

Searches for BSM physics using challenging and long-lived signatures with the ATLAS detector

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Why look for long-lived particles?

- Semi-stable particles everywhere in the SM!
- LLPs occur when decay suppressed
- Suppressed decays are predicted in many extensions to SM, leading to LLPs:





CERN

- LLPs could lead to a plethora of unusual signatures, depending on...
 - LLP lifetime / decay length
 - Charge of LLP and decay products
 - Interaction of LLP with detector





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 - LLP lifetime / decay length
 - Charge of LLP and decay products
 - Interaction of LLP with detector
- Unusual signatures = unusual backgrounds
 - Beam-induced background (BIB)
 - Cosmic Rays
 - Improbable-but-not-impossible SM fakes

ATLAS was not designed for LLP searches: custom reconstruction and techniques needed for these unusual signatures!





Search for disappearing tracks At 13 TeV with the ATLAS detector

http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/2759676





Disappearing tracks: motivation

- What if LLP is charged, but decay products are neutral?
 - "Disappearing track" signature!
 - Occurs for example in SUSY models where mass difference between $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ and $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ is small -> suppressed decay / long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ with $\tau \sim 0.2$ ns
 - Example: models with pure winos or higgsinos, natural +large part of pMSSM parameter space
 - Benchmark model also motivated for Dark Matter



Uses E^T_{Miss} triggers, and veto data with inactive SCT elements (2.7/fb)



Semi-stable

for low Δm



Selecting disappearing tracks





50

Results

- Data-driven background estimates: templates derived in dedicated control regions, and normalised using likelihood fit to tracklet p_T spectrum
- Uncertainties: bkgd O(1-7%), sig O (15%)

	Electroweak channel	Strong channel		
	High- $E_{\rm T}^{\rm miss}$ SR			
Fake	2.6 ± 0.8	0.77 ± 0.33		
Hadron	0.26 ± 0.13	0.024 ± 0.031		
Electron	0.021 ± 0.023	0.004 ± 0.004		
Muon	0.17 ± 0.06	0.049 ± 0.018		
Total Expected	3.0 ± 0.7	0.84 ± 0.33		
Observed	3	1		
$p_0(Z)$	0.5~(0)	0.38(0.30)		
Observed $\sigma_{vis^{95\%}}$ [fb]	0.037	0.028		
Expected σ_{vis}^{vis} [fb]	$0.038 {}^{+0.014}_{-0.009}$	$0.024 \ ^{+0.009}_{-0.003}$		
No excess observed				



Strong improvement in constraints driven by additional luminosity and new tracklet E^{topo} cut

Most stringent limits on pure winos or higgsinos so far



Search for stopped long-lived particles

At 13 TeV with the ATLAS detector

https://arxiv.org/pdf/2104.03050.pdf





Stopped particles: motivation

- If LLP is slow moving and loses momentum though interactions with detector, there is a probability it can be stopped, then decay at a later time:
 - Example: split SUSY: long-lived gluinos
- Strategy: use **empty bunch crossings (BXs)** from LHC bunch train to pick out decays of particles in previous BXs





- Lifetime-dependent exponential decay probability
- 2017 dataset: 49.0/fb filled BXs, 298h empty BXs
- 2018 dataset: 62.1/fb filled BXs, 281h empty BXs (different bunch train configuration)



Stopped particles: backgrounds



Residual BIB/Cosmics bkgs estimated in Control Regions with transfer factors to main search regions



Stopped particles: Results

Target SUSY		Region	Data sample	Number of muons	Leading jet p _T [GeV]	α	Leading jet w_{ϕ}	Leading jet η
models where		Central signal region						
centrally	SRC	Search sample	0	150–300 300–500 > 500	> 0.2	> 0.02	< 0.8	
More general region where decays need not be central	Inclusive s	ignal region						
		SRIncl	Search sample	0	150–300 300–500 > 500	> 0.2	> 0.02	< 2.4
	α̃→αāαγ̃⁰. G	uino R-Hadron						





- Limits extracted using multi-bin fit in Search Regions and extrapolated using calculated live time as a function of lifetime
- Gluinos masses up to 1.4 TeV excluded for lifetimes from 10µs to 1 day



Search for displaced vertices in the Muon Spectrometer

At 13 TeV with the ATLAS detector

Xxx (to be completed when CONF note appears)





Why displaced MS vertices?

- Neutral LLPs travel through ATLAS undetected until they decay: signature depends on decay position
- Example: Hidden Valley models, where LLPs produced via Higgs-like mediator Φ. Scalars *s* are long lived due to weak coupling to SM.
- This search: pairs of displaced vertices (DVs) in MS, using 139/fb of 13 TeV data.
 - ATLAS Muon Spectrometer has good acceptance for a broad range of LLP lifetimes: O(mm) - O(km)
 - Require 2xDVs to severely reduce background
 - Dedicated HLT trigger: JINST 8 (2013) P07015 MS cluster with at least 3 (4) L1 muons within 0.4 of seed in barrel (endcaps)
 - Dedicated vertexing algorithms JINST 9 (2014) P02001 (for barrel/endcaps with different magnetic fields)

New for EPS-HEP21!







MS vertex: selection, backgrounds, results New for EPS-HEP21!

- Two isolated MS vertices. Exclude DVs in MS/HCal Barrel-Endcap transition regions
- MS vertices matched to triggering cluster(s), and vertices separated by $\Delta R > 1$
- Main background = punch-through QCD jets.

$$N_{2Vx} = N^{1cl} \cdot P_{noMStrig}^{Vx} + N_{1UMBcl}^{2cl} \cdot P_{Bcl}^{Vx} + N_{1UMEcl}^{2cl} \cdot P_{Ecl}^{Vx}$$

674775 4.6 x 10⁻⁷ 3 3.2 x 10⁻³ 0 3.53 x 10⁻²
= 0.32 ± 0.05 (statistical errors) 0 events
observed in data

 Main uncertainties: lifetime extrapolation O(0-30%), modelling of trigger efficiency O(20-25%), vertex reconstruction efficiency O(10-15%)





Search Exotic Higgs decays to LLPs

At 13 TeV with the ATLAS detector

https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.06092





Exotic Higgs to 4b

- Mediator in hidden valley models can be Higgs Boson itself
- O(cm) decay lengths difficult to cover due to background + triggering
- Exploit ZH production: trigger on leptons, benefit from large BR to b-quarks
- Use "large-radius tracking" (with looser track-to-vtx association requirements) to reconstruct displaced vertices (DVs)
- Require \geq 2 jets, leading 4 b-jets matched to DVs
- Data-driven bkg estimate based on DV probability as function of p_T & b-tagging (measured in low-DV regions, validated in y+jet region)
- Main systs: non-standard tracking vertexing (2-12%), theory uncertainties (~5%)





 10^{3}



Summary

- Direct searches for long-lived and unusual signatures are an important part of the LHC programme, as these signatures could have been missed or thrown away as noise: Important to check all our blind spots!
- Many different mechanisms can lead to LLPs, and they pop up in many extensions to the Standard Model
- Presented results of three recent searches using the ATLAS full Run-2 dataset, with different assumptions on how the LLPs and associated particles are charged and interact with the detector
- More searches in complementary channels are in preparation: watch this space



Thank you Any questions?



Why look for long-lived particles?

- Semi-stable particles everywhere in the SM!
 - Long-lived particles (LLPs) := do not decay instantly (eg Higgs, W/Z, t, etc)





Why look for long-lived particles?

- Semi-stable particles everywhere in the SM!
- LLPs occur when **decay suppressed**:
 - Decay interaction very weak / mediator particle very heavy
 - Density of final states very low / Particles very close in mass







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 - LLP lifetime / decay length



Displaced jet in Calorimeters

Displaced Vertex



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 - Beam-induced background (BIB):
 - Beam-halo muons
 - Interactions with gas and upstream collimators





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 - Beam-induced background (BIB)
 - Cosmic Rays
 - From access shafts to experimental caverns





- Selection:
 - Two MS vertices
 - Both vertices isolated from tracks or jets

Isolation requirements	Barrel	Endcaps
High- $p_{\rm T}$ track isolation ($p_T > 5$ GeV)	$\Delta R > 0.3$	$\Delta R > 0.6$
Low- $p_{\rm T}$ track isolation ($\Sigma p_{\rm T}(\Delta R < 0.2)$)	$\Sigma p_{\rm T} < 10 { m GeV}$	$\Sigma p_{\rm T} < 10 { m GeV}$
Jet isolation	$\Delta R > 0.3$	$\Delta R > 0.6$

- Exclude MS and HCal transition regions (InI \notin ([0.7, 1.2] II [0.8, 1.3])
- MS vertices matched to triggering cluster(s), and vertices separated by $\Delta R > 1$
- Main background: punch-through QCD jets. Data-driven estimate in events passing either the MS DV trigger or a zero-bias trigger:

$$N_{2Vx} = N^{1cl} \cdot P_{\text{noMStrig}}^{Vx} + \frac{N_{1UMBcl}^{2cl}}{N_{1UMBcl}} \cdot P_{Bcl}^{Vx} + \frac{N_{1UMEcl}^{2cl}}{N_{1UMEcl}} \cdot P_{Ecl}^{Vx}$$

$$674775 \qquad 3 \qquad 0$$

Number of events selected by trigger containing only one MS DV (N^{1cl}) Number of events selected by trigger containing 2 MS DVs, one cluster of which is unmatched in the Barrel (N^{2cl}_{1UMBcl}) or Endcaps (N^{2cl}_{1UMEcl})



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Probability of finding a vertex in zero-bias trigger events: 53 events with an isolated DV, in 115,709,381 zero-bias events



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674775 4.6 x 10⁻⁷ 3 3.2 x 10⁻³ 0 3.53 x 10⁻²

Probability of finding a vertex the Barrel (Endcaps) given a trigger cluster there: 124,648 (550,127) vertices matched to a cluster found in the barrel (endcaps) in 38,509,130 (15,598,939) data events in the barrel (endcaps)



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$$= 0.32 \pm 0.05 \text{ (statistical errors)}$$

$$\dots 0 \text{ events observed in data}$$
Estimate validated in dedicated validation region where isolation requirement was inverted.



MS vertex: Results



