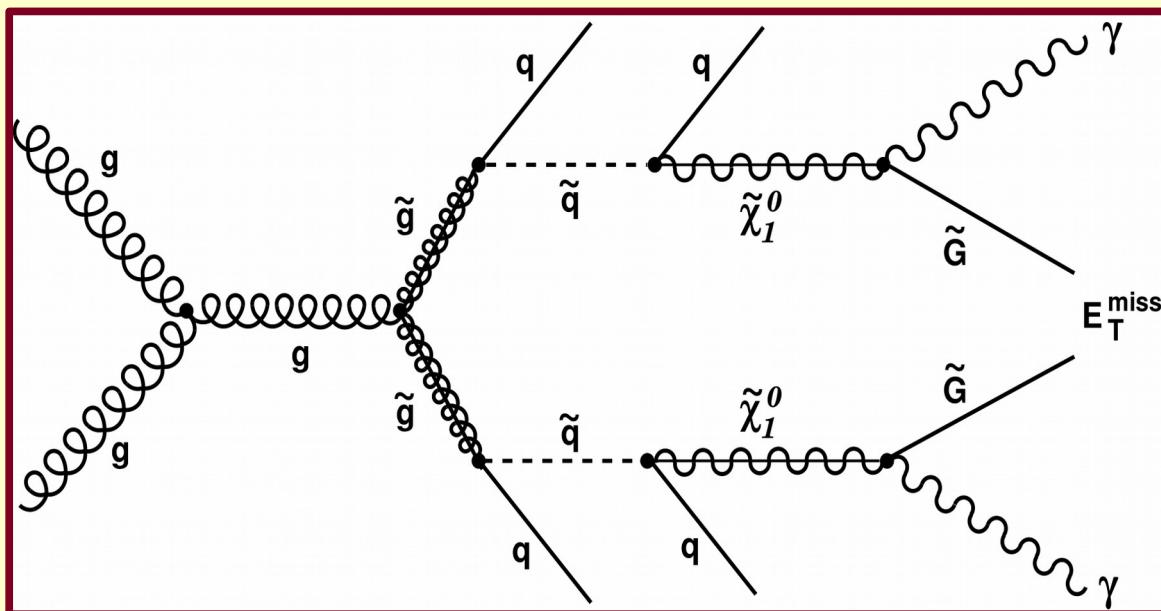
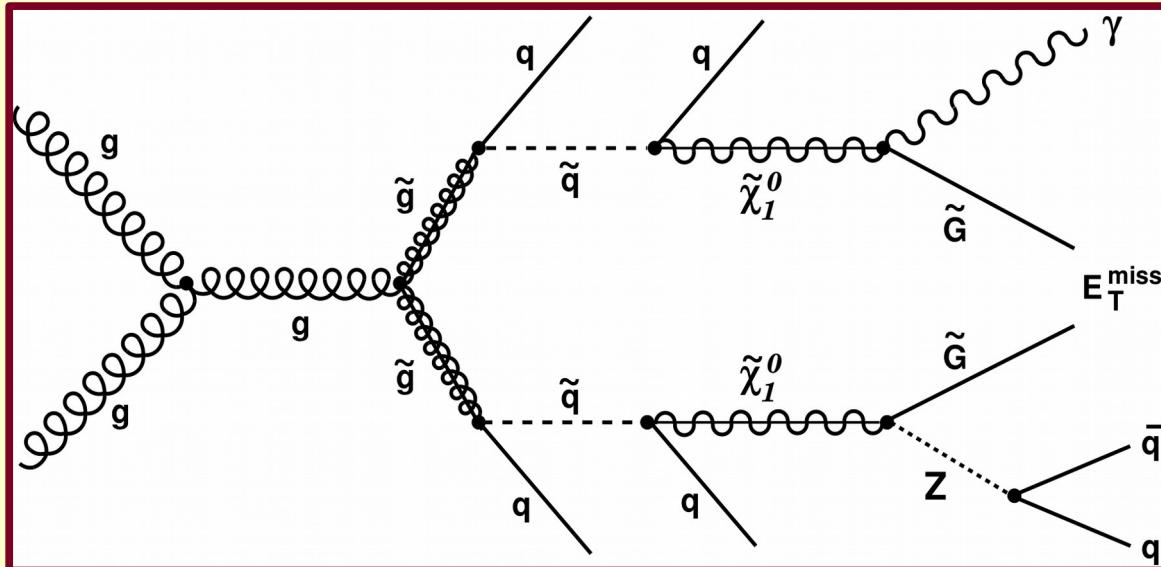
✓ ≥ 1 late Photon

+

≥ 2 Jets

+

Large MET



Late Photon Mechanism

- Distance traveled by the neutralino before decay :

$$L_1 = ct_o \left(\frac{p}{m} \right)$$

- Time measured by ECAL:

$$t_{\text{ECAL}} = \Delta t_1 + \Delta t_2$$

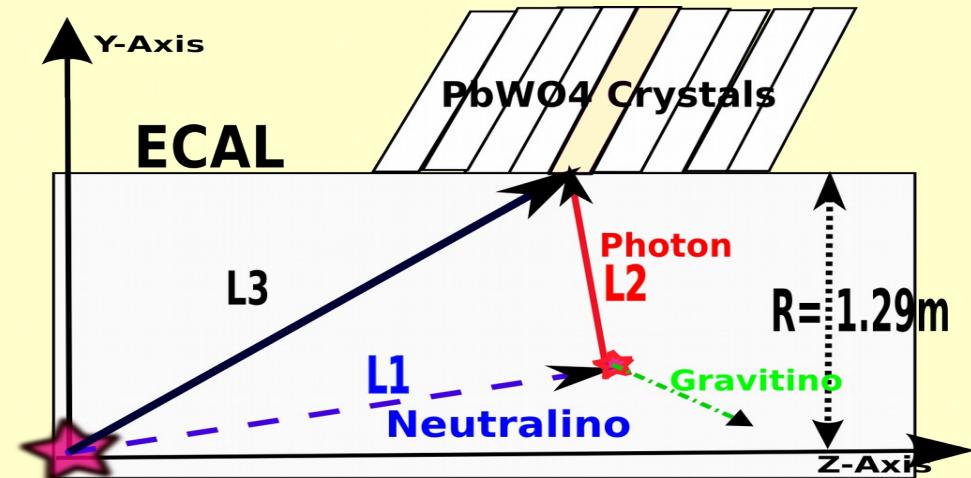
- For **slow moving** neutralino :

$$\Delta t_1 = L_1/c\beta - L_1/c$$

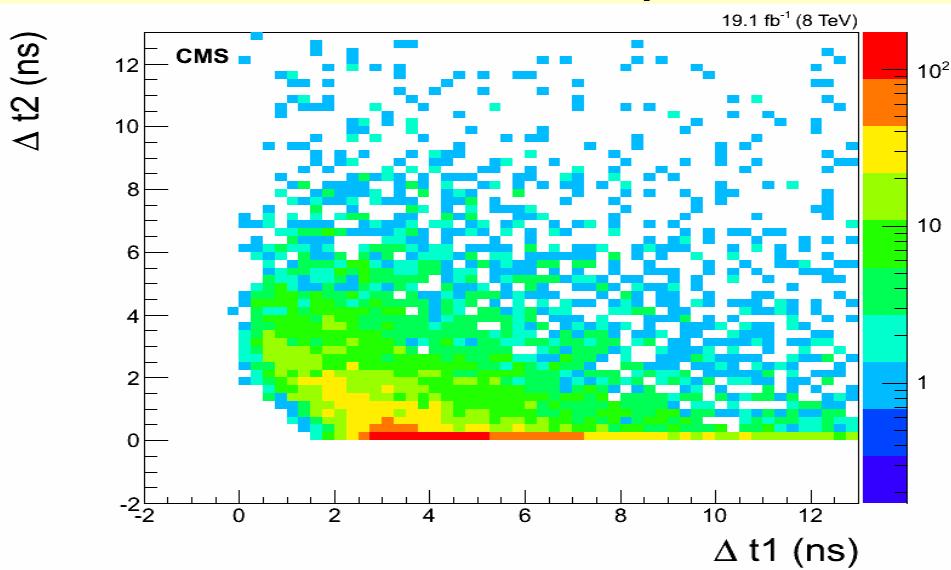
- For **Off-pointing** neutralino :

$$\Delta t_2 = (L_1 + L_2 - L_3)/c$$

- Most late photons are from slow moving neutralinos.

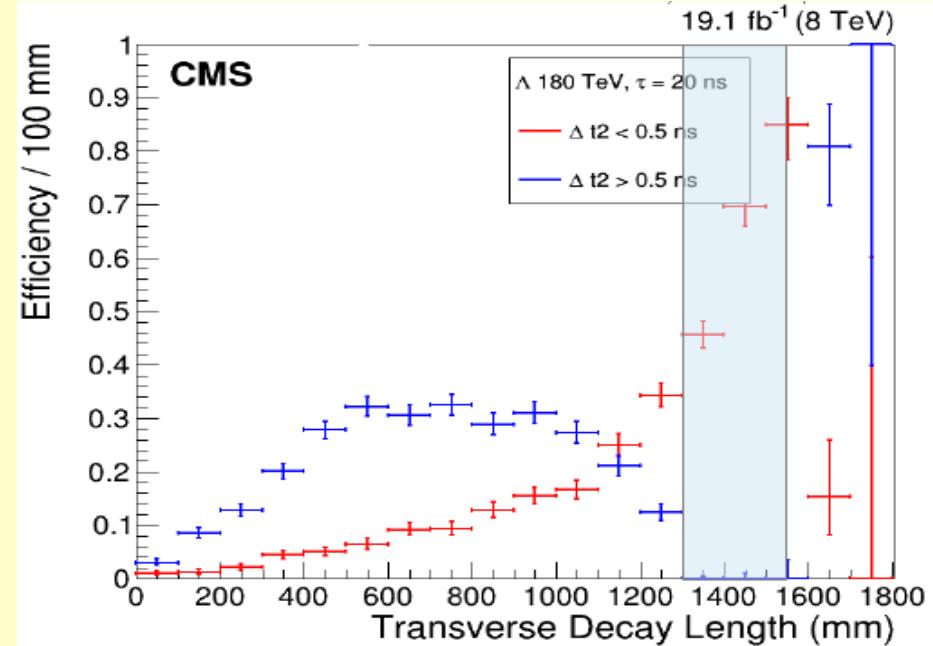
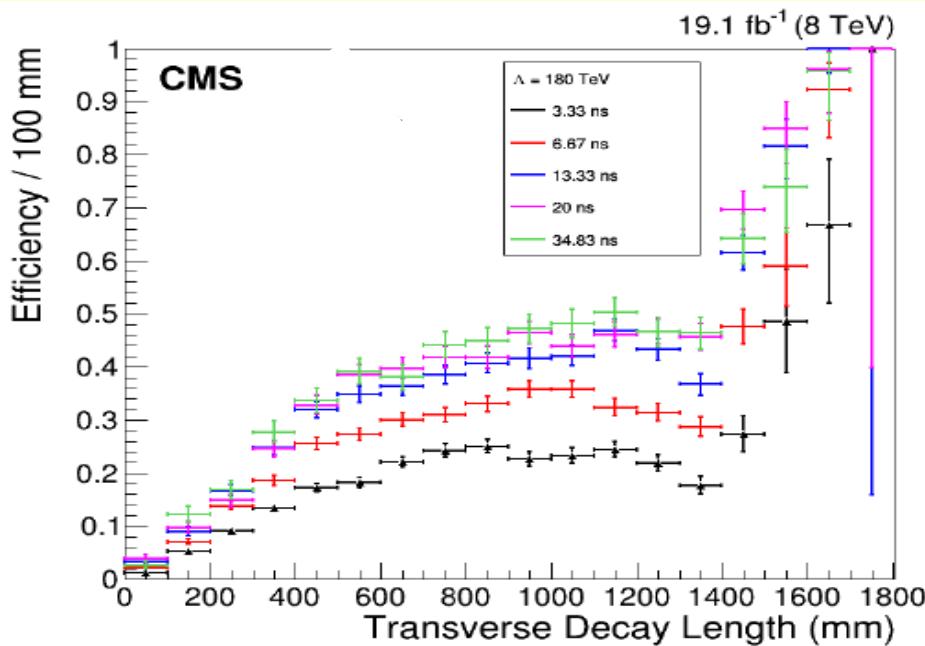


GMSB $\Lambda = 180 \text{ TeV}$, $\tau = 20 \text{ ns}$



Late Photon Efficiency

- ✓ Efficiency to detect photons with $t > 3$ ns Vs transverse decay length.
- ✓ **Efficiency = Number of photons with $t > 3$ ns /Number of reconstructed photons in EB.**
- ✓ Using Delta t2 to separate the two types of delayed photons,



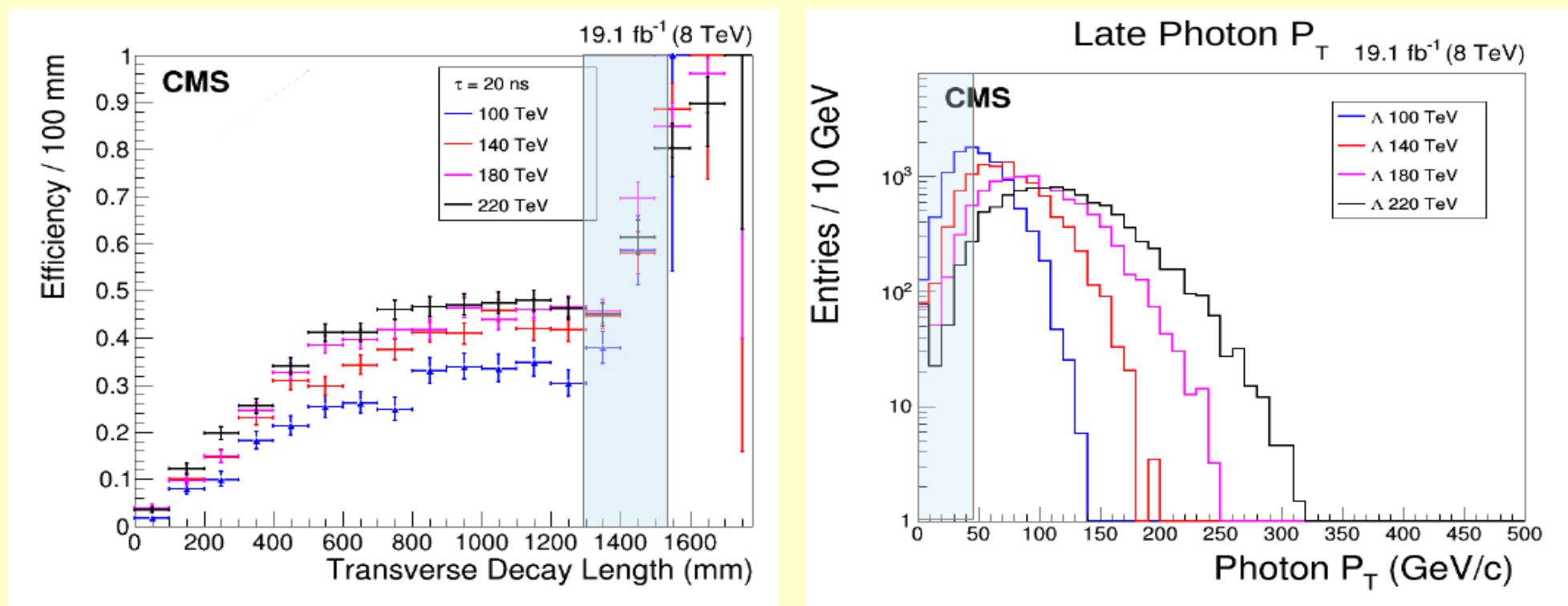
- ✓ Efficiency **increases with lifetime** provided **boost factor is not to large**. Shorter lifetimes need enough boost to reach the ECAL and overcome the 3 ns acceptance threshold.



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Late Photon Efficiency II

- Efficiency for detecting late photons for different neutralino Mass (Lambda) with a fixed lifetime.
- Efficiency = Number of photons with $t > 3$ ns /Number of reconstructed photons in EB.**



- Efficiency **increases with lambda** due to increase with photon pt.



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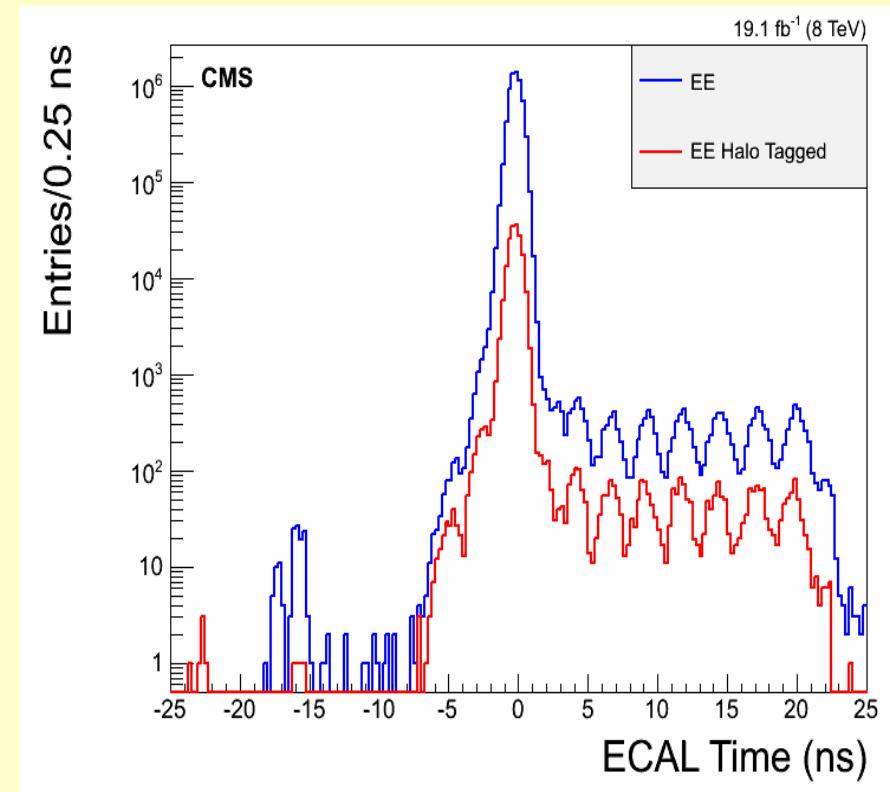
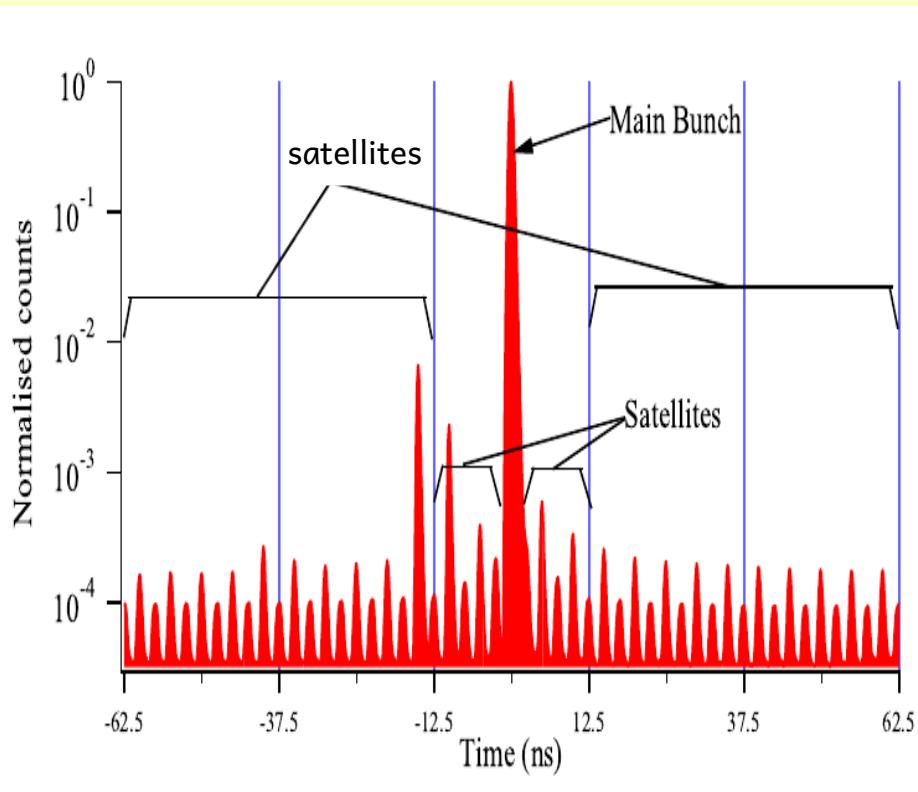
Background Events

- ✓ Events with a late photon can arise from either:
 - ✓ **Collision Events**
 - ✓ Collision events with a photon with mis-measured time,
 - ✓ Events from Satellite proton bunches.
 - ✓ **Non-Collision Events**
 - ✓ Events with Beam Halo muon-induced photons,
 - ✓ Events with Cosmic Muon-induced photons,
 - ✓ Events with spike-seeded photons.



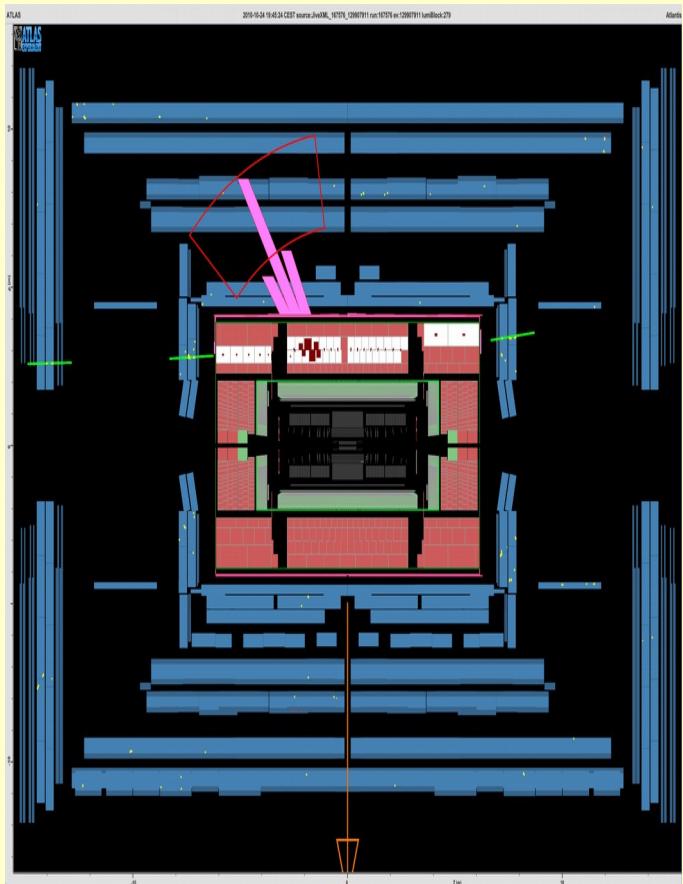
Collision Events

- ✓ Photons with mis-measured time from the main proton-proton bunch collisions e.g QCD, W, top events.
- ✓ Photons from satellite proton bunches.
 - ✓ Satellite proton bunches lead or trail the main bunch by 2.5 ns.

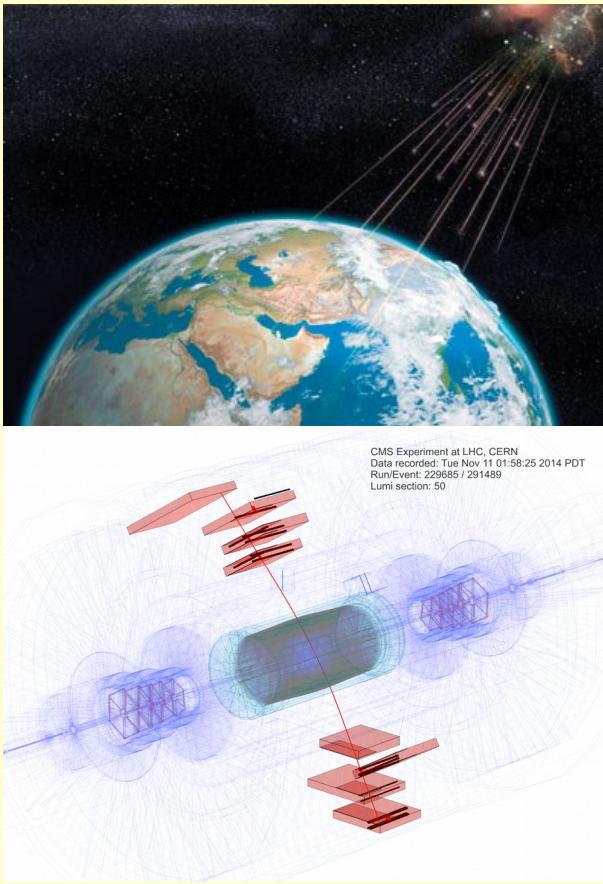


Non-Collision Events

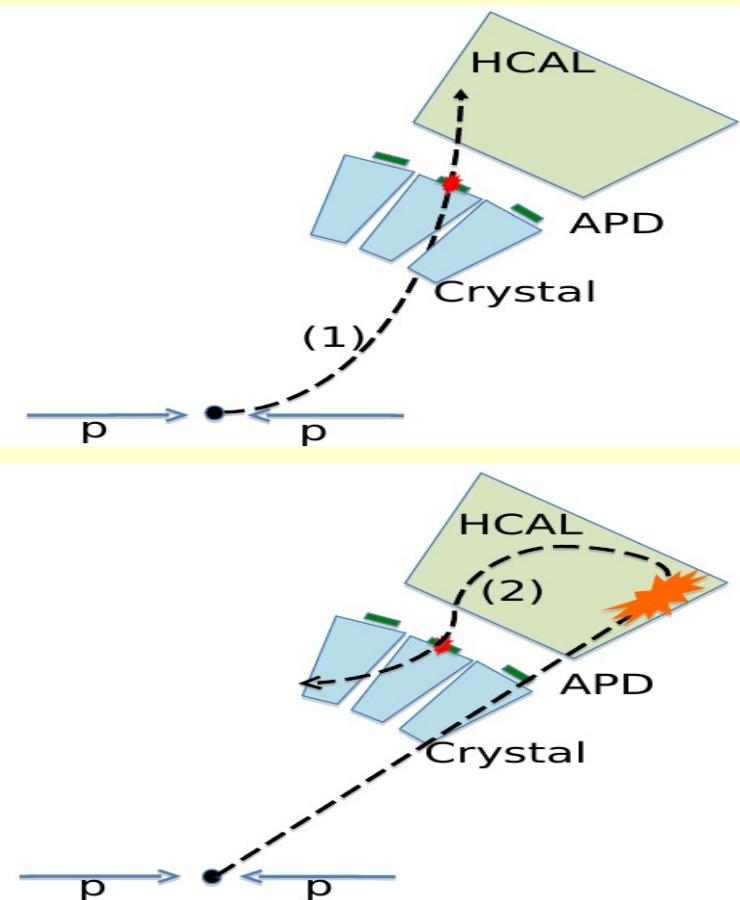
- ✓ Late photons from proton beam induced halo muons, Cosmic muons and anomalous photon events like spikes.



Beam Halo muon-induced photon



Cosmic Muon-Induced photon



Spike-seeded photon

Missing Transverse Energy

- Event Missing Transverse Energy (MET) defined as:

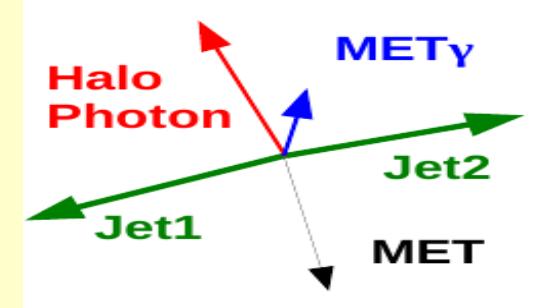
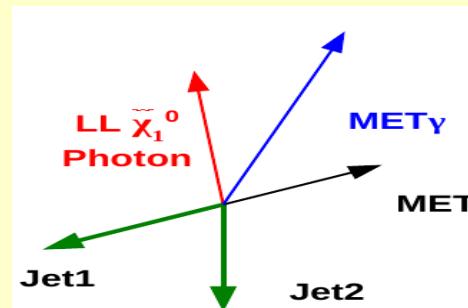
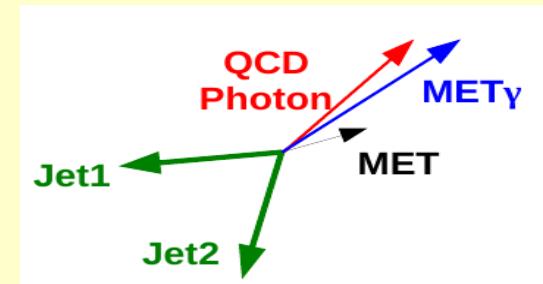
$$\vec{\text{MET}} = - \sum_{\text{All particles}} \vec{P}_t$$

- Define a new MET variable as:

$$\text{MET}^\gamma = \vec{\text{MET}} + \vec{P}_t^\gamma$$

- Identify signal events with:

$\text{MET} > 60 \text{ GeV}$ & $\text{MET}^\gamma > 60 \text{ GeV}$



Event Category	MET	MET^γ
Collision Bkg Events (QCD/Satellite)	< 60 GeV	> 60 GeV
Non-Collision Bkg Events(Halo, Cosmic, spike)	> 60 GeV	< 60 GeV
Signal Events	> 60 GeV	> 60 GeV

Search Analysis Method

- ✓ Search uses an Event Counting Approach: We count the number of events with photon time above a photon acceptance threshold.
- ✓ First reject background events as much as possible,
- ✓ Estimate the remaining background events using an ABCD background estimation method.
- ✓ Test & validate ABCD background estimation method.
- ✓ Compare final estimated background events in signal sample with observation.



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Event Samples: Data & MC

✓ Data

- ✓ Events with at least one photon selected by online trigger requiring photon pt
 $> 65 \text{ GeV}/c + \text{MET} > 25 \text{ GeV}$
- ✓ Total luminosity of **19.1/fb**

✓ SPS8 benchmark GMSB MC Samples

- ✓ Signal MC events: ~50k events for each lifetime and Lambda point,
- ✓ Lambda ranging from **100 TeV** to **220 TeV**(6 points in total),
- ✓ Lifetime(tau) ranging from **1.7 ns** to **33.3 ns** (7 points in total).

✓ Data: SinglePhoton Events

- ✓ Events with at least one photon selected by an online trigger requiring photon pt $> 50 \text{ GeV}/c$.
- ✓ For studying our late photon online trigger efficiency.

✓ Cosmic Data: For studying cosmic event tagging & rejection.

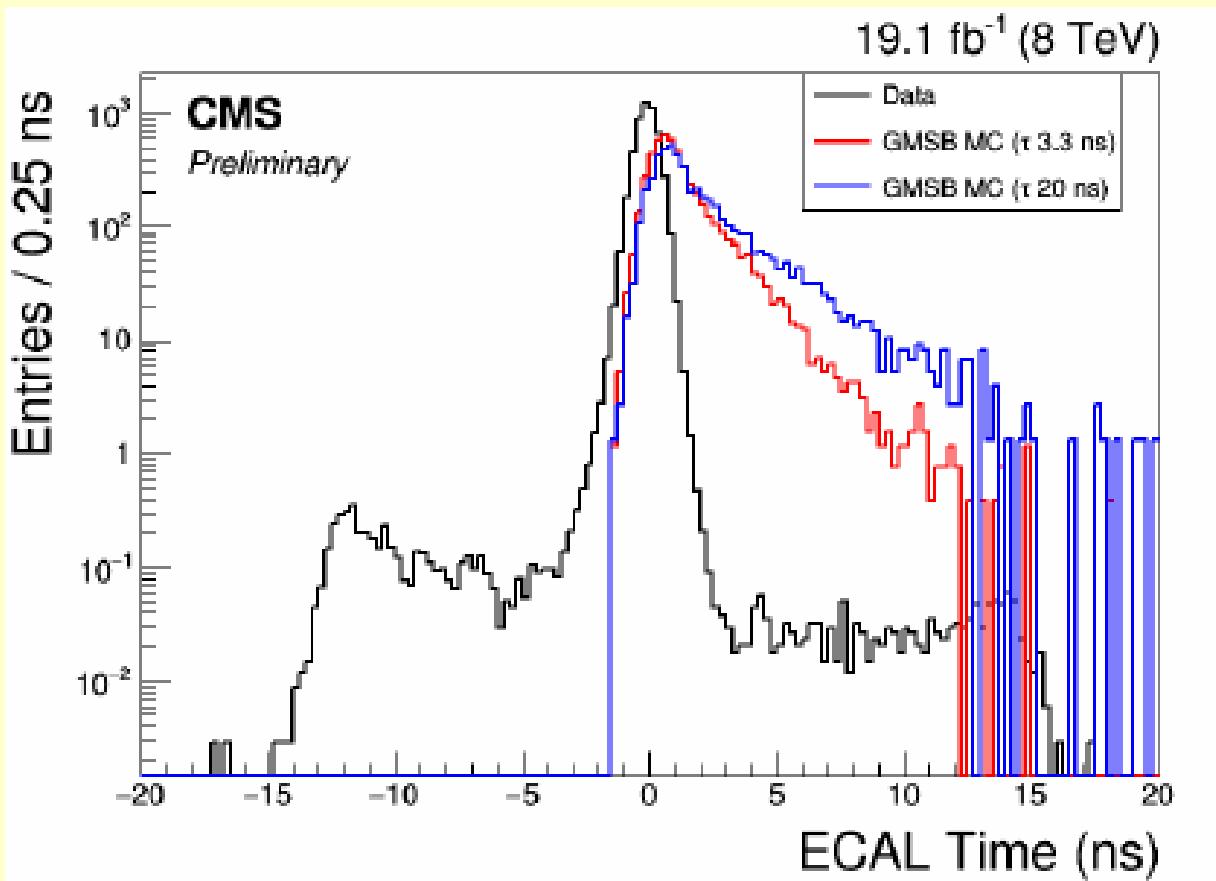
✓ MC Gamma + Jet: For MC time study sanity check.



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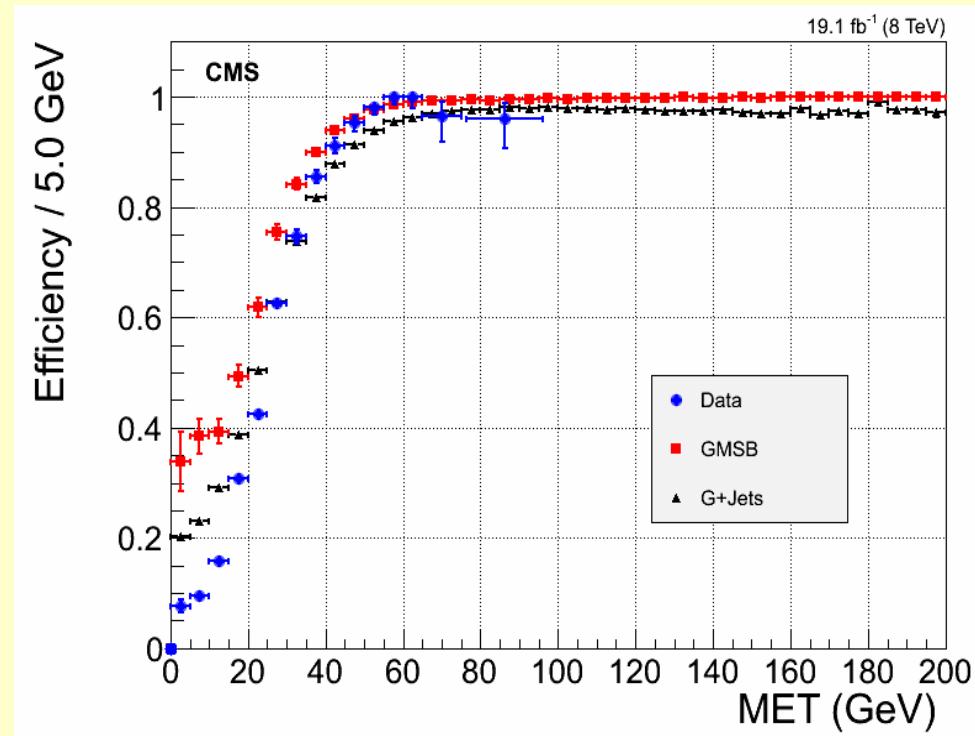
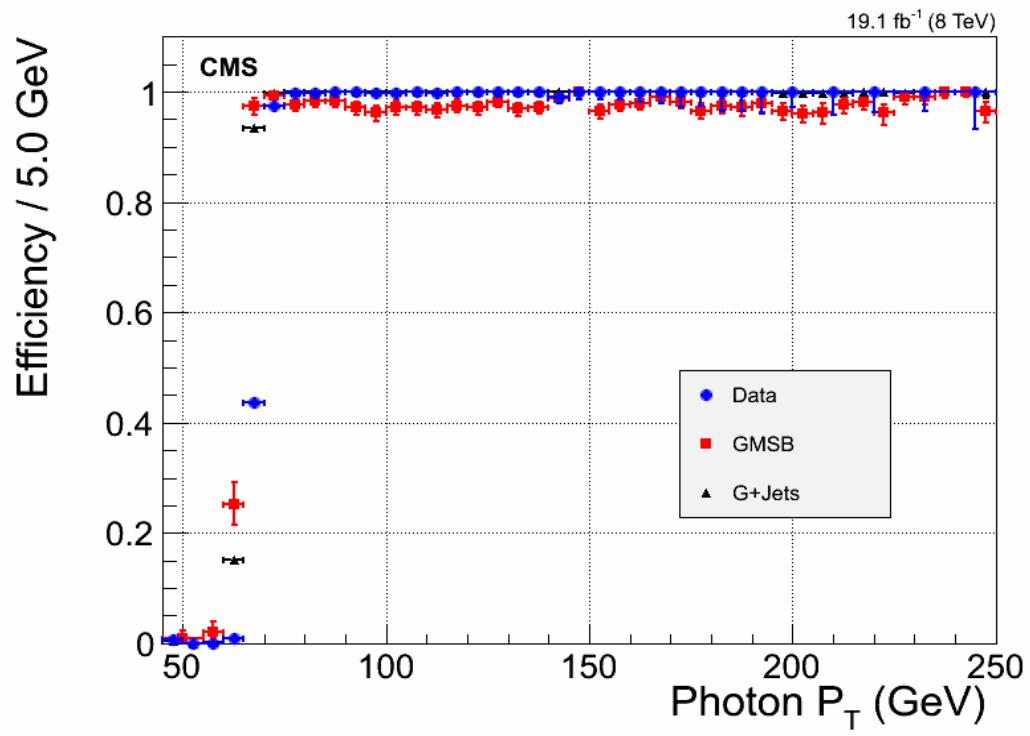
ECAL Time Search Window

- ✓ Search window is for photon time between **3 ns to 13 ns**,
- ✓ Photons time between -10 ns to -3 ns used as a control sample,
- ✓ Photons with time of about -12 ns are mostly “spikes”.



Online Event Selection

- ✓ Online event selection trigger
 - ✓ Selects events with Isolated photon $\text{pt} > 65 \text{ GeV}/c + \text{MET} > 25 \text{ GeV}$
 - ✓ Trigger Efficiency = Events passing online selection / Events passing offline selection and trigger with photon $\text{pt} > 50 \text{ GeV}/c$
- ✓ Offline selection: Events with photon $\text{pt} > 80 \text{ GeV}/c$, MET $> 60 \text{ GeV}$



Offline Event Selection

- ✓ **Photon:**
 - ✓ Lead photon $\text{pt} > 80 \text{ GeV}/c$, other photons $\text{pt} > 45 \text{ GeV}/c$, photon must belong in EB, simple cut-based photon Id selection, $dR(\text{photon}, \text{track}) > 0.6$.
- ✓ **Jets:**
 - ✓ PFJet of PFJet ID with $\text{pt} > 35 \text{ GeV}/c$, must be within $|\text{eta}| < 2.4$ and $dR(\text{photon}, \text{Jet}) > 0.3$.
- ✓ **MET:**

$\text{MET(PFMET)} > 60 \text{ GeV}$, $\text{MET}^\gamma > 60 \text{ GeV}$.
- ✓ **Signal Events:** Final state with
 $\geq 1 \text{ Photon} + \geq 2 \text{ Jets} + \text{MET} > 60 \text{ GeV} + \text{MET}^\gamma > 60 \text{ GeV}$
- ✓ **ABCD Method Test:** Events with final states
 $\geq 1 \text{ Photon} + 0 \& 1 \text{-Jet} + \text{MET}, \text{MET}^\gamma > 60 \text{ GeV}$



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Background Reduction & Estimation

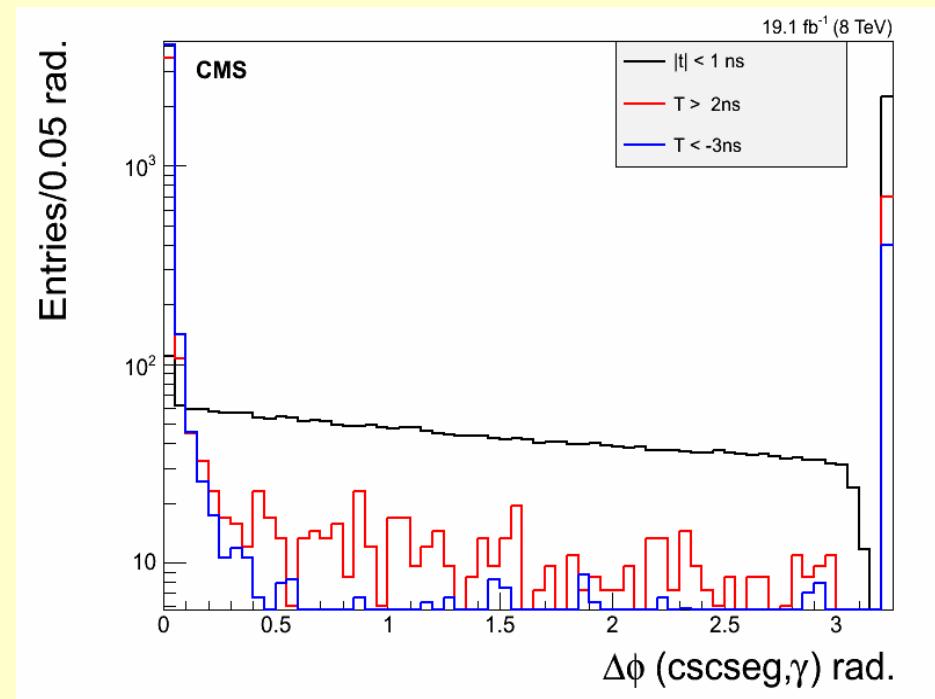
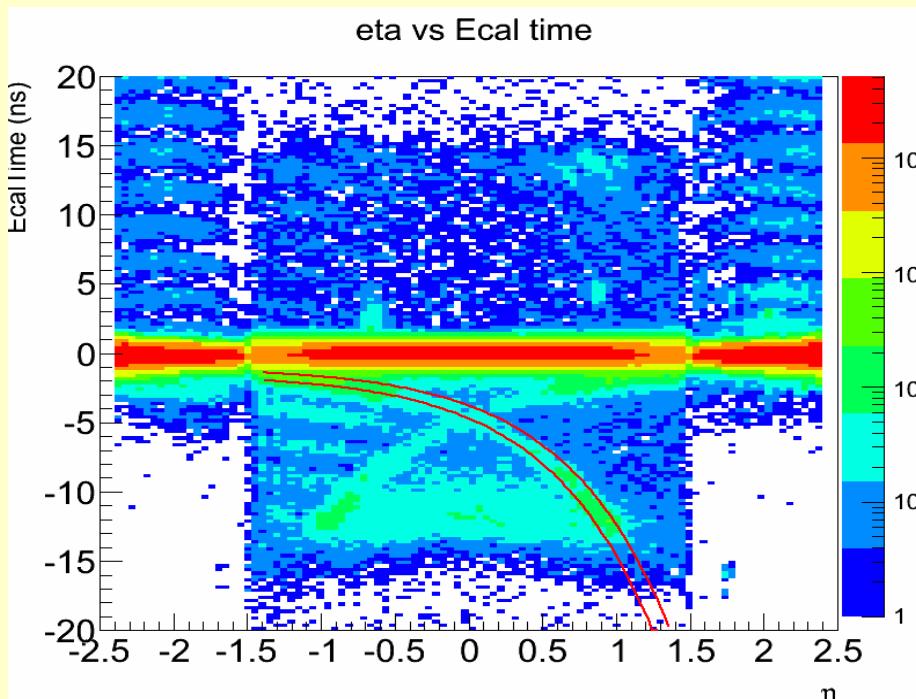
- ✓ Background estimation is data-driven,
- ✓ Compare early time and late time photon events:
 - ✓ Use 0- & 1-jet events to study background events from non-collision background sources,
 - ✓ Separate events into $t < -3$ ns & $t > 2$ ns and veto non-collision background photons like Beam halo-induced photons, Cosmic-Induced photons and Spike-seeded photons.
- ✓ Use ABCD method to estimate the residual non-collision background events remaining after vetoing,
- ✓ Use a $Z \rightarrow ee$ event sample to estimate the non-Gaussian tail of the photon time distribution.
 - ✓ Most representative sample of collision background events(e.g Collision, satellite proton bunch events),
 - ✓ Z mass constraint reduces the contamination from non-collision background events.



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Halo-Induced Photons

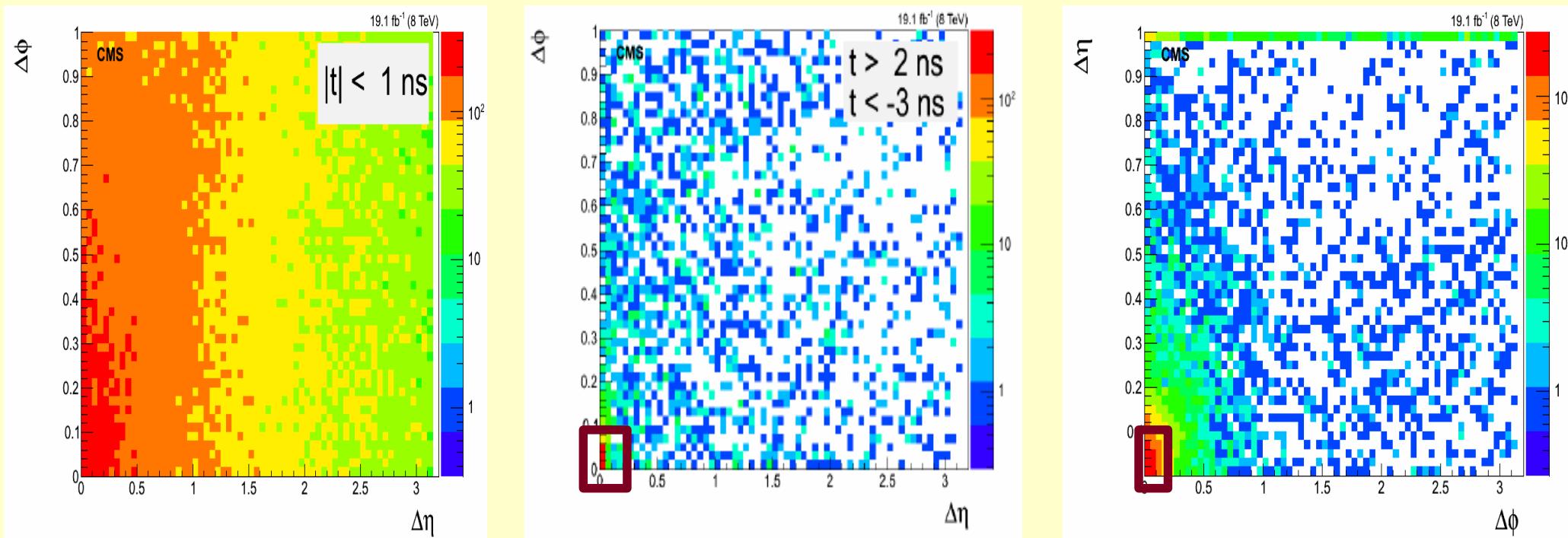
- ✓ Halo-induced photons from beam halo muons of main and satellite bunches are a major source of out-of-time photons.
 - ✓ Studied using 0&1-jet events,
 - ✓ Their arrival time in ECAL depends on eta,
 - ✓ Can be tagged and veto using: $\Delta\phi(\text{CSCSegment}, \gamma) < 0.05$



Cosmic-Induced Photons

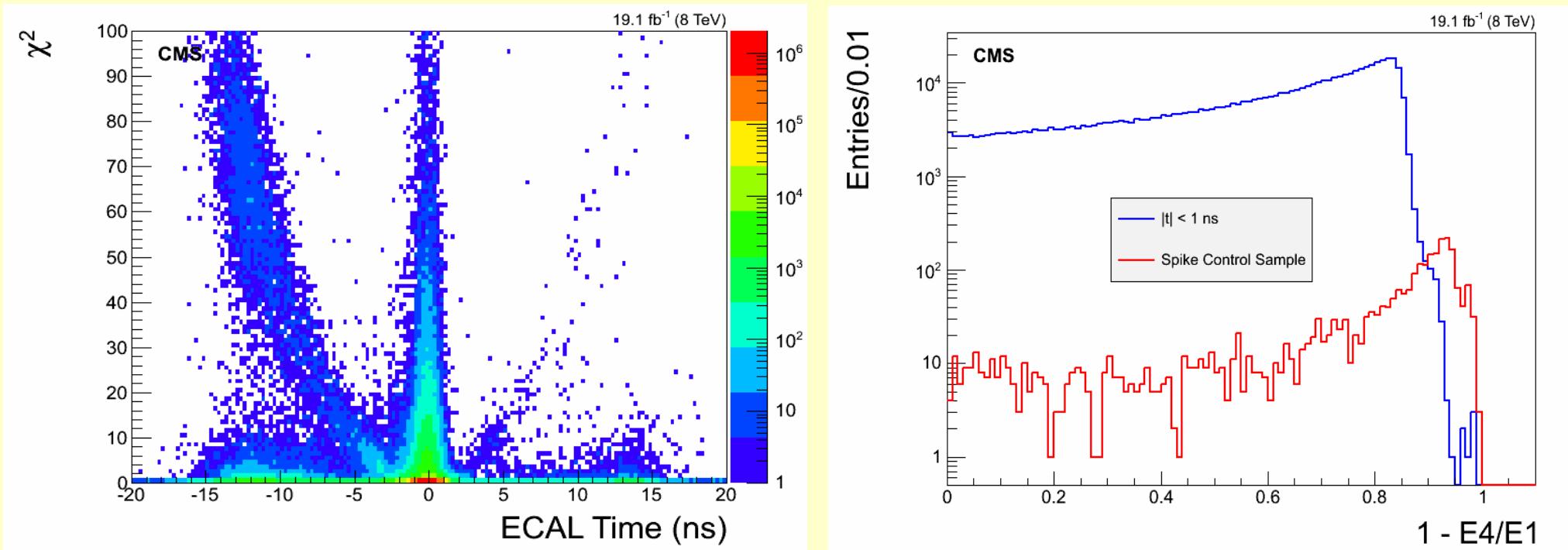
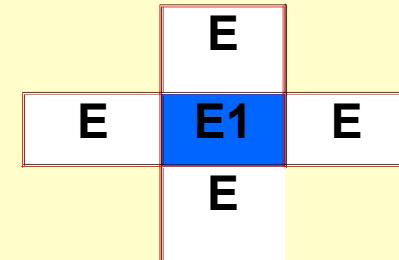
- ✓ Cosmic-induced photons from muons from cosmic rays is also a source of out-of-time photons.
 - ✓ Their arrival time is random,
 - ✓ Can be tagged and veto using: $\Delta\eta(\gamma, \text{DTSegment}) < 0.1$ & $\Delta\phi(\gamma, \text{DTSegment}) < 0.1$
 - ✓ Studied using real cosmic data (data recorded by CMS in the absence of pp collisions),

Real Cosmic data



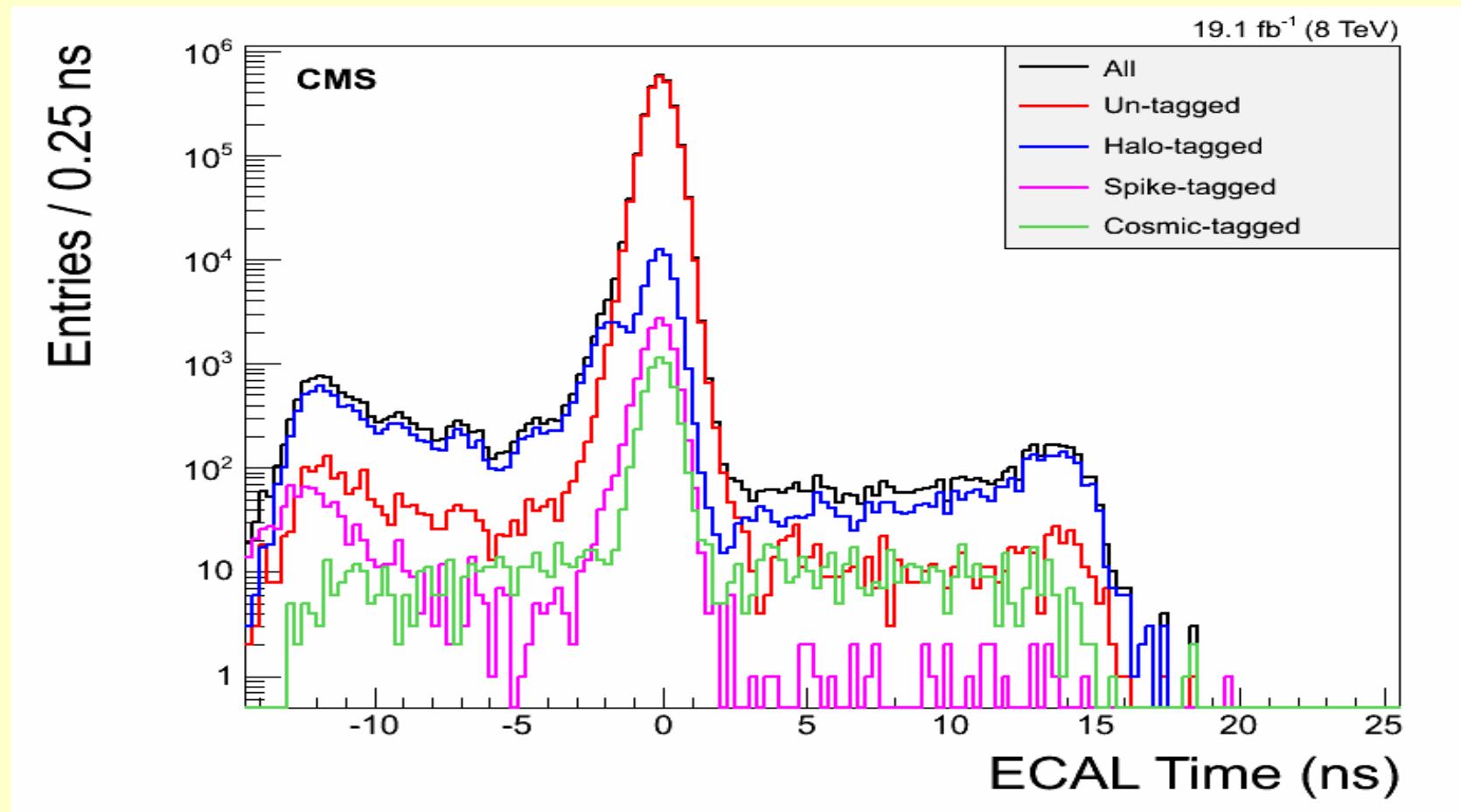
Spike-seeded Photons

- ✓ Spike-seeded photons out-of-time signals produced as a result of neutrons hitting the APDs directly.
 - ✓ Populate mostly the negative time region,
 - ✓ Veto criteria: $1 - E4/E1 > 0.9$, $\text{Chi2} > 4$, $S_{\text{Minor}} < 0.17$ & $S_{\text{Major}} < 0.6$



Photon Veto Performance

After Tagging & Vetoing

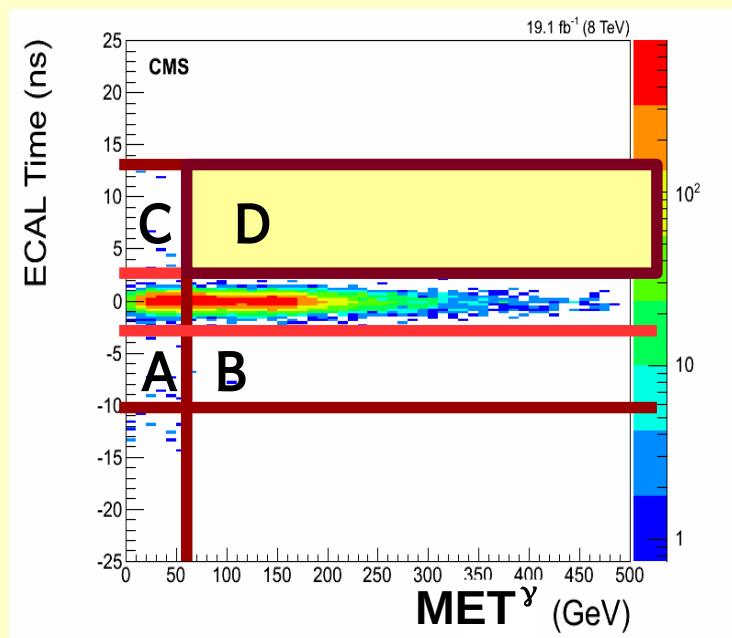


Non-collision event tagging and vetoing not 100% efficient.

Non-Collision Bkg Estimation

- ✓ Use ABCD method to estimate the residual halo-induced, cosmic-induced and spike-seeded photons in the signal sample (D) after the veto.

MET > 60 GeV		
	MET γ < 60 GeV	MET γ > 60 GeV
3 ns < t < 13 ns	C	D
-10 ns < t < -3 ns	A	B



- ✓ MET > 60 GeV

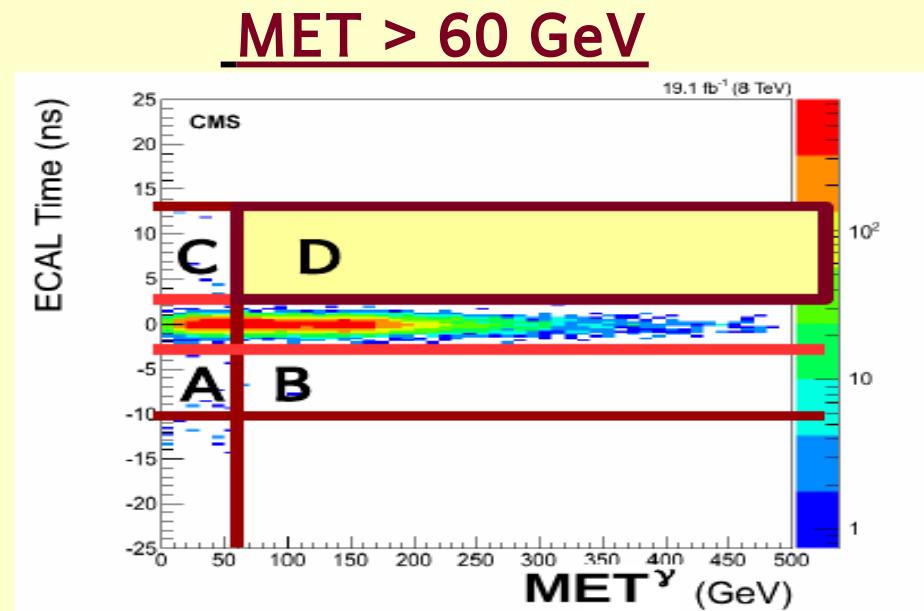
- ✓ Supresses collision/satellite out-of-time events.
- ✓ A & C have very negligible(free) collision/satellite events.

$$D = (B/A) * C$$

Collision Bkg Estimation

- ✓ Estimate the contributions from collision/satellite events with out-of-time photons in **B & D**.

Event Category	MET	MET γ
Collision Bkg Events (QCD/Satellite)	< 60 GeV	> 60 GeV
Non-Collision Bkg Events (Halo, Cosmic, spike)	> 60 GeV	< 60 GeV
Signal Events	> 60 GeV	> 60 GeV



- ✓ Need a sample with highly suppressed non-collision background events to estimate collision/satellite events.
- ✓ Adjust the ABCD formula for background expectation to take into account the contributions from collision/satellite events into **B & D**.

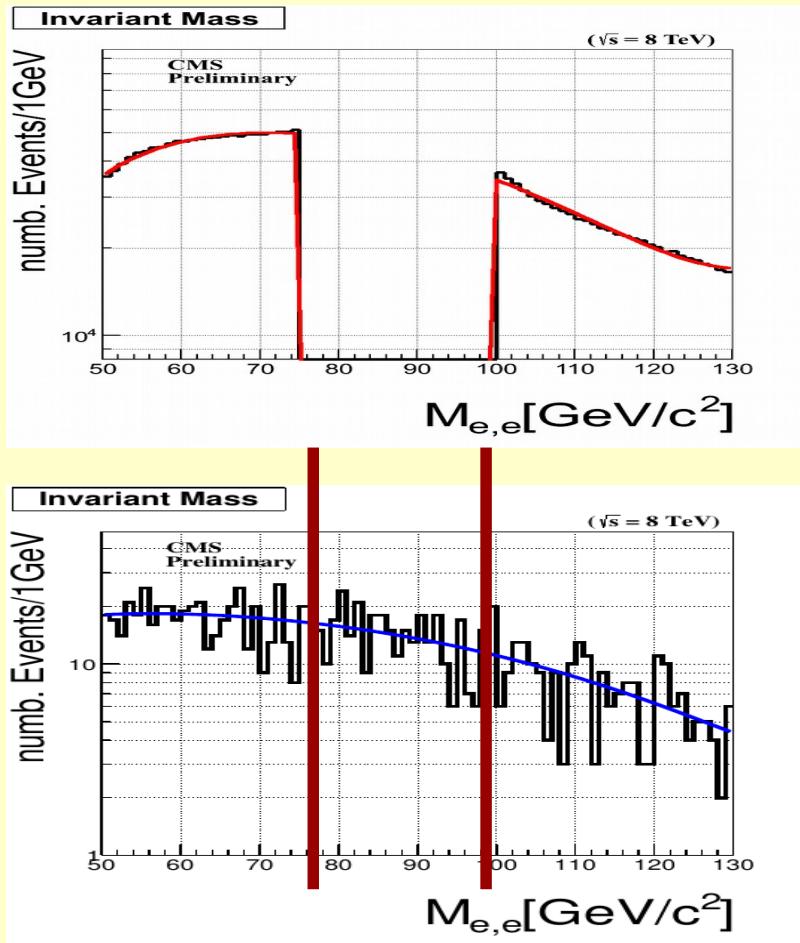
Z \rightarrow ee Method

- ✓ Most representative sample of collision events with out-of-time electromagnetic particles
- ✓ Use Z-mass constraint to highly suppressed non-collision events.
- ✓ **Find the Probability of an in-time($|t| < 2$ ns) photon becoming out-of-time($t < -3$ ns or $t > 3$ ns) because of time mis-measurement & Satellite out-of-time event Probability:**
 - ✓ Mass of Z candidate: **76 GeV/cc < M_ee < 104 GeV/cc,**
 - ✓ Separate candidate events into 3 categories: $|t| < 2$ ns, $t < -3$ ns and $t > 3$ ns
 - ✓ Fit non-Z mass window (**50 GeV/cc < M_ee < 76 GeV/cc & 104 GeV/cc < M_ee < 130 GeV/cc** to extract polynomial function.
 - ✓ Use polynomial function to determine the background events of the true Z events in each of the candidate Z events categories.
 - ✓ Use **ratio** of out-of-time and in-time true Z events as probability.



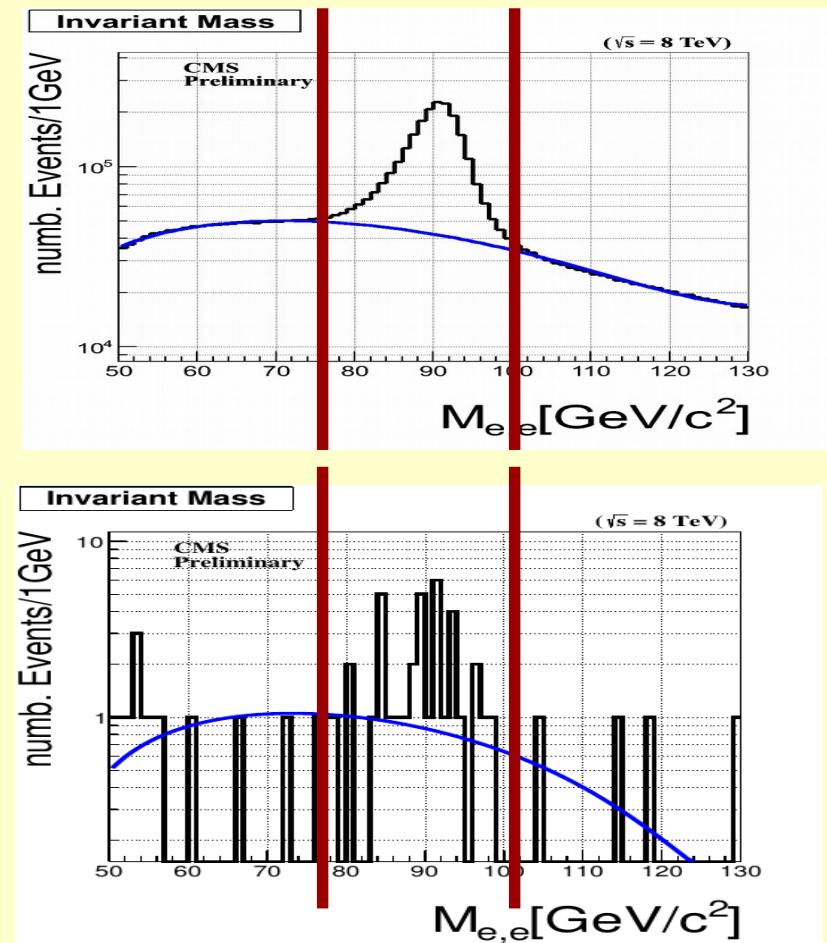
Z \rightarrow ee Method

Sideband events.



Early ($t < -3 \text{ ns}$) Events

In-time ($|t| < 2 \text{ ns}$) Events



Late ($t > 3 \text{ ns}$) Events

Z \rightarrow ee Method

- ✓ Observed 3 candidate Z events with both electron arrival time > 3 ns.
- ✓ Estimated number of Events in Separate Categories:

	In Time ($ t < 2$ ns)	Early Time($t < -3$ ns)	Late Time($t > 3$ ns)
True Z Events	1352383.4	49	32.4
Background Events	996803.6	329	8.6
Total Events	2349187.0	378	41.0

- ✓ Thus the probability of Only One~(P1) electron candidates and both~(P2) to be out-of-time (Early or Late) is

	P1	P2
Early ($t < -3$ ns)	0.000018116	0
Late ($t > 3$ ns)	0.00001087	0.000021739



Collision Backgrd Estimation II

- ✓ Using the probabilities derived, we can estimate the collision background events in samples B & D as

$$N = n_1 * P_1 + n_2 * (2P_1(1 - P_1) + P_1^2) + n_1 * P_2 + n_2 * P_2$$

- ✓ With **n1** is the number of **in-time single photon events** & **n2** is the number of **in-time double photon events**.
- ✓ The probabilities **P1** and **P2** are interpreted as:
 - ✓ **P1:** is the probability of getting an in-time event identified as an out-of-time due to timing missmeasurement.
 - ✓ **P2:** is the to get a true out-of-time event from collision(mostly satellite collisions).
 - ✓ The 3 out-of-time(late) Z candidates events are assumed to come from **satellite collisions**.



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Total Background Estimation

- ✓ Total background estimation:

$$D = \left(\frac{B - B^{\text{Col}}}{A} \right) * C + D^{\text{Col}}$$

- ✓ Closure Test: ABCD method validation

- ✓ Using events with 0 & 1-jets only.

	MET γ < 60 GeV	MET γ > 60 GeV
3 ns < t < 13 ns	C=359	D=10
t < 2 ns		(1p) 35097 + (2p) 174
-10 ns < t < -33 ns	A=851	B=38

- ✓ Statistically closed

- ✓ From Z \rightarrow ee Method:

$$B^{\text{Col}} = 0.64^{+0.35}_{-0.33}$$

$$D^{\text{Col}} = 0.56^{+0.11}_{-0.09}$$

- ✓ Expected Events:

$$D = 16.41^{+3.00}_{-2.59}$$

- ✓ Observed Events:

$$D = 10$$



Results



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RESULTS

- Events with 2-jets & above

- Expected Number of Background Events:

- From $Z \rightarrow ee$ Events: $B^{\text{Col}} = 0.51^{+0.28}_{-0.27}$, $D^{\text{Col}} = 0.37^{+0.09}_{-0.07}$

- Predicted Number of Events:

$$D = 0.37^{+0.39}_{-0.07}$$

- Observed Number of Events: 1

	MET γ < 60 GeV	MET γ > 60 GeV
3 ns < t < 13 ns	C=0	D=1
t < 2 ns		(1p) 35097 + (2p) 174
-10 ns < t < -33 ns	A=3	B=1



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Observed Event

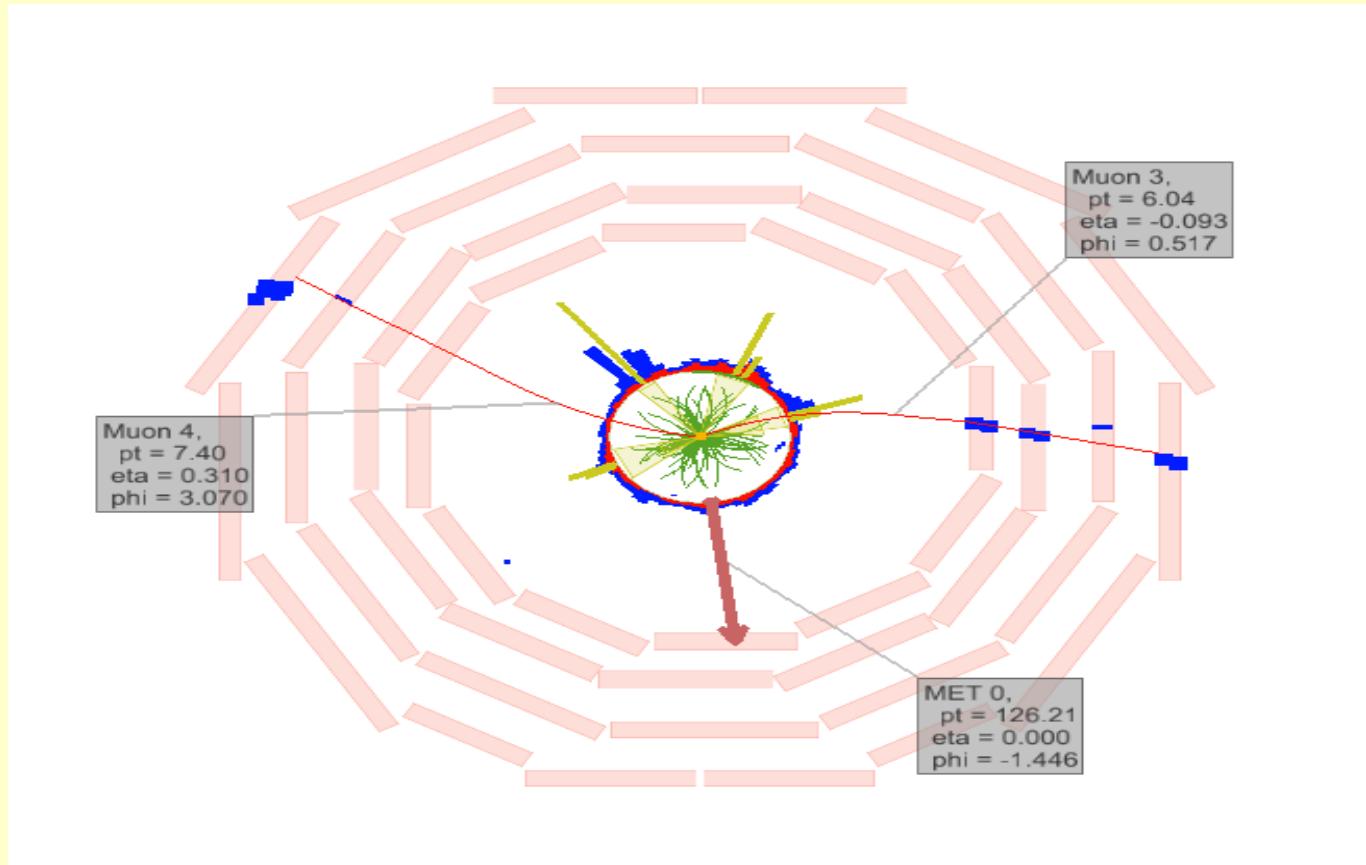
- ✓ Event's final state: Photon + 2 Jets + Large MET
 - ✓ **Photon:**
 - ✓ $Pt = 225 \text{ GeV}/c$, ECAL Time = 12 ns, Eta = 0.32, Phi = 1.13
 - ✓ **MET:**
 - ✓ MET = 333 GeV, MET_photon = 125 GeV
 - ✓ **JET:**
 - ✓ 2 Jets ($pt = 86 \text{ GeV}/c$, $36 \text{ GeV}/c$)
- ✓ The large MET and small MET_photon makes indicates this event is a good Beam Halo/Cosmic-Induced photon event.



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Observed Event Display

CMS Detector Transverse View



Observed event seems like cosmic muon candidate.

Uncertainties

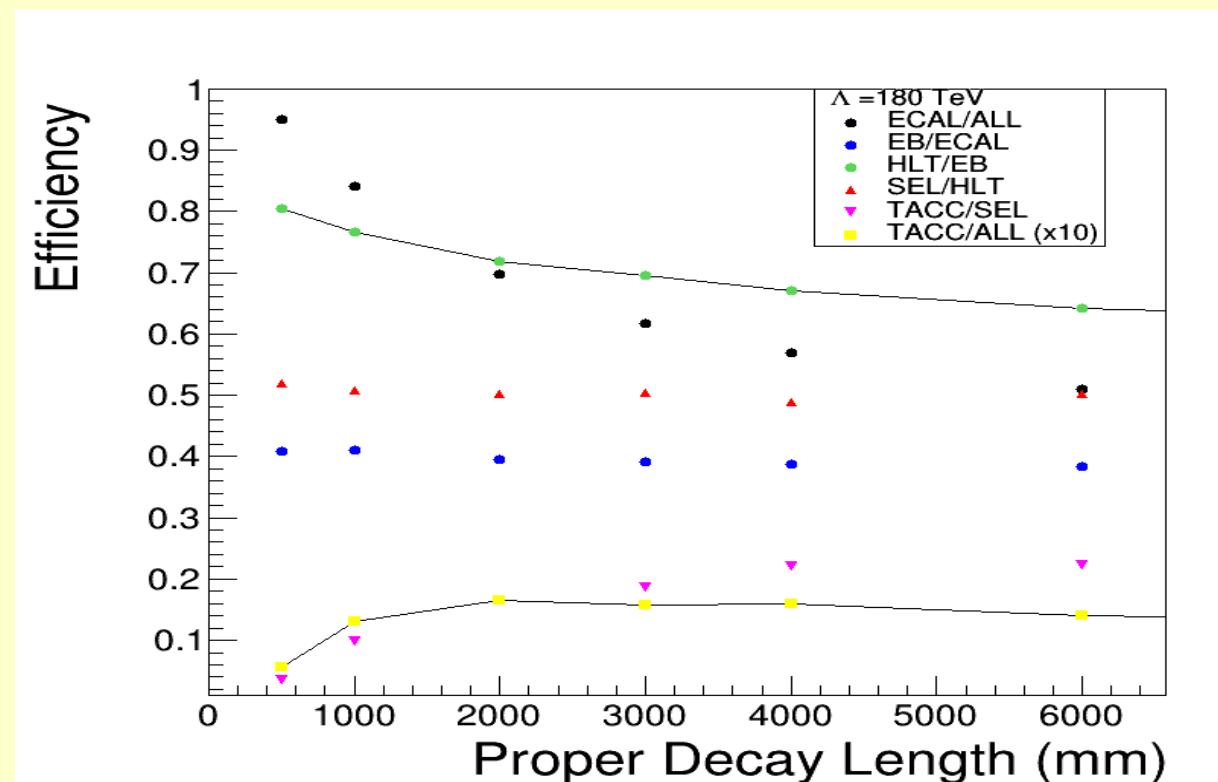
- ✓ Main systematics are from Timing bias and unclustered energy for MET.
- ✓ Effect of systematics is measured by varying by 1-sigma upward and downward and measure the percentage of the event yield.
- ✓ Background uncertainty is given as statistical uncertainty on the predicted background.

<u>Systematic Source</u>	<u>Uncertainty(%)</u>
Absolute reference ECAL Time	6 to 10
Unclustered Energy for MET	4 to 10
Photon Energy Scale	2 to 4
ECAL Timing resolution	2 to 5
Jet Energy Scale	3 to 9
Jet Energy Resolution	2 to 9
Luminosity and Choice of PDF	2.6 & < 1



Signal Selection Efficiency

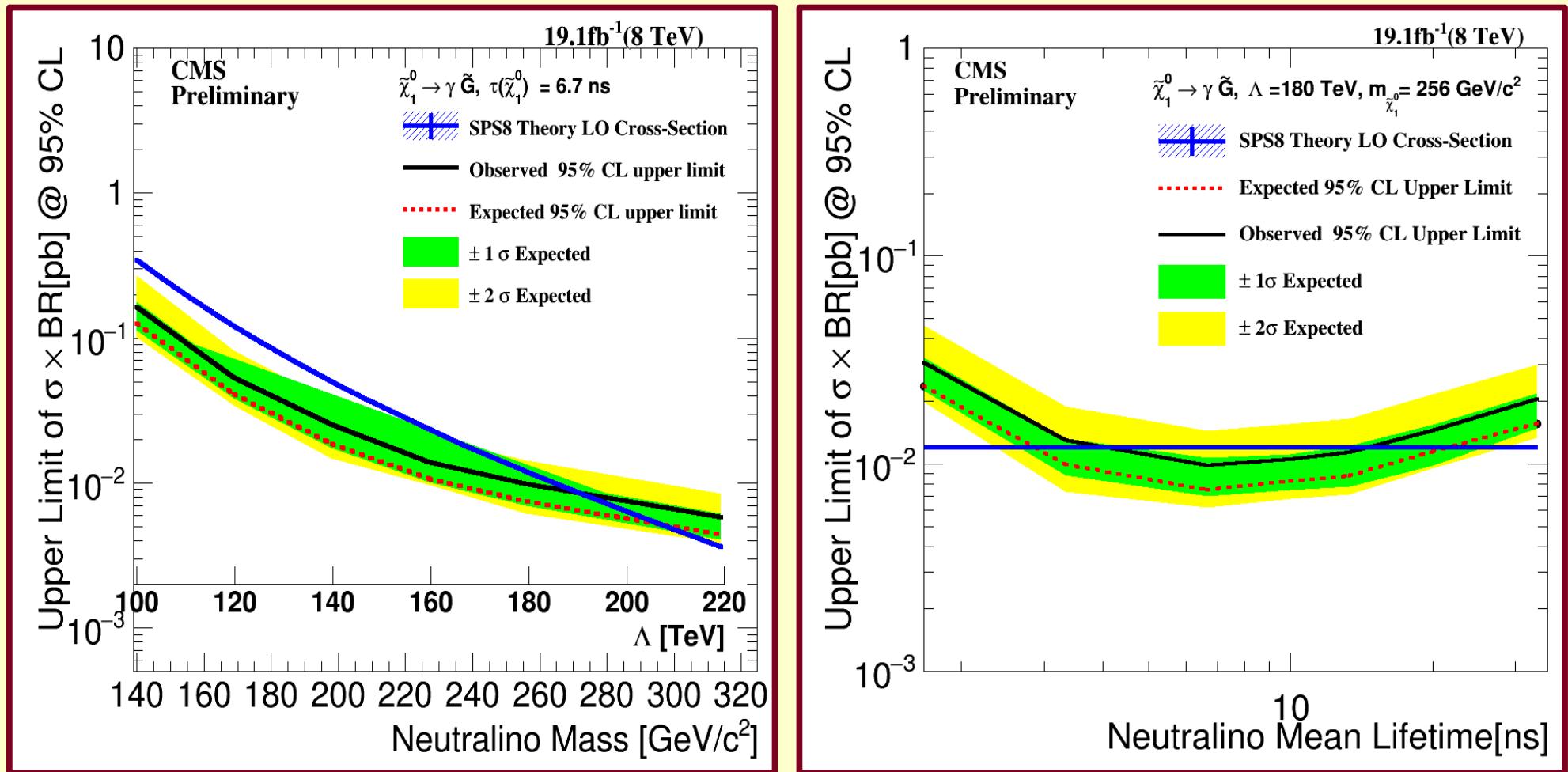
- ✓ Signal event selection efficiency times acceptance (TACC/ALL) peaks at 1.6% for lifetime = 6.7 ns.
- ✓ Efficiency times acceptance is = Number of photons in EB passing event selection requirement with $t > 3$ ns / All photons from decay of neutralino including those not reconstructed.
- ✓ Signal event selection efficiency is small for short lifetime since most of the photons cannot make it pass the $t > 3$ ns acceptance threshold and also small for long lifetimes because the neutralino decays out-side of ECAL.



Cross-section Upper Limit

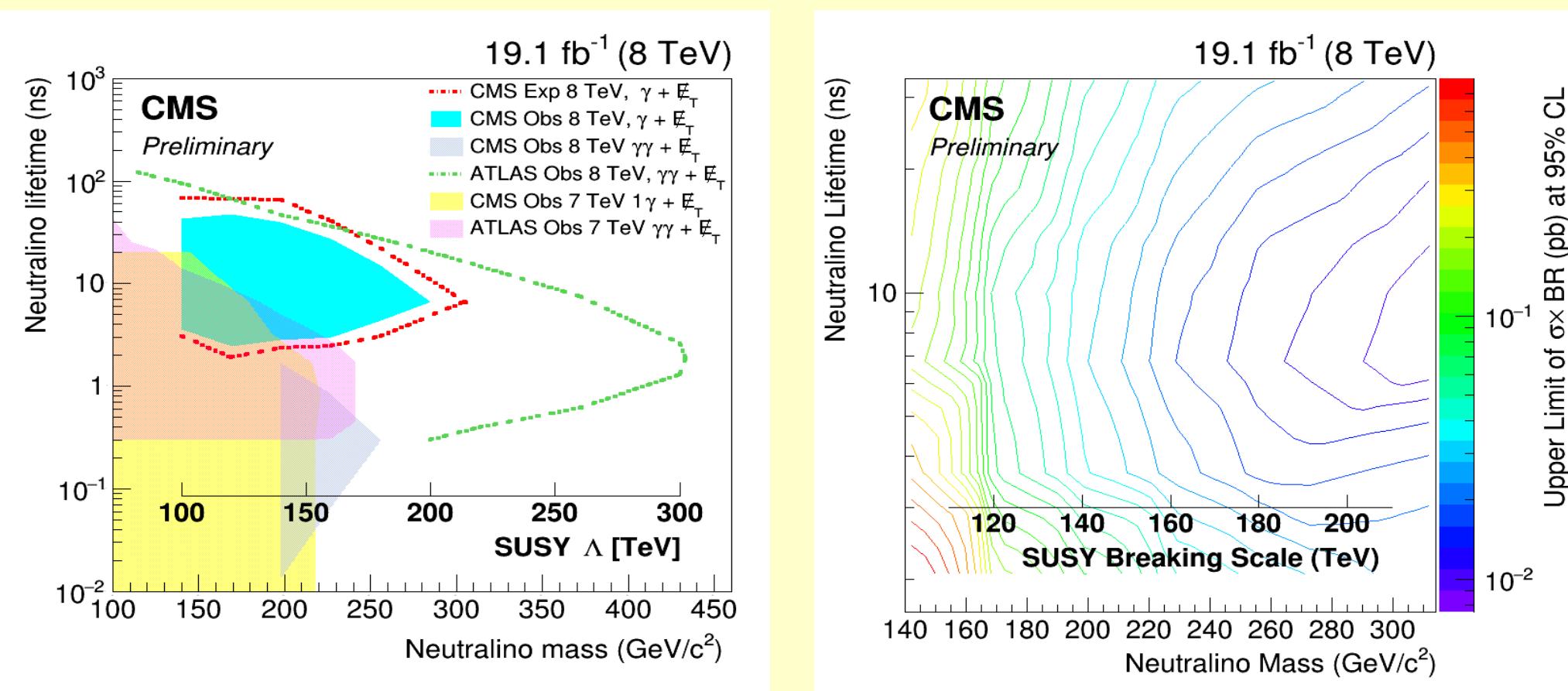
- ✓ Using the 1 observed event and the estimated number of background of 0.37 events, we set an upper limit of **4.37** on the number of Signal events.
- ✓ Using the maximum efficiency times acceptance at 1.6% for lifetime = 6.7 ns and Mass = 256 GeV/cc, we set an upper limit on the cross-section times branching ratio of **0.0143 pb.**
- ✓ Cross-section for other masses and lifetimes shown later.

Mass & Lifetime Limits in SPS8



- Neutralinos with **Mass $< 270\text{ GeV}/c^2$** and **Lifetime = 6.7 ns** excluded at 95% CL.
- Neutralinos with **3.2 ns < Lifetime < 19.87 ns** and **Mass = 256 GeV/c²** excluded at 95% CL.

Mass & Lifetime Limits in SPS8



- Excluded neutralinos with $140 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < \text{Mass} < 270 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ and $3 \text{ ns} < \text{Lifetime} < 35 \text{ ns}$ at 95% confidence level(CL).

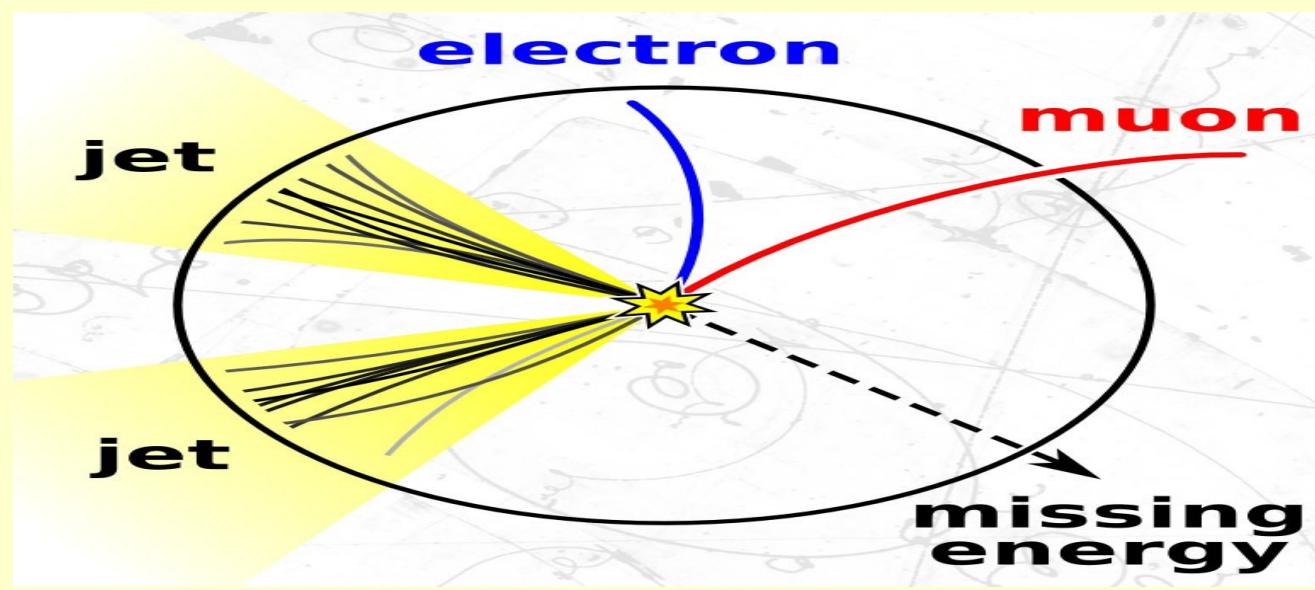
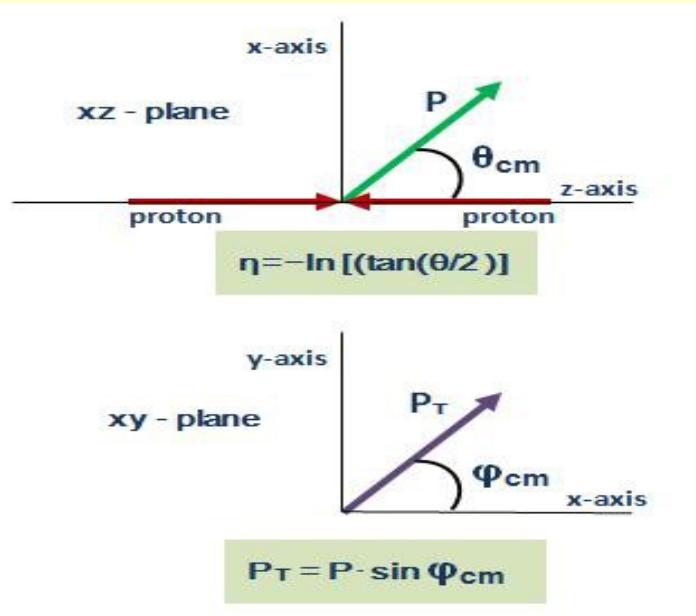
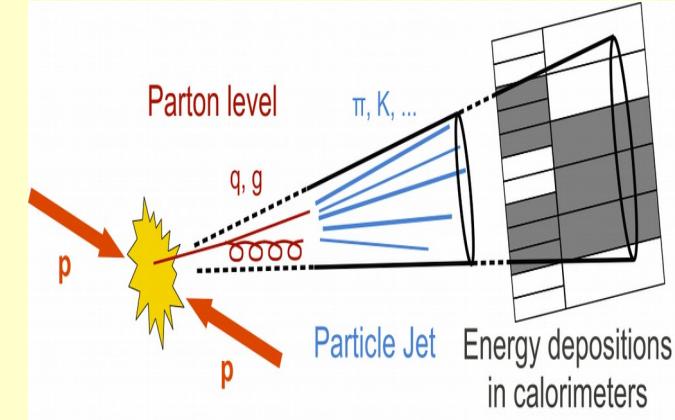
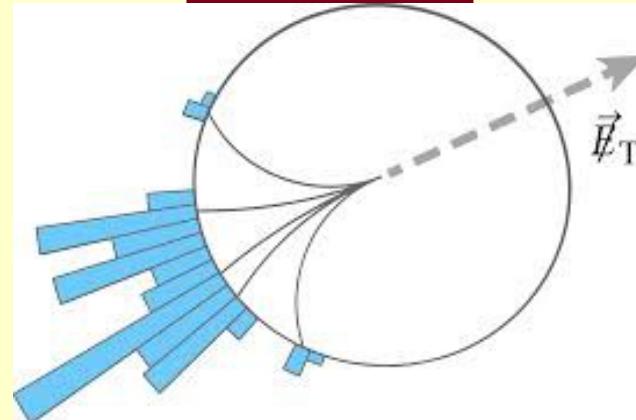
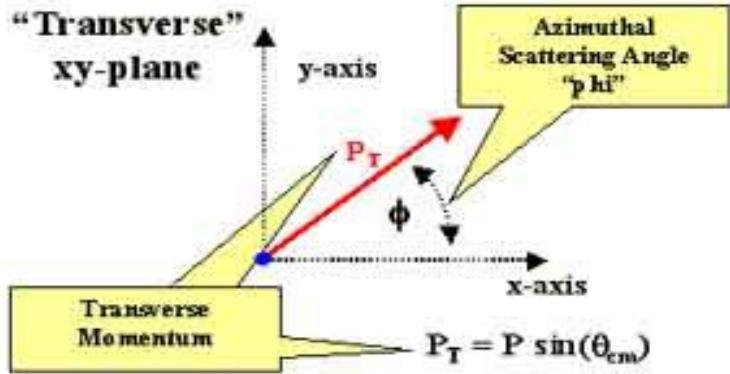
Summary

- ✓ We presented a search for neutral long-lived particles in final states with late photons and large missing transverse energy using the CMS detector. ECAL timing measurement of the photon arrival time is used for identifying the late photon.
- ✓ We set an upper limit of **4.37** on the number of signal events at 95% CL which can be translated into production cross-section times branching ratio of Neutralino **< 0.0143 pb** with **Mass = 256 GeV/cc** and **lifetime = 6.7ns** at 95% CL.
- ✓ Excluded neutralinos with **140 GeV/c^2 < Mass < 270 GeV/c^2** and **3 ns < Lifetime < 35 ns** at 95% CL.

Thanks A LOT!



BackUp: Physics Objects in CMS



ECAL Timing Resolution

Parametrized as:

$$\sigma^2(t_1 - t_2) = \left| \frac{N}{A_{\text{eff}}/\sigma_n} \right|^2 + 2C^2,$$

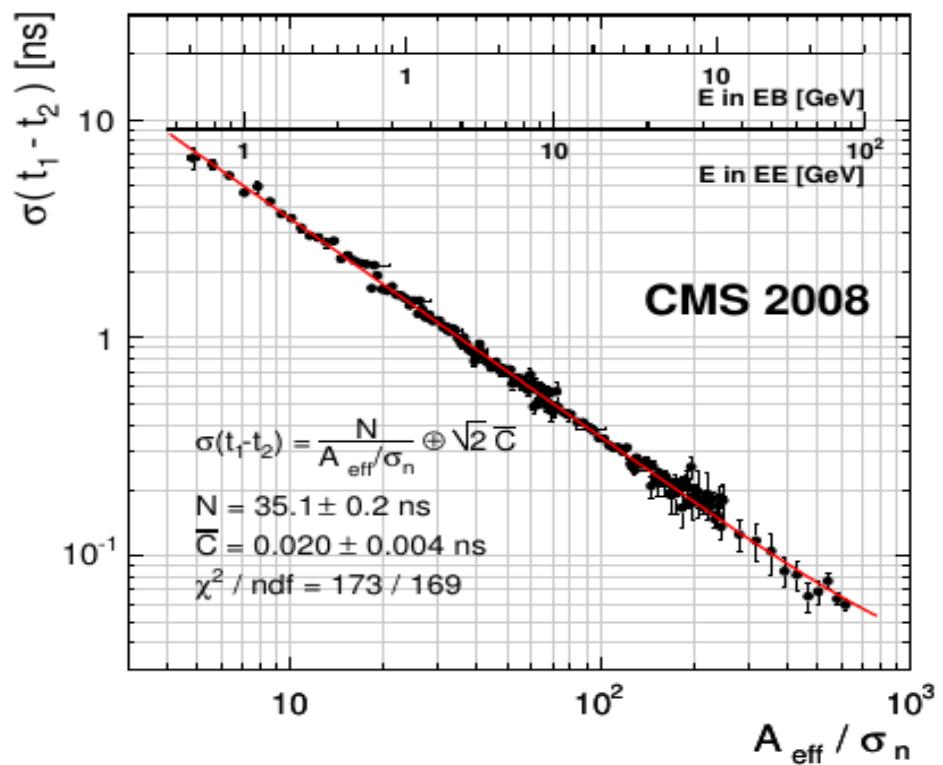
$$A_{\text{eff}} = A_1 A_2 / \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2}$$

- ✓ **N** = Noise term depends on energy.
 - Electronic noise
- ✓ **C** = Constant term is independent of energy.
 - Variations in pulse shape,
 - Systematics in time alignment.

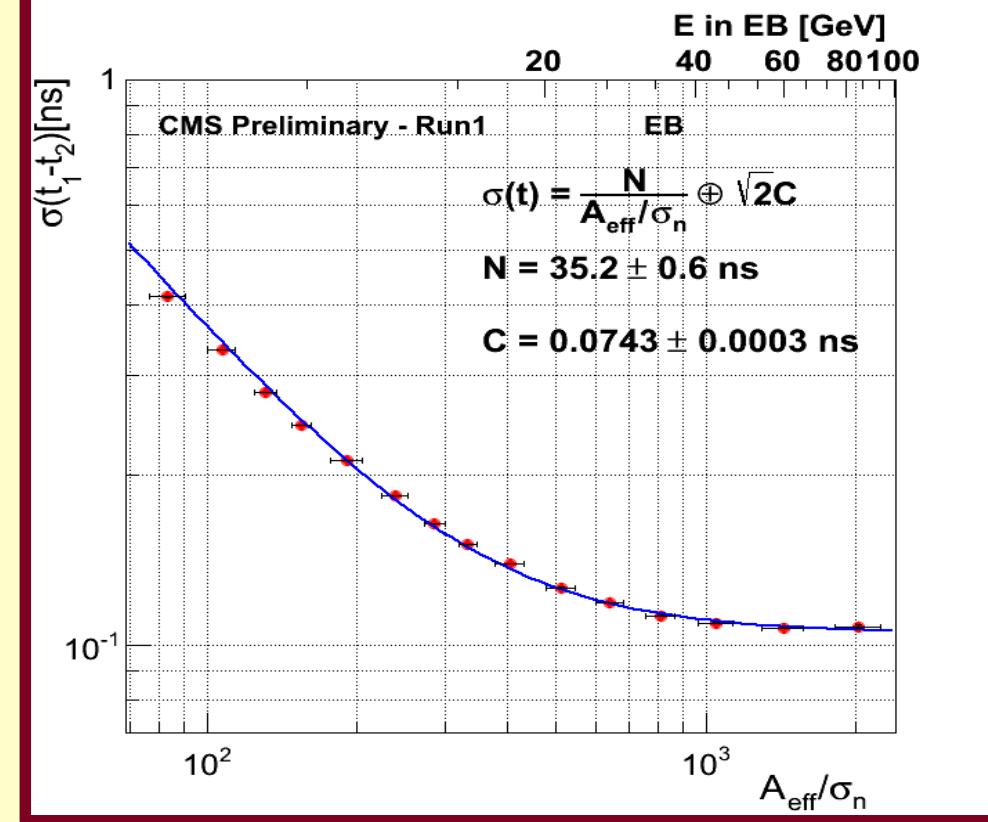


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ECAL Time Resolution



LHC Test Beam 2009

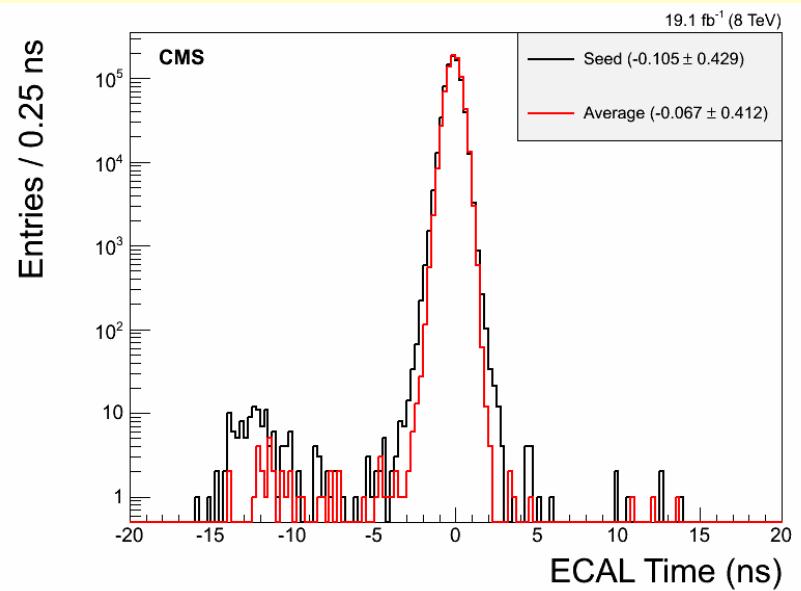
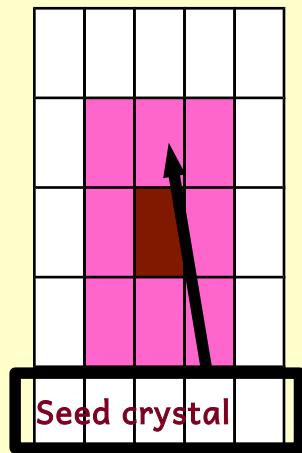


LHC Run 1 2012

ECAL timing resolution better than 400ps.

Photon ECAL Time

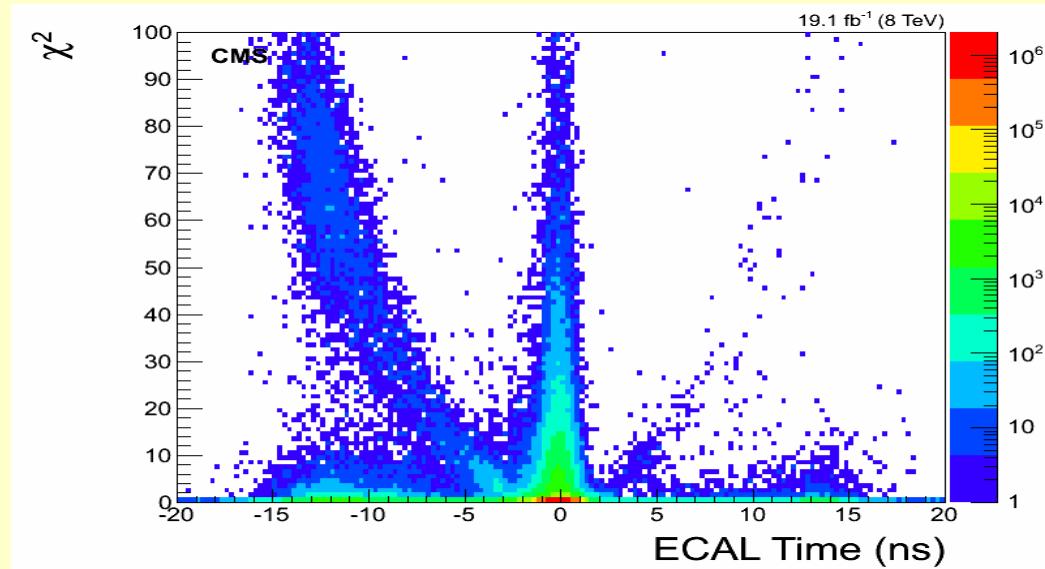
- ✓ Photon time = time of crystal with highest energy deposit.
- ✓ Late if photon time is within 3 to 13 ns.
- ✓ Use average cluster time to define chi2.



Photon time Chi2

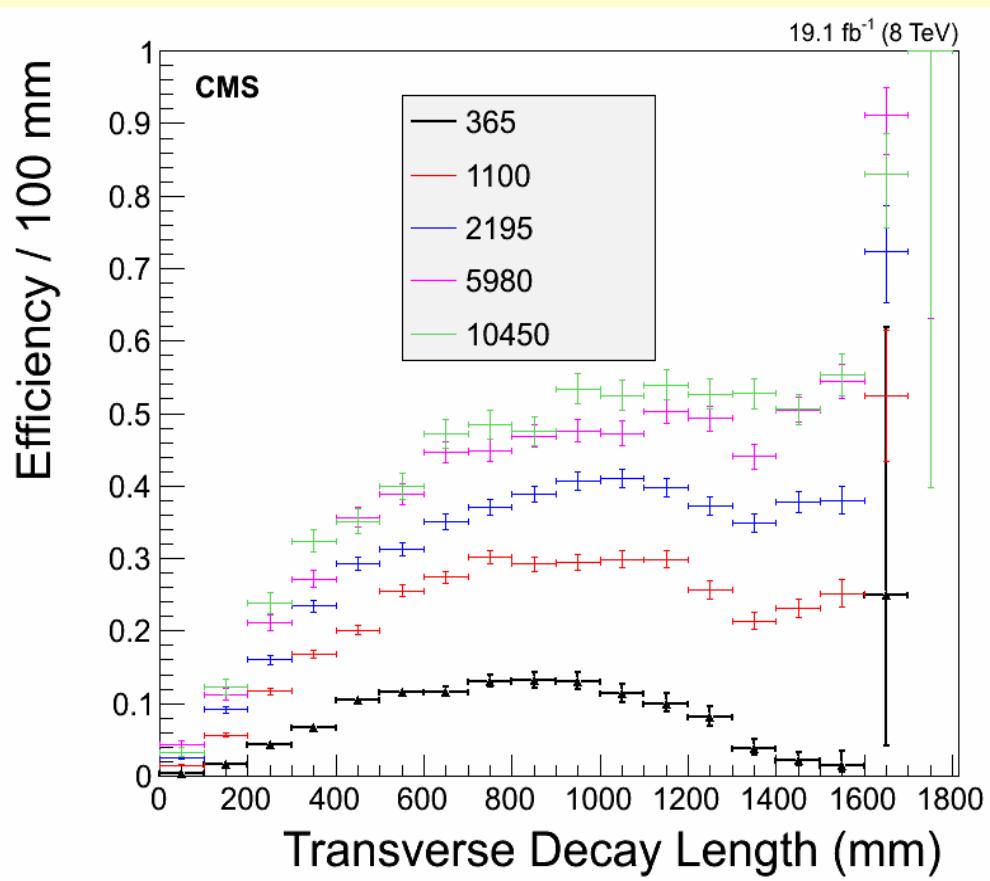
- ✓ Chi2 > 4 populated by bad photon candidates.

$$\chi_t^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N \left| \frac{t_i - t_{\text{avg}}}{\sigma_i} \right|^2$$

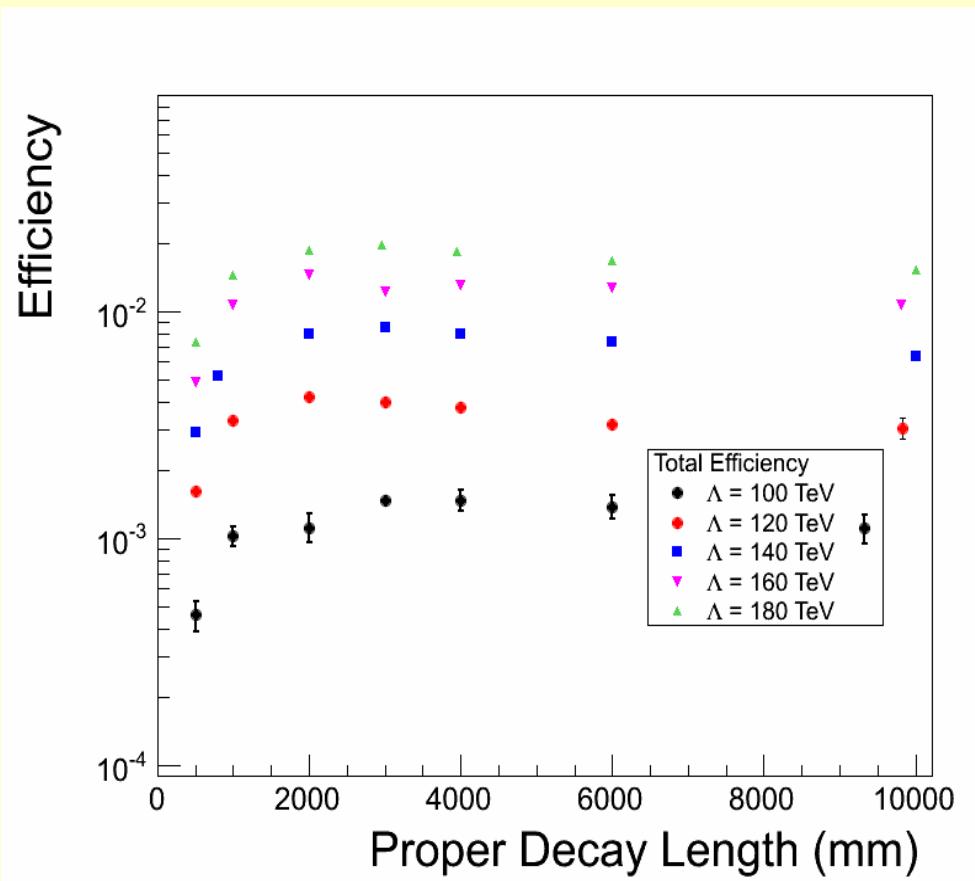


Efficiency & Acceptance

Transverse Detector Decay Length



Particle Inherent Decay Length



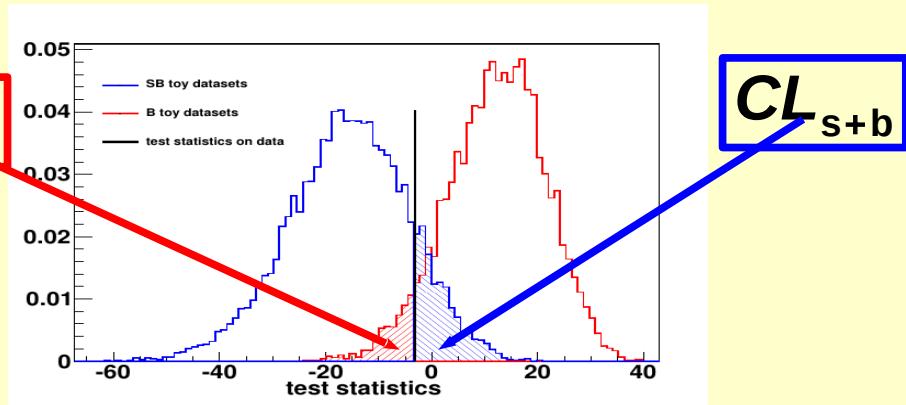
Efficiency and Acceptance determines our final Observed event rate.

Limit Setting

- ✓ Use the CLs method:

$$CL_s = \frac{CL_{s+b}^{\mu}}{CL_b}$$

$1 - CL_b$



- ✓ $CL\{s+b\}$ and $CL\{b\}$ are probabilities for signal + background and background only hypothesis, respectively.
- ✓ Mu is signal strength modifier parameter.
- ✓ Excluded region in Mu or cross-section are values for Mu for which the probability $CL\{s\}$ is less than **0.05% for 95% confidence Limit(CL)**
- ✓ Background Only hypothesis gives **expected or median limit**.
- ✓ **+/- 1-sigma** and **+/- 2-sigma** gives statistical uncertainty bands on the expected limit.
- ✓ **Observed limit** is obtained from fitting Signal + background model to data.

Dark Matter?

Properties

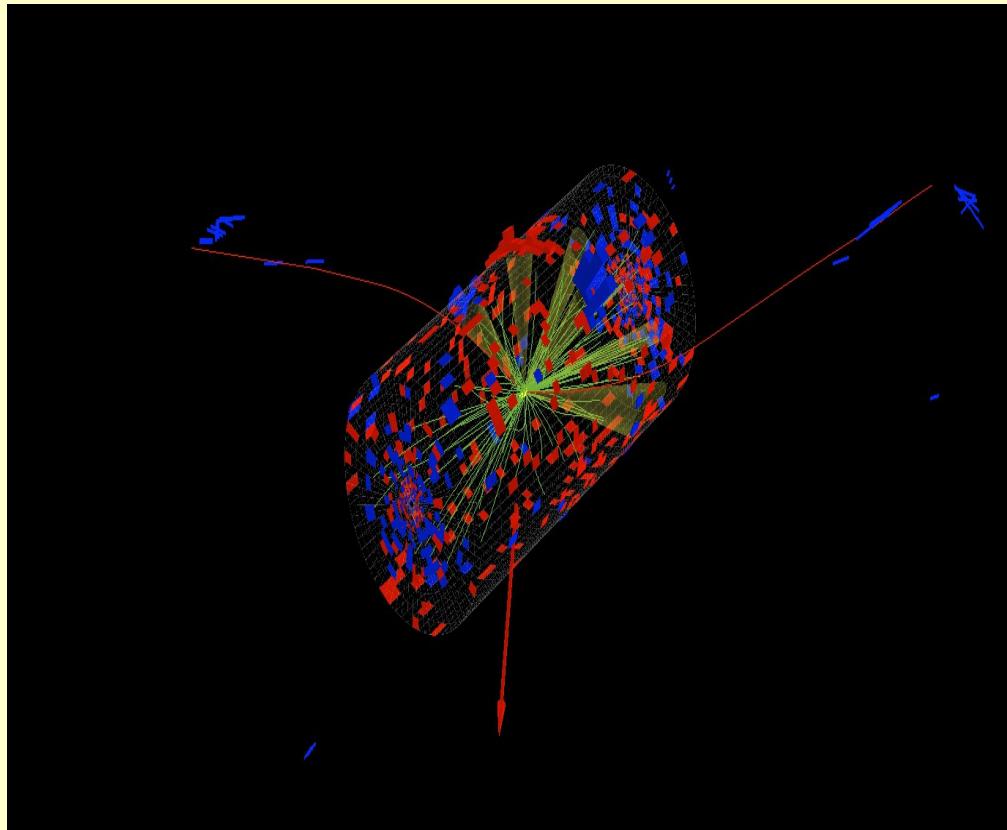
- ✓ Stable(long-lived).
- ✓ Neutral; does not interact with light.
- ✓ Light or massive?



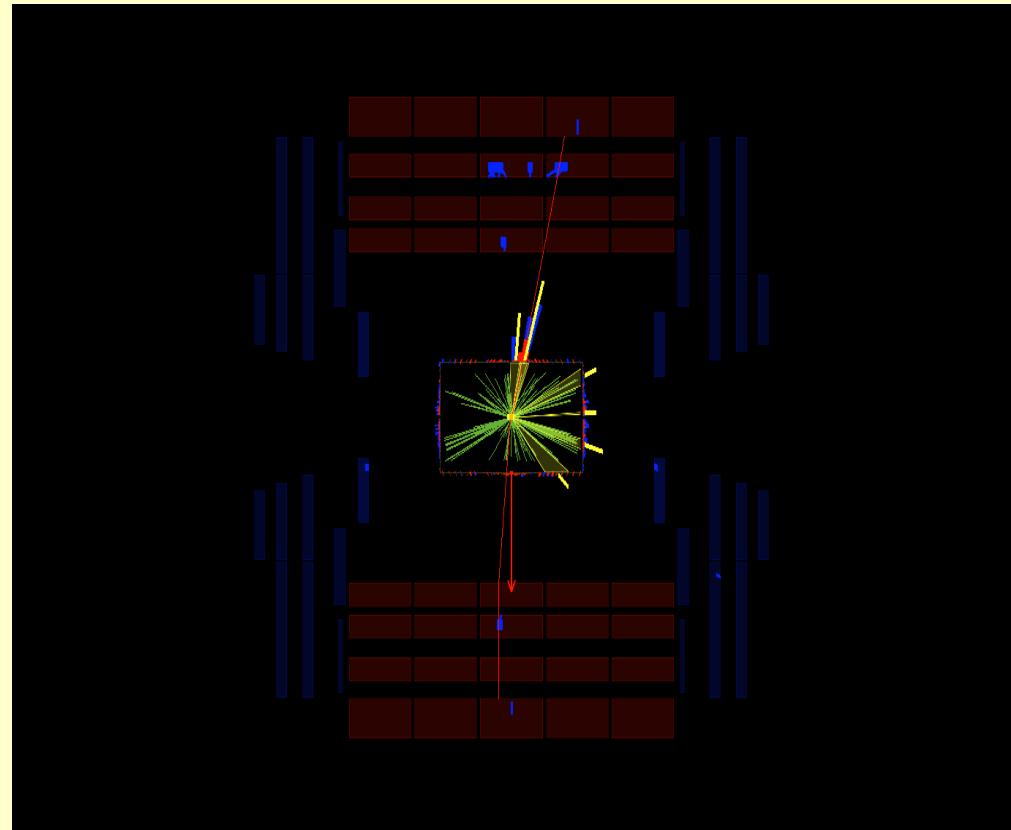
- ✓ Where are Dark Matter particles?

Observed Event Display

3D View



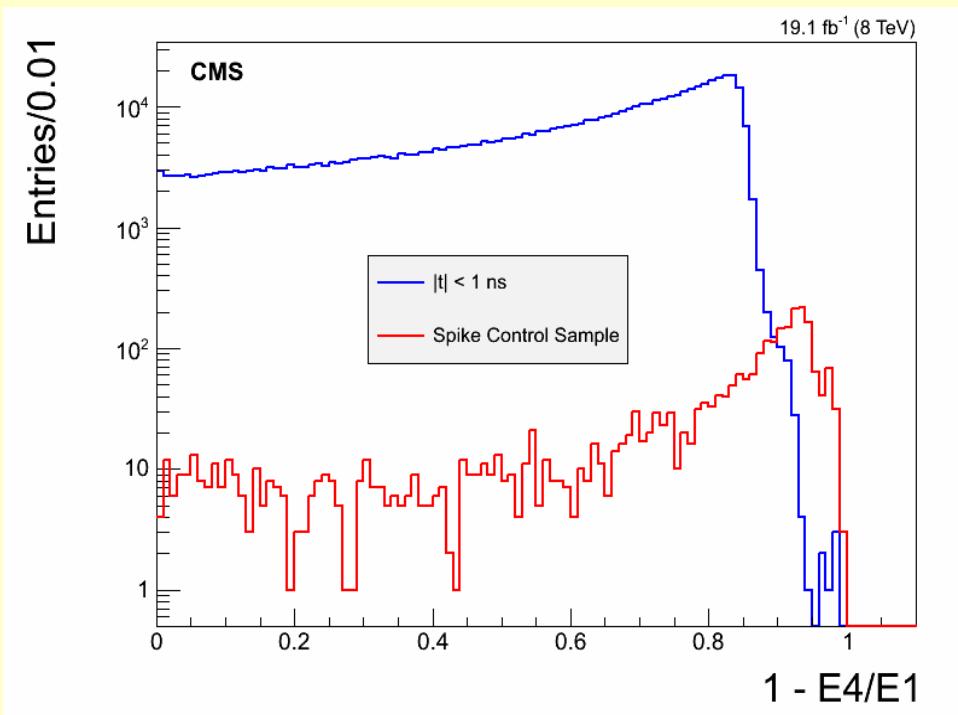
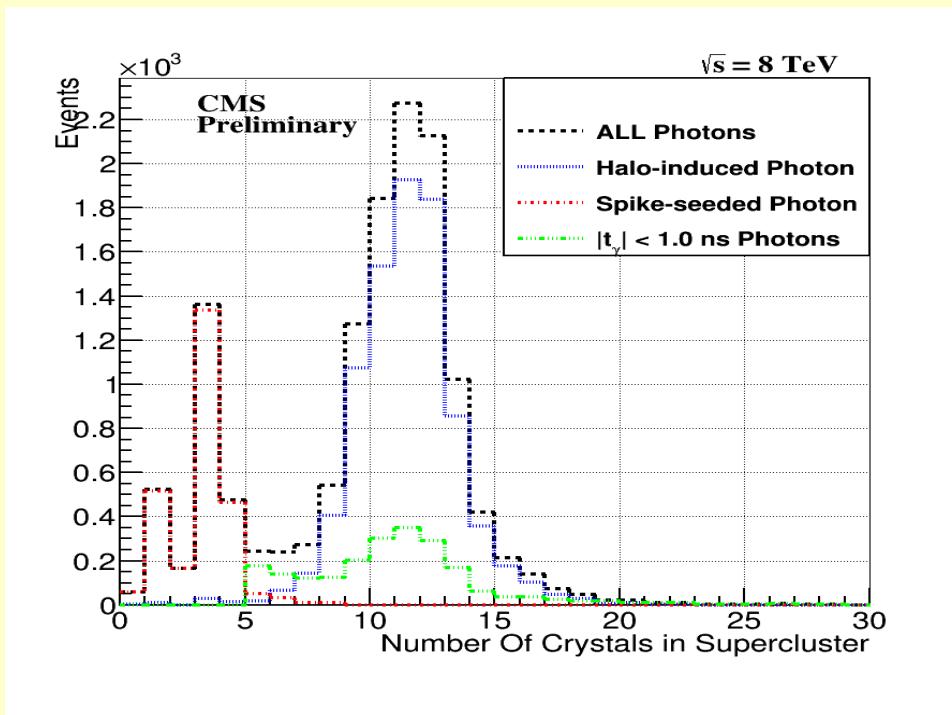
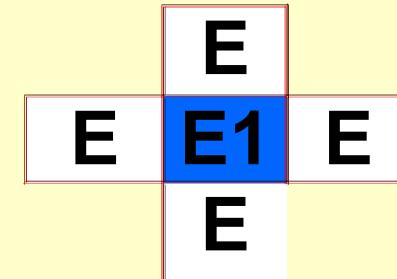
Rho – Z View



CMS event display of observed cosmic muon event in CMS detector.

Spike-Seeded Photons

- ✓ Spike-seeded photons out-of-time signals produced as a result of neutrons hitting the APDs directly.
 - ✓ Populate mostly the negative time region,
 - ✓ Veto criteria: $1 - E_4/E_1 > 0.9$, $\text{Chi}^2 > 4$, $N_{\text{crys}} < 7$, $S_{\text{Minor}} < 0.17$ & $S_{\text{Major}} < 0.6$



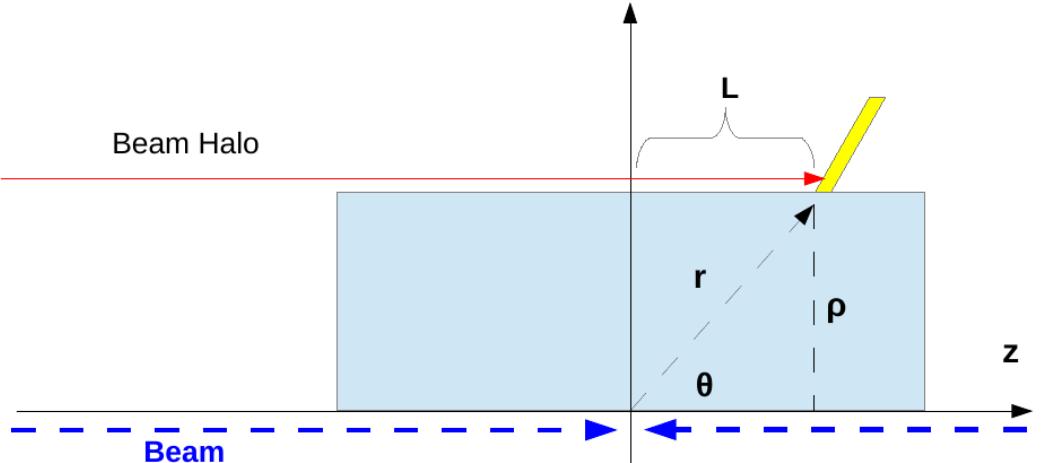
Non-Collision Bkg photon

Mis-Tag Rate

Event Class	Yield
Halo-induced photons	3 %
Cosmic-induced photons	1.4%
Spike-seeded photons.	0.4%

Beam-Halo-Induced Photon time estimation

- Approximation of halo behavior :
 $\rightarrow t_0 = r/c = \rho / c \sin\theta$
 $t_{\text{halo}} = L / c = \rho / c \tan\theta$
 $t_{\text{ECAL}} = \rho / c \tan\theta - \rho / c \sin\theta = \rho/2c (\tan\theta/2) = - \rho/2c \exp(-\eta)$
 \rightarrow Halo timing would be earlier than the normal collision.



ABCD Collision Bkg Estimation

- ✓ MET^Photon > 60 GeV
 - ✓ Suppresses Halo/Cosmic/Spike Background
- ✓ Samples F' & F are dominated by collision events.
- ✓ Collision events in B and D samples of Non-Collision background can be estimated as:

$$B^{\text{Col}} = B' * \left(\frac{F'}{F} \right) \quad D^{\text{Col}} = D' * \left(\frac{F'}{F} \right)$$

MET ^y > 60 GeV	MET < 60 GeV	MET > 60 GeV
3 ns < t < 13 ns	D'	D
t < 2 ns	F'	F
-10 ns < t < -33 ns	B'	B

