Search for Neutral Long-lived Particles Decaying in the CMS Endcap Muon System

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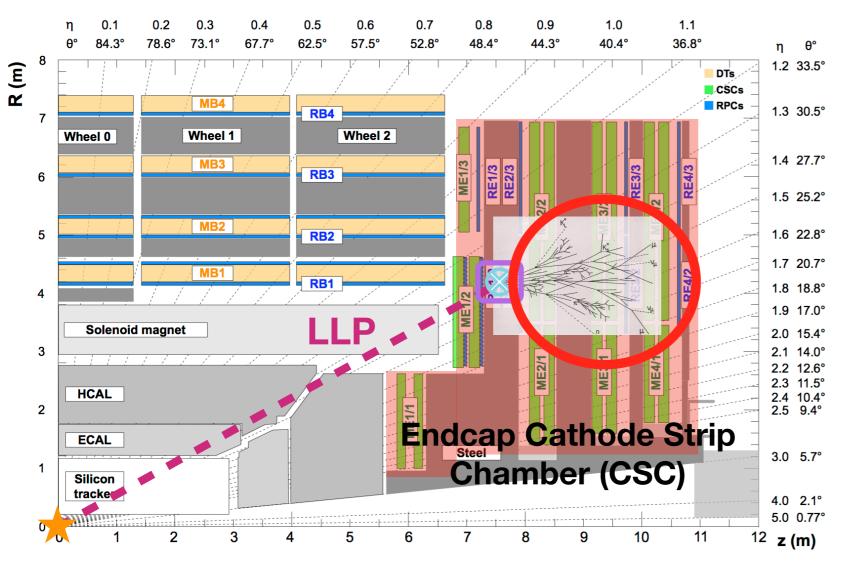
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Motivation: Search for LLPs in Muon System

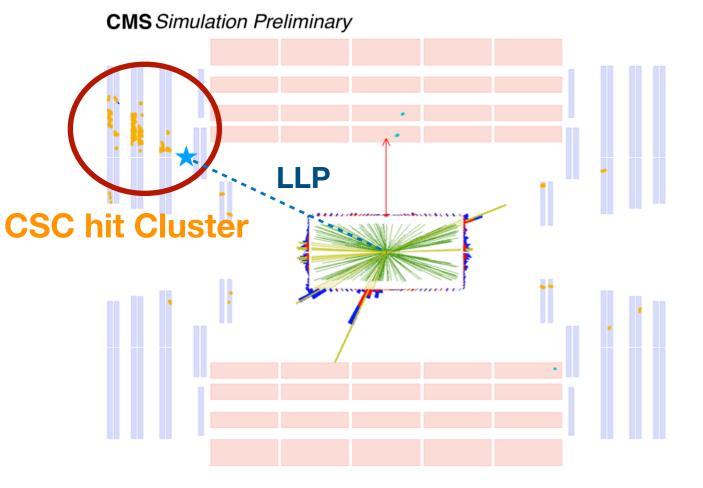


LLP decay and resulting particle shower is detected as **multi-hit signals** in the gas ionization chambers

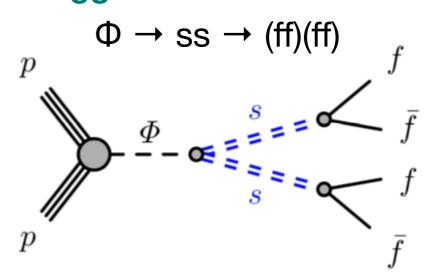
- Covers a large geometric acceptance
- Covers decays far away from IP (sensitive to large cτ)
- Excellent background suppression from shielding material

Experimental Signature: Showers in the Muon System

- Neutral long-lived particles decaying in the muon system leave a signature with:
 - No tracks
 - No jets
 - Large cluster of CSC hits (>100 hits) in the muon system
- Muon system acts as a sampling calorimeter: sensitive to a broad range of decays
- Unique signature due to the presence of steel in the CMS muon system
- First search in CMS that uses this novel signature



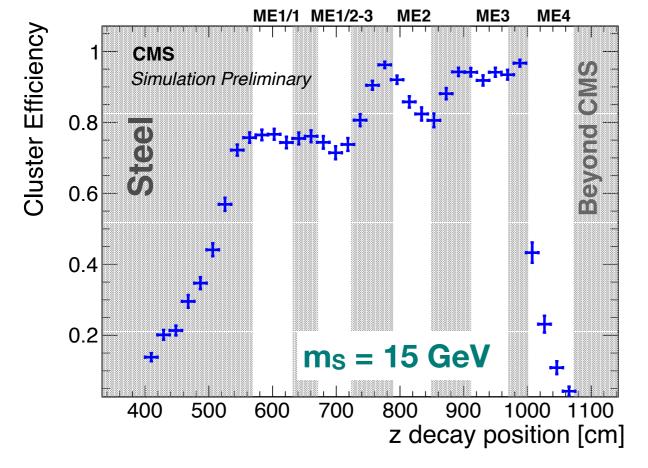
Twin Higgs as benchmark model:

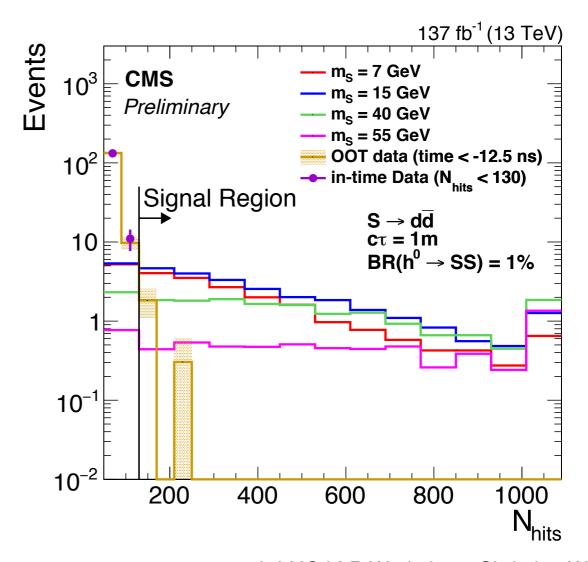


Analysis Strategy

- Event selection: select high MET and boosted Higgs phase space
 - Trigger on MET (lack of dedicated trigger, trigger efficiency is ~1%)
- Use CSC cluster ID selections to enhance signal purity and reject background from main collision — exact definition on next slide
- N_{hits} serves as the main discriminator

High cluster reconstruction efficiency

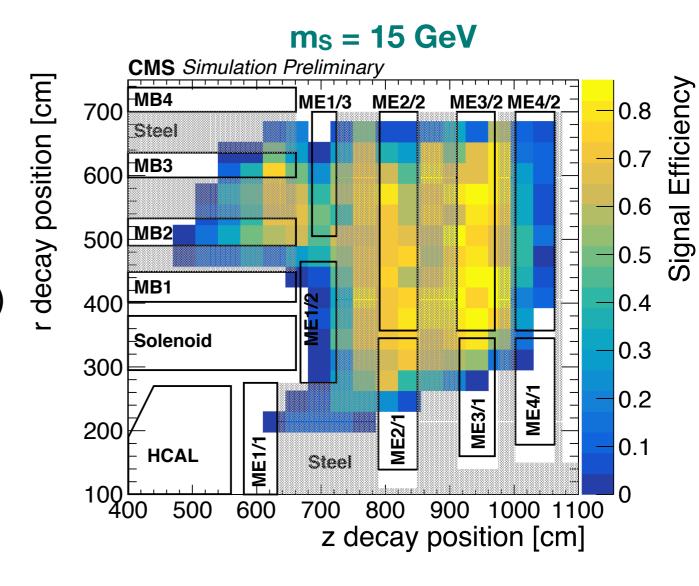




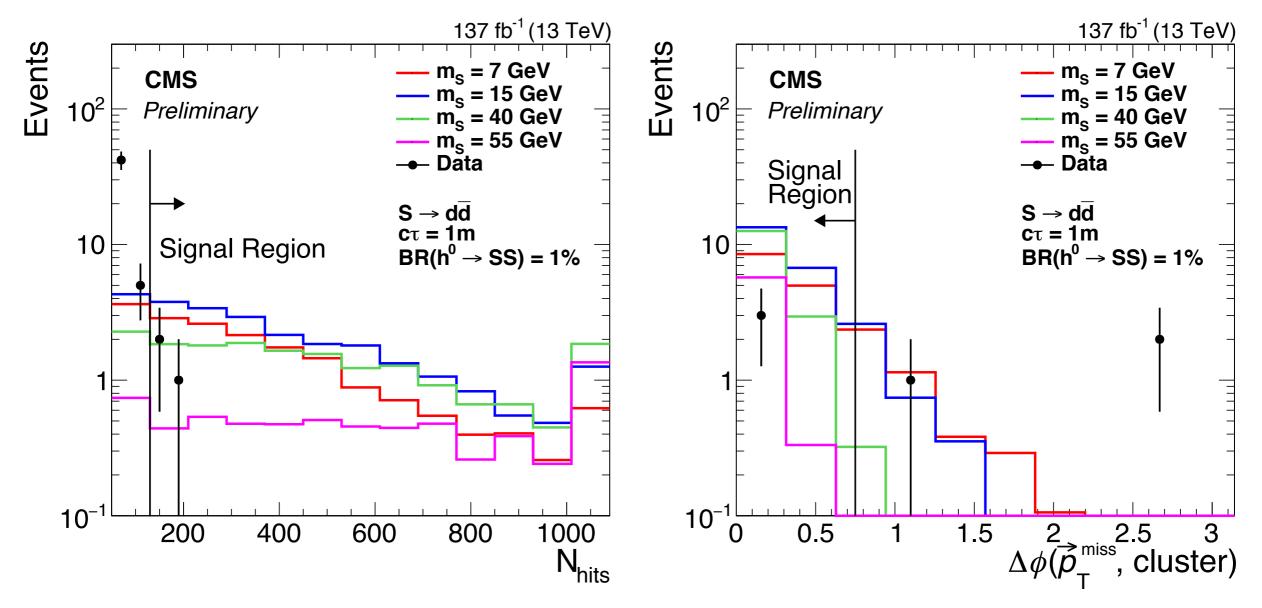
CSC Hit Cluster Identification

Reject background from the main collision

- Reject clusters from punch-through jets and muon bremstralung shower:
 - Veto clusters matched to jets and muons (ΔR < 0.4)
 - Active vetos in first station (ME11/12)
- ~50% signal efficiency when LLP decays between ME1 and ME4
- Background rejection is ~10⁶



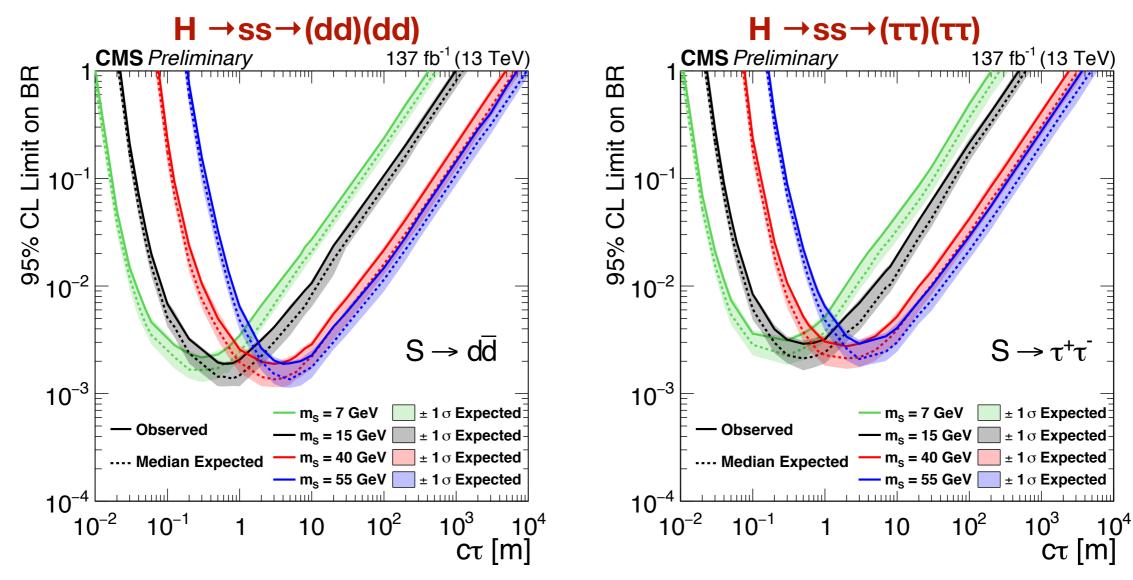
Data-driven Background Estimation



Predict 2 ± 1 background events and observed 3 events

- Nhits is the main discriminator for the analysis with large signal to bkg separation
- Cluster and MET directions are aligned for signal
- Data-driven background estimation performed to extract signal using two independent variables for background

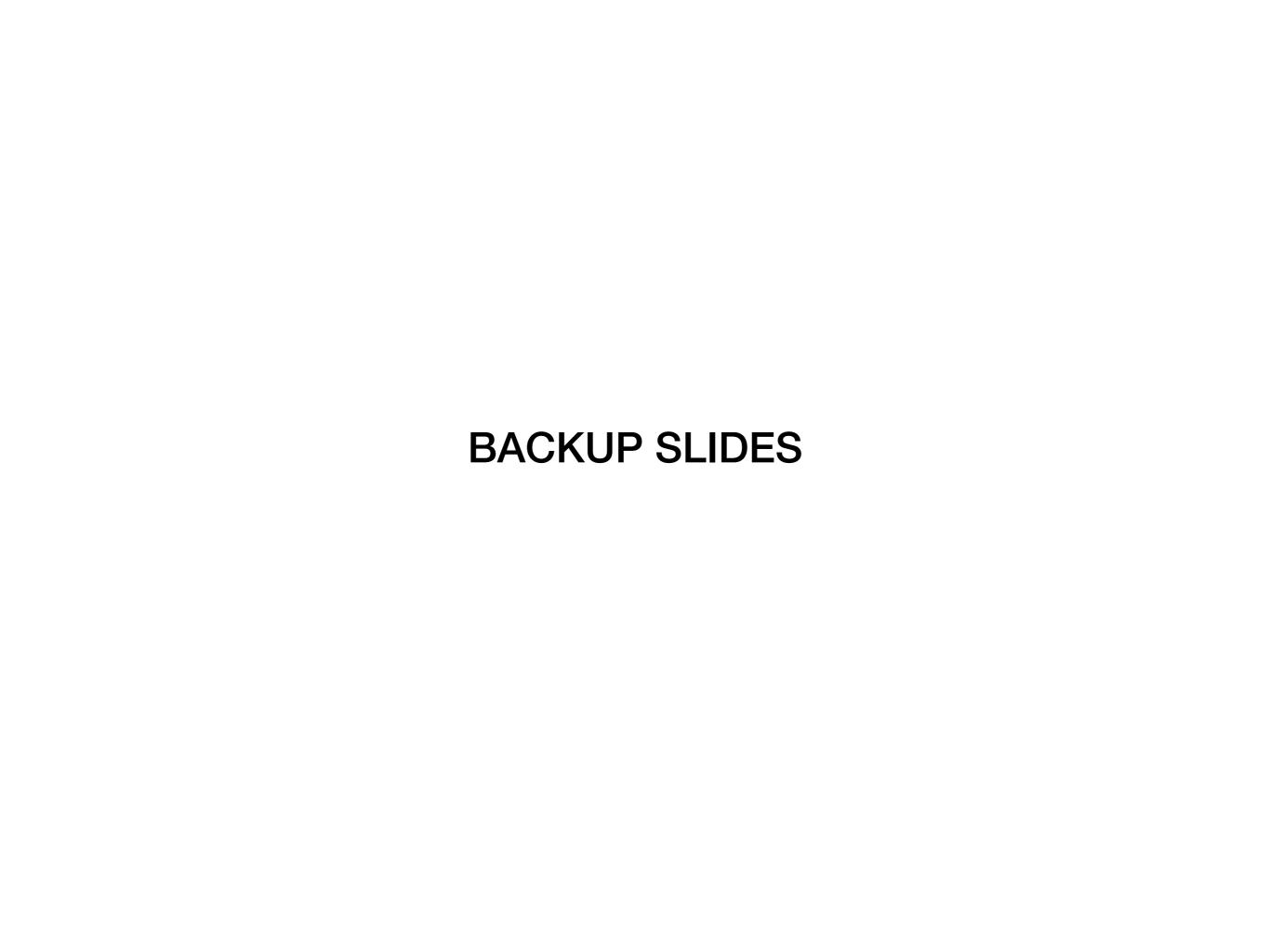
Observed and Expected Limits



- Limits for $S \rightarrow bb$ are within 3% to that for $S \rightarrow dd$.
- Analysis sensitivity is independent of the LLP decay modes and masses
- Provides current best LHC limit for LLPs with cτ above 6, 20, and 40 m for mass of 7, 15, and 40 GeV respectively.
- Achieve first sensitivity to τ decay modes at BR(H →ss) = 10-3 level

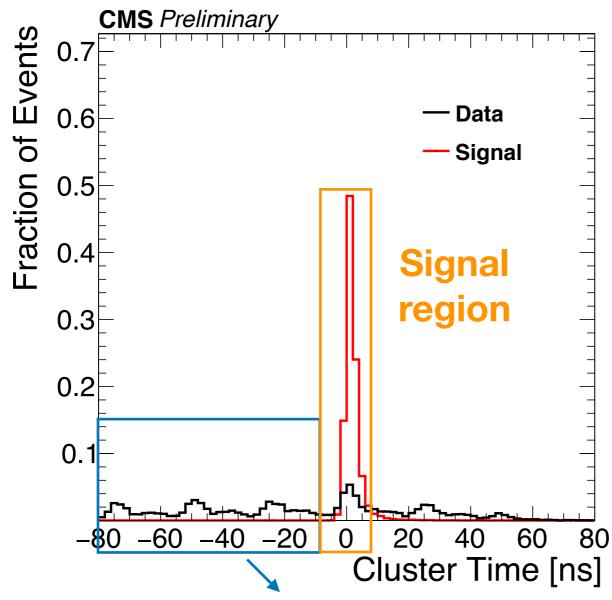
Summary & Outlook

- Presented first search for LLPs using the CMS endcap muon system as a sampling calorimeter to identify displaced hadronic showers
- Provides current best LHC limit for LLPs with cτ above 6, 20, and 40 m for mass of 7, 15, and 40 GeV respectively.
- This result is the start of an exciting new probe for BSM LLP Physics with many improvements and directions to come:
 - New L1+HLT triggers for Run3
 - Alternative production modes
 - Low LLP mass reach



Cluster Time

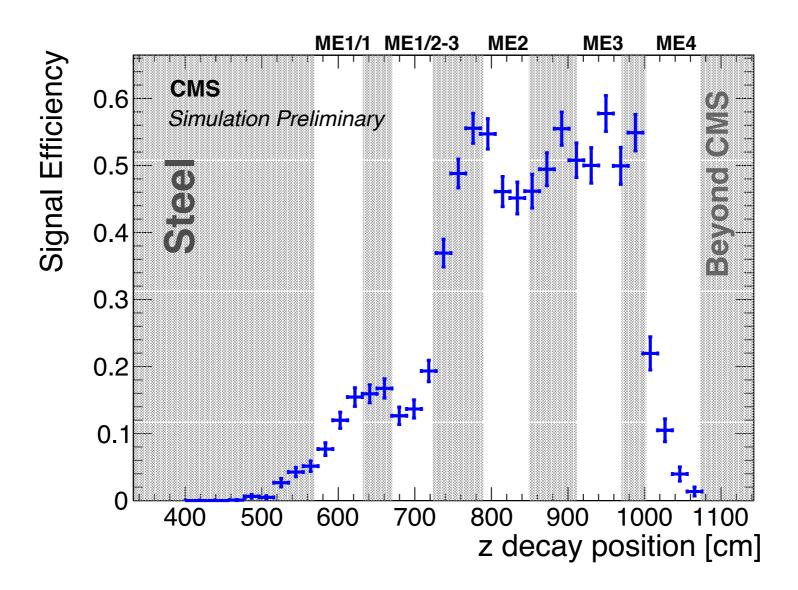
- 5x background rejection by requiring CSC clusters to be in-time (-5 ns < t < 12.5 ns)
 - For background, after the vetos the time structure shows contribution from OOT pileup
 - Signals concentrate in the in-time window
- Allow us to define an early OOT validation region (t < -12.5 ns) for background estimation



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

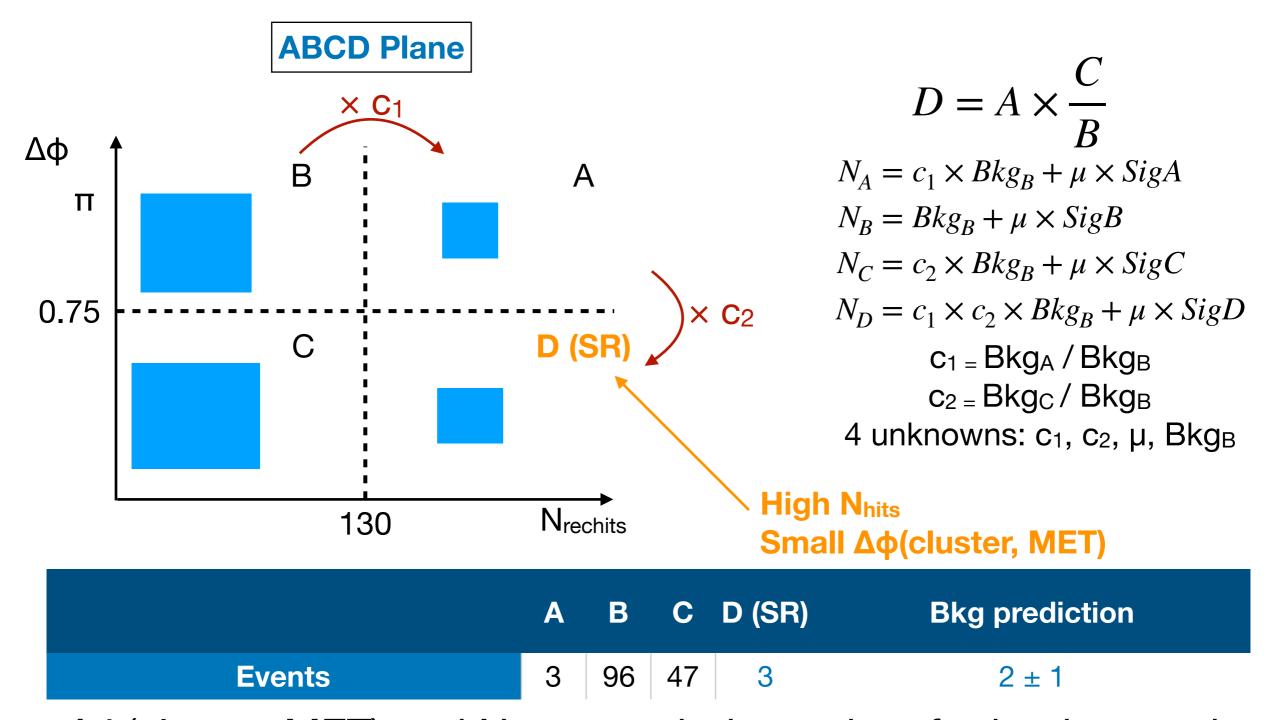
Signal Efficiency vs Z Decay Position





~50% signal efficiency when LLP decays between ME1 and ME4

Data Driven Background Estimation



- Δφ(cluster, MET) and N_{rechits} are independent for background
- Method has been validated in two separate validation regions
- No excess above SM prediction observed

Unique Opportunity for CMS

12-27 interaction lengths of shielding material in the CSC

