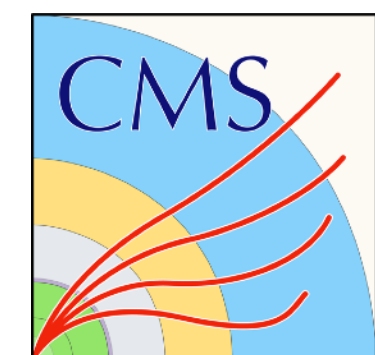


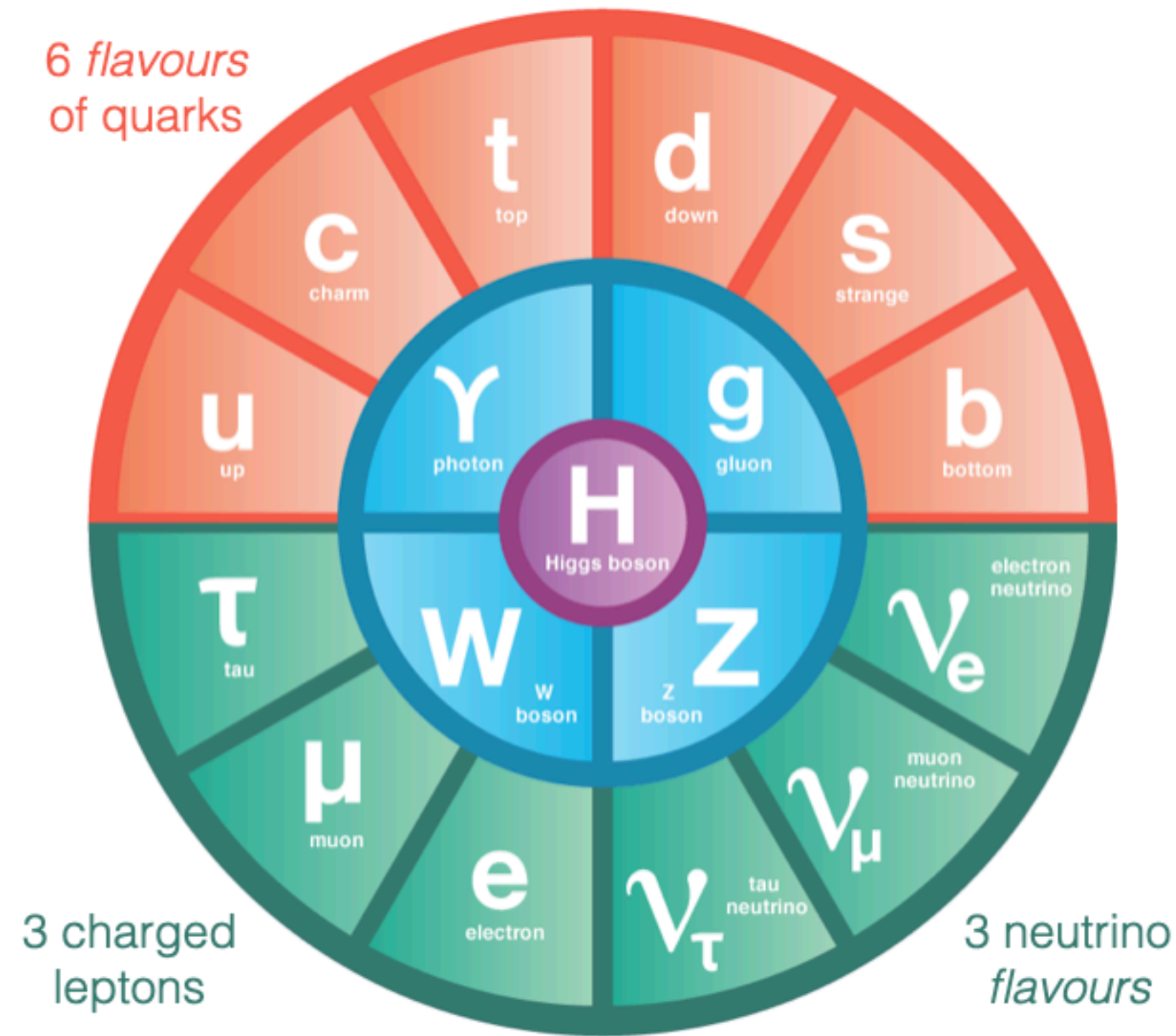
Exotic Decays of Higgs Bosons to Long-Lived Particles in ATLAS and CMS



Dominique Trischuk, on behalf of the collaborations
21st Workshop of the LHC Higgs Working Group
December 5, 2024



Testing the Standard Model

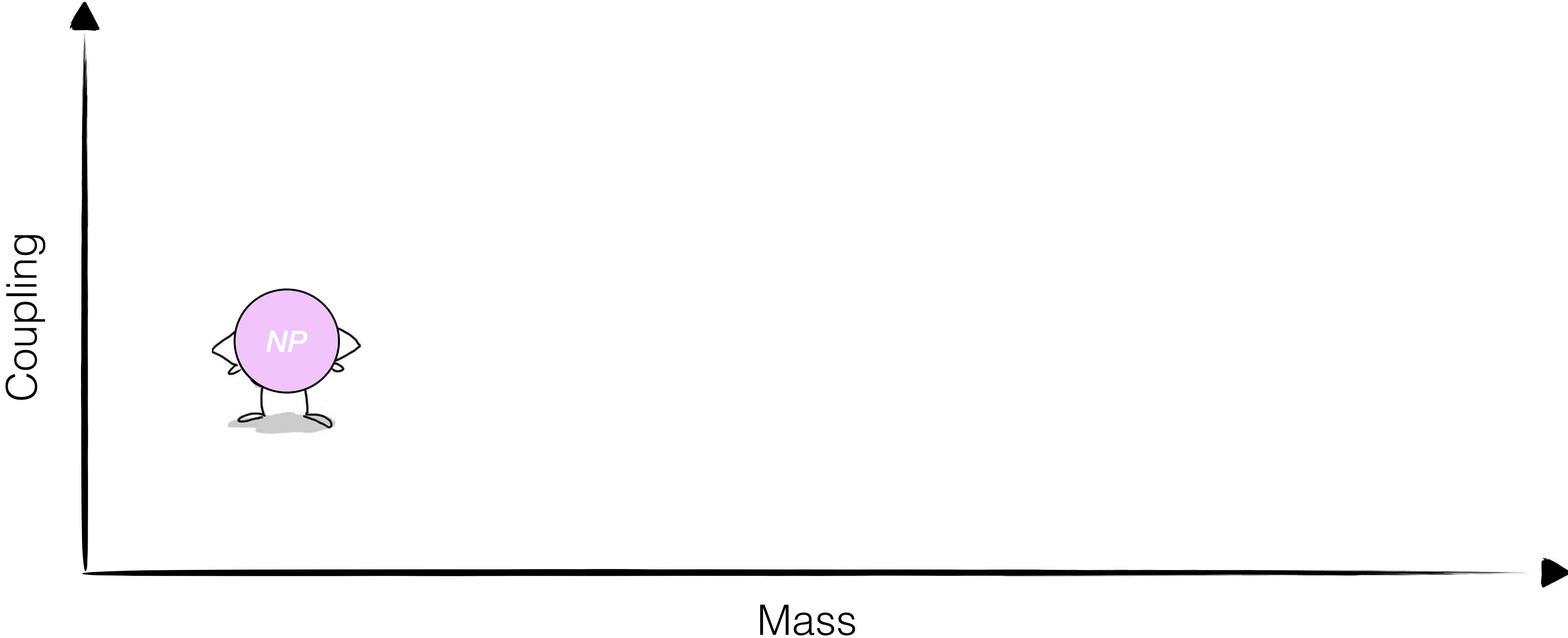


How to explore interconnection between particles and cosmology?

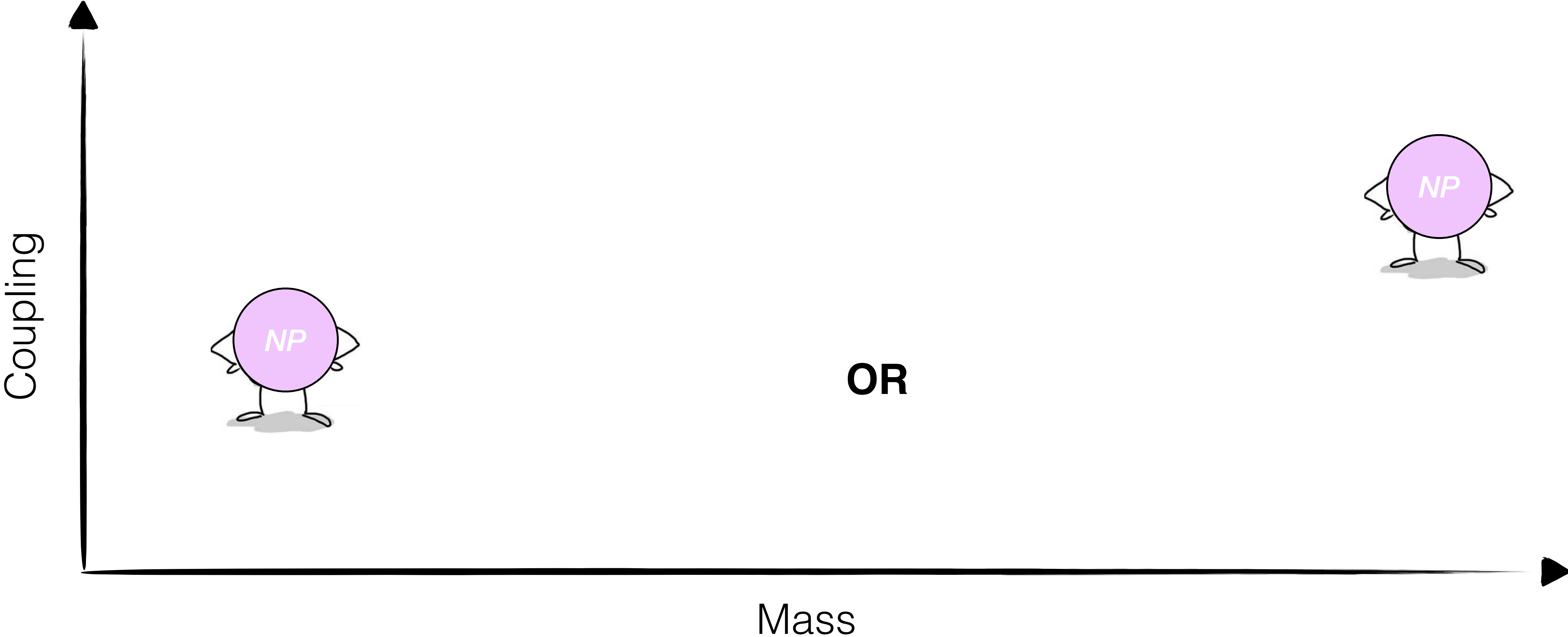
1. Understanding fundamental parameters
- 2. Searching for new particles and forces!**

Matter particles	Force carriers
● Quarks	● Gauge bosons
● Leptons	● Higgs boson

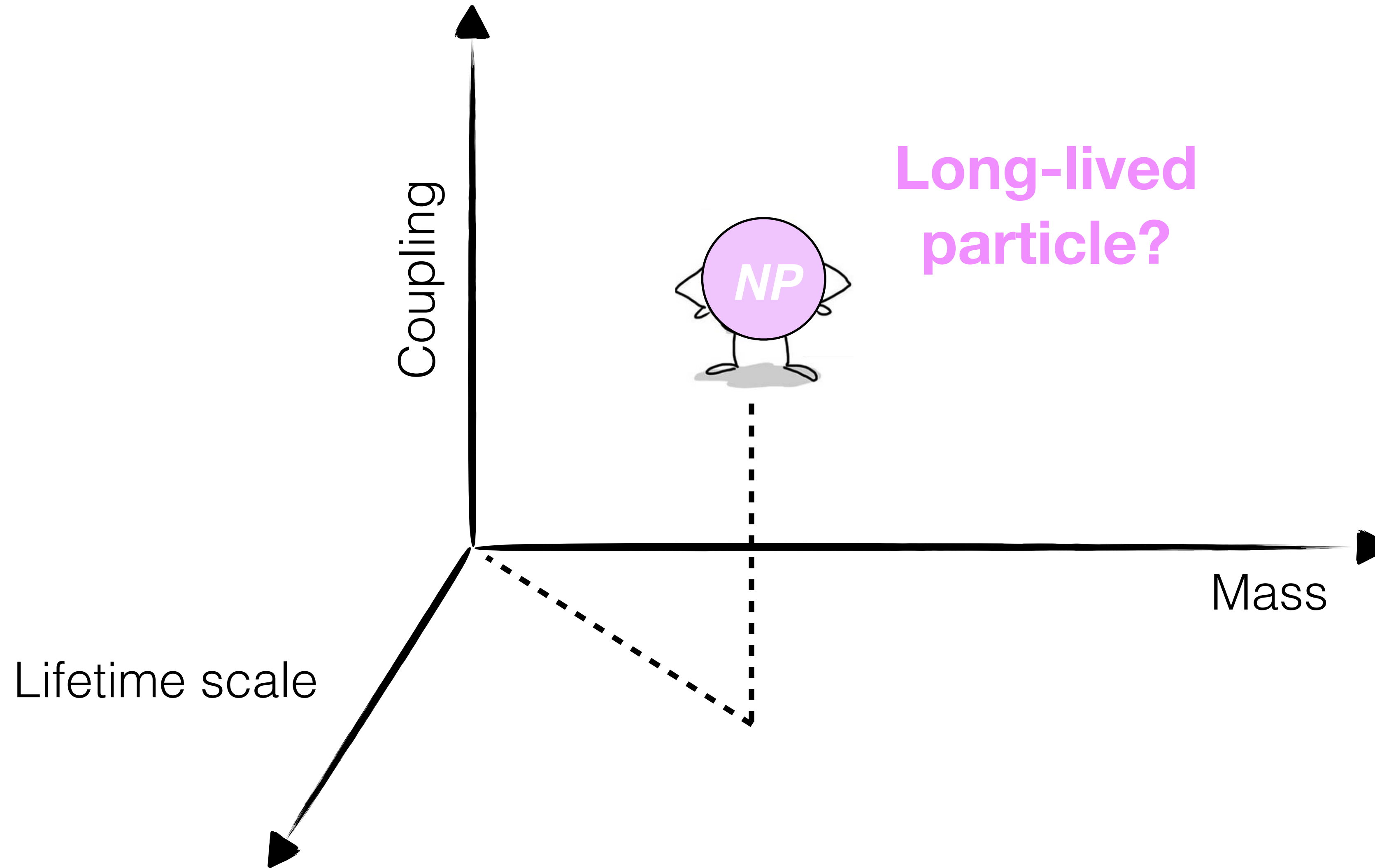
Where Are The New Particles?



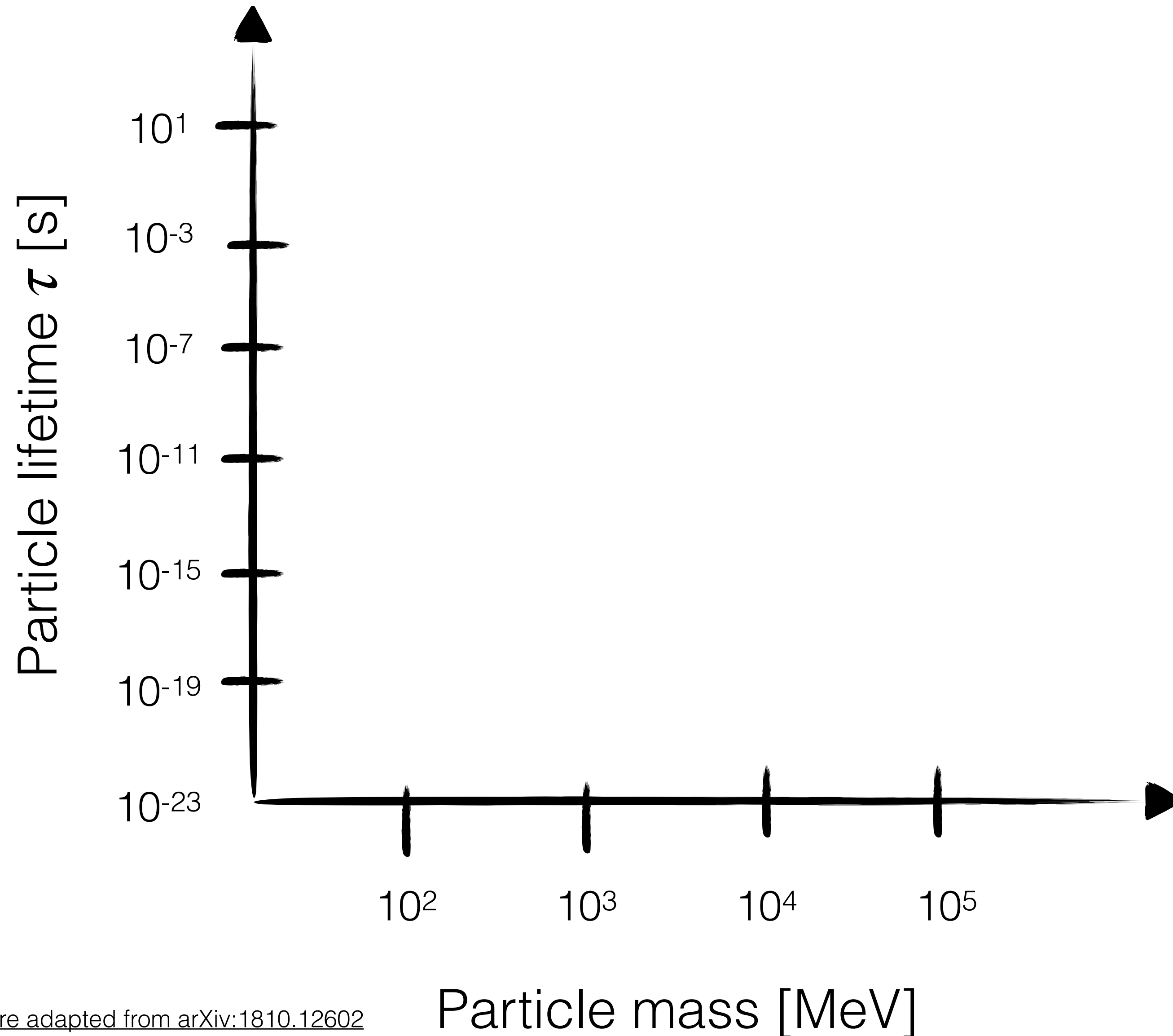
Where Are The New Particles?



Where Are The New Particles?



Long-Lived Particles



- Variety of mechanisms control a particle's lifetime including,
 - ▶ size of its interaction strength
 - ▶ mass of particle mediating its decay
 - ▶ approximate symmetries

Figure adapted from [arXiv:1810.12602](https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.12602)

Long-Lived Particles

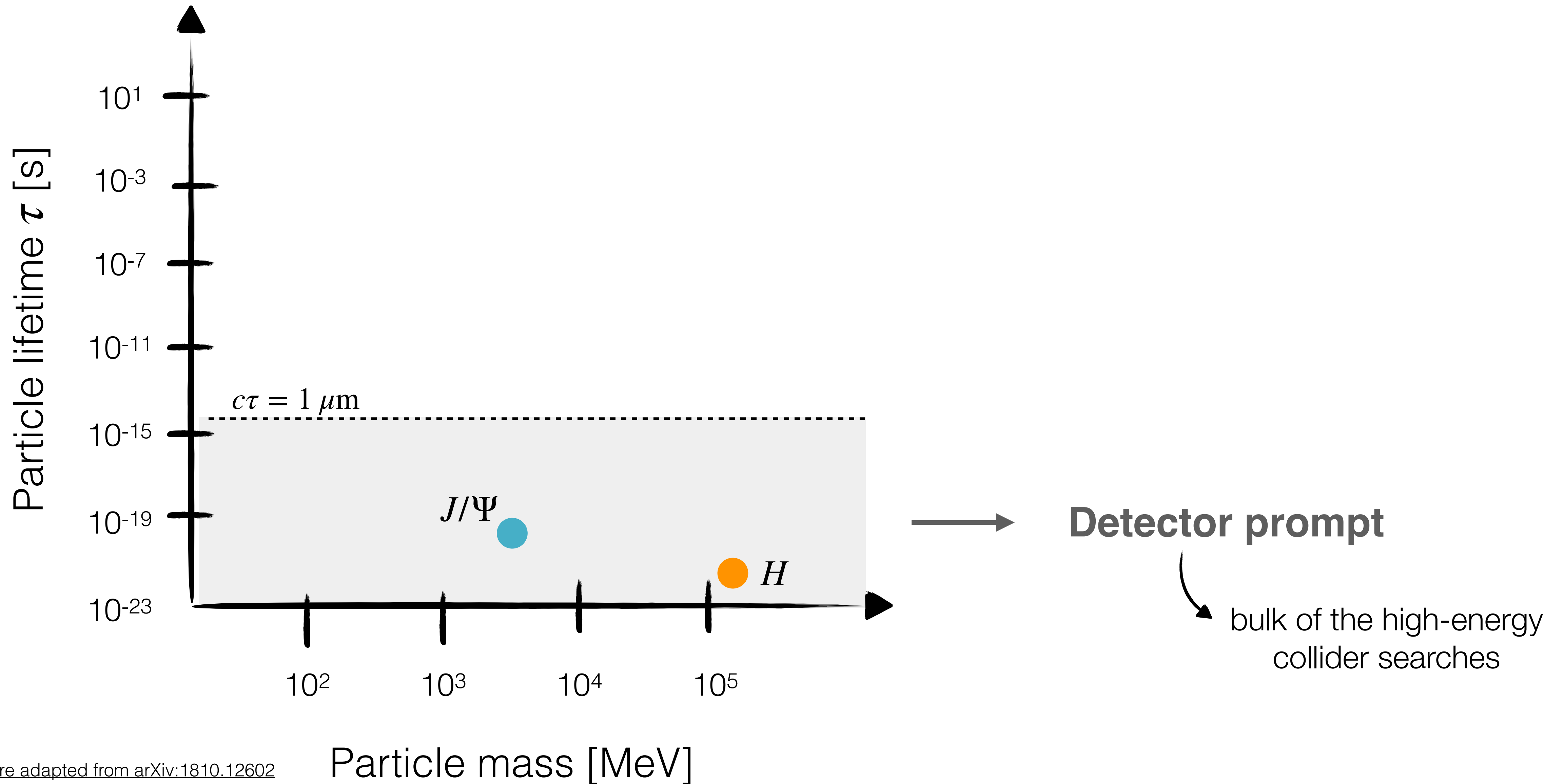


Figure adapted from arXiv:1810.12602

Long-Lived Particles

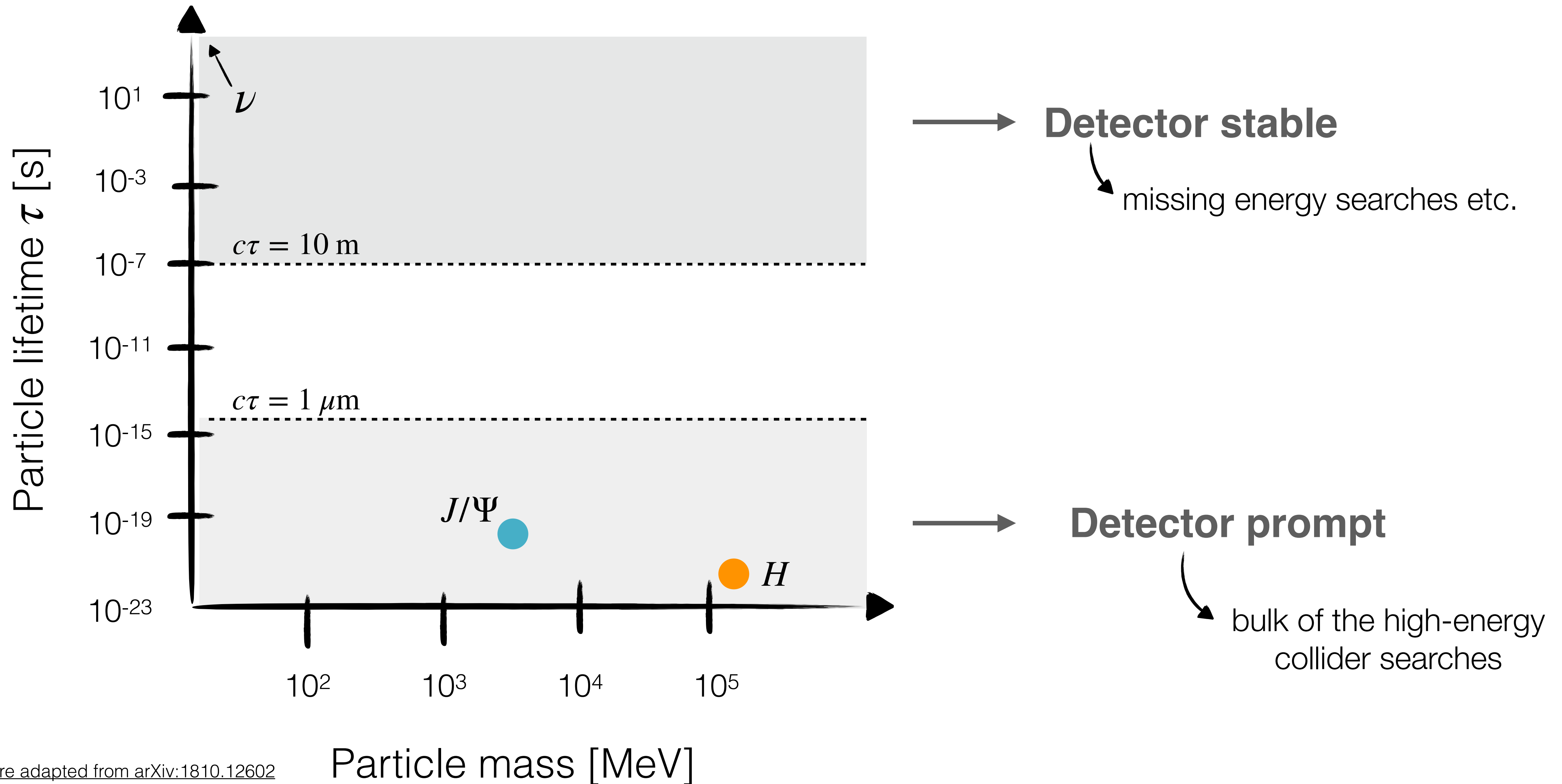


Figure adapted from arXiv:1810.12602

Long-Lived Particles

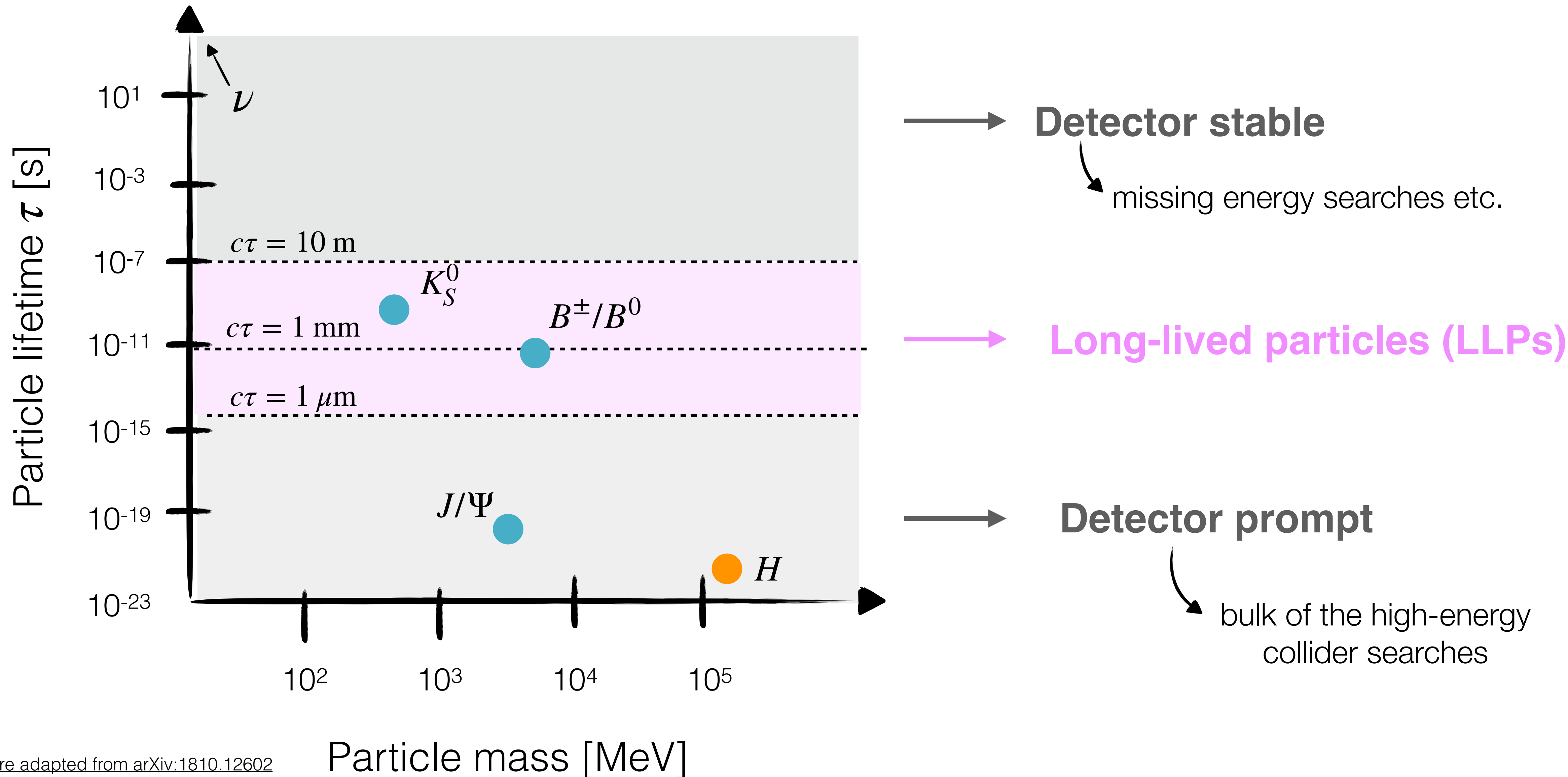


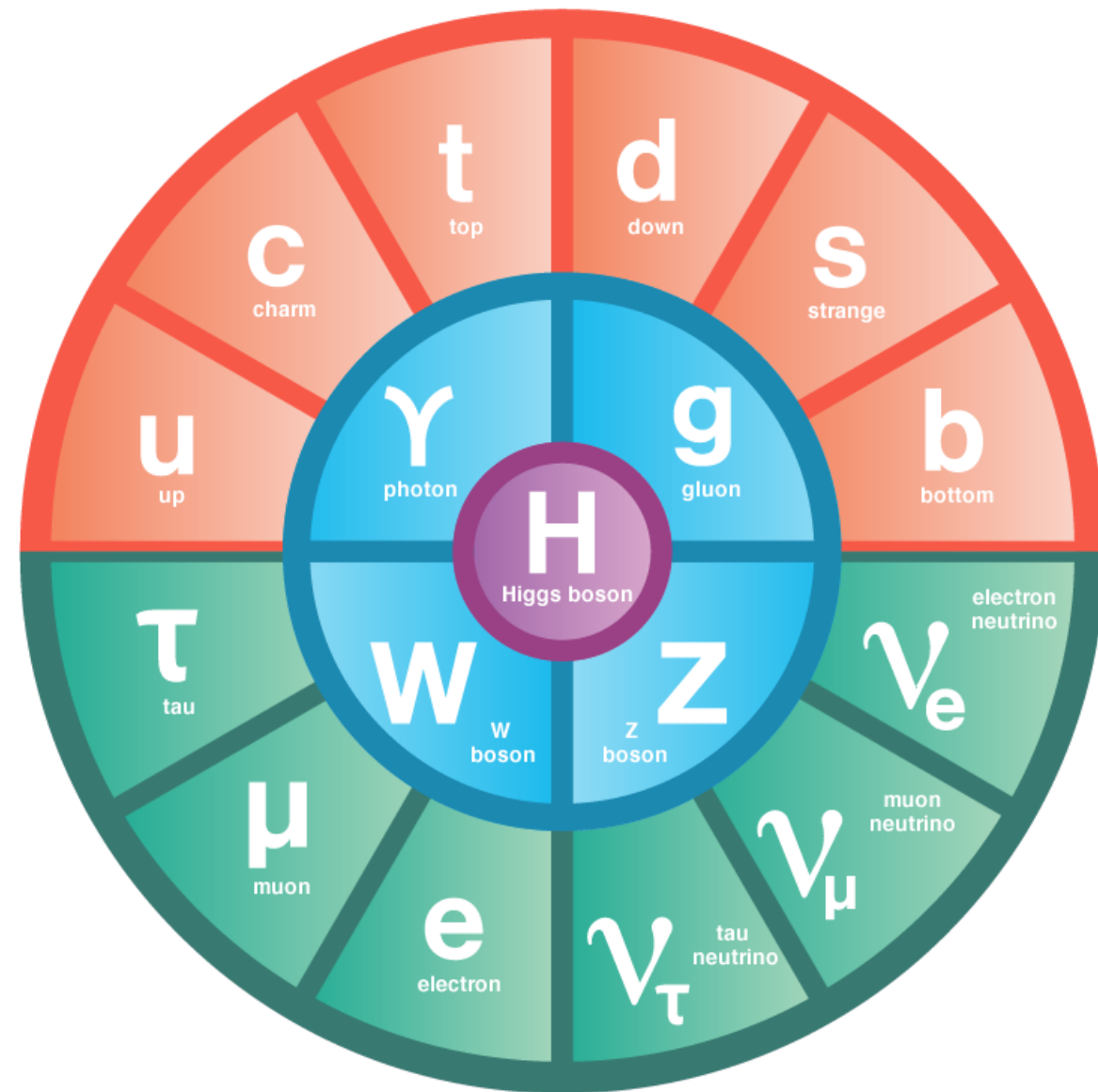
Figure adapted from arXiv:1810.12602

Connection to the Dark Sector?



Visible sector

ordinary matter
~ 5%



Mediator particle



“Scalar portal”
 $h^\dagger h S^\dagger S$

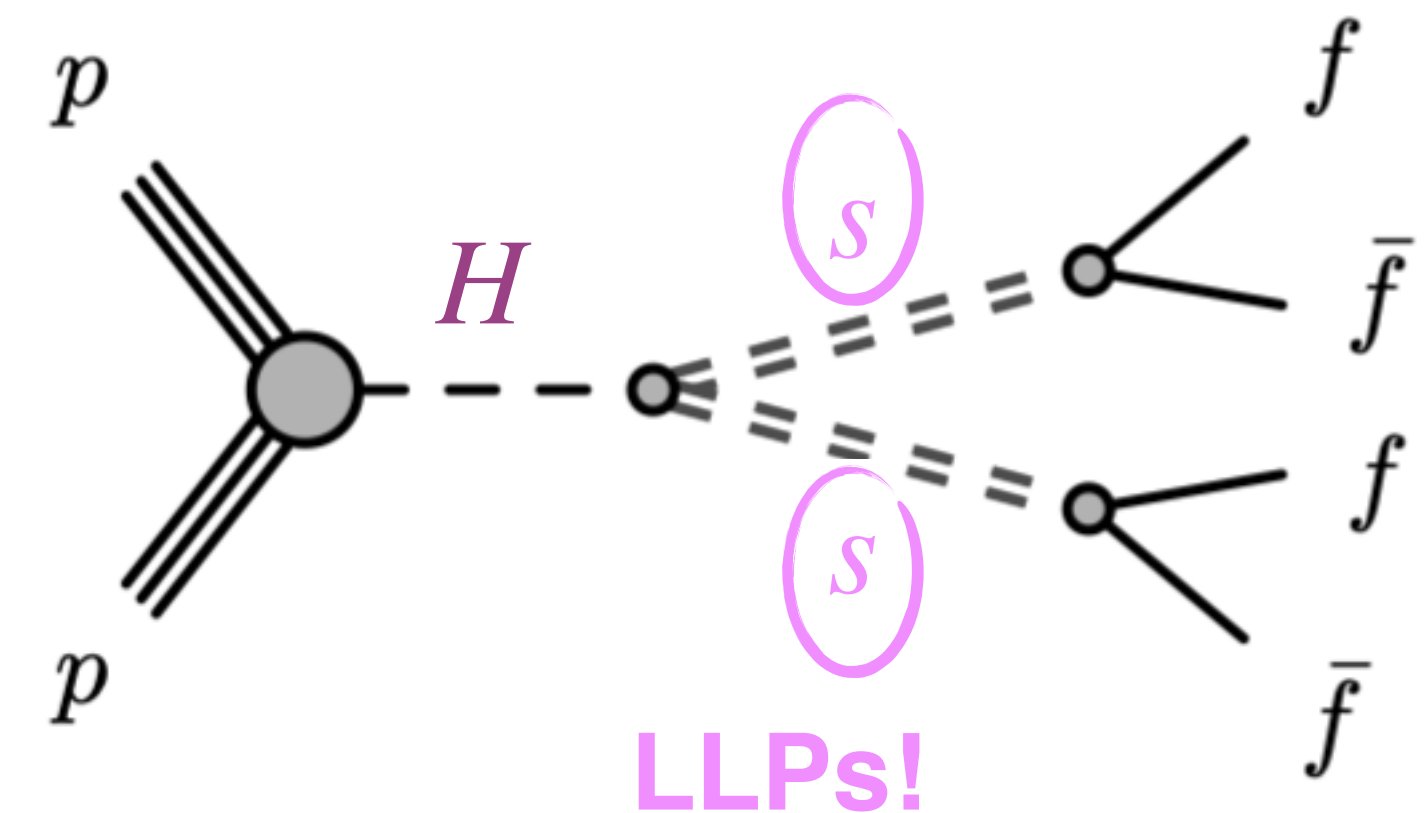
Dark sector

dark matter
~ 27%



Connection to the **Higgs boson**?

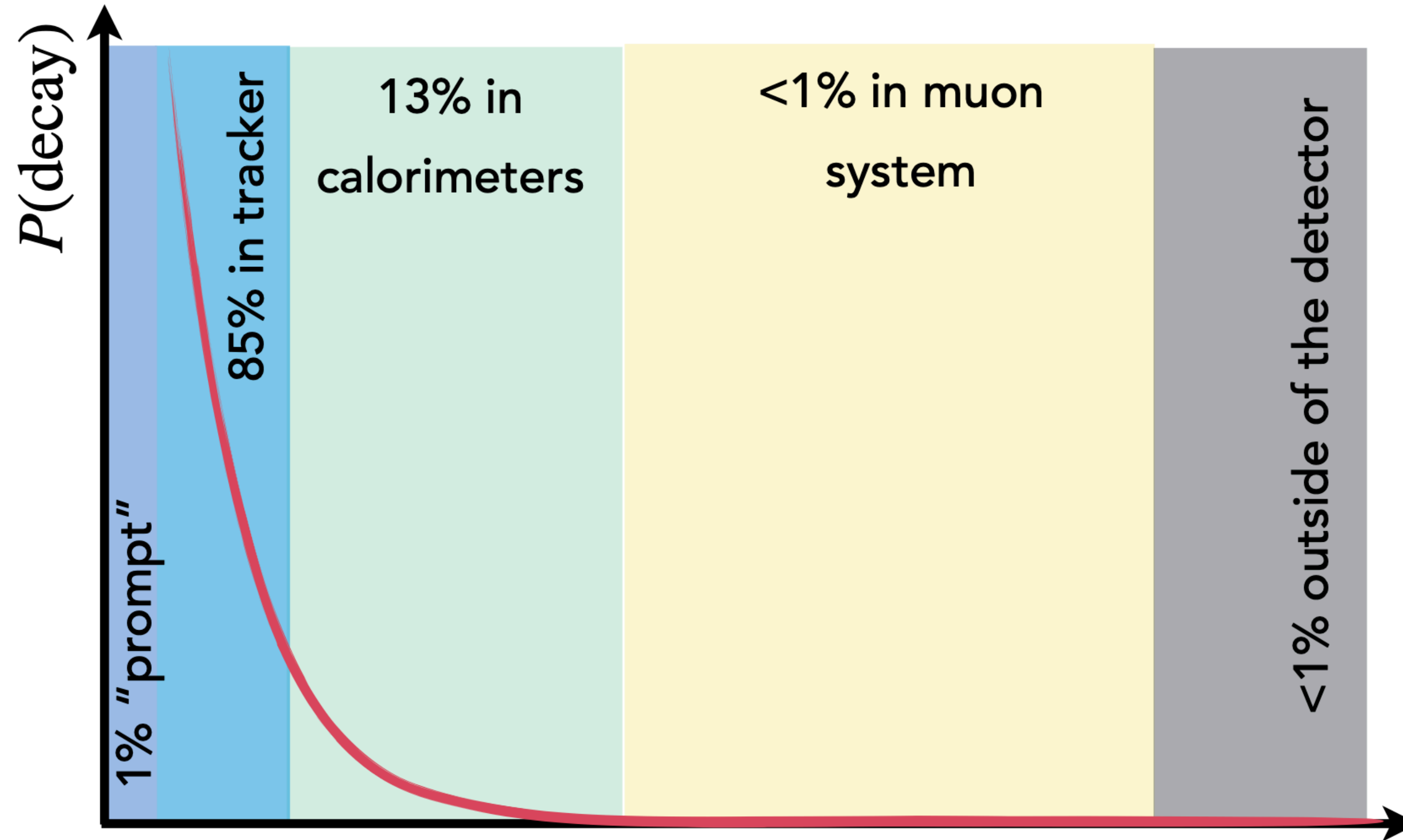
- Scalar (s) becomes long-lived if coupling to the Standard Model particles are small



Where to Look for LLPs?



Search strategy depends on lifetime of the LLP:



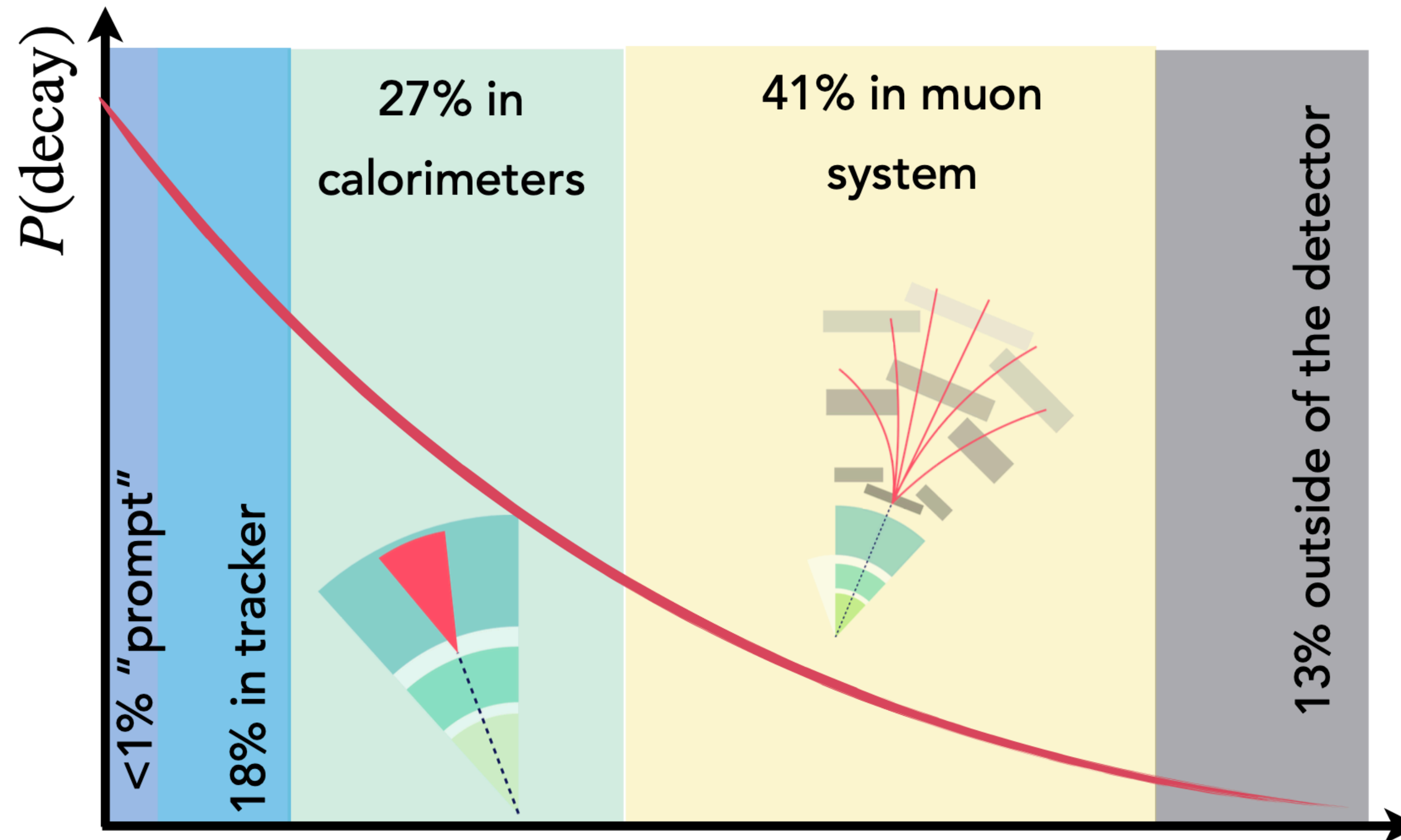
e.g. for $c\tau = 100\text{mm}$, $\beta\gamma \sim 5$

image credit: J. Burzynski

Where to Look for LLPs?



Search strategy depends on lifetime of the LLP:



e.g. for $c\tau = 1\text{m}$, $\beta\gamma \sim 5$

image credit: J. Burzynski

LLP Searches in ATLAS and CMS



CMS DETECTOR

Total weight : 14,000 tonnes
Overall diameter : 15.0 m
Overall length : 28.7 m
Magnetic field : 3.8 T

STEEL RETURN YOKE
12,500 tonnes

SILICON TRACKERS
Pixel ($100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}^2$) $\sim 1.9 \text{ m}^2$ $\sim 124\text{M}$ channels
Microstrips ($80\text{--}180 \mu\text{m}$) $\sim 200 \text{ m}^2$ $\sim 9.6\text{M}$ channels

SUPERCONDUCTING SOLENOID
Niobium titanium coil carrying $\sim 18,000 \text{ A}$

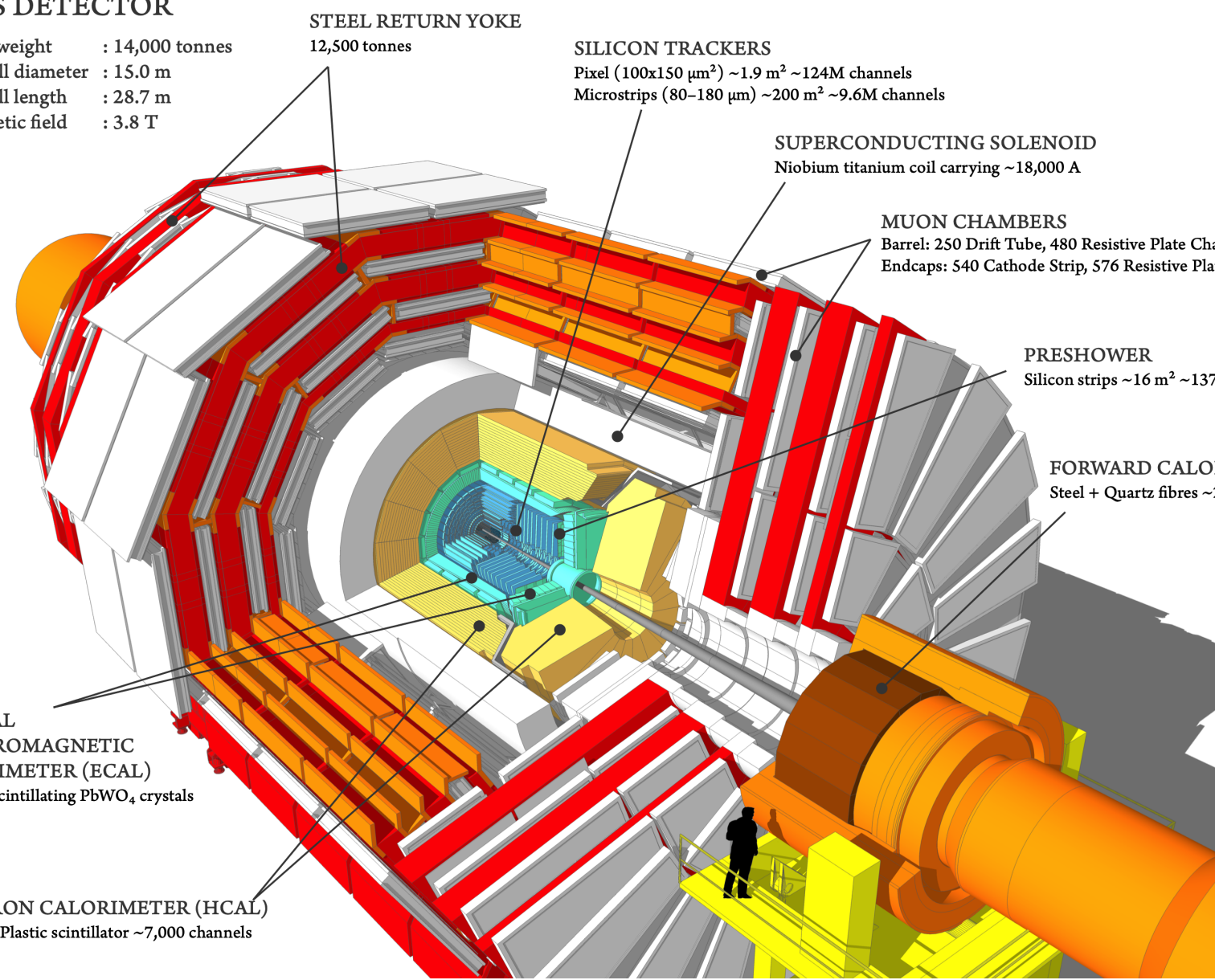
MUON CHAMBERS
Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers
Endcaps: 540 Cathode Strip, 576 Resistive Plate Chambers

PRESHOWER
Silicon strips $\sim 16 \text{ m}^2$ $\sim 137,000$ channels

FORWARD CALORIMETER
Steel + Quartz fibres $\sim 2,000$ Channels

CRYSTAL ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETER (ECAL)
 $\sim 76,000$ scintillating PbWO₄ crystals

HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)
Brass + Plastic scintillator $\sim 7,000$ channels

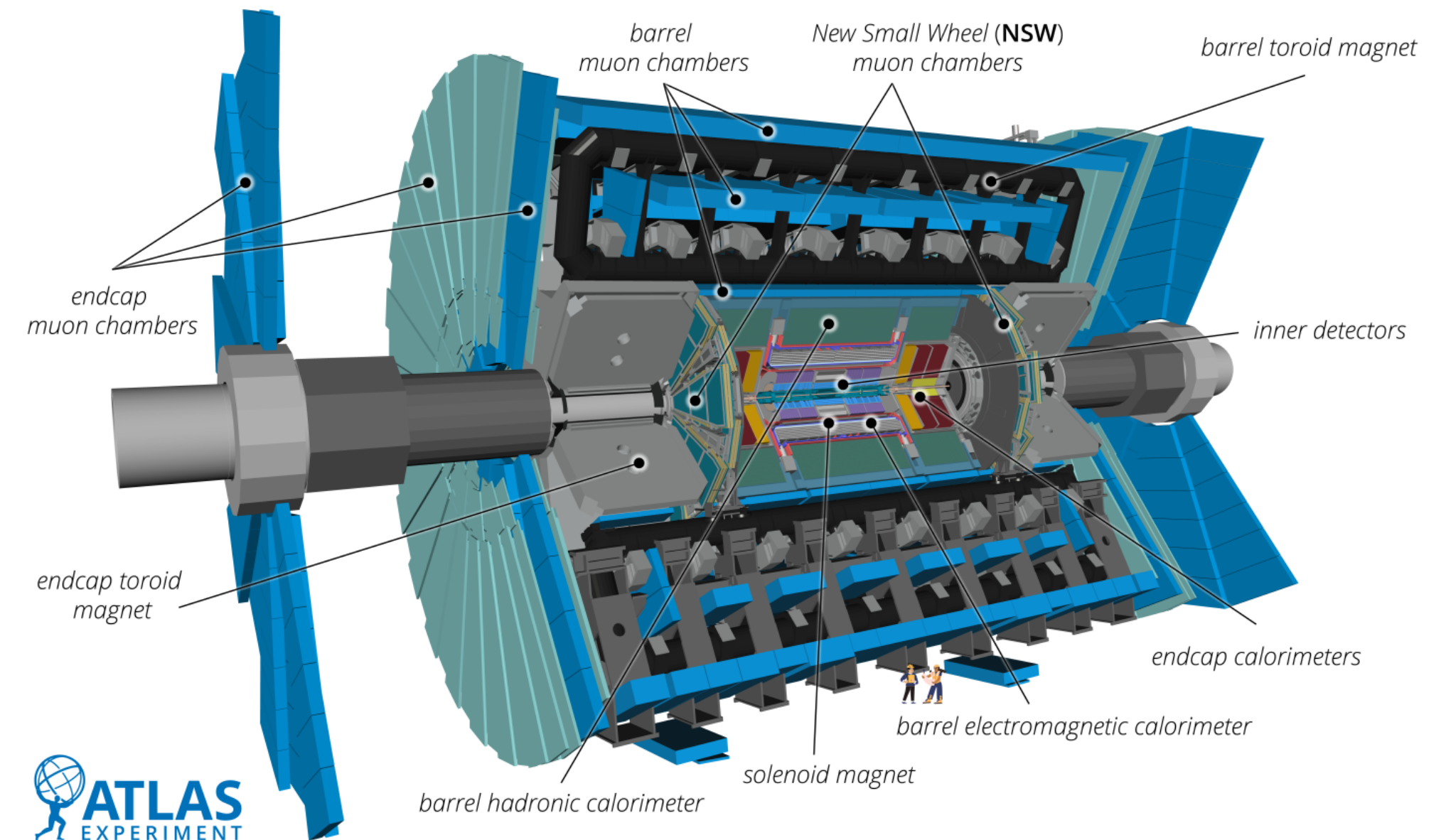


CMS:

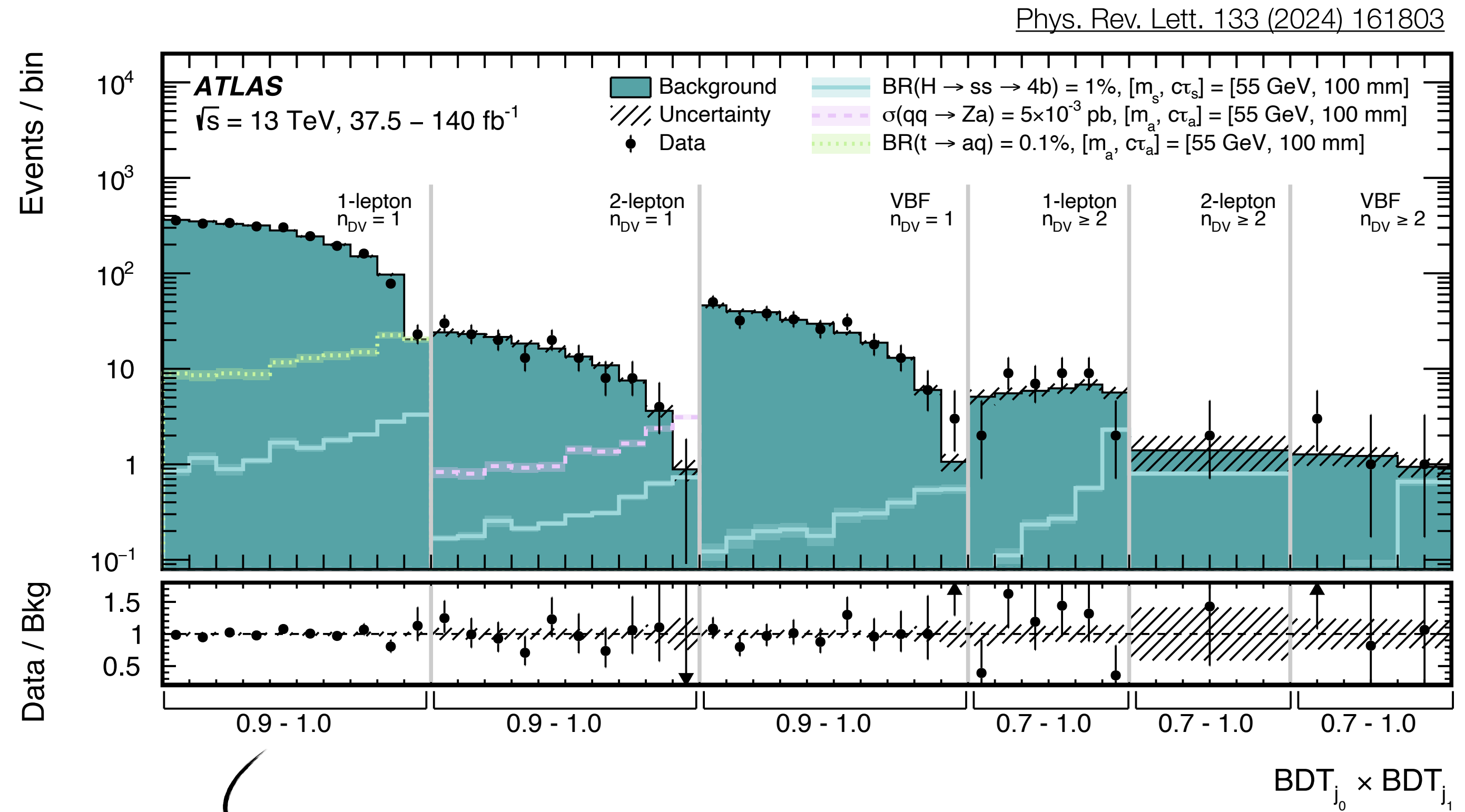
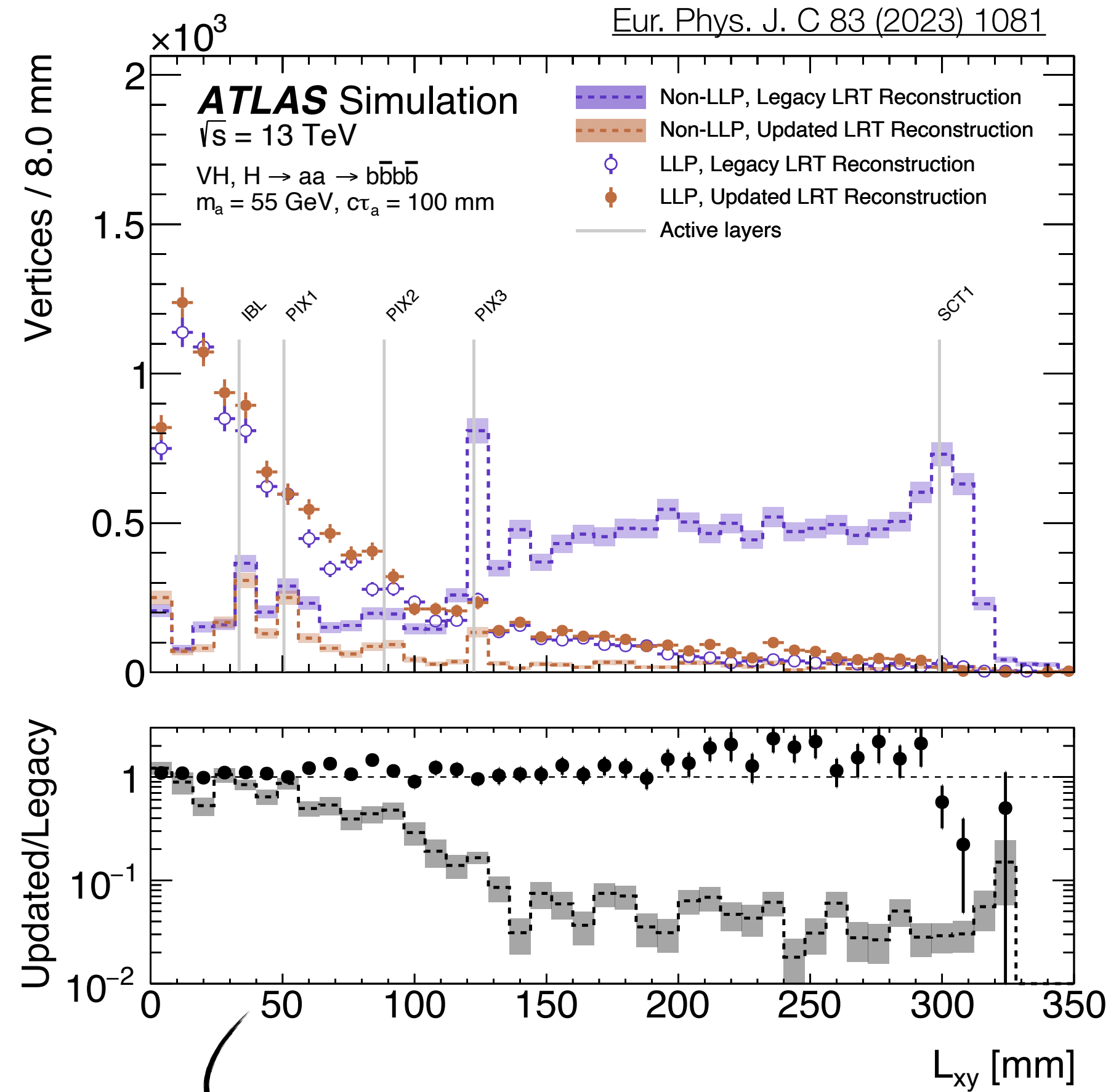
- **Tracker**, 34.7 fb^{-1} (13.6 TeV), [arXiv:2409.10806](https://arxiv.org/abs/2409.10806)
- **Muon system**, 138 fb^{-1} (13 TeV), [Phys.Rev.D 110 \(2024\) 3 032007](https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.03207)

ATLAS:

- **Tracker**, $37.5\text{--}140 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ (13.6 TeV), [Phys.Rev.Lett 133 161803 \(2024\)](https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.16180)
- **Calorimeter**, 140 fb^{-1} (13 TeV), [JHEP 11 \(2024\) 036](https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.036)



Recent ATLAS results significantly improved sensitivity to low lifetimes:



→ Sensitivity driven by improvements in displaced track reconstruction

→ Search targeted ZH , WH and VBF Higgs production modes used a BDT to identify displaced jets

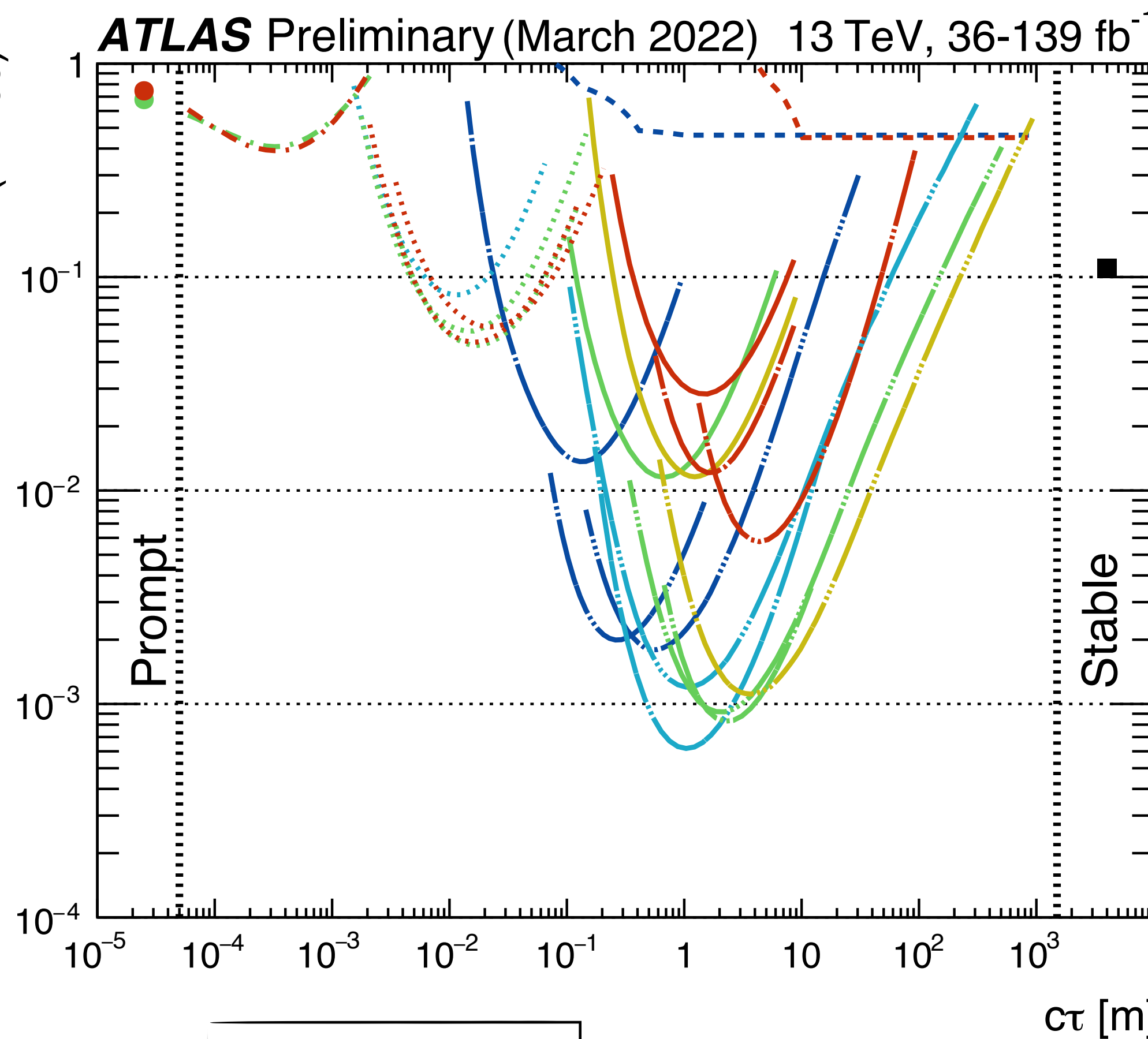
Prompt searches



Higgs measurements



1%



Hidden Sector, $m_H = 125$ GeV
 Selected **ATLAS** results
 95% CL observed limits

- Searches:**
- Muon System (2 Vtx Only), 139 fb⁻¹
arXiv:2203.00587
 - Muon System (1 Vtx + 2 Vtx), 36 fb⁻¹
Phys. Rev. D 99 (2019) 052005
 - Calorimeter, 139 fb⁻¹
arXiv:2203.01009
 - Tracker+Muon System, 36 fb⁻¹
Phys. Rev. D 101 (2020) 052013
 - Tracker (LRT), 139 fb⁻¹
JHEP 11 (2021) 229
 - Tracker (b-tag), 36 fb⁻¹
JHEP 10 (2018) 031
 - - - Monojet, 139 fb⁻¹
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2021-020
 - H → inv, 7-8-13 TeV combination
ATLAS-CONF-2020-052

- LLP masses:**
- 5-8 GeV
 - 15-20 GeV
 - 25-35 GeV
 - 40 GeV
 - 45-60 GeV
 - Any

ATLAS landscape for Higgs to LLP searches **prior to latest tracker search**

Tracker

Calorimeter

Muon System

Prompt searches



Higgs measurements

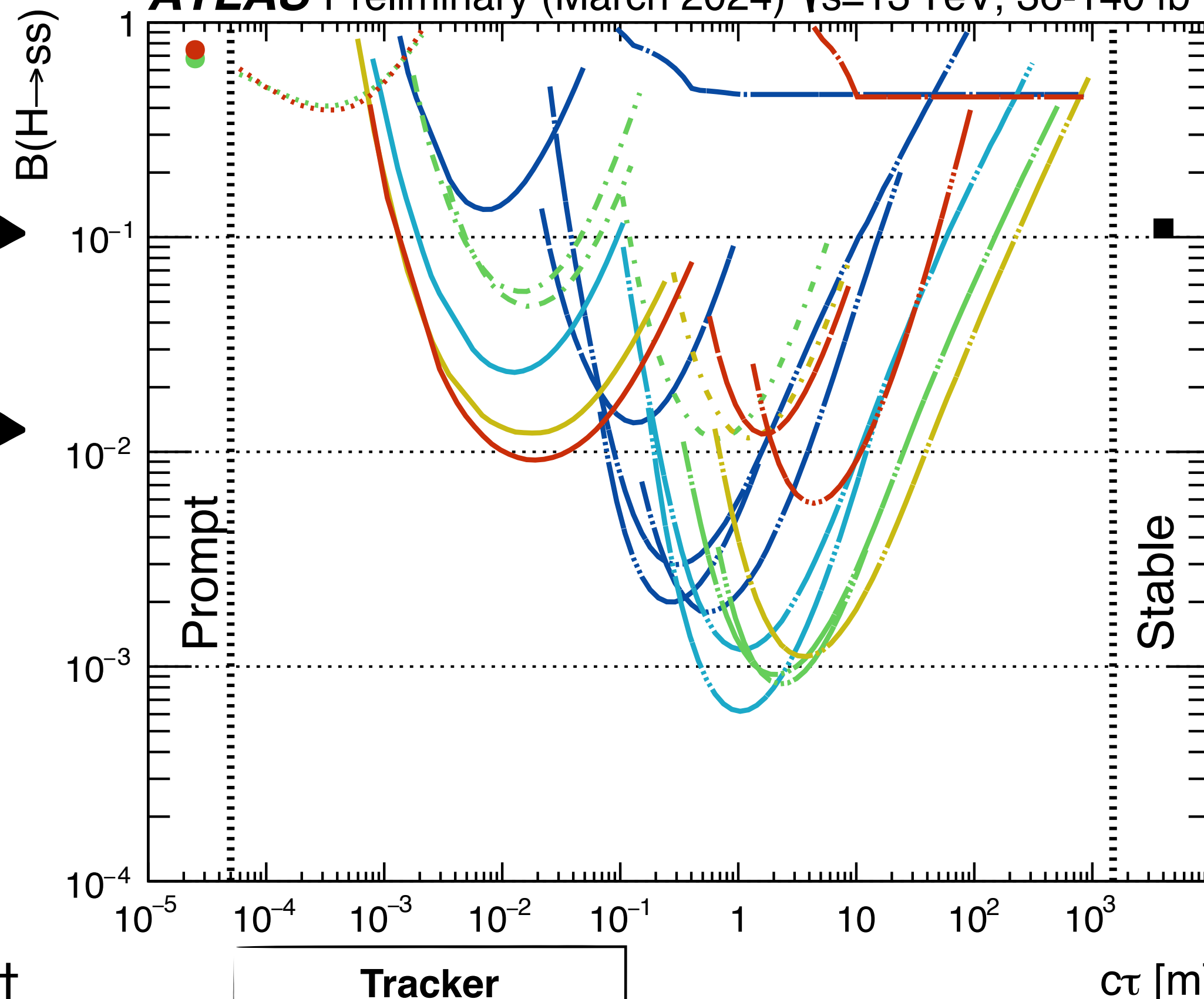


1%



Factor x10 - 20 improvement on previous existing limits using same dataset!

ATLAS Preliminary (March 2024) $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV, 36-140 fb^{-1}



Hidden Sector, $m_H = 125$ GeV
 Selected **ATLAS** results
 95% CL observed limits

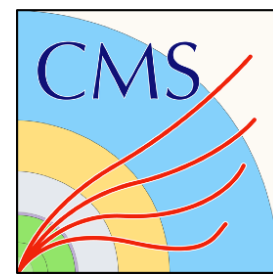
- Searches:**
- Muon System (2 Vtx Only), 139 fb^{-1}
Phys. Rev. D 106 (2022) 032005
 - Muon System (1 Vtx + 2 Vtx), 36 fb^{-1}
Phys. Rev. D 99 (2019) 052005
 - Calorimeter, 139 fb^{-1}
JHEP 06 (2022) 005
 - Tracker+Muon System, 36 fb^{-1}
Phys. Rev. D 101 (2020) 052013
 - Tracker, 139 fb^{-1}
JHEP 11 (2021) 229
 - Tracker (b-tag), 36 fb^{-1}
JHEP 10 (2018) 031
 - Monojet, 139 fb^{-1}
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2021-020
 - H → inv, 7-8-13 TeV combination
ATLAS-CONF-2020-052
 - Tracker, 37.5-140 fb^{-1}
arXiv:2403.15332

- LLP masses:**
- 5-8 GeV
 - 15-20 GeV
 - 25-35 GeV
 - 40 GeV
 - 45-60 GeV
 - Any

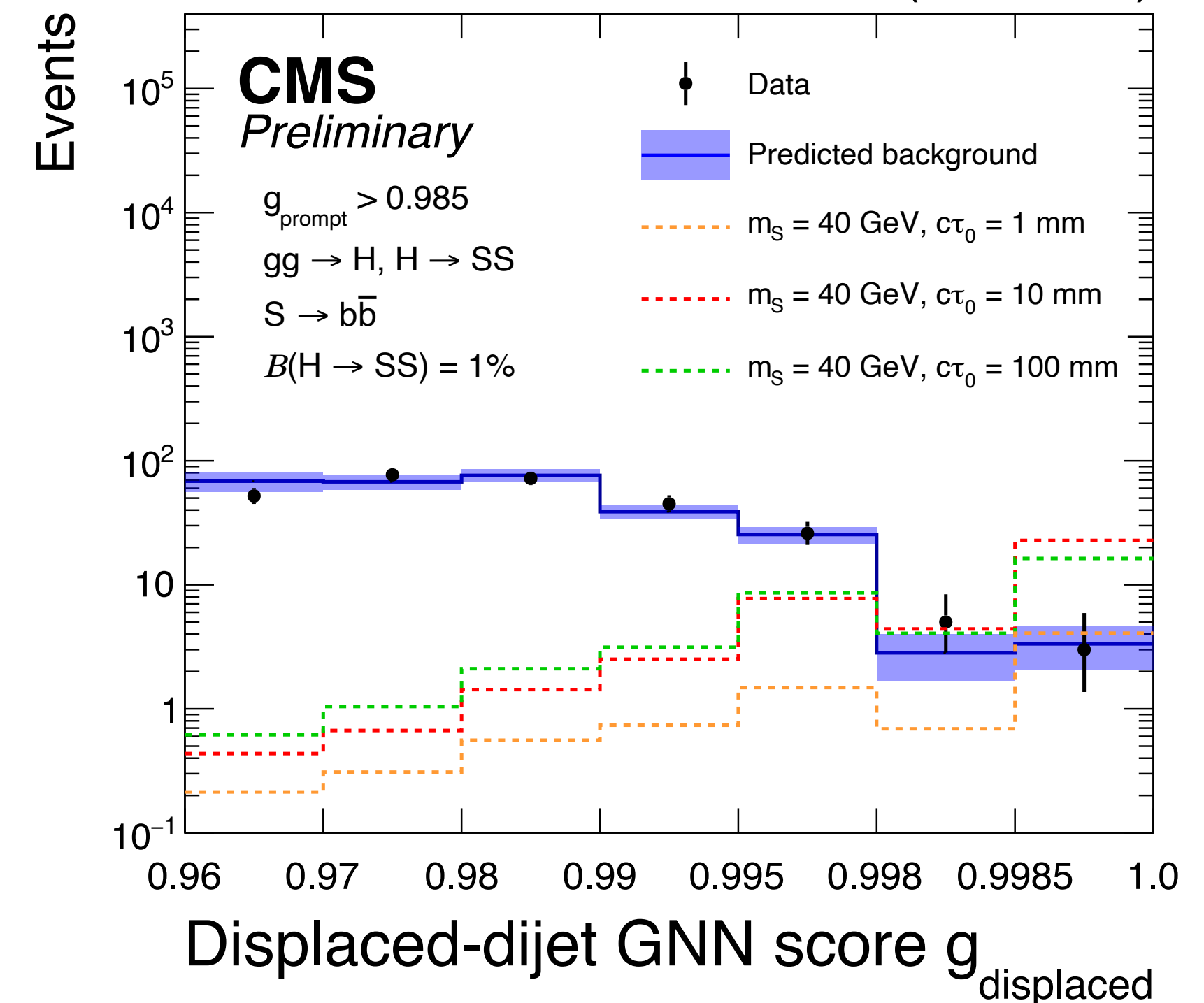
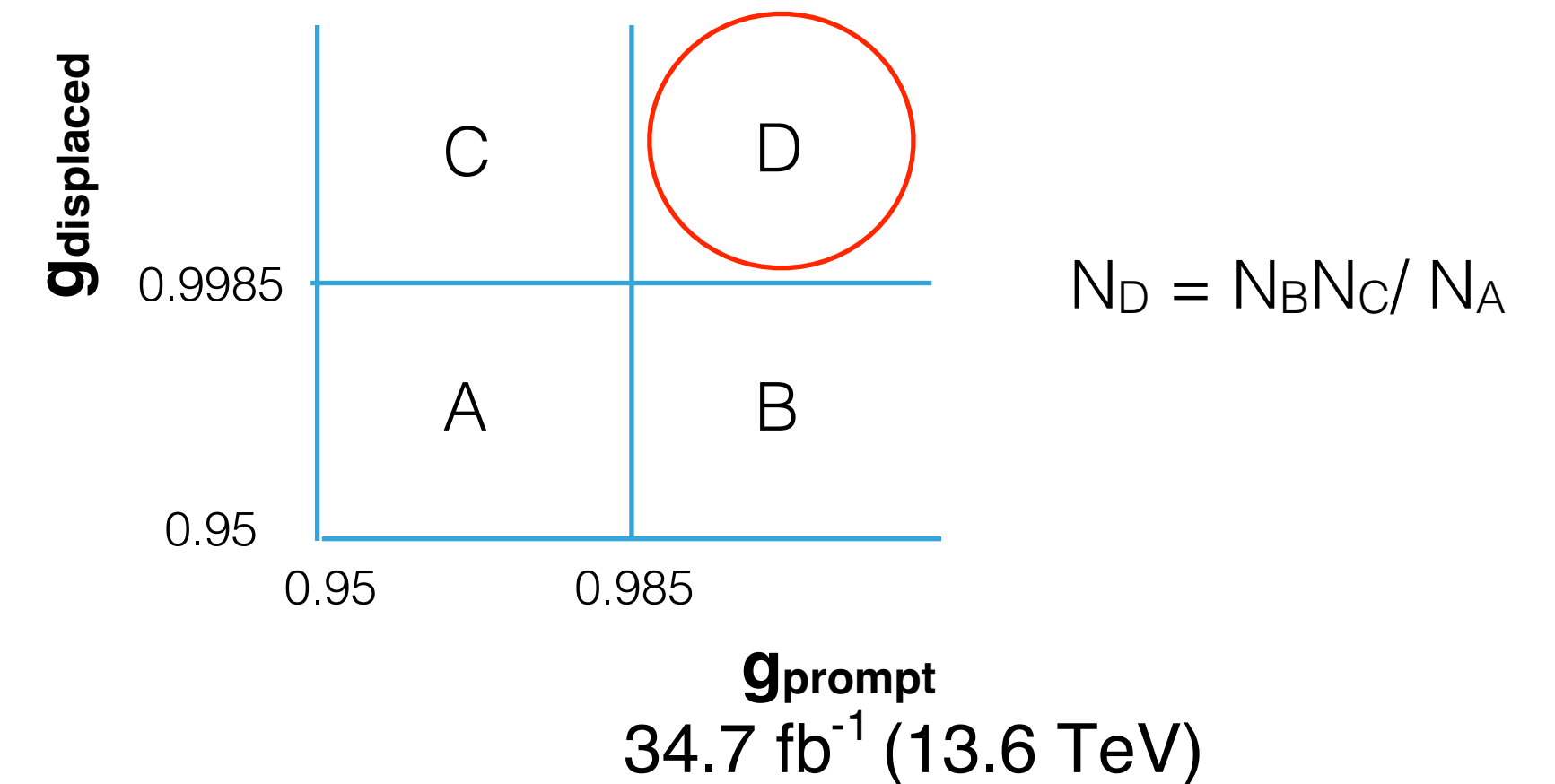
Tracker

Calorimeter

Muon System



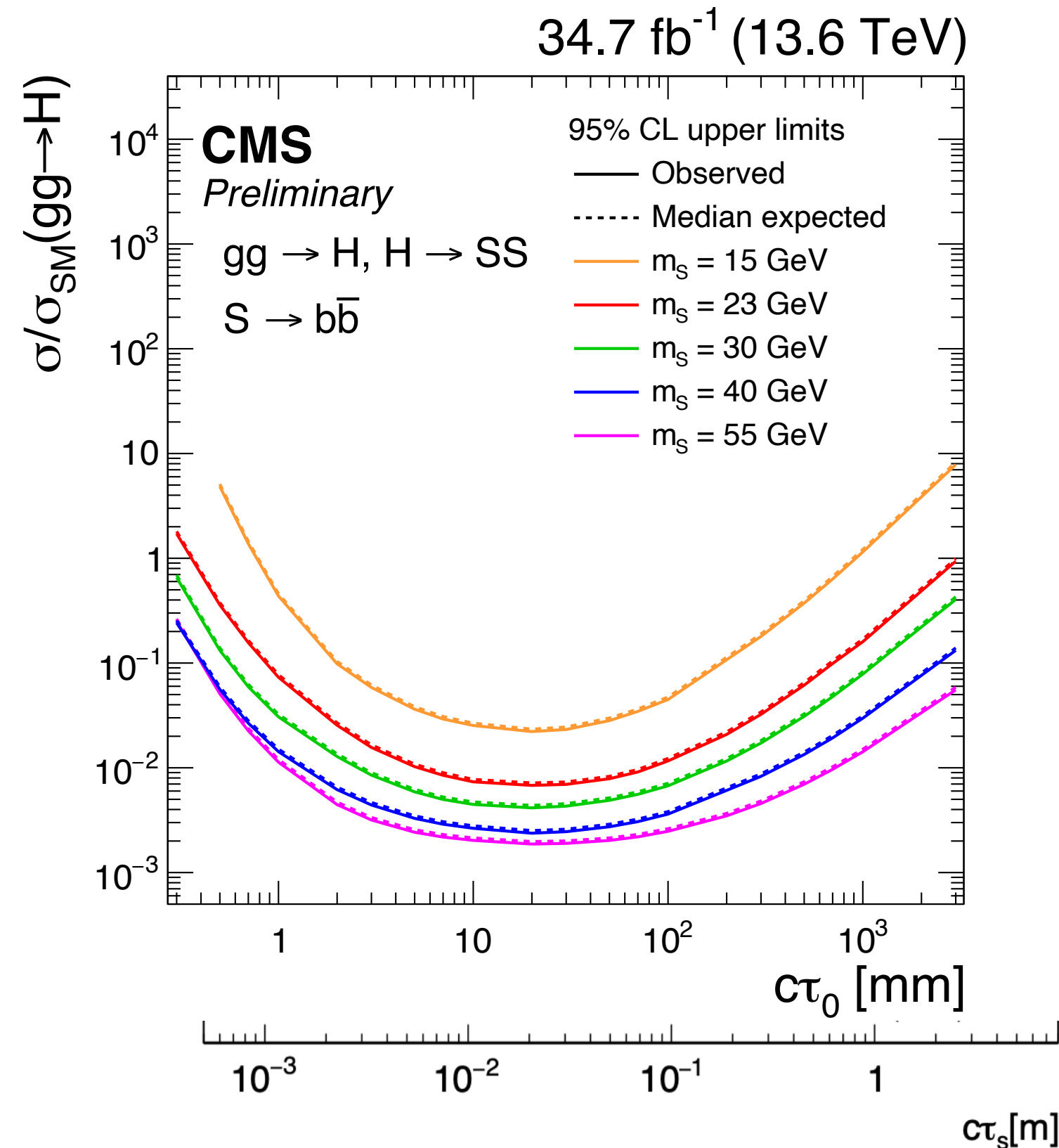
- Targets ggF Higgs production with a partial run 3 result (34.7 fb⁻¹)
- Uses **two displaced jet triggers** with requirements on large transverse momentum jets plus the presence of ‘prompt and ‘displaced’ tracks
- Uses two **Graph Neural Networks (GNN)** taggers trained to:
 - ▶ identify jets with **lots of displaced activity** ($g_{\text{displaced}}$)
 - ▶ identify jets with a **lack of prompt activity** (g_{prompt})
- Background estimate performed using ABCD method with outputs from the GNN taggers as discriminating variables



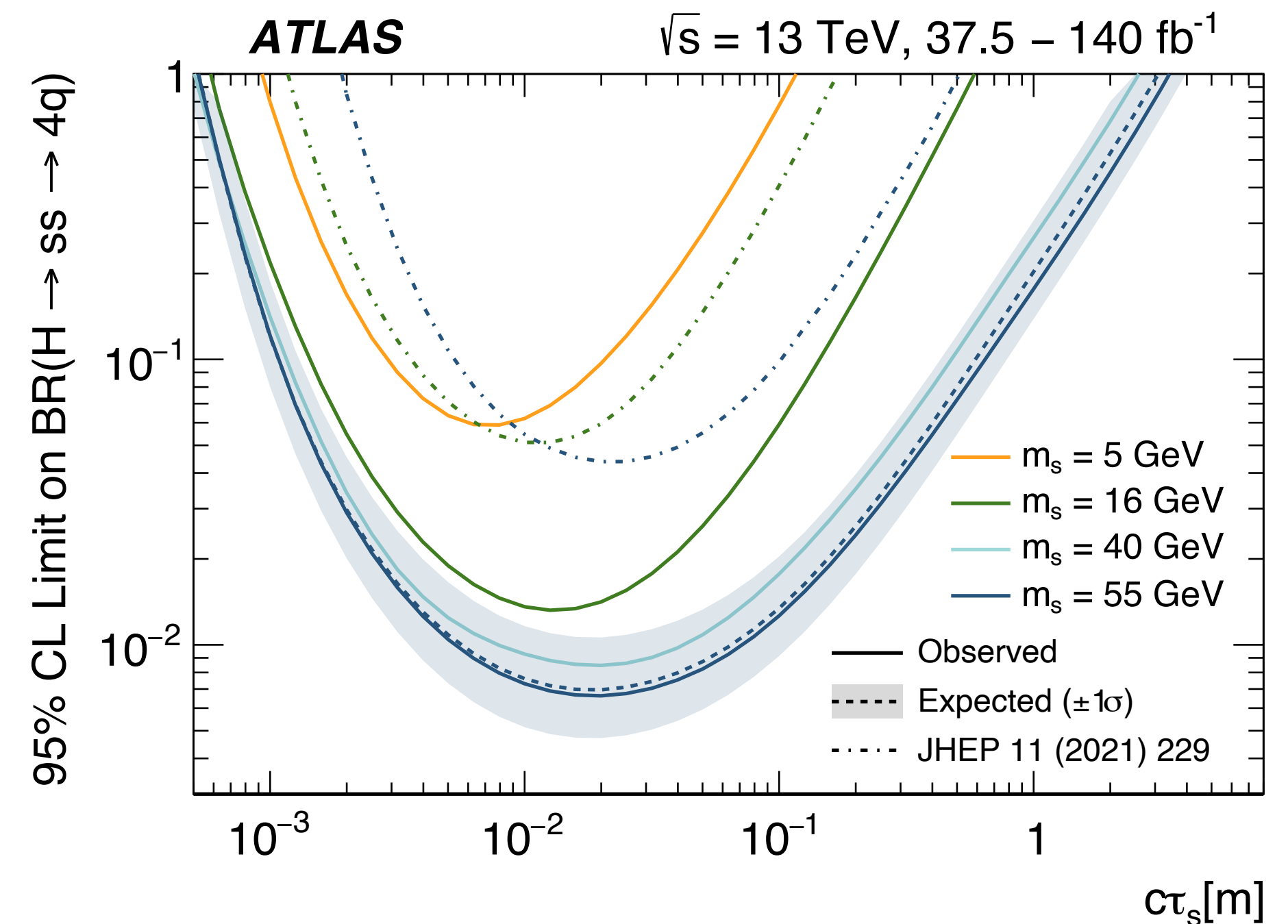
Comparison of Tracker Searches

- CMS has very competitive results, outperforming ATLAS for $m_s > 16$ GeV (with $\sim 1/4$ of the data!)
- ATLAS result is more sensitive at low masses (ie. $m_s = 5-16$ GeV)

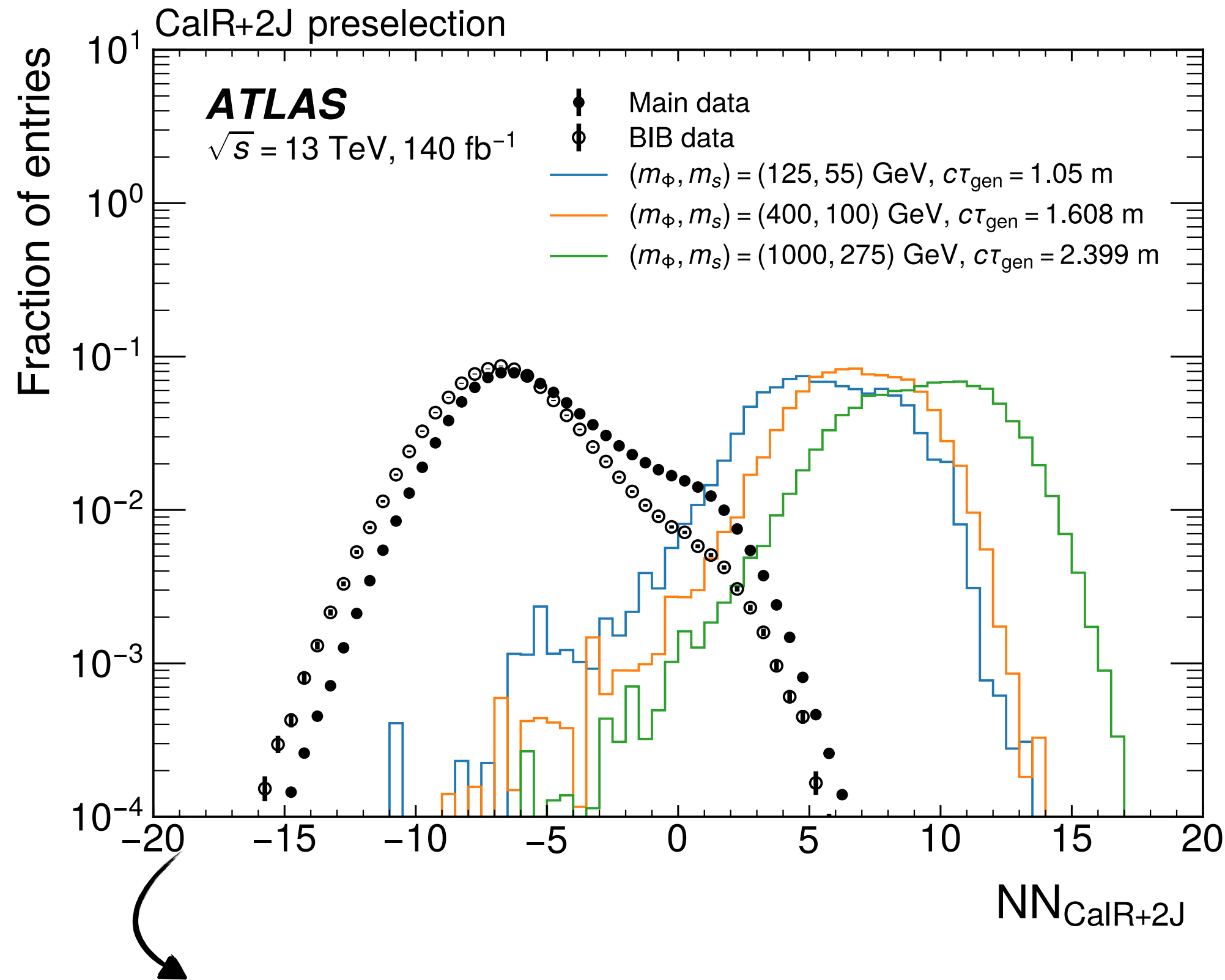
CMS (CMS-PAS-EXO-23-013)



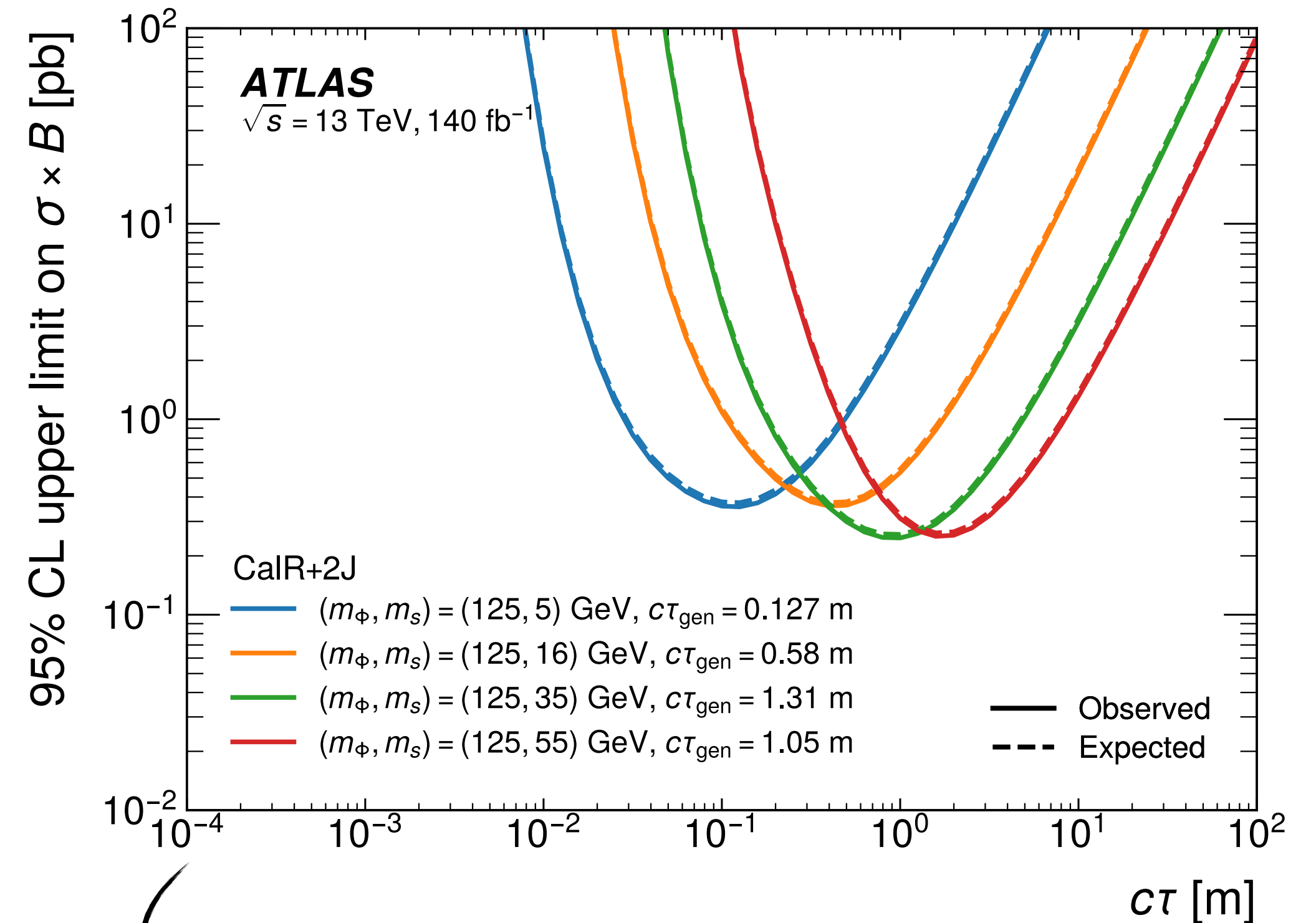
ATLAS (EXOT-2021-32)



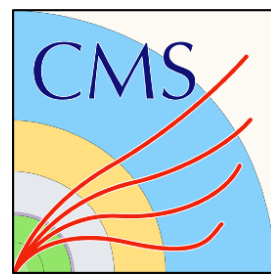
For longer lifetimes, latest ATLAS **search in calorimeter** targets VH and ggF with at least one LLP decay after the tracker:



Main backgrounds of QCD/V+jets and beam induced background (BIB) are discriminated against using neural network

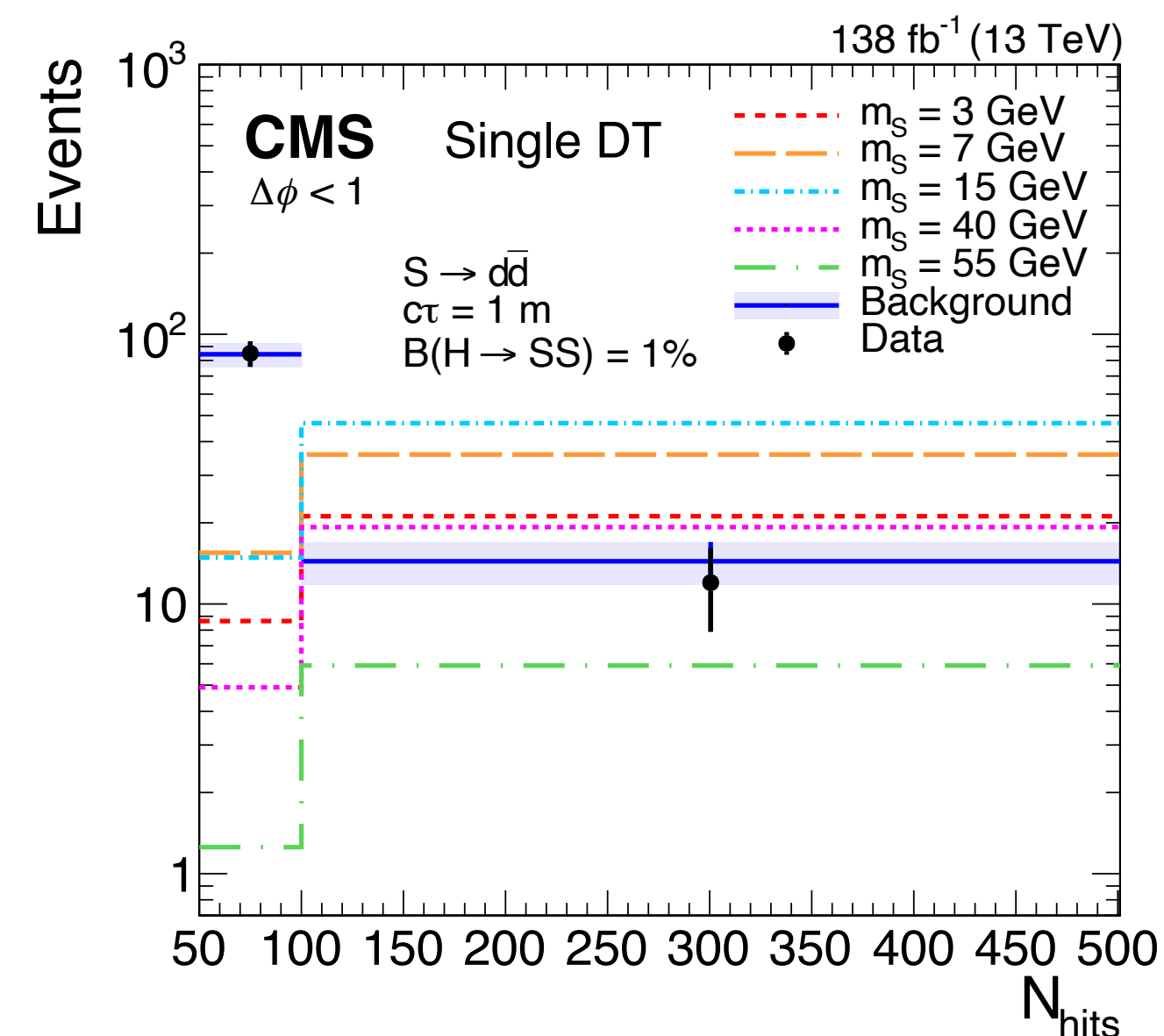
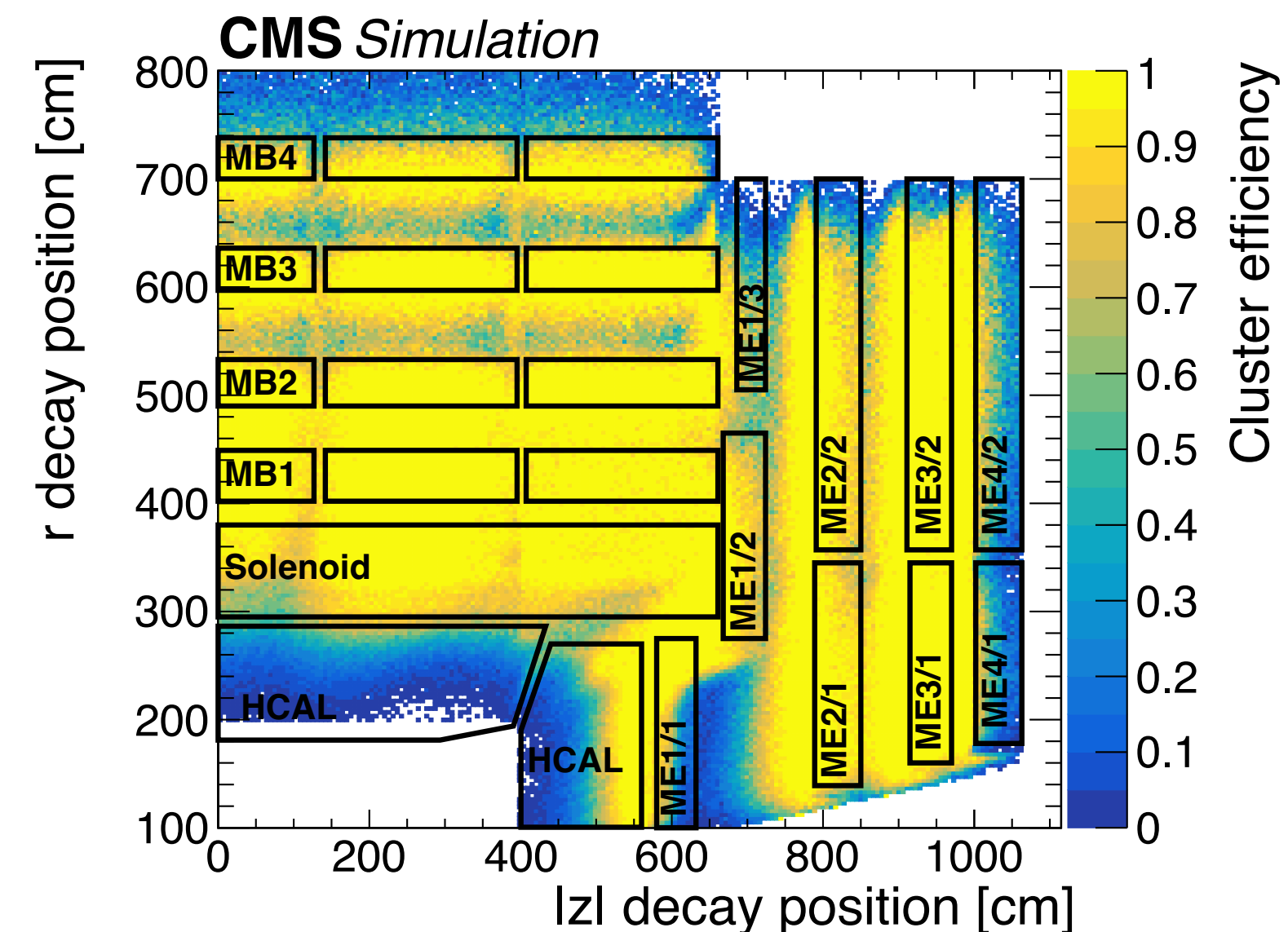


Improved sensitivity at shorter lifetimes w.r.t. 2 displaced jet search

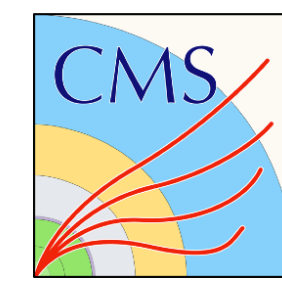


For even longer lifetimes, **muon system** becomes dominant

- Targets ggF, VH and ttH Higgs production
- Search for LLP decays, which produce large clusters of hits in the following muon station
 - ▶ Uses the **muon system as a sampling calorimeter!**
- Trigger on events with **high missing transverse momentum** ($p_{T \text{ miss}}$) and suppress backgrounds by exploiting **angular difference** between cluster and $p_{T \text{ miss}}$



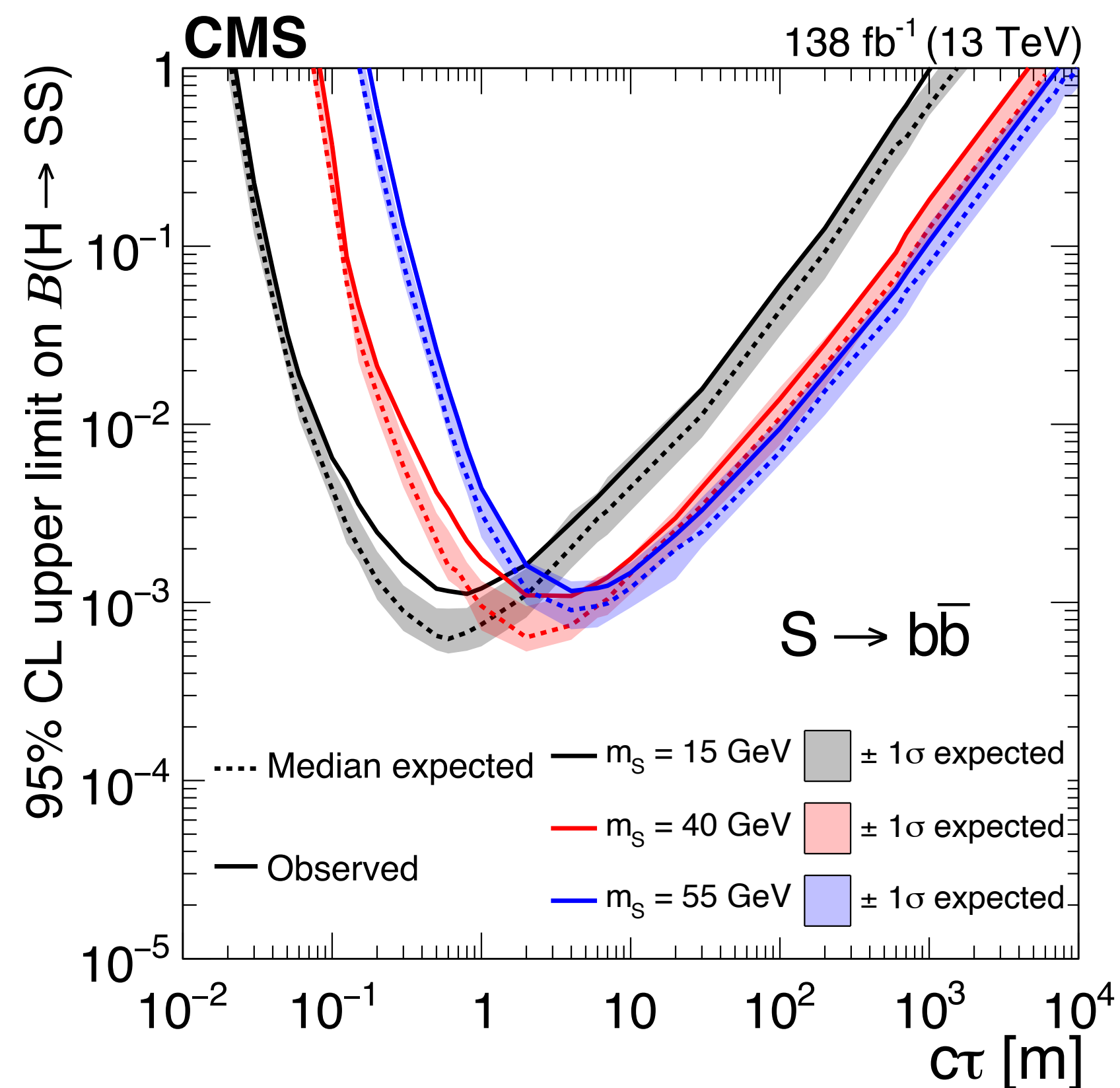
Comparison of CMS Searches



Complimentary lifetime coverage between tracker and muon system searches

Muon System

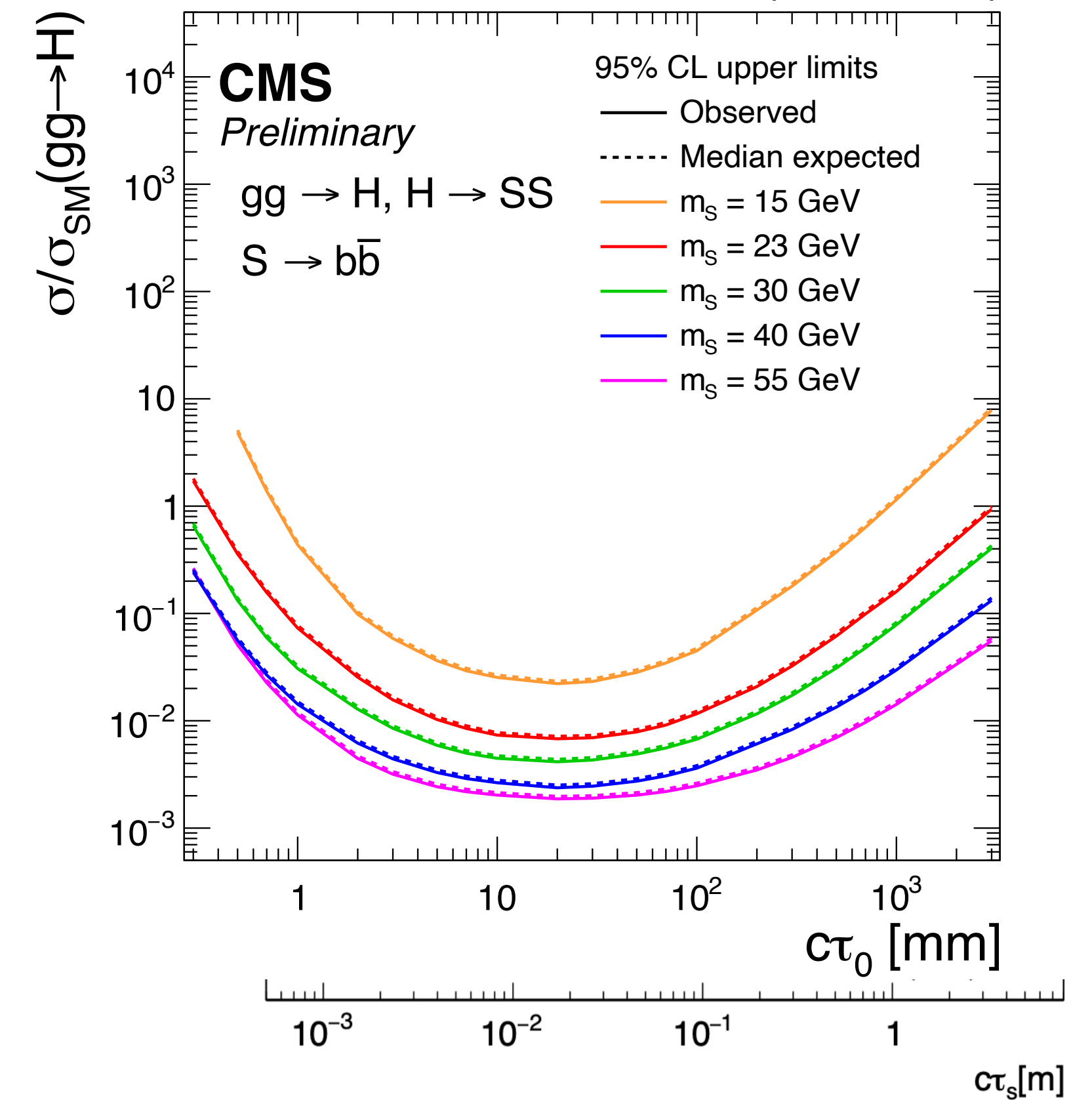
(Phys. Rev. D 110, 032007)



Tracker

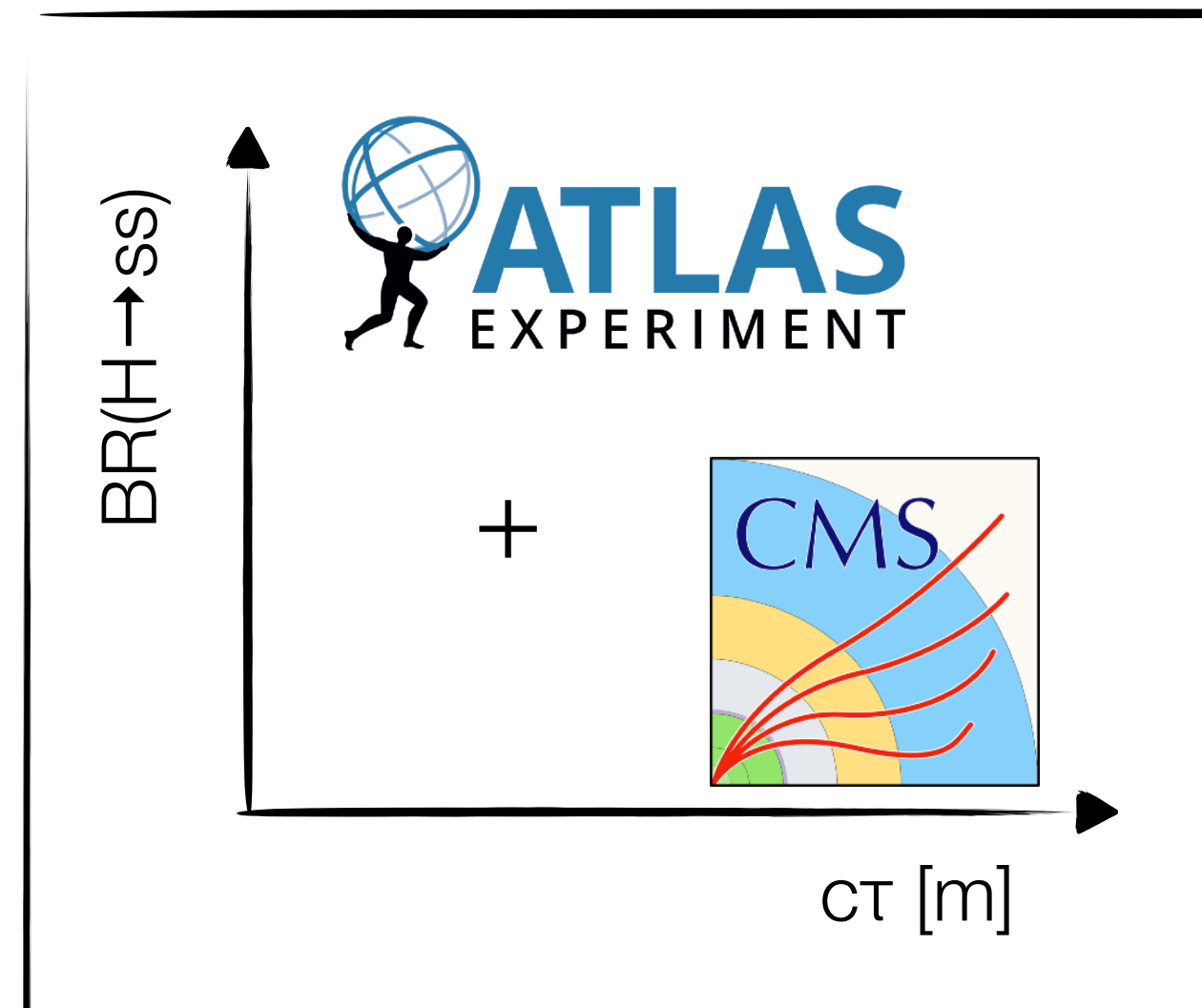
(CMS-PAS-EXO-23-013)

34.7 fb⁻¹ (13.6 TeV)



Conclusions

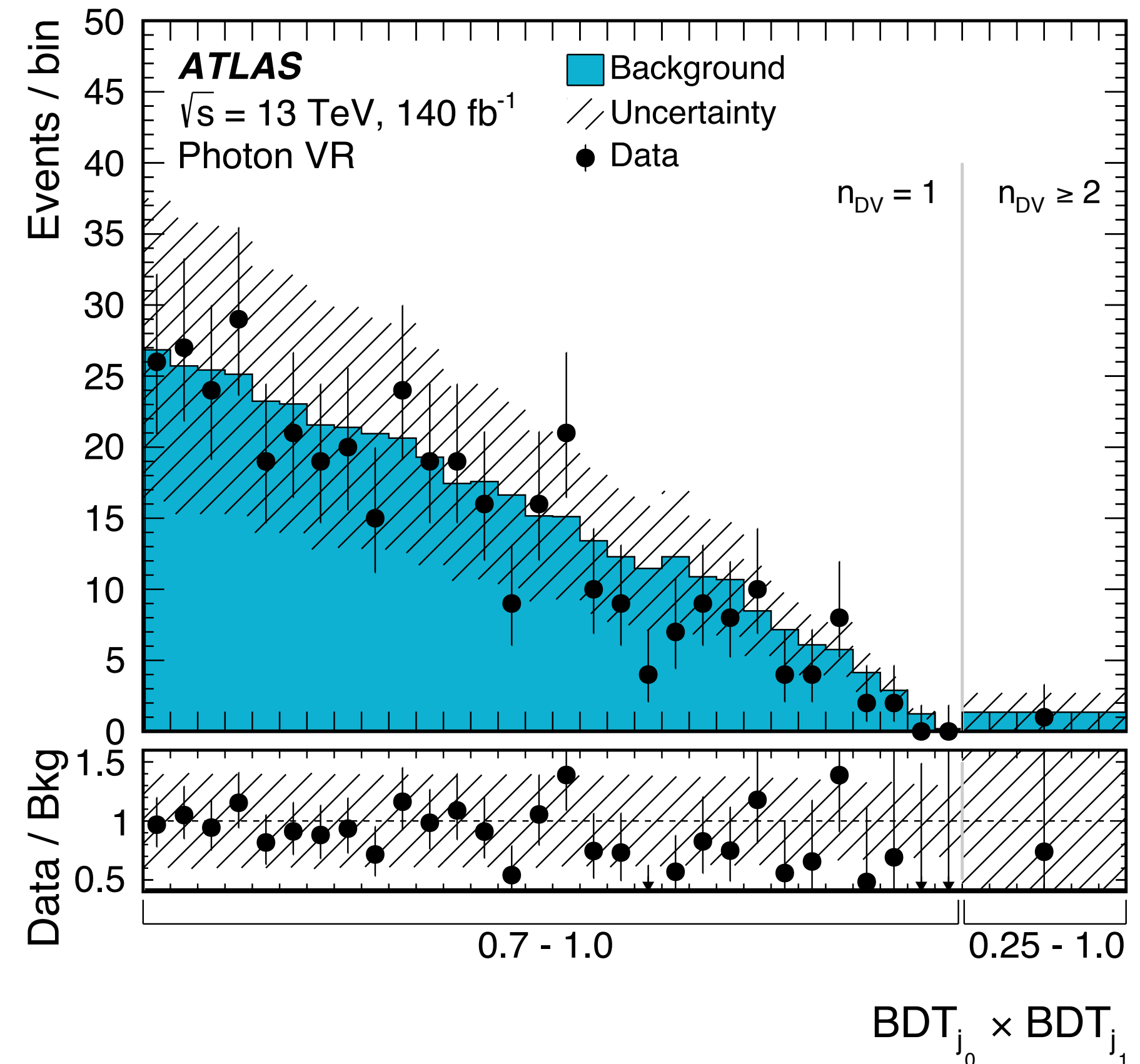
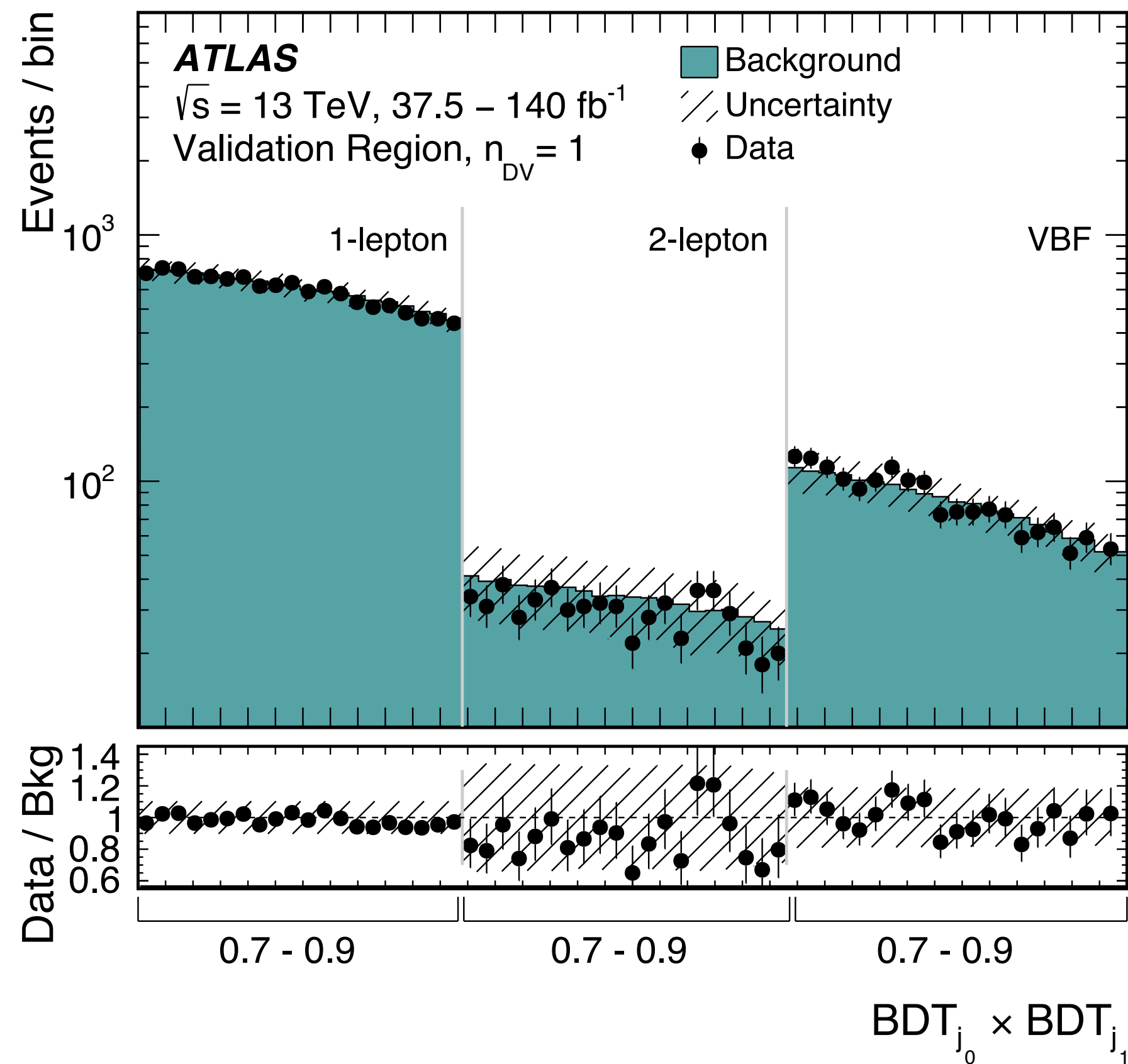
- Presented a summary of *recent searches* for long-lived particles which couple to the Higgs in ATLAS and CMS
- Developments of **new triggers, innovative analysis methods** and powerful **machine learning discriminants** are helping pushing sensitivity at the LHC
- Exciting times ahead with the quickly growing Run 3 dataset!

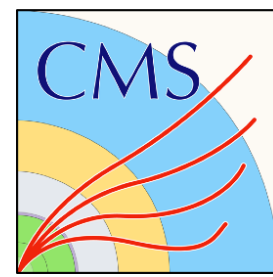


*Stay tuned for LLP
summary plots !*

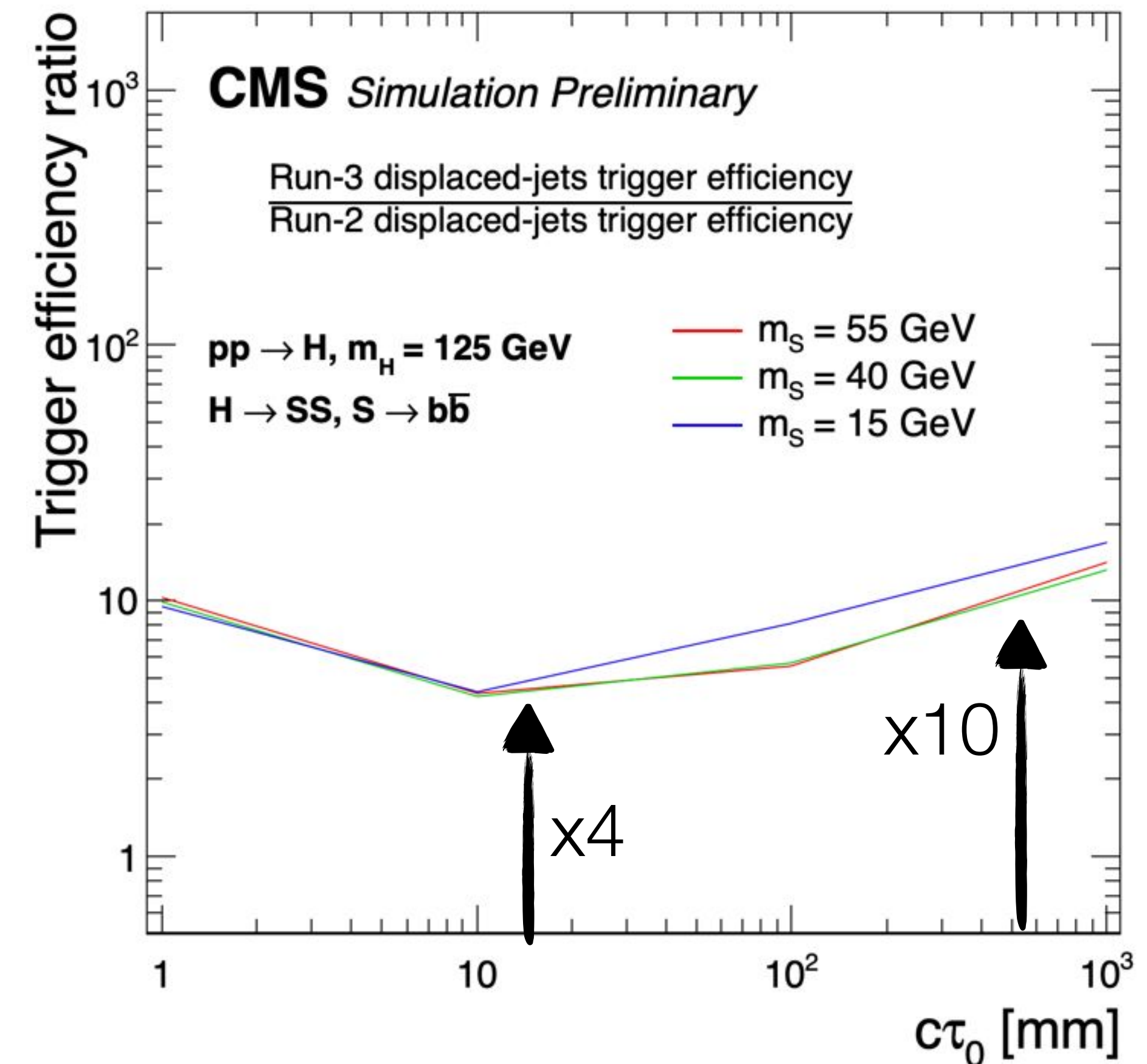
Backups

Background estimate validated in CRs with intermediate event-level discriminant values and dedicated photon+jets region:

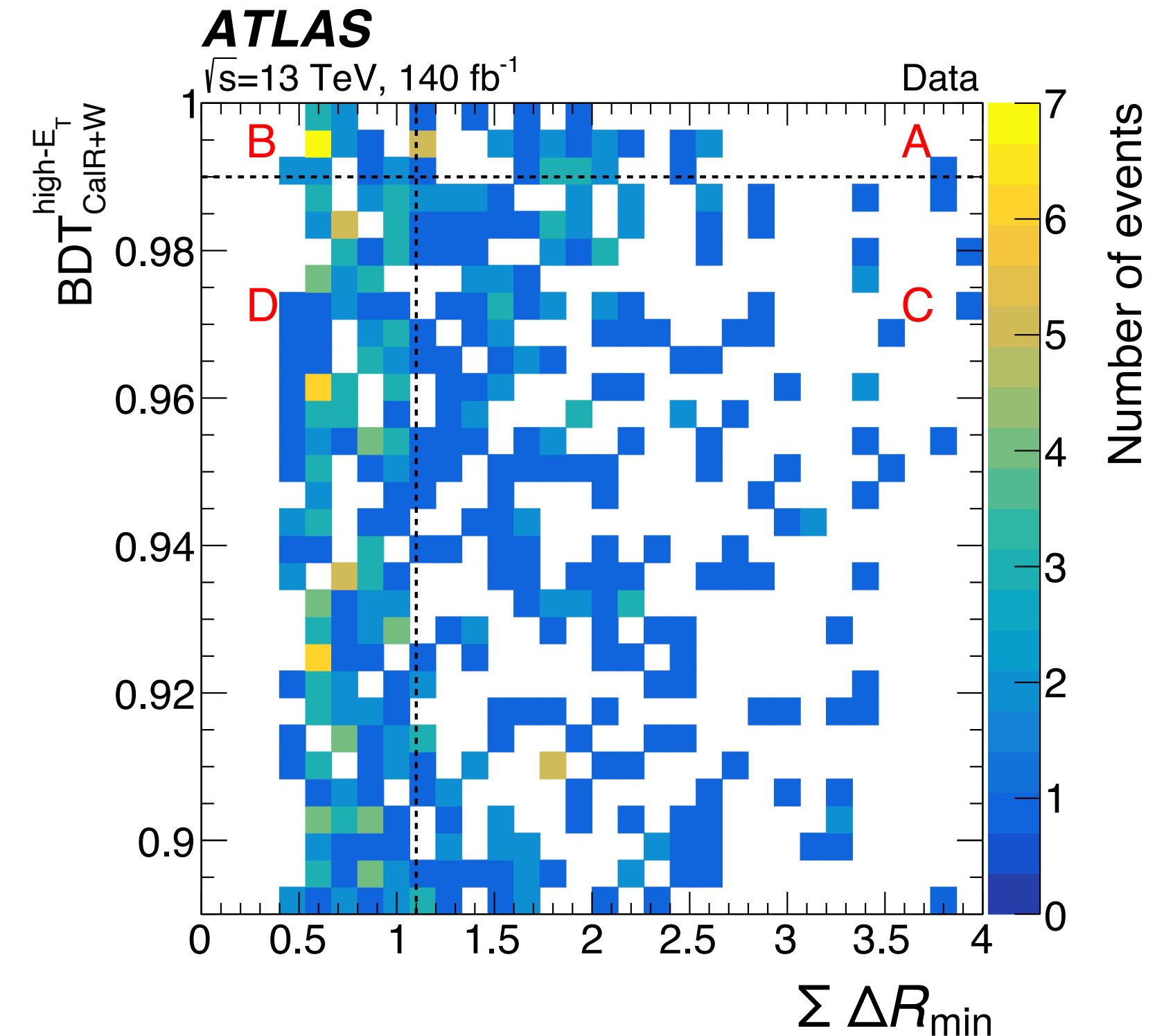
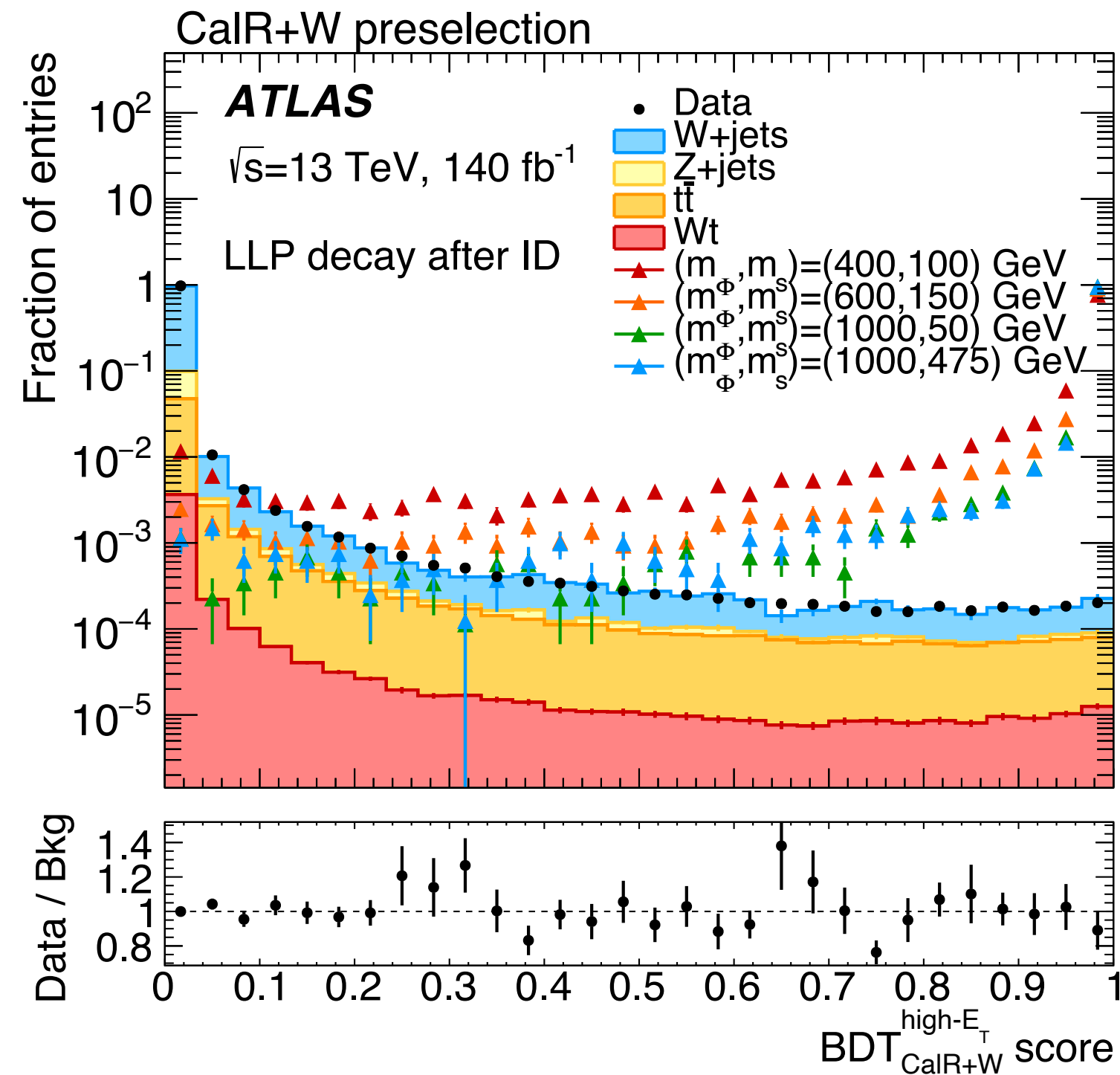




- Search relies on two displaced jet triggers seeded by scalar sum p_T of all jets with $p_T > 40$ GeV (H_T):
 - ▶ L1 seed requires $H_T > 430$ GeV; At HLT, jet has at most one prompt track
 - ▶ L1 requires $H_T > 240$ GeV and the presence of a $p_T > 6$ GeV muon. At HLT, jet has at most 1 prompt and at least 1 displaced track
- Run 3 trigger efficiencies are higher than the Run 2 trigger efficiencies by a factor of 4 to 11 for m_S between 10 and 60 GeV and $c\tau$ between 1 and 1000 mm
- The trigger rate is ~ 26 Hz at instantaneous luminosity of $2 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$



- Additional displaced jet + lepton channel uses lepton triggers and a BDT to separate signal and background
- ABCD method used to estimate backgrounds



• Main backgrounds:

1. punch-through jets (jets “surviving” up to the muon system)
2. bremsstrahlung muons,
3. isolated hadrons (pileup, recoils, underlying events)

• Main discriminating variables:

- ▶ Number of hits in the cluster (N_{hits})
- ▶ Angular difference between $p_{T \text{ miss}}$ and the cluster $\Delta\phi$ ($p_{T \text{ miss}}, \text{cluster}$)

- ABCD method used to estimate backgrounds

