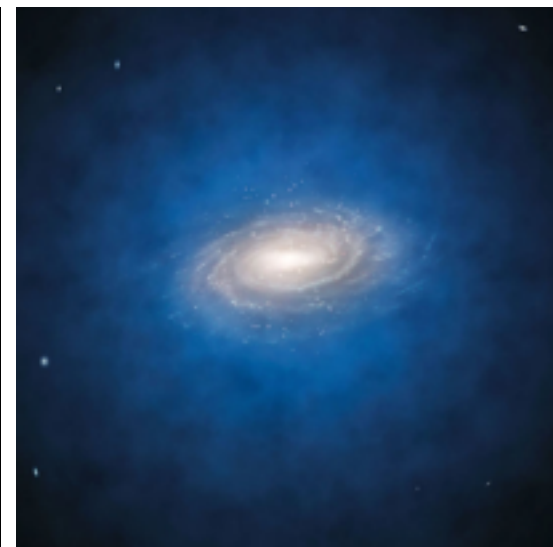
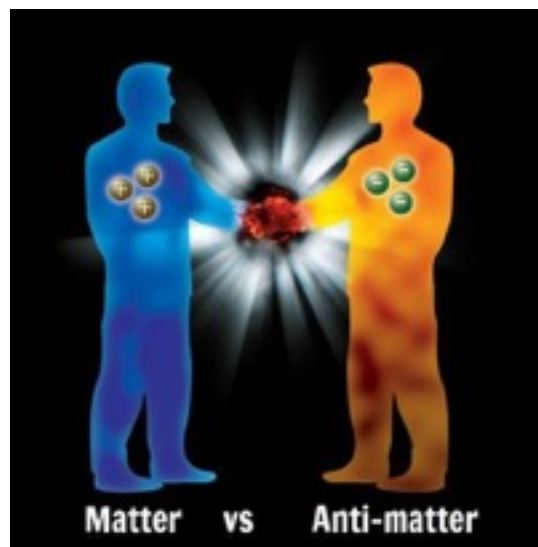
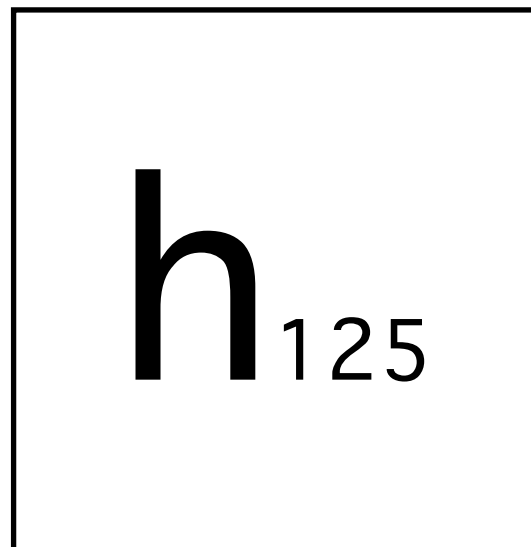
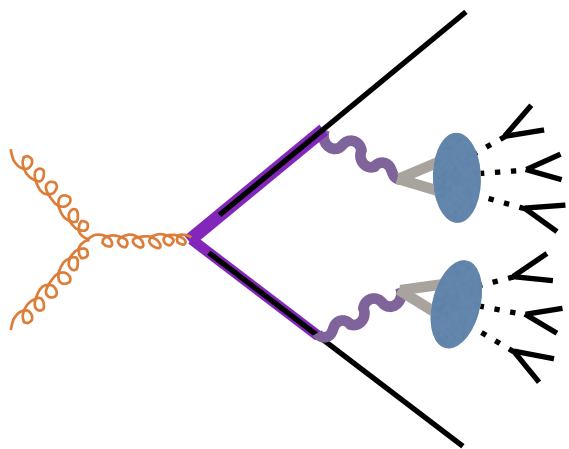


Some Theoretical Motivations for Long-lived Particle Search

Yuhsin Tsai

University of Maryland

New Physics with Displaced Vertices, NCTS, June 2018

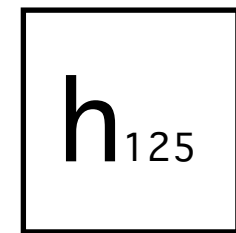


Why Long-lived Particles (LLP)?

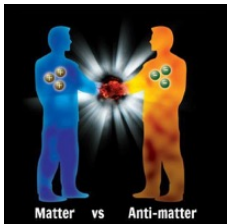
Will discuss four examples that motivate the LLP searches

LLP in

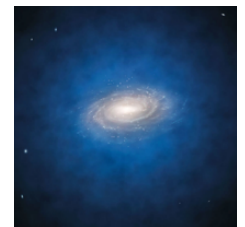
Higgs hierarchy problem



Matter / anti-matter asymmetry



Puzzles of DM halo structure



DM indirect detection signals



LLP and Higgs hierarchy problem

h_{125}

SM-like dark sector helps to stabilize Higgs mass

LLP and Higgs hierarchy problem

h_{125}

SM-like dark sector helps to stabilize Higgs mass

=> dark-QCD, Higgs portal/photon mixing coupling

LLP and Higgs hierarchy problem

h_{125}

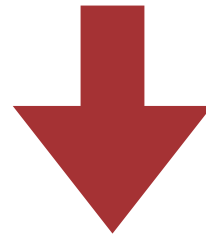
SM-like dark sector helps to stabilize Higgs mass

=> dark-QCD, Higgs portal/photon mixing coupling

=> long-lived dark hadrons

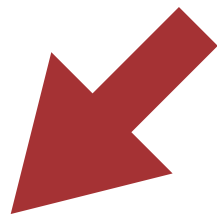
Hidden Naturalness scenario

Higgs Hierarchy problem

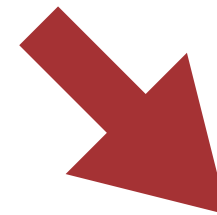


determines

Dark Sector Physics



signals

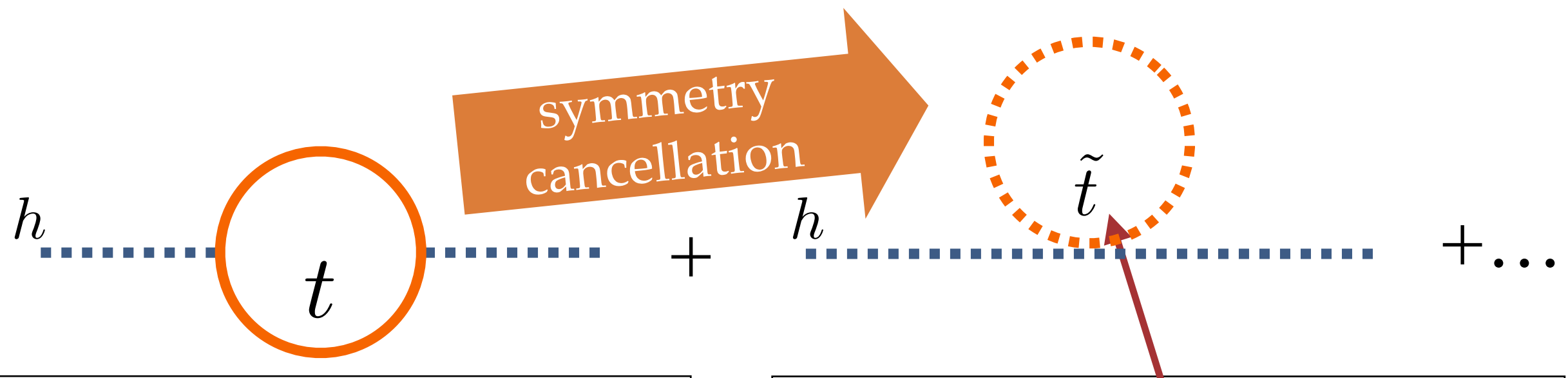


Cosmological Probe

Collider Searches

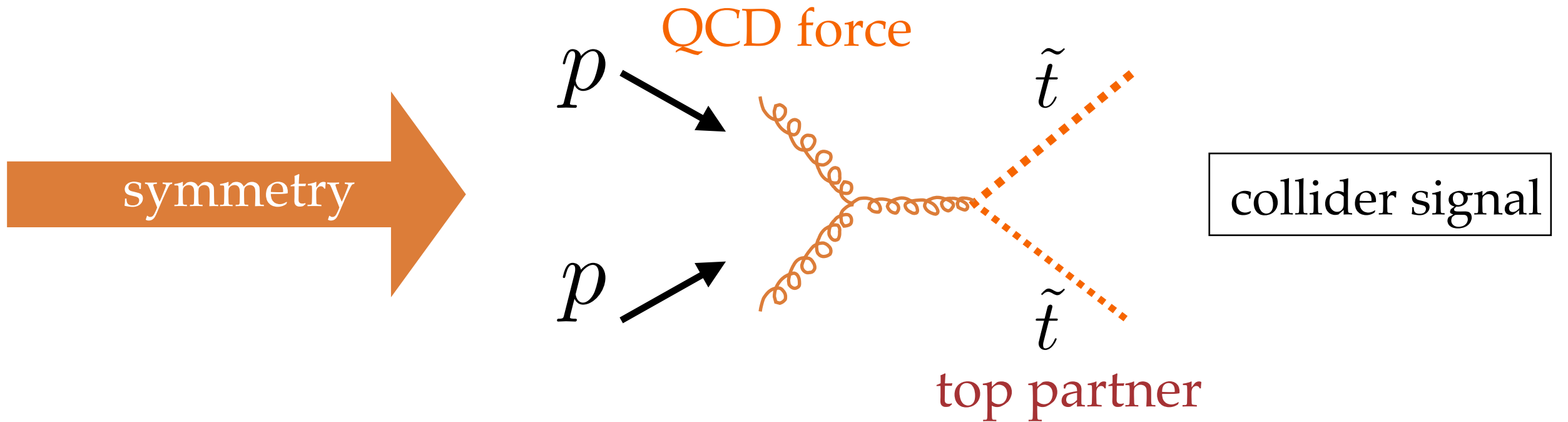
One solution to the hierarchy problem: Supersymmetry

Super particle loops cancel the divergence

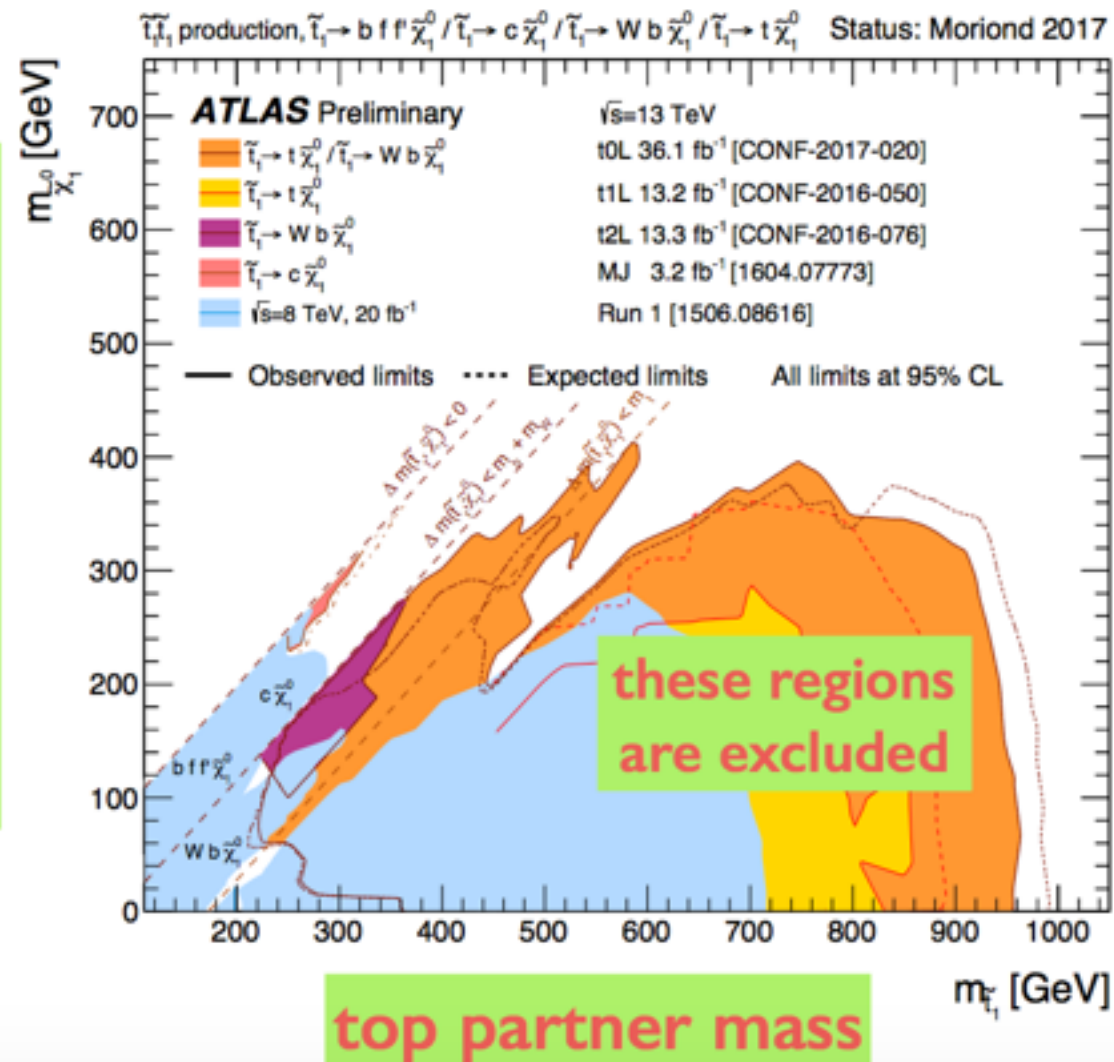


top quark
carry SM QCD charge

Top Partner
carry SM QCD charge



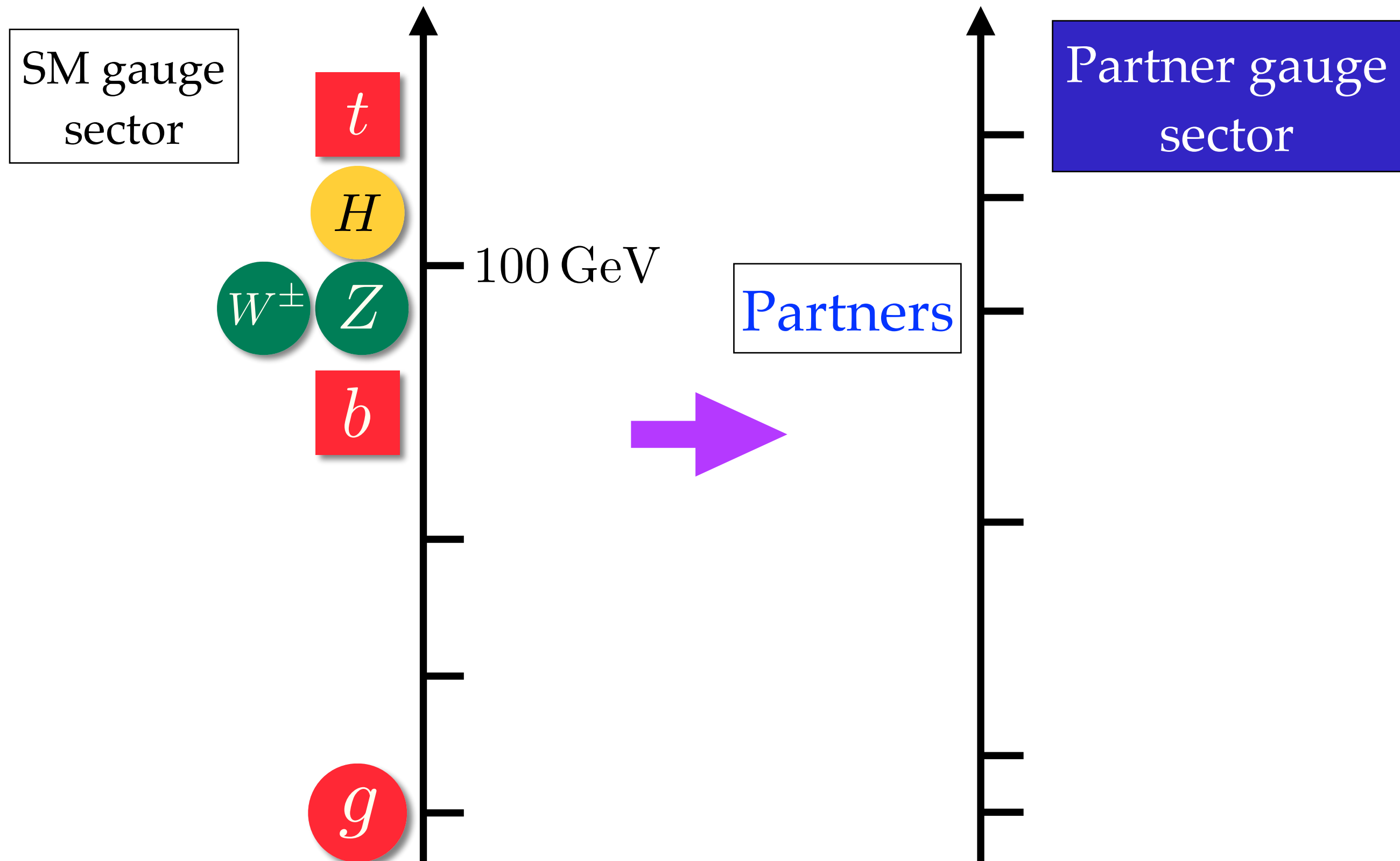
No SUSY so far...



$m_{\tilde{t}} \gg m_t$

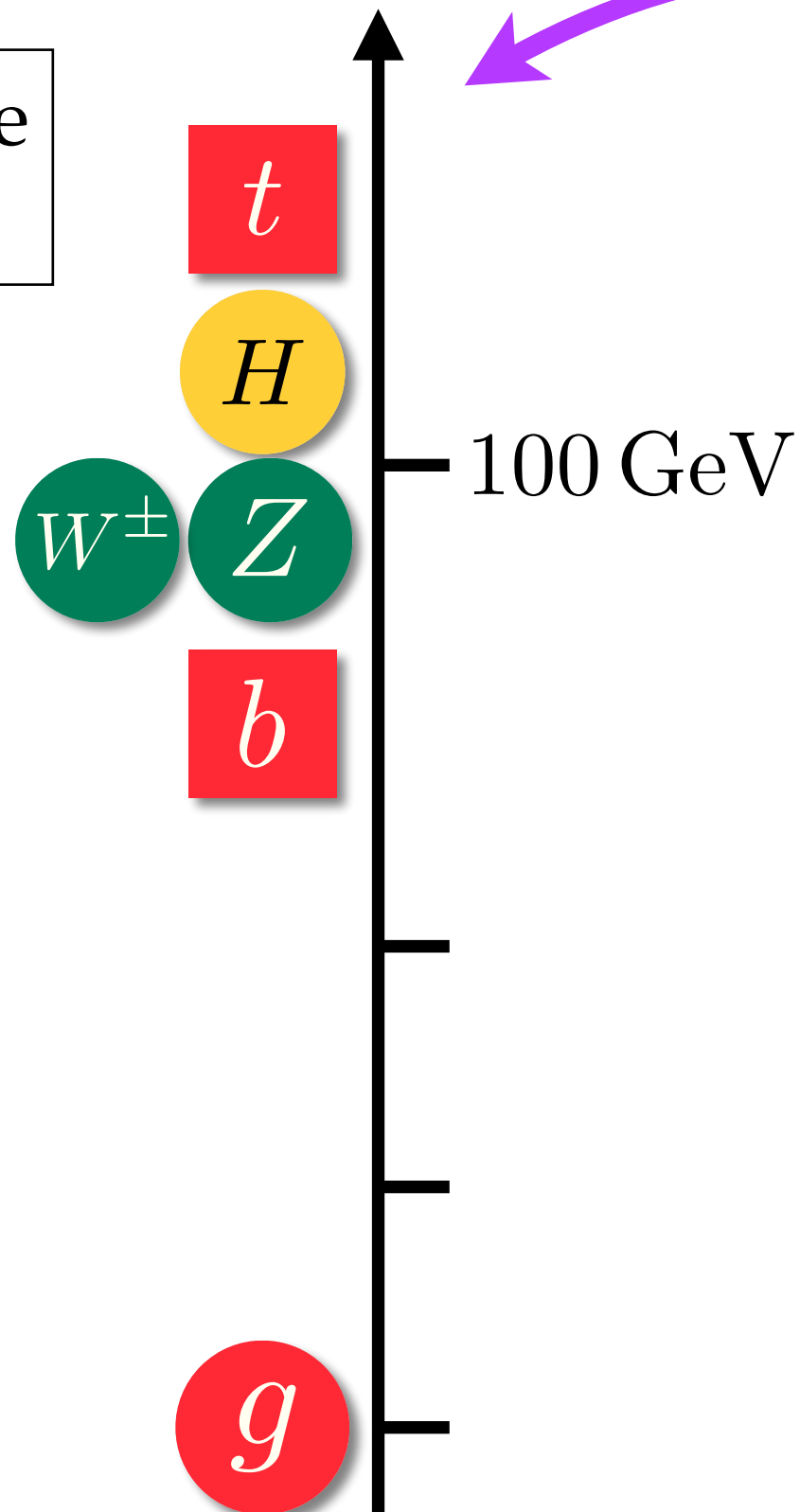
The hope for symmetry cancellation is fading...

Partner fields in a different gauge sector

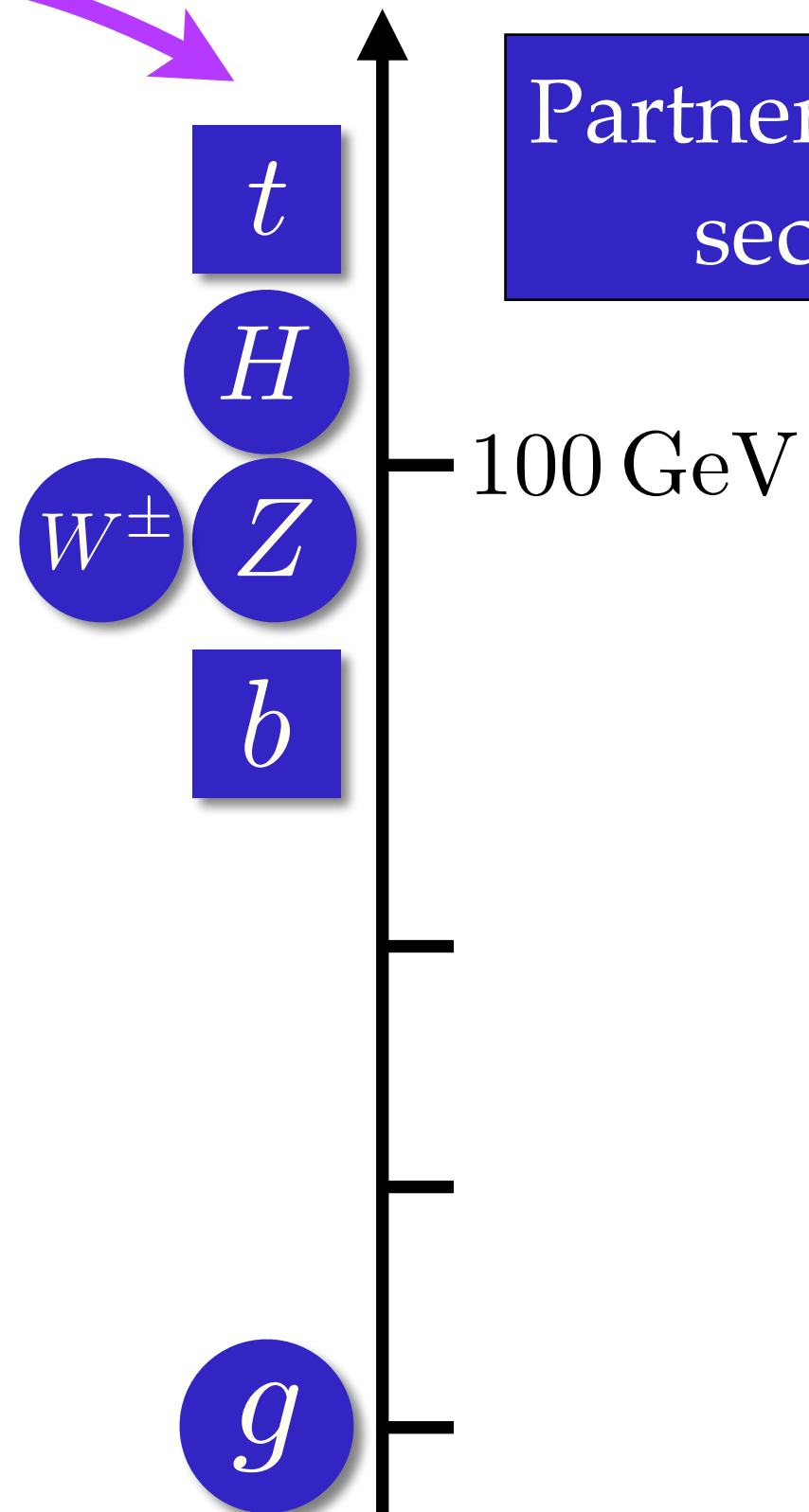


Related by a **Mirror Symmetry** Z_2

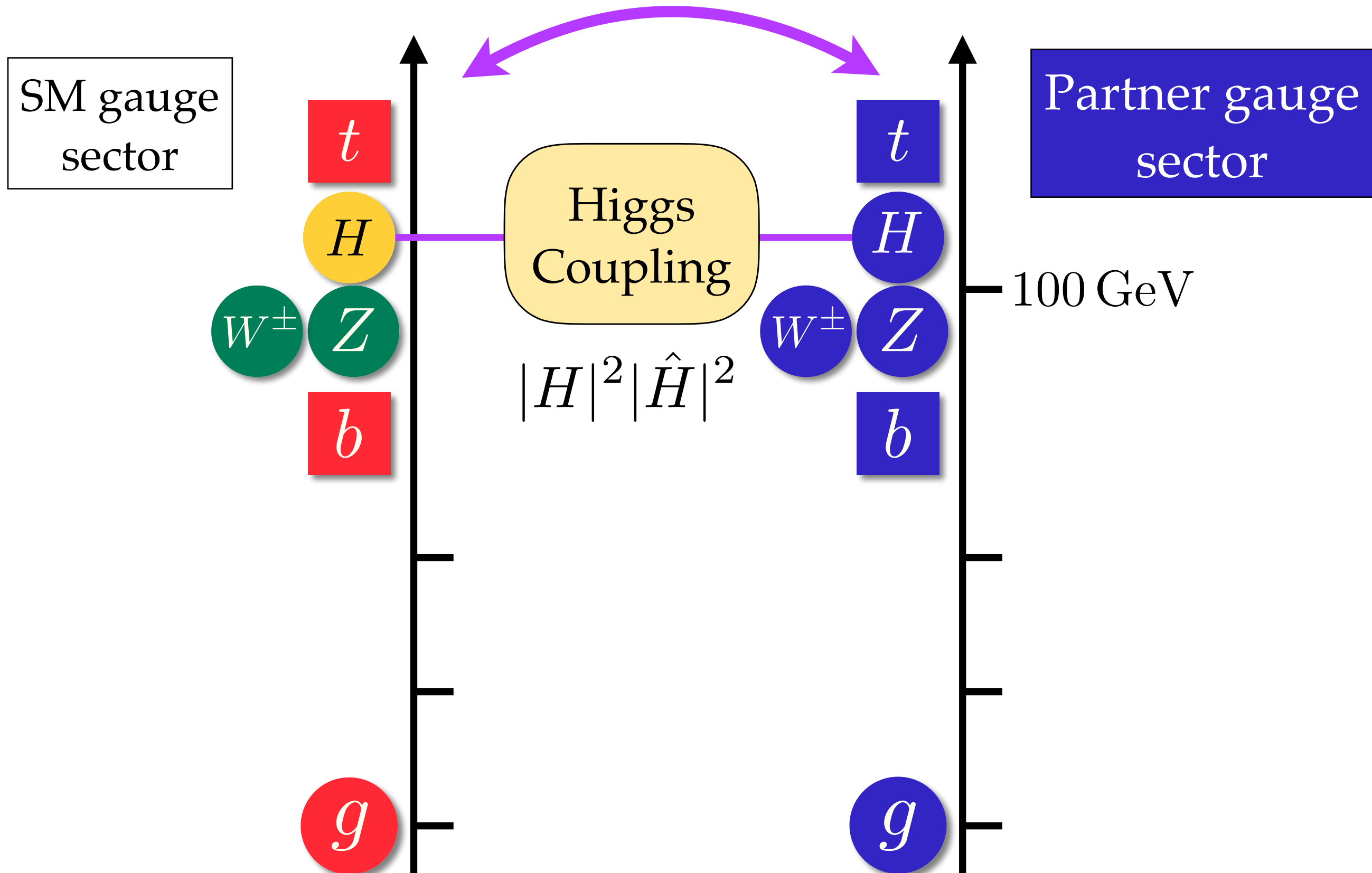
SM gauge
sector



Partner gauge
sector

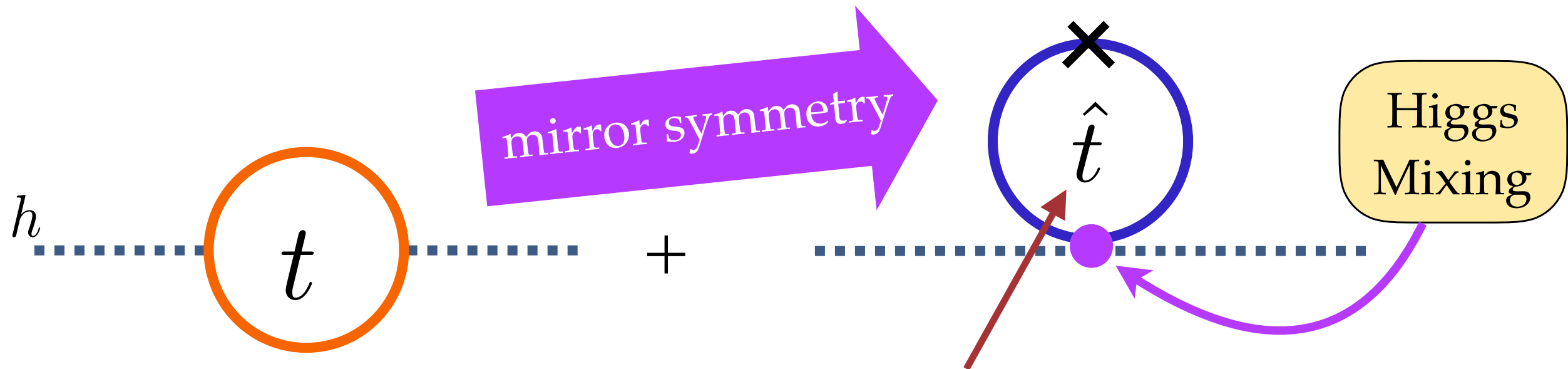


Related by a **Mirror Symmetry** Z_2



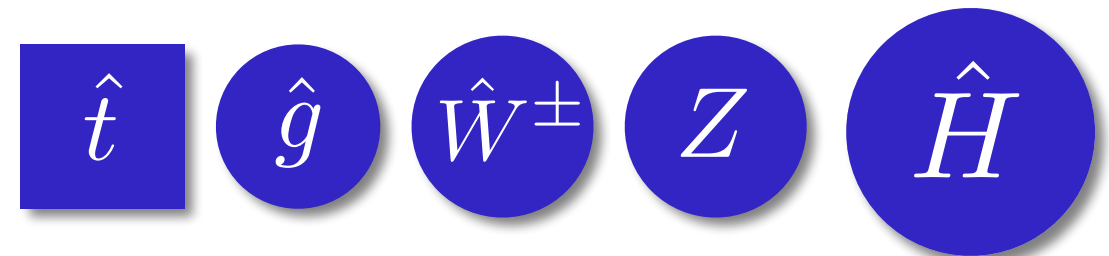
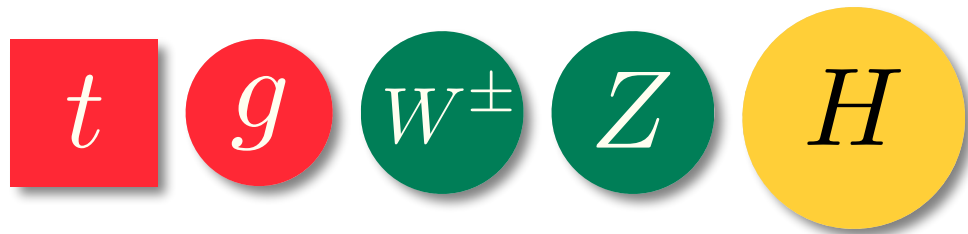
A concrete example: Twin Higgs

Chacko, Goh, Harnik (2005)



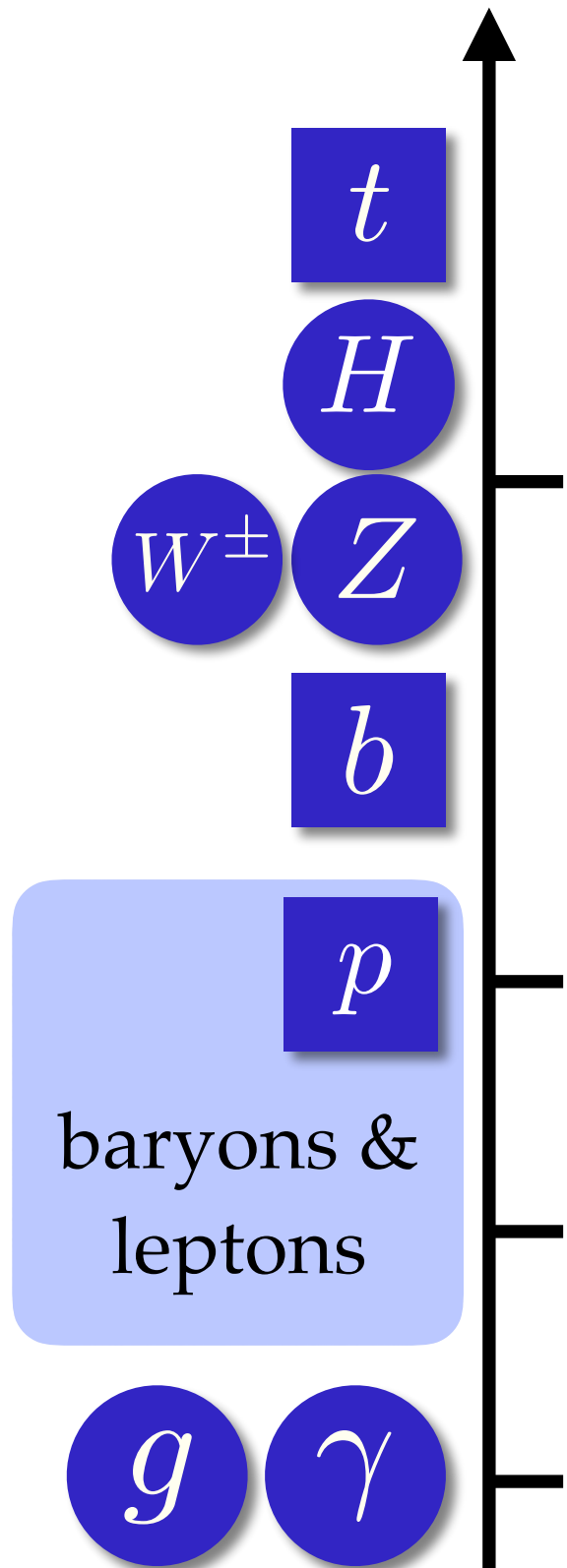
Top
carries SM gauge charges

Mirror top
carries **mirror gauge** charges

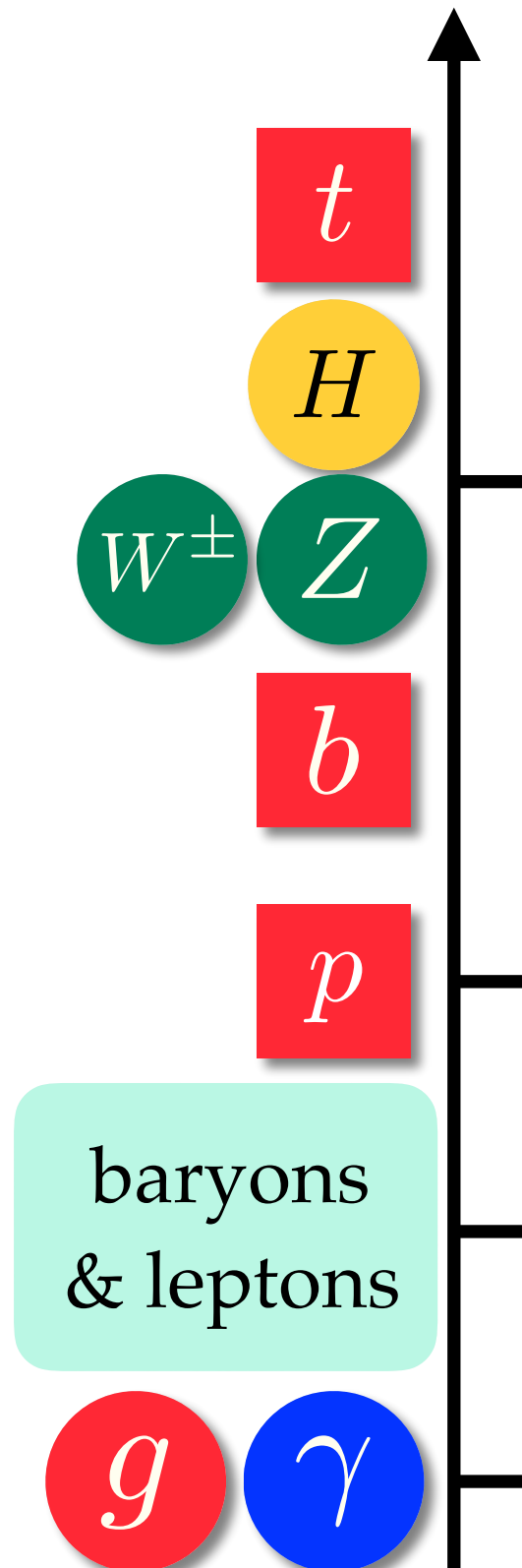


Mirror copy of the relevant particles

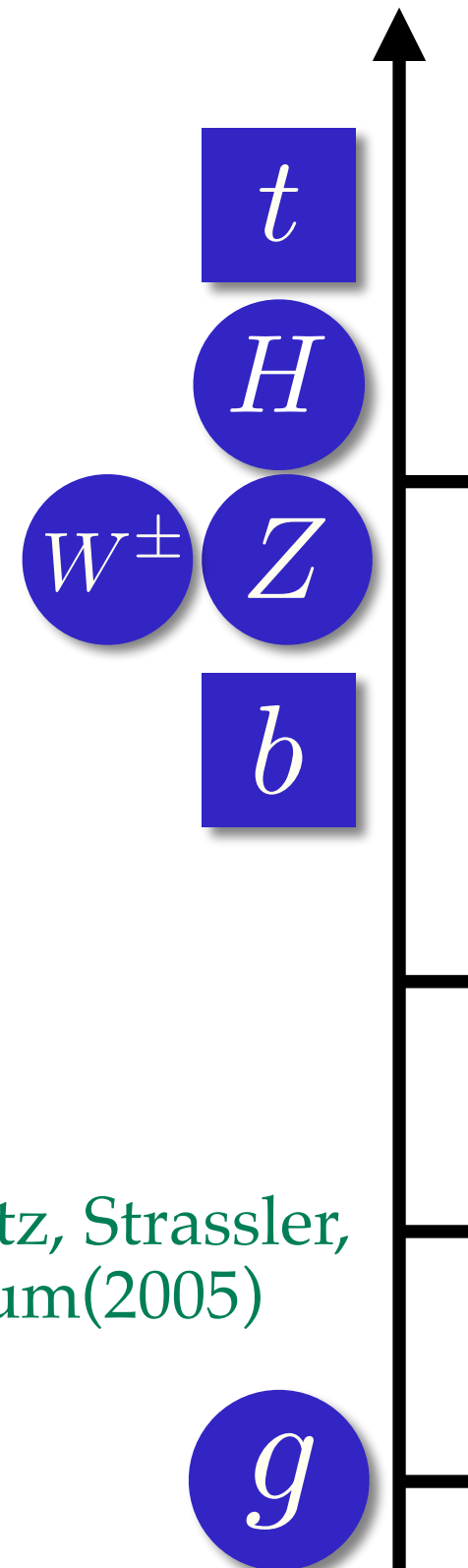
Choice I:
Mirror Symmetric



SM

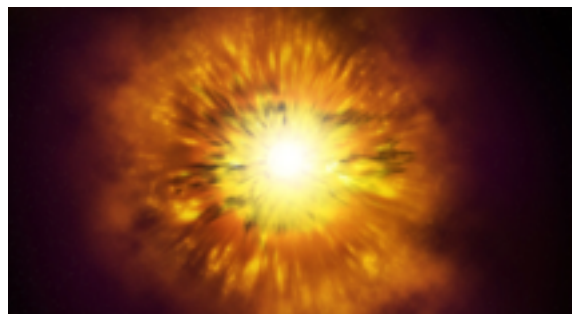


Choice II:
Roughly Mirror

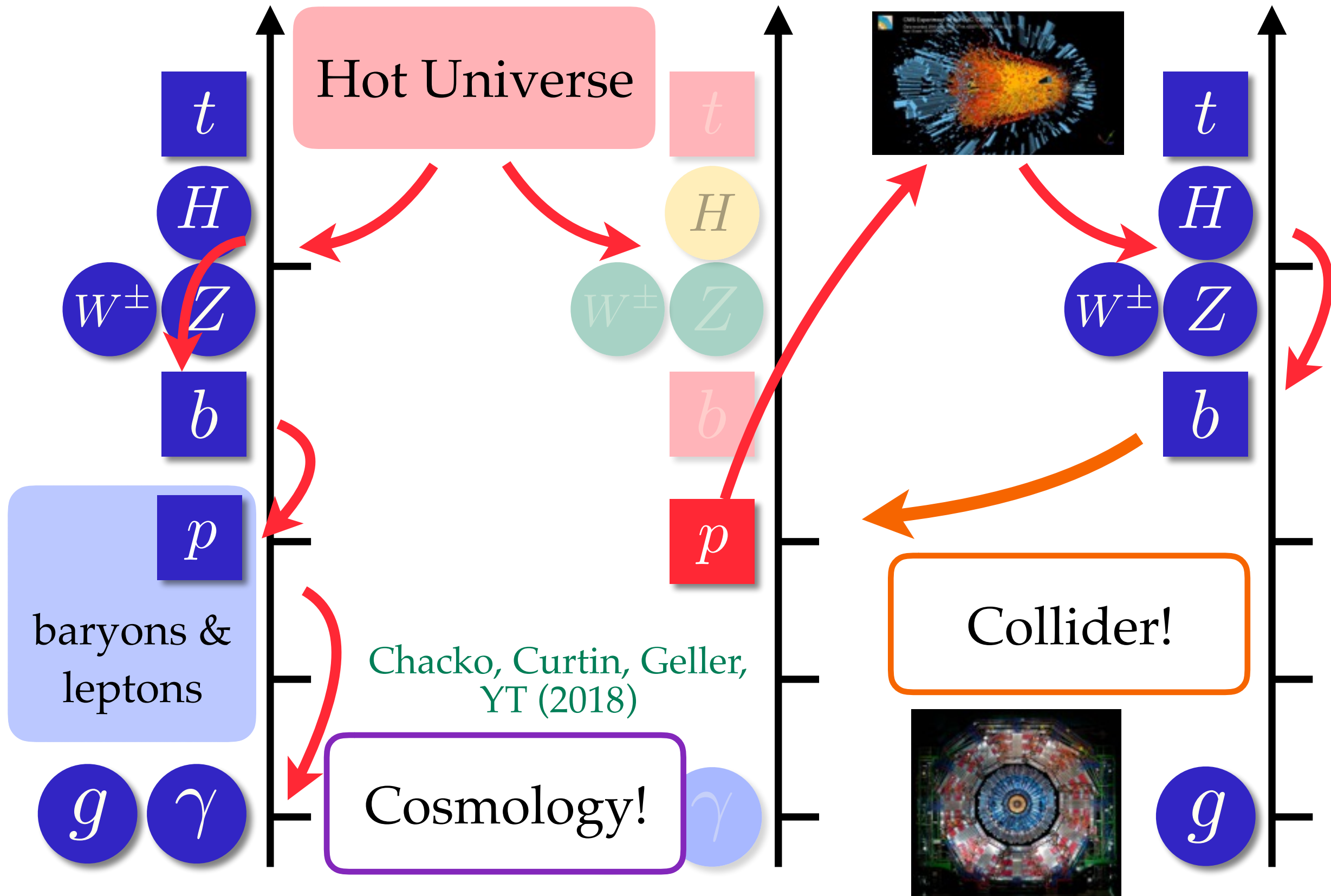


Craig, Katz, Strassler,
Sundrum(2005)

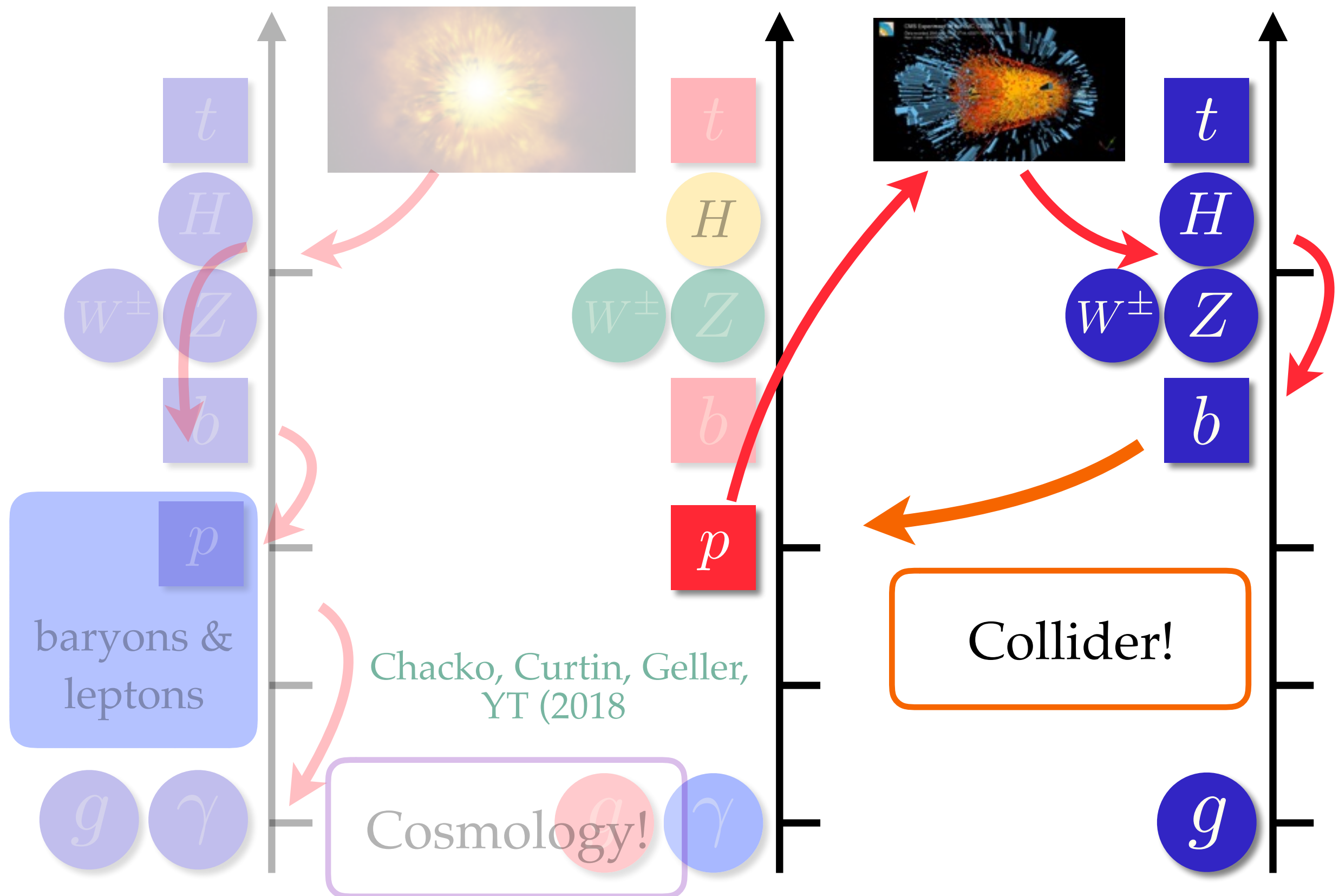
Choice I:
Mirror Symmetric



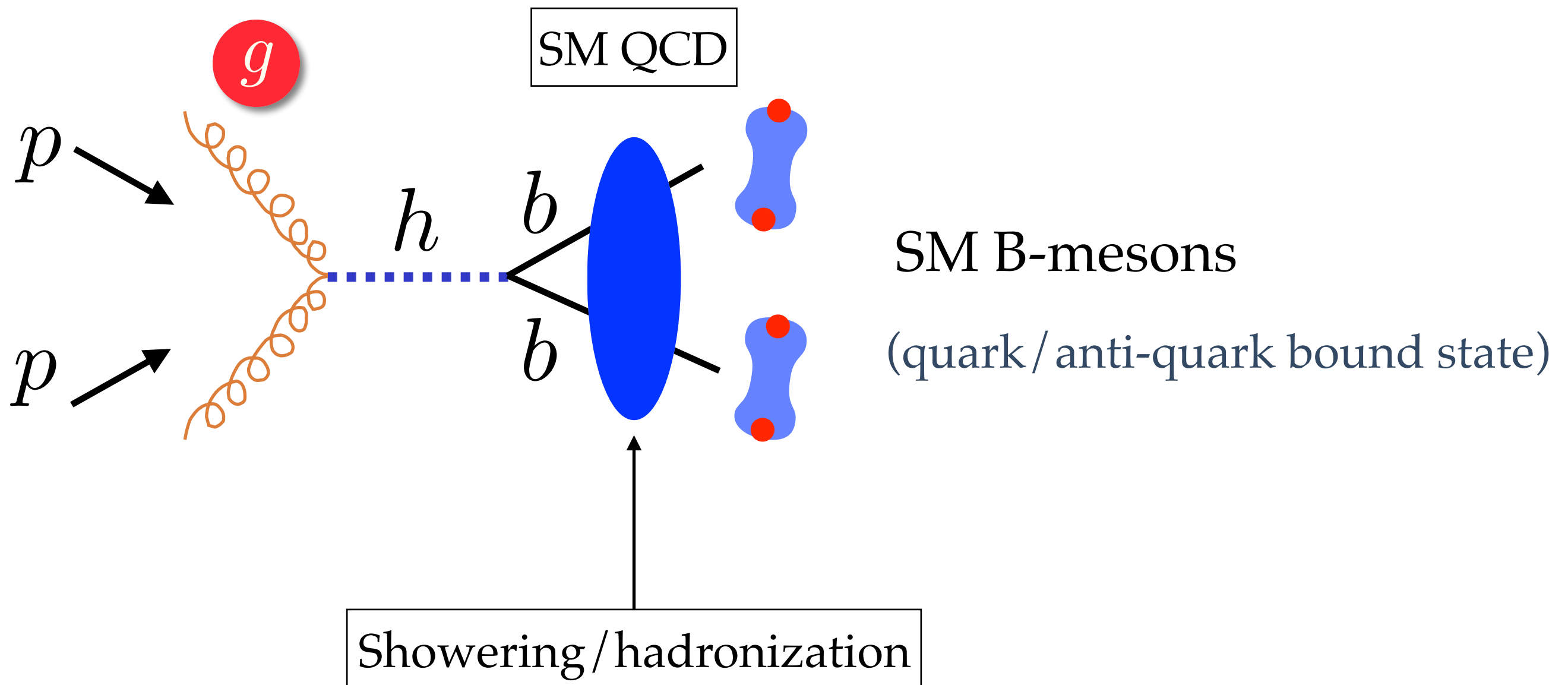
Choice II:
Roughly Mirror



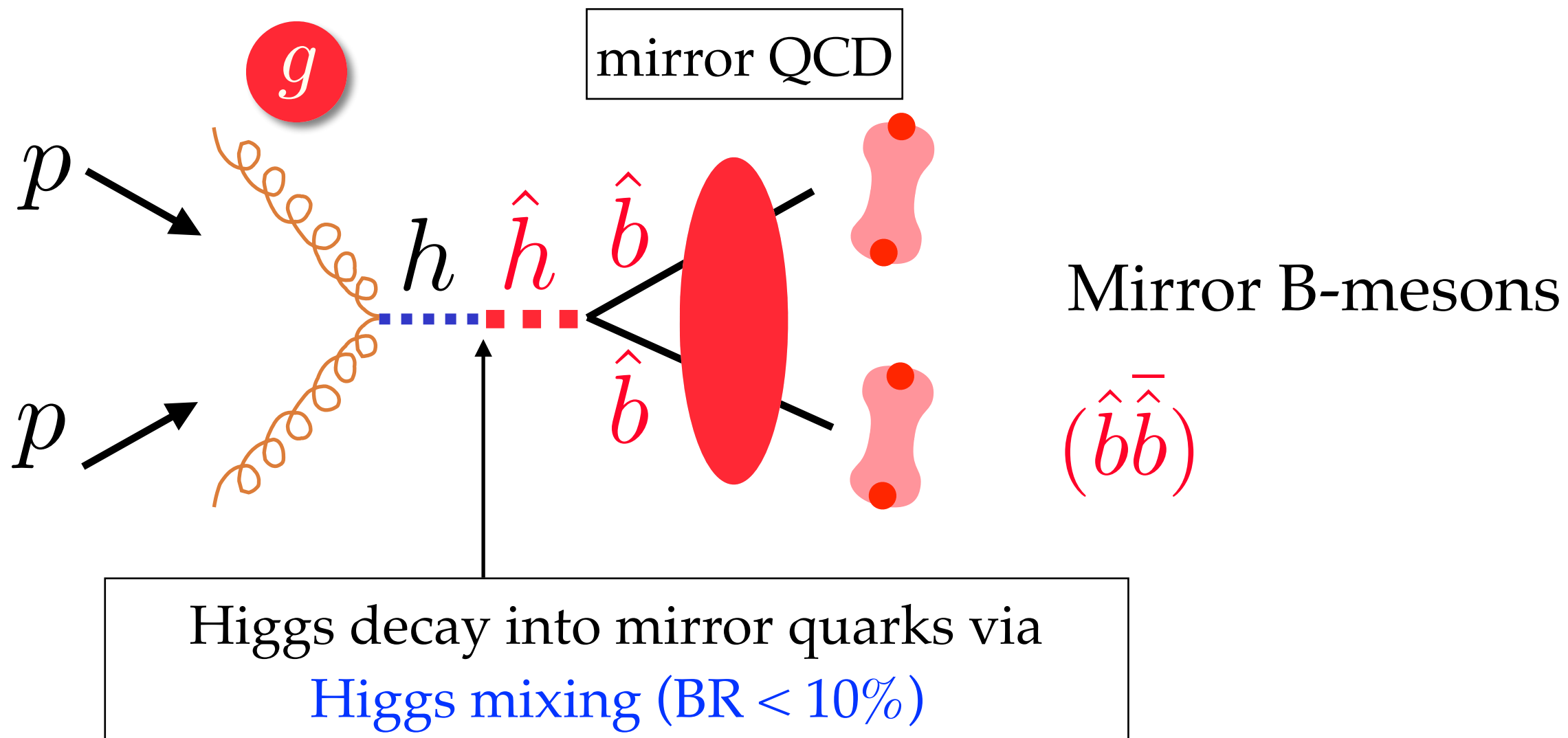
Collider Signature from Hidden Naturalness



Production & decay of SM Higgs @ LHC

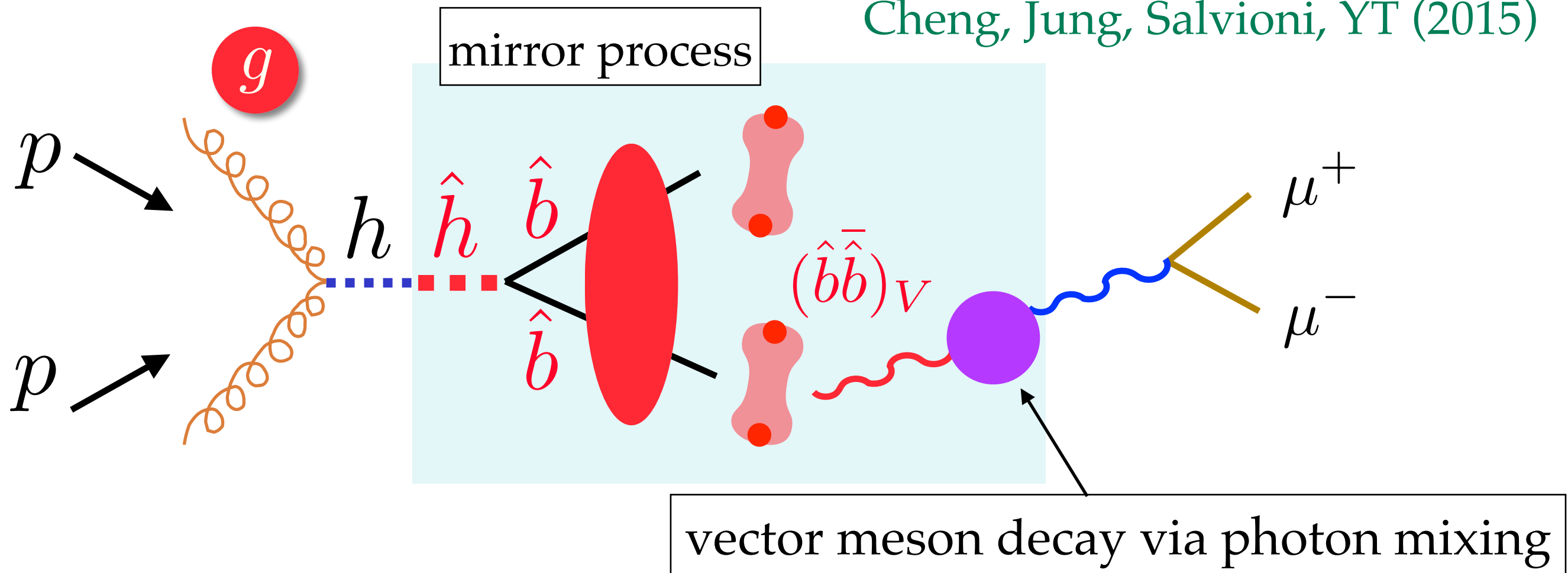


Higgs decay into mirror particles



Higgs decay into mirror particles

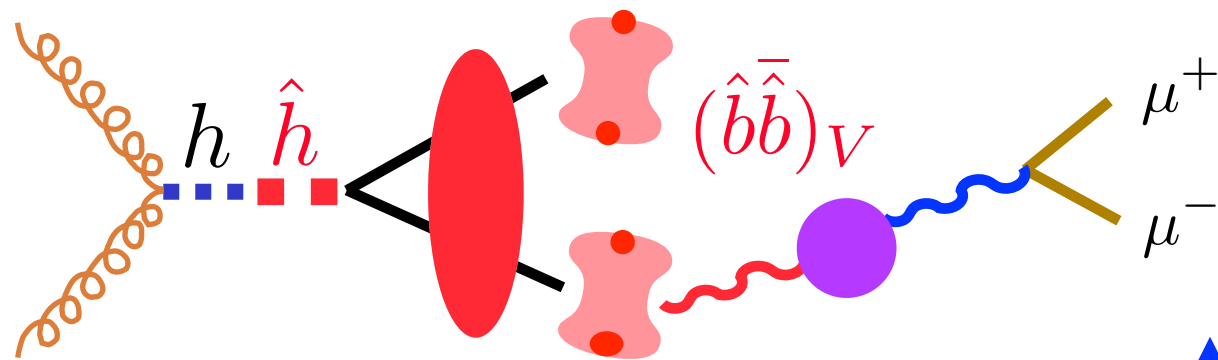
Cheng, Jung, Salvioni, YT (2015)



Mirror mesons **SLOWLY** decay into SM particles

LHC search of displaced muon pairs

Cheng, Jung, Salvioni, YT (2015)

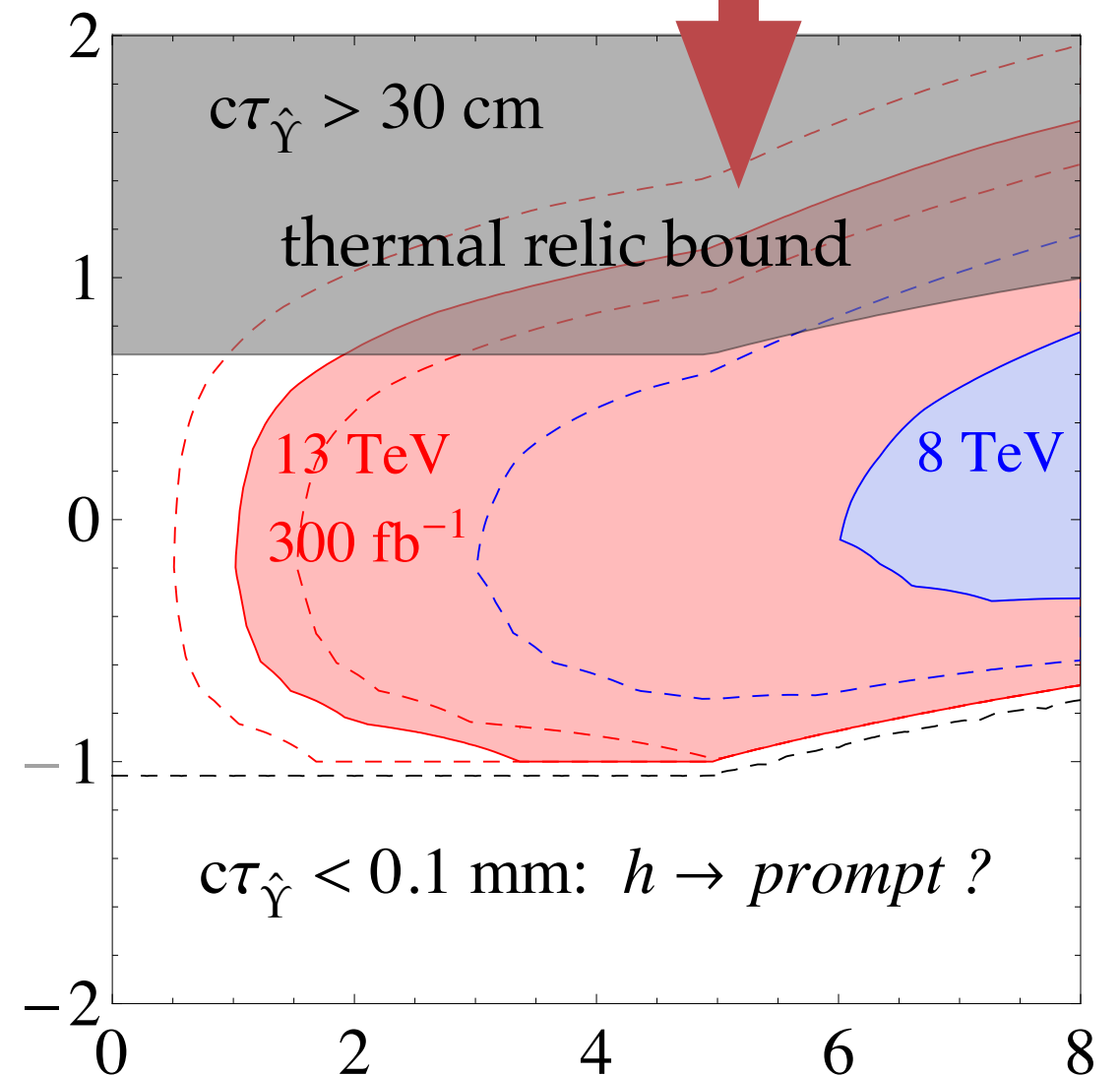


Using CMS displaced
di-muon search
(1411.6977)

Decay slower

$$\text{Log}_{10} \left[\frac{m_{\hat{A}}^2}{(100 \text{ GeV})^2} \frac{10^{-3}}{\epsilon} \right]$$

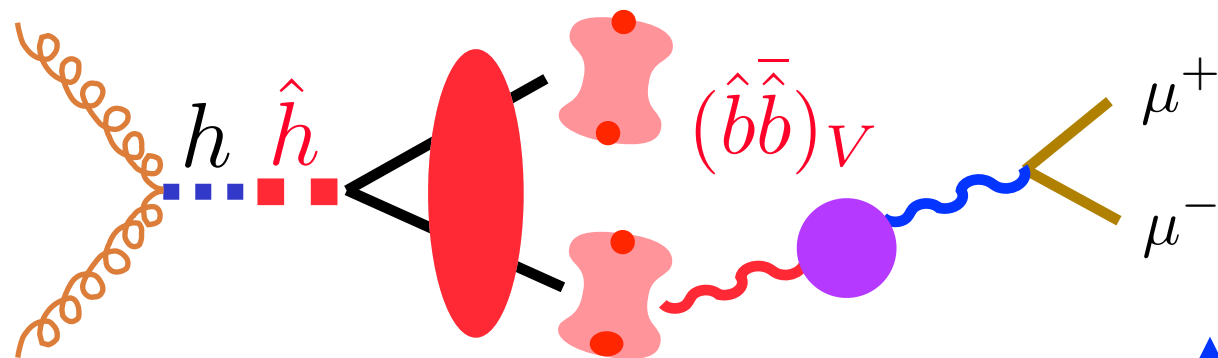
BBN bound, decay < 30 cm



Mirror bottom mass (GeV)

LHC search of displaced muon pairs

Cheng, Jung, Salvioni, YT (2015)

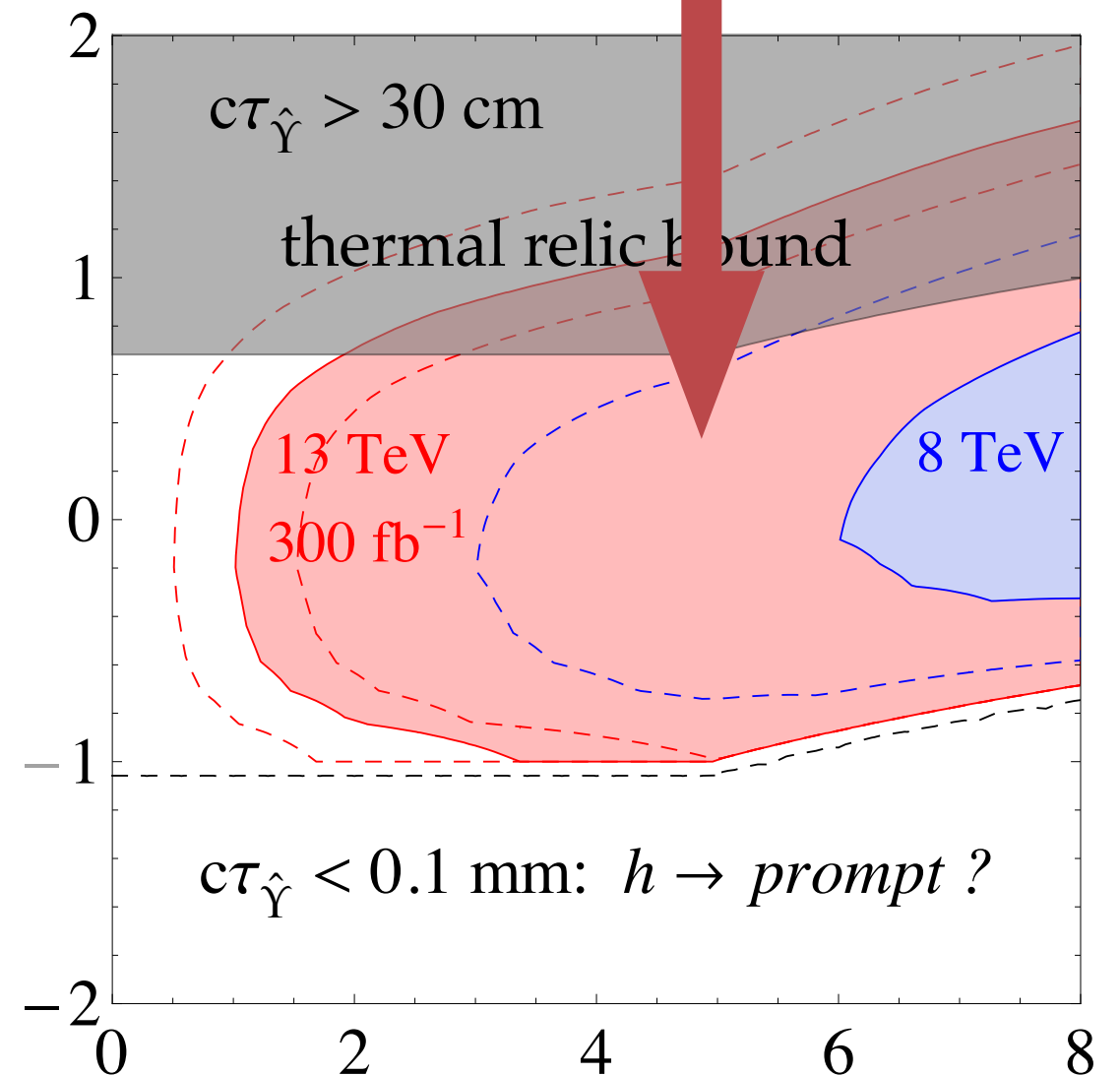


Using CMS displaced
di-muon search
(1411.6977)

Decay slower

$$\text{Log}_{10} \left[\frac{m_{\hat{A}}^2}{(100 \text{ GeV})^2} \frac{10^{-3}}{\epsilon} \right]$$

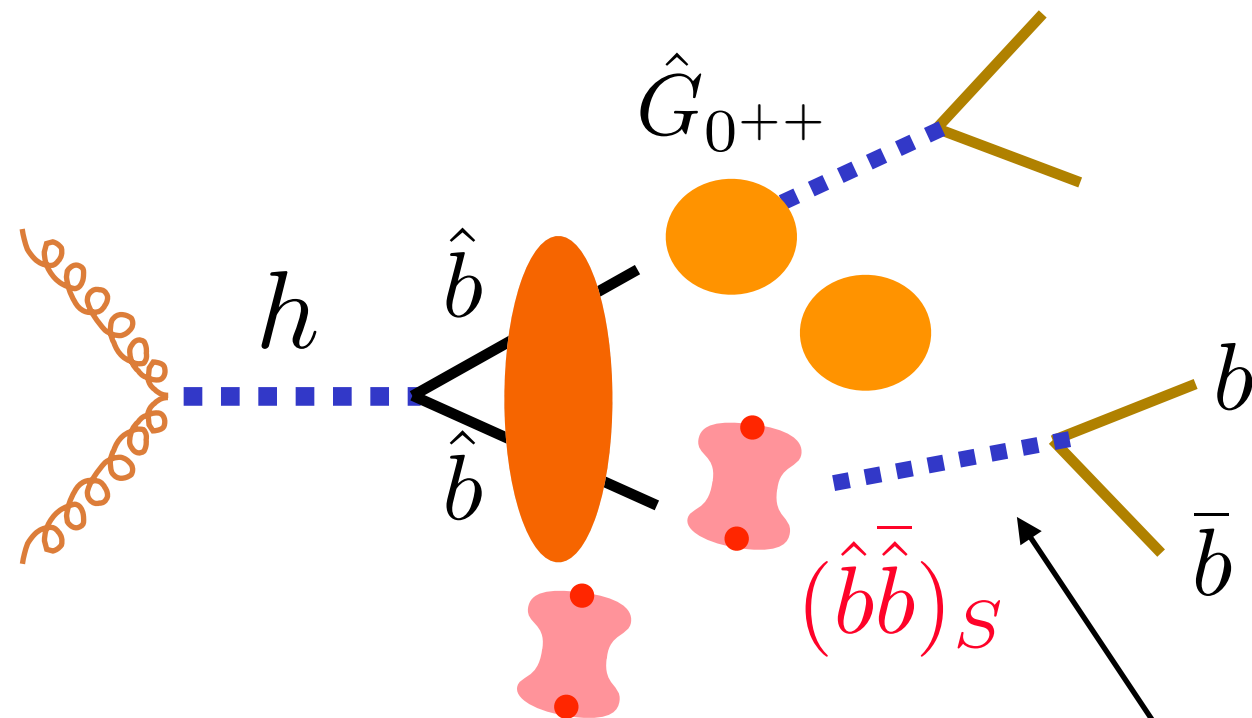
We showed the
whole param-space
is accessible!



Mirror bottom mass (GeV)

Displaced jets from twin glueball decay

Scalar mesons / glueballs can decay into heavy quark pairs



Craig, Katz, Strassler, Sundrum (2015)

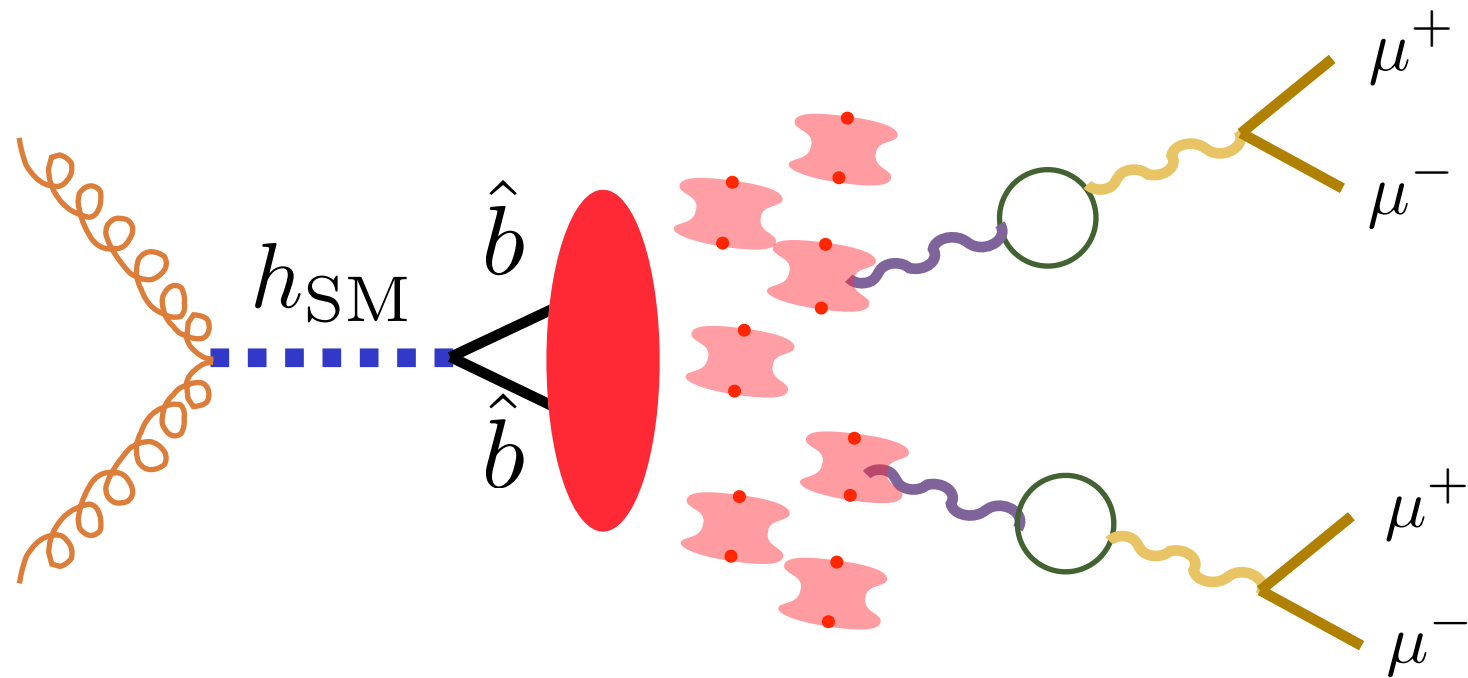
Curtin, Verhaaren (2015)

Chacko, Curtin, Verhaaren (2015)

Cheng, Jung, Salvioni, YT (2015)

displaced decay via Higgs portal

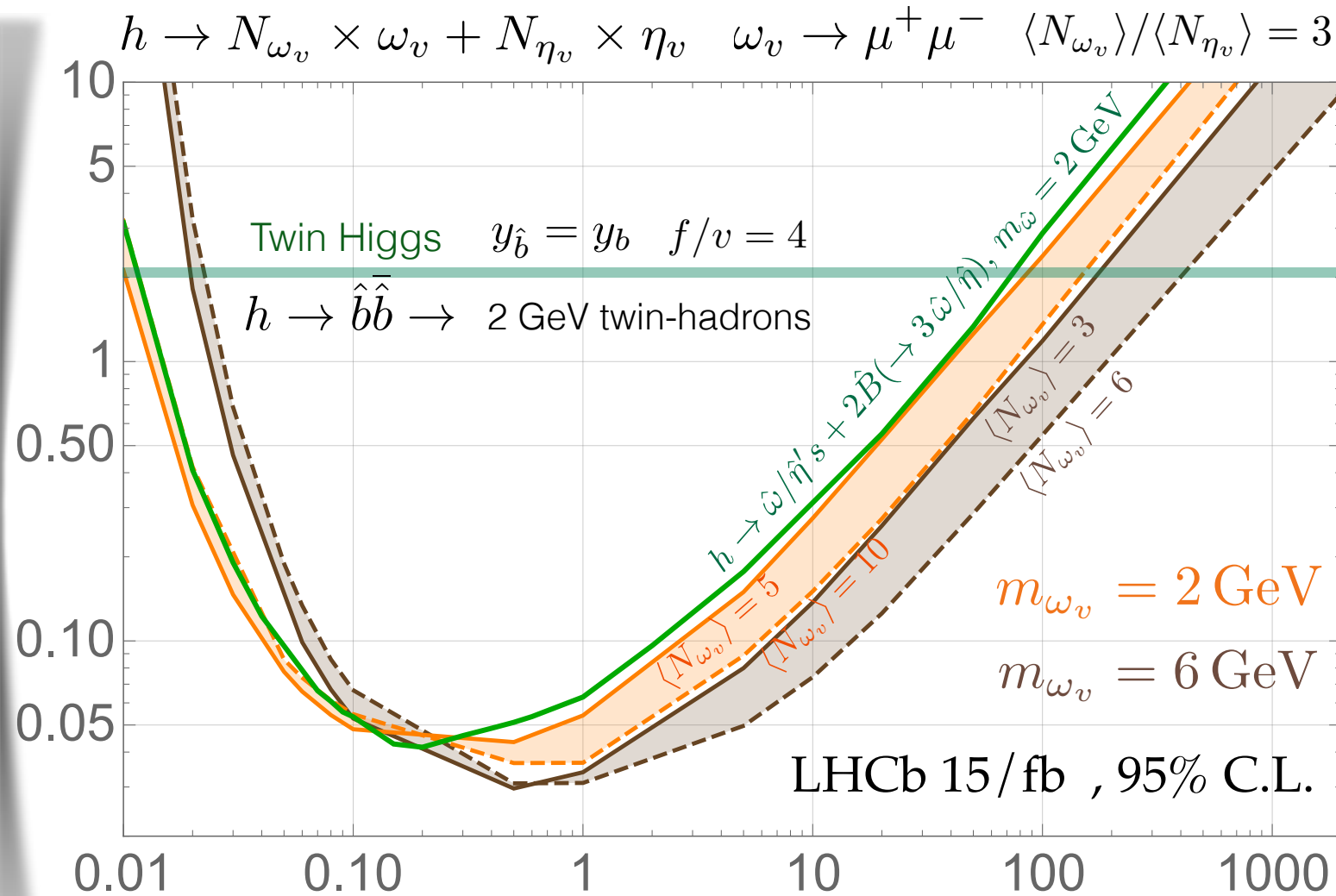
Challenge: LLP with low mass & low energy



If produce many mirror mesons, average muon $p_T \sim \text{few GeV}$

LHCb constraint on the exotic Higgs decay

Probability of Higgs
Decay into Mirror Mesons



LHCb can play
important roles
in more mirror-
symmetric twin
Higgs model

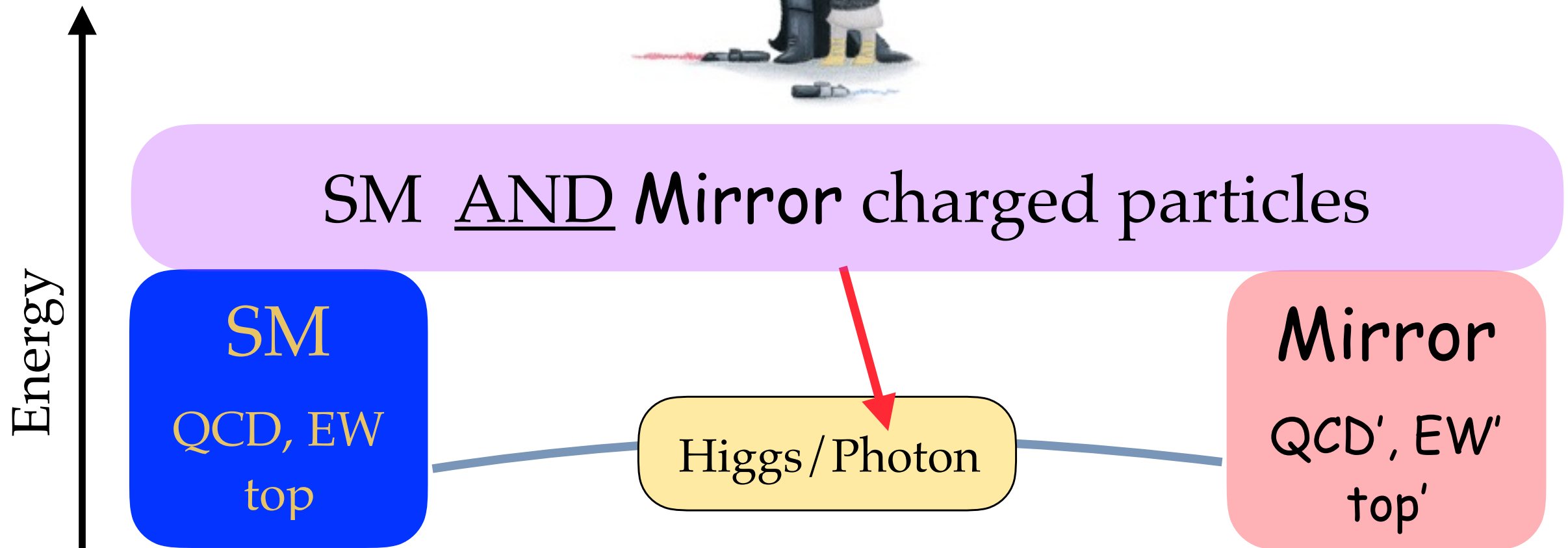
Average Decay Length (cm)

Pierce, Shakya, YT, Zhao (2017)

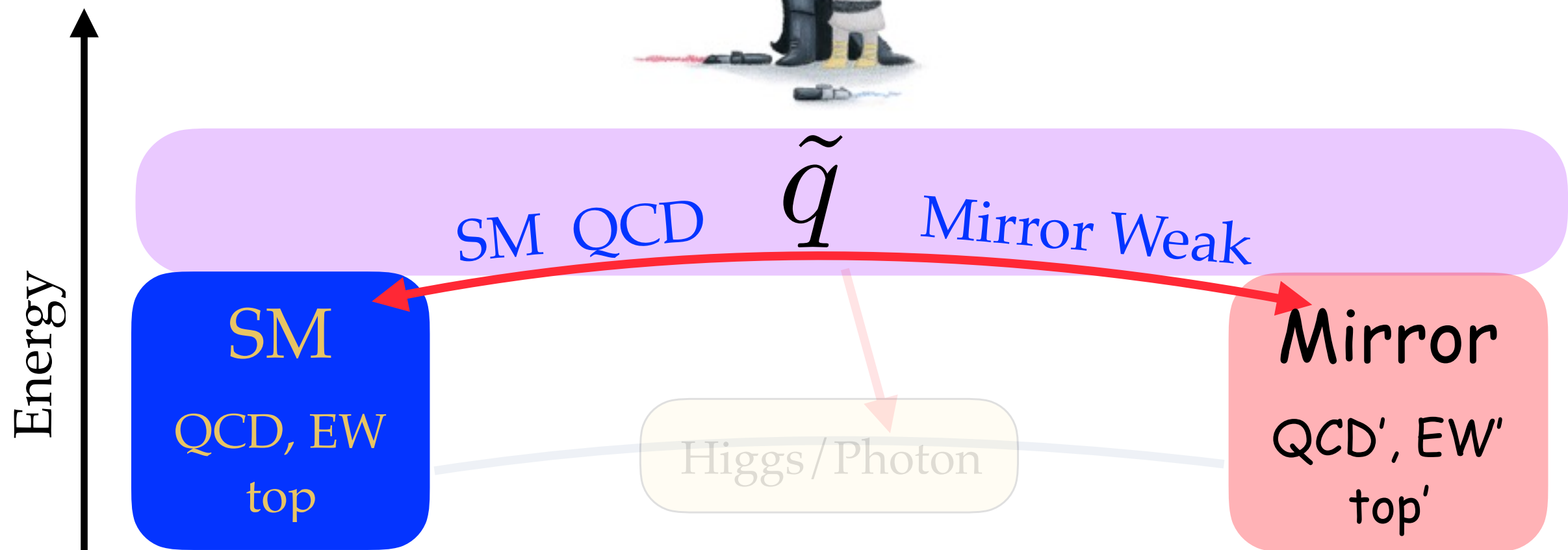
Probing the Light-Dark unification!



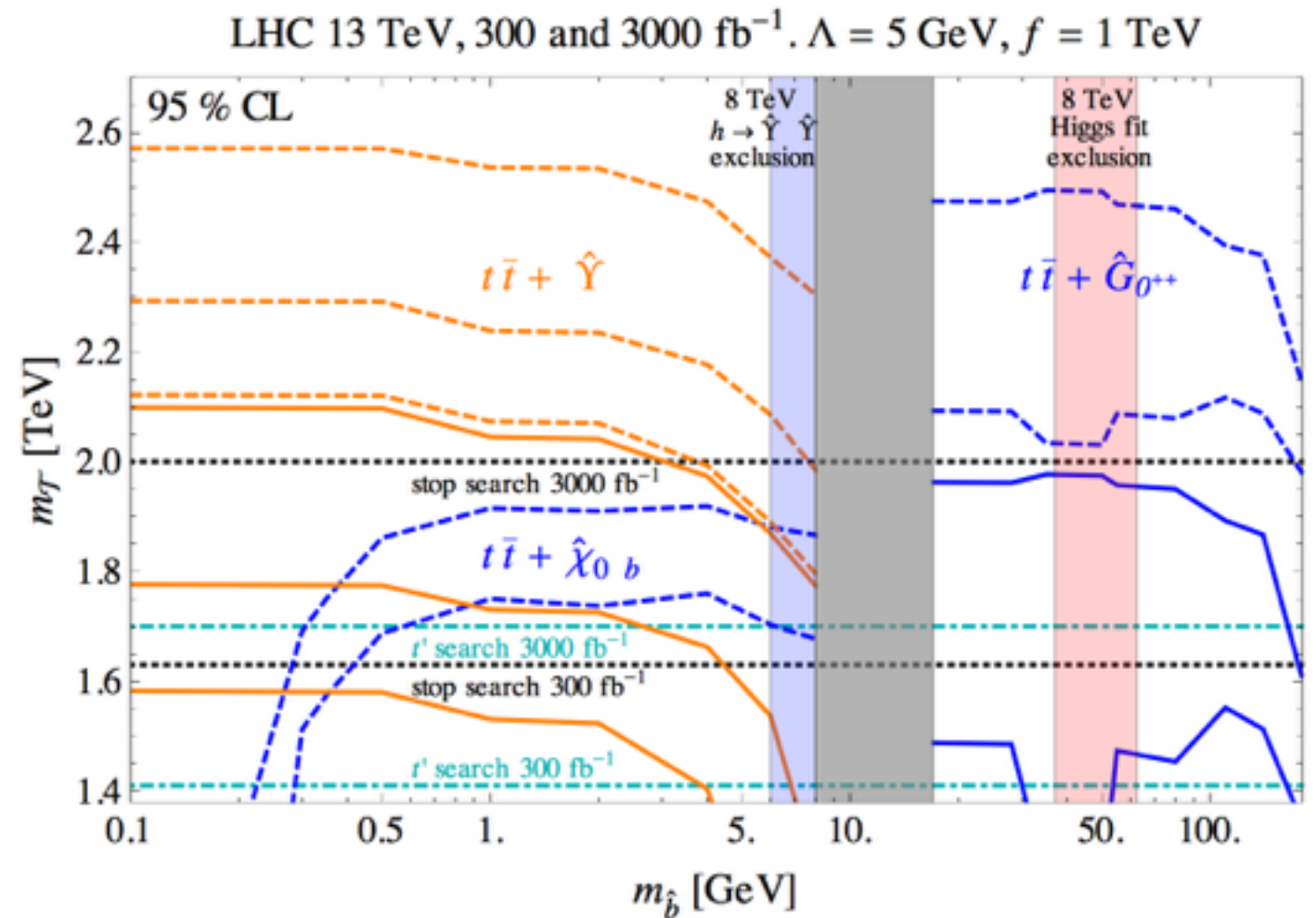
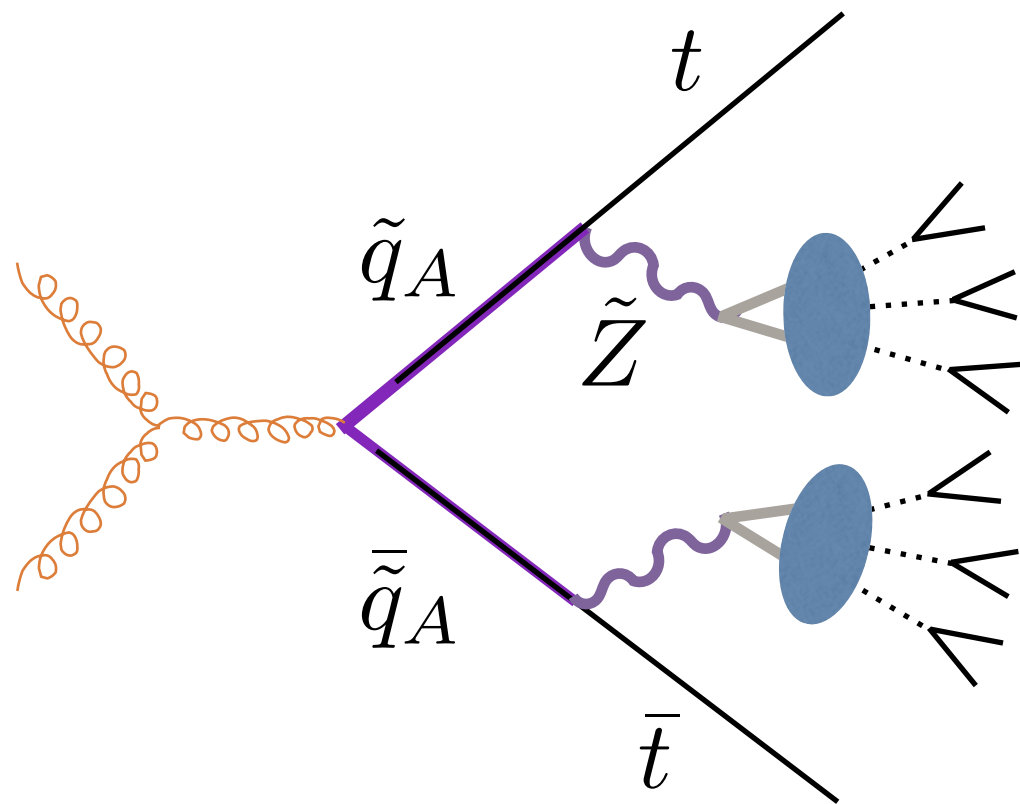
SM AND Mirror charged particles



Probing the Light-Dark unification!



Probing the Light-Dark unification!

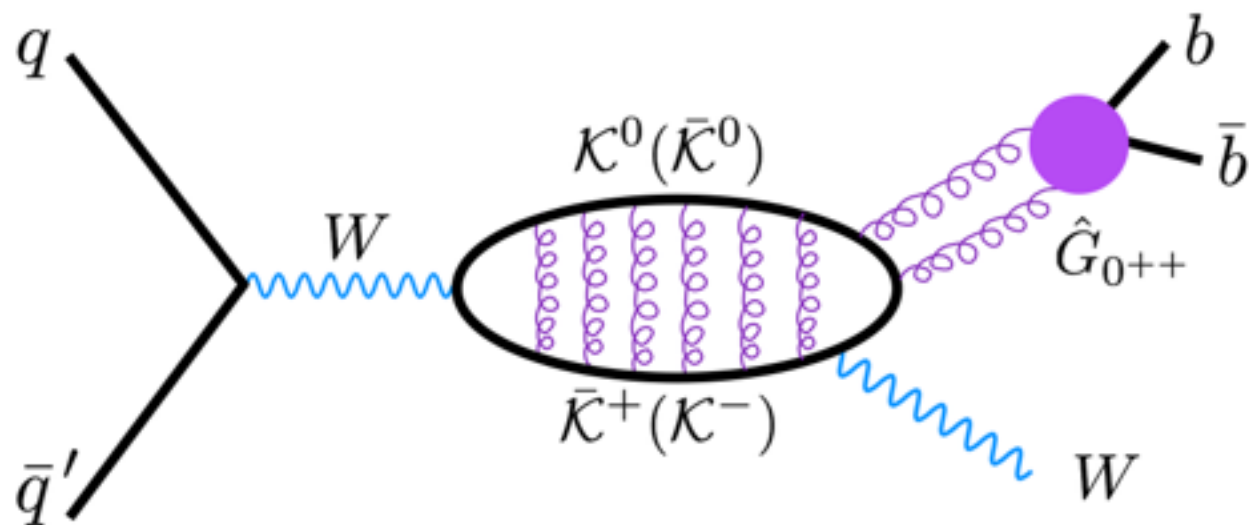


Cheng, Jung, Salvioni, YT (2015)

Can probe the twin structure
up to $\sim 20\times$ Higgs mass scale!

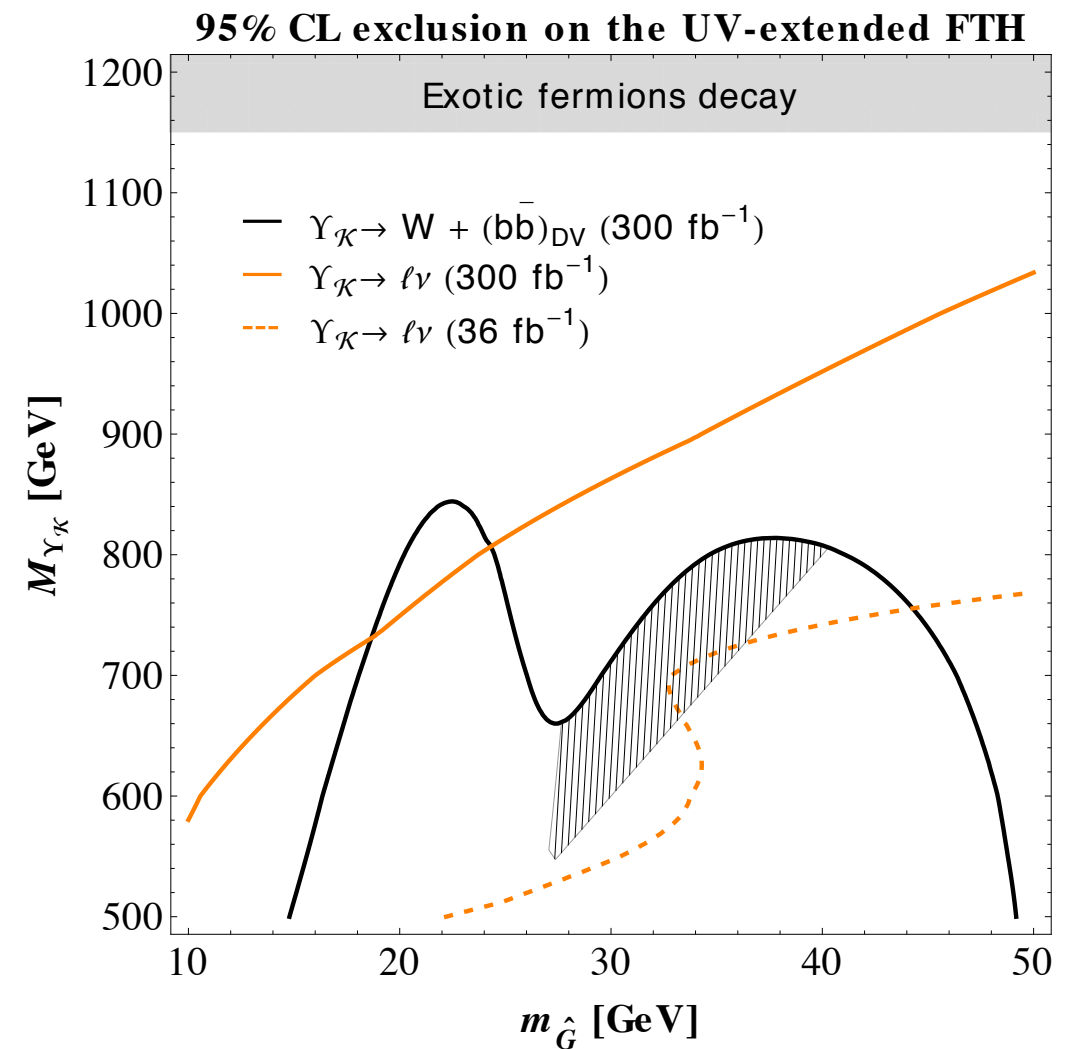
DV from a decay of EW-charged bound state

Resonance decays into SM + DV



EW-charged bound state from
twin QCD binding force
(can produce more than one G_0 's)

Trigger using the hard lepton



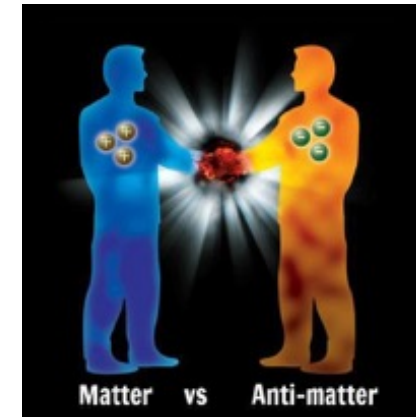
DV signals from Neutral Naturalness models

Signal_Neutral Naturalness Models: Twin Higgs (TH), Fraternal TH (FTH), Folded-SUSY (FSUSY), Quirky Little Higgs (QLH) Exotic Higgs Decay, Heavy Resonance Decay, Pair Production & Decay	Paper	LLP Mass	LLP Multiplicity	ctau Higgs portal Kinetic mixing	SM contents Higgs portal Kinetic mixing	Trigger
h > <i>glueball</i> (FTH, FSUSY), signal: DV bb	1501.05310, 1506.06141	10-60 GeV	2-4	micro m - km	DV bb, tautau	monojet, VBF, single lepton, tau(?), MuRol
h > <i>twin bottomonia</i> (FTH), signal: DV bb or mumu	1501.05310, 1512.02647	10-60 GeV	2-4	$\sim$ c m (twin ϵ , assume heavy twin photon & cosmo bound), 0.01mm - 1m (twin χ , SM/5 < twin yb < SM)	DV bb, tautau, mumu	monojet, VBF, single lepton, tau(?), MuRol
h > <i>lighter twin hadrons</i> ($\sim$ MTH), signal: DV mumu, cc, tautau	1708.05389	1-10 GeV	2-8	$\sim$ c m (twin ω , assume heavy twin photon & cosmo bound), Higgs portal too slow	DV cc, tautau, mumu	multi-muon, MuRol, mono-jet, tau(?)
Exotic fermion bound state > SM W + <i>twin glueball</i> (FTH), DV to bb	1612.03176, 1710.06437	10-60 GeV	1-2 (T=0.3-0.5 TeV)	micro m - km	DV bb, tautau + prompt lepton	prompt lepton (pT > 100 GeV)
Quirky bound state > <i>glueball</i> (FSUSY), signal: DV bb	1512.05782	10-60 GeV	2-8 (T=0.5-1 TeV)	micro m - km	DV bb, tautau	monojet, VBF, single lepton, tau(?), MuRol
Quirky bound state > <i>glueball</i> (QLH), signal: DV bb	1512.05782	10-60 GeV	2-8 (T=0.5-1 TeV)		DV bb, tautau	monojet, VBF, single lepton, tau(?), MuRol
Heavy Higgs > <i>glueball</i> (FTH), signal: DV bb	1711.03107	10-60 GeV	20-30 (H=1-2.5 TeV)	micro m - km	DV bb, tautau	monojet, VBF, single lepton, tau(?), MuRol
2 Exotic fermion, each decay into SM t + twin Z, and twin Z decay into <i>twin glueballs</i> , signal: prompt lepton + DV bb (FTH)	1512.02647	10-60 GeV	2-8 from a twin Z = 270-450 GeV, 4-16 from both twin Z's	micro m - km	DV bb, tautau, mumu + prompt lepton	prompt lepton (pT > 100 GeV)
2 Exotic fermion, each decay into SM t + twin Z, and twin Z decay into <i>twin bottomonia</i> , signal: prompt lepton + DV bb or mumu (FTH)	1512.02647	10-60 GeV	2-8 from one twin Z = 270-450 GeV, 4-16 from both twin Z's	$\sim$ c m (twin ϵ , assume heavy twin photon & cosmo bound), 0.01mm - 1m (twin χ , SM/5 < twin yb < SM)	DV bb, tautau, mumu + prompt lepton	prompt lepton (pT > 100 GeV)

Lots of assumptions in the mass / multiplicity / lifetime estimation

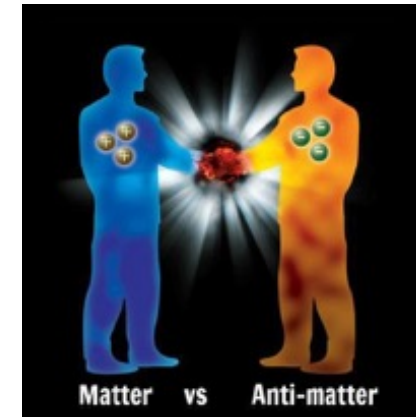
See the reference for details

LLP and Baryogenesis



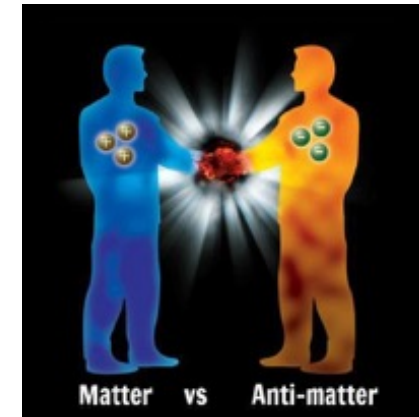
WIMP baryogenesis: One solution to TWO puzzles

LLP and Baryogenesis



WIMP baryogenesis: One solution to TWO puzzles
 $\Rightarrow$ baryon asymmetry + why baryon density $\sim$ DM

LLP and Baryogenesis

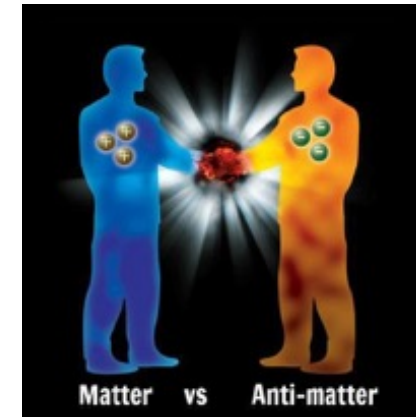


WIMP baryogenesis: One solution to TWO puzzles

=> baryon asymmetry + why baryon density $\sim$ DM

=> B-number violating decay happens after freeze out

LLP and Baryogenesis



WIMP baryogenesis: One solution to TWO puzzles

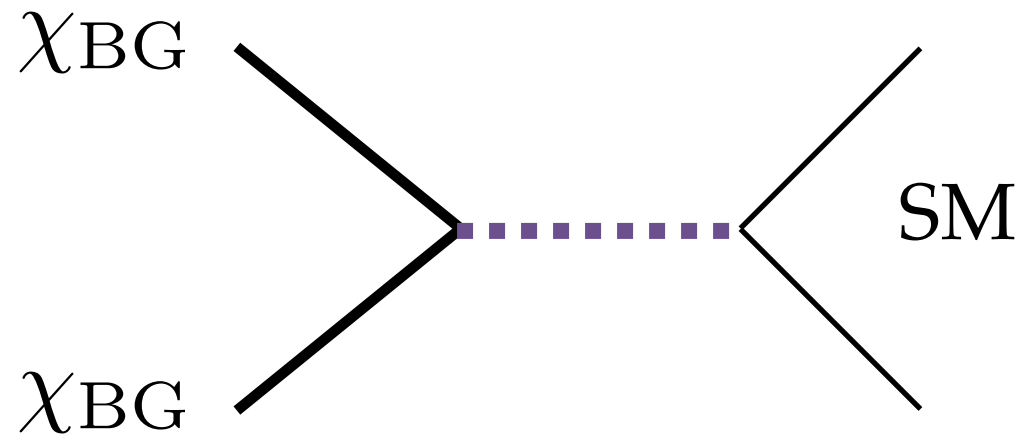
=> baryon asymmetry + why baryon density $\sim$ DM

=> B-number violating decay happens after freeze out

=> slow decay into baryons

WIMP Baryogenesis

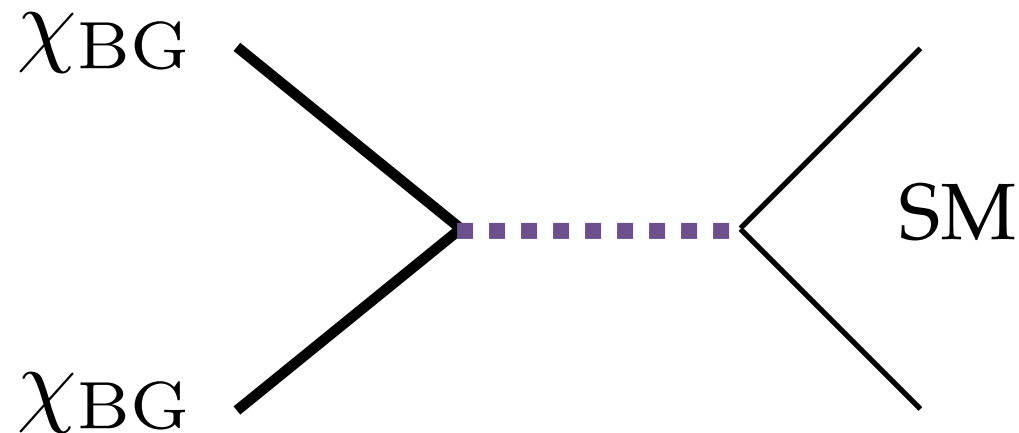
Cui, Sundrum (2012)



baryogenesis (BG) particles
annihilate into SM and freeze out

WIMP Baryogenesis

Cui, Sundrum (2012)



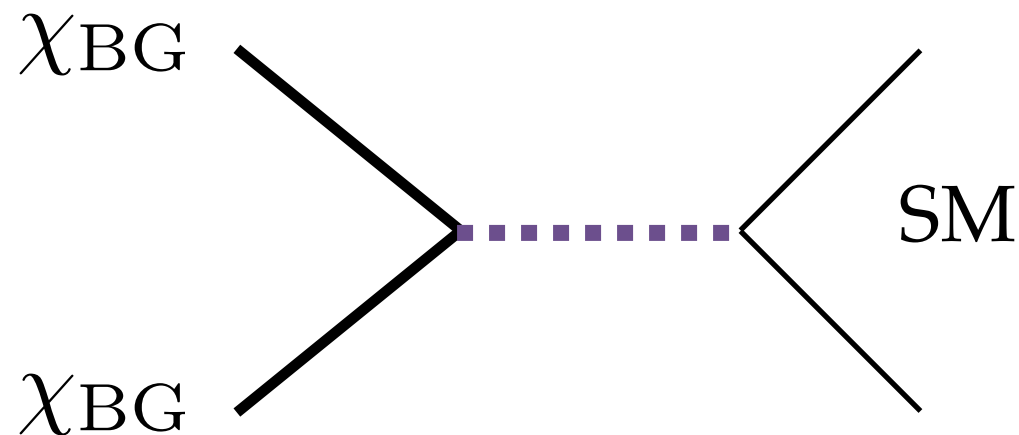
baryogenesis (BG) particles
annihilate into SM and freeze out

(WIMP miracle) if all the particles are around
EW energy scale

$$n_{\text{BG}} \sim n_{\text{DM}}$$

WIMP Baryogenesis

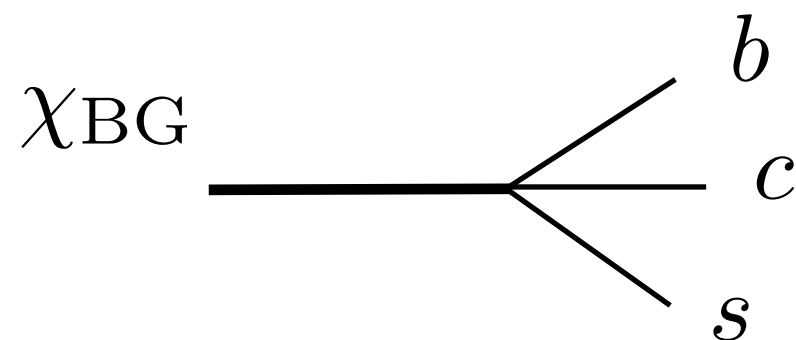
Cui, Sundrum (2012)



baryogenesis (BG) particles
annihilate into SM and freeze out

(WIMP miracle) if all the particles are around
EW energy scale

$$n_{\text{BG}} \sim n_{\text{DM}}$$



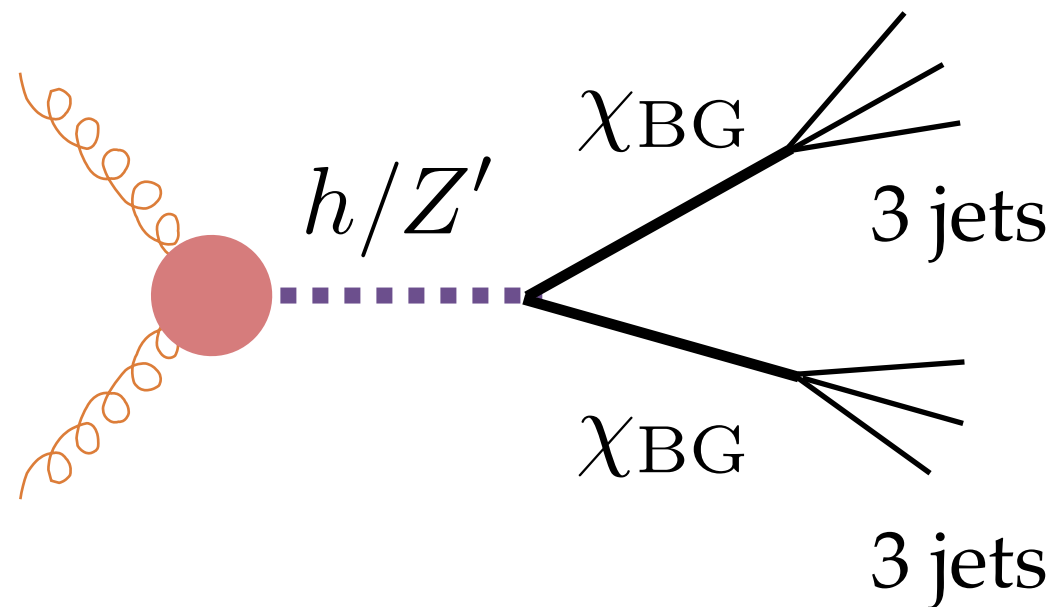
CP-violation decay dominantly
into baryon (but not anti-baryon)

$$n_b \sim n_{\text{DM}} \Rightarrow \rho_b \sim \rho_{\text{DM}}$$

CPV decay needs to happen after freeze-out

Cui, Sundrum (2012)

$$\Gamma_{\chi_{\text{BG}} \rightarrow udd} < H(T \sim T_{\text{freeze out}}) \Rightarrow c\tau_{\chi_{\text{BG}} \rightarrow udd} > \text{cm}$$



Cui, Shuve (2015)

Two displaced jets

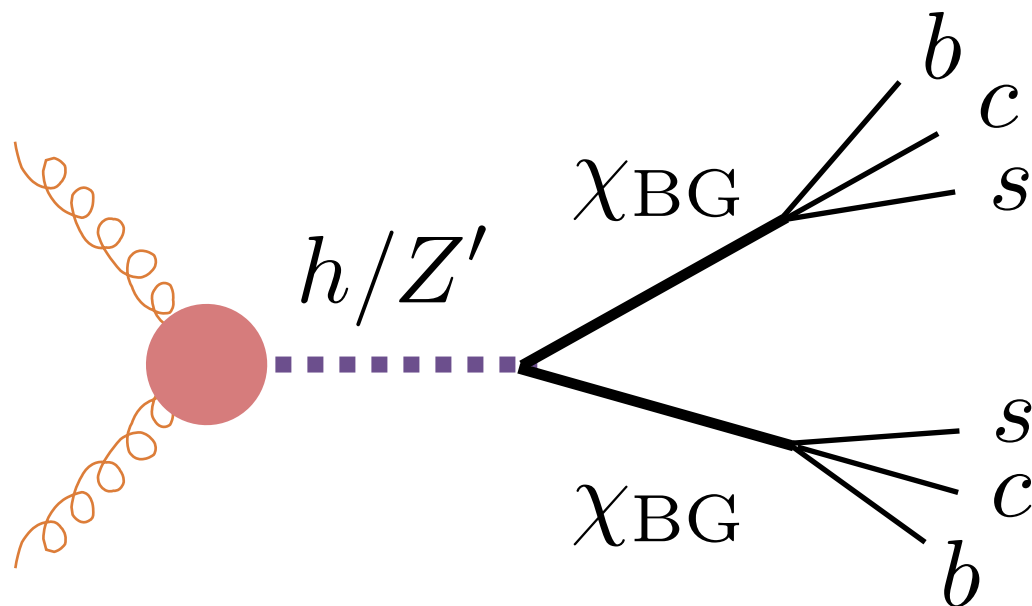
e.g. ATLAS displaced di-jets
(CMS-PAS-EXO-12-038)

Trigger: total jet HT > 300 GeV,
2 displaced jets, each $p_T > 60$ GeV

CPV decay needs to happen after freeze-out

Cui, Sundrum (2012)

$$\Gamma_{\chi_{\text{BG}} \rightarrow udd} < H(T \sim T_{\text{freeze out}}) \Rightarrow c\tau_{\chi_{\text{BG}} \rightarrow udd} > \text{cm}$$

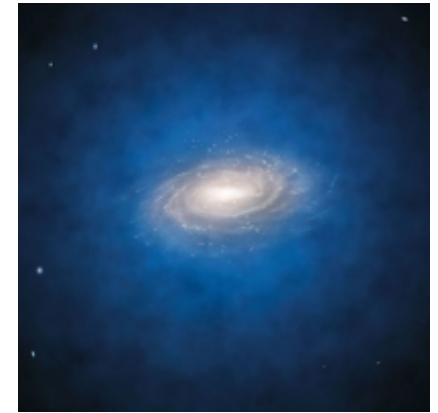


Two displaced jets

flavor tagging the CPV decays?

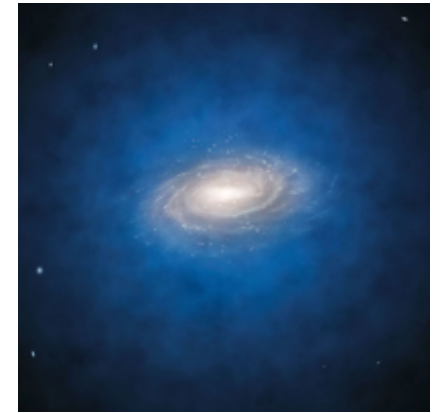
Cui, Joglekar, Shuve, YT (in progress)

LLP and Halo structure puzzles



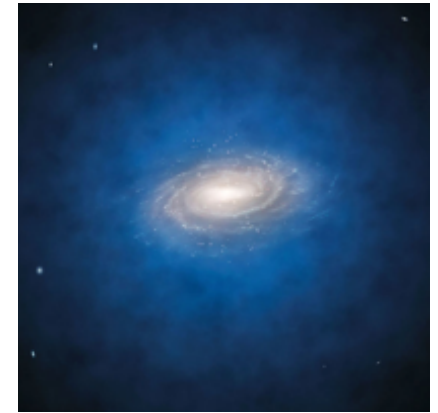
Self-interacting DM addresses mass deficit problems

LLP and Halo structure puzzles



Self-interacting DM addresses mass deficit problems
=> light dark force mediator for DM scattering

LLP and Halo structure puzzles

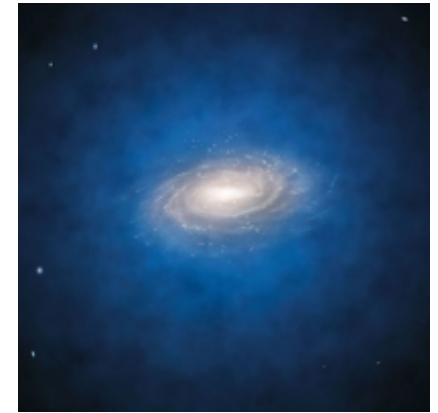


Self-interacting DM addresses mass deficit problems

=> light dark force mediator for DM scattering

=> force mediator decays into SM eventually

LLP and Halo structure puzzles



Self-interacting DM addresses mass deficit problems

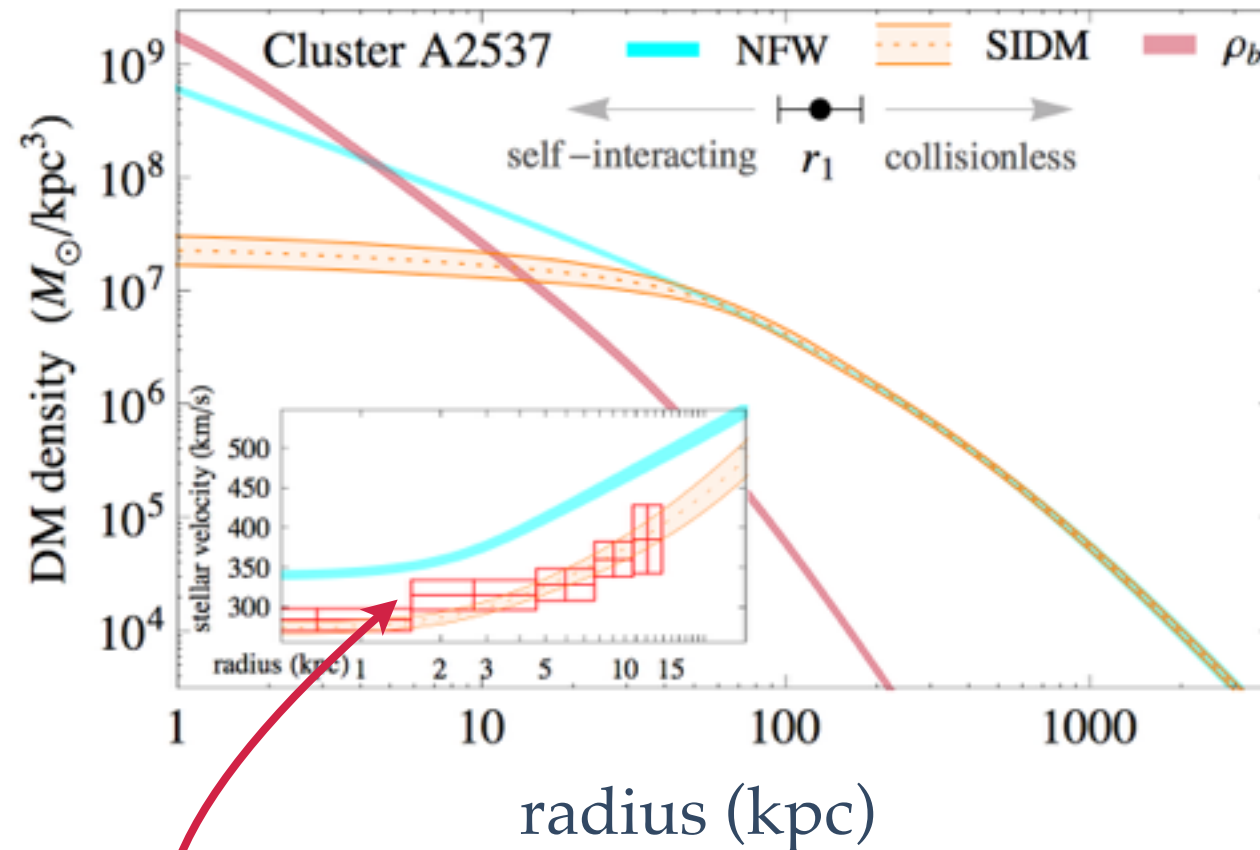
=> light dark force mediator for DM scattering

=> force mediator decays into SM eventually

=> DM bound state decays into long-lived mediators

Self-interacting DM & the mass deficit problem

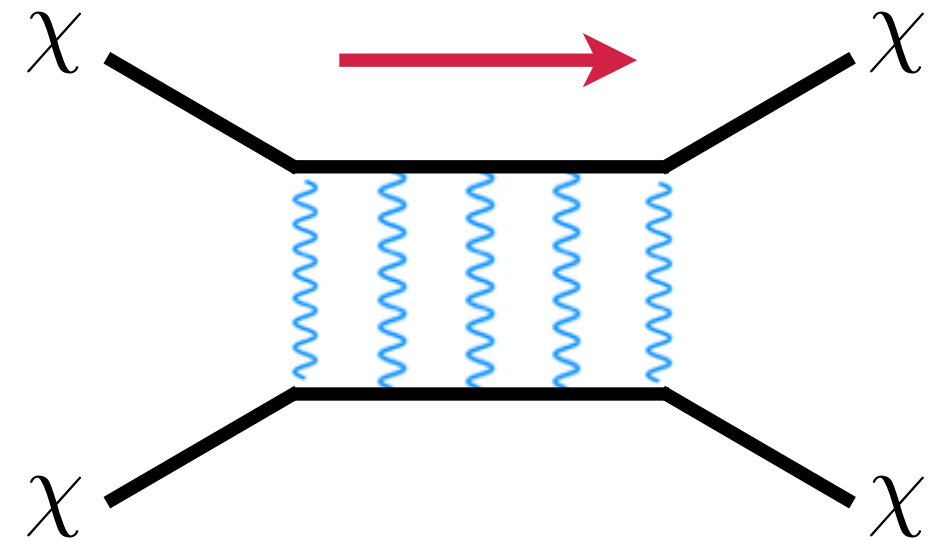
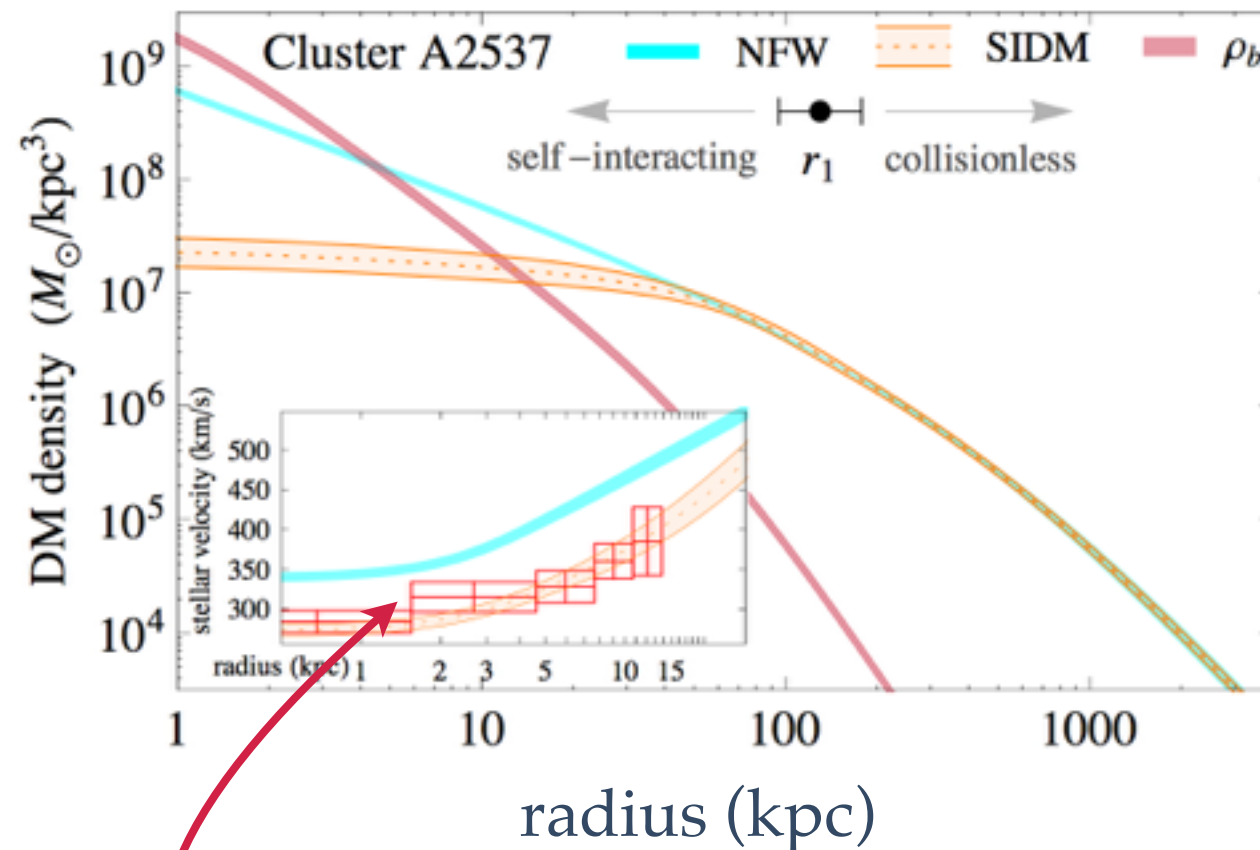
Kaplinghat, Tulin, Yu (2015)



stars move slower, lower mass density
than collisionless DM prediction

Self-interacting DM & the mass deficit problem

Kaplinghat, Tulin, Yu (2015)



Tulin, Yu, Zurek (15')

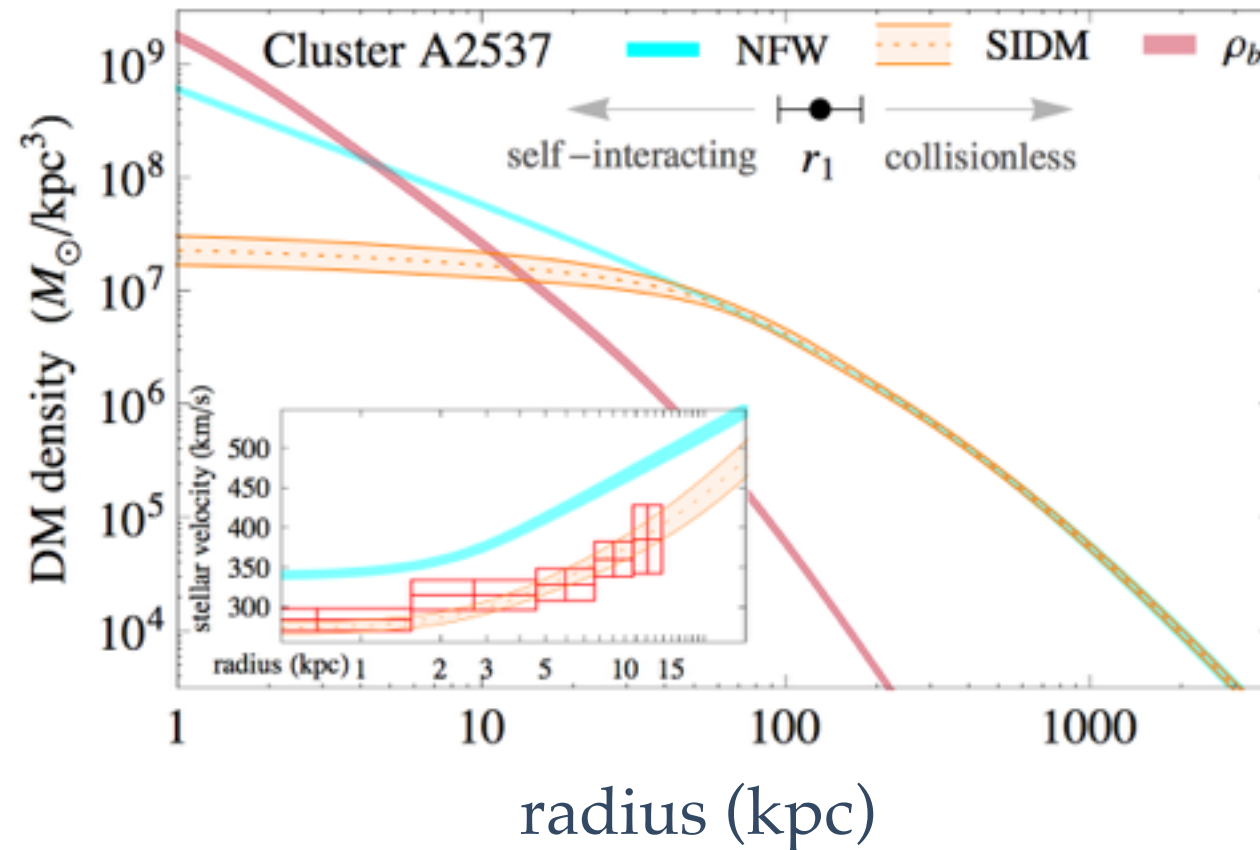
Kaplinghat, Tulin, Yu (13')

For a review: Tulin, Yu (17')

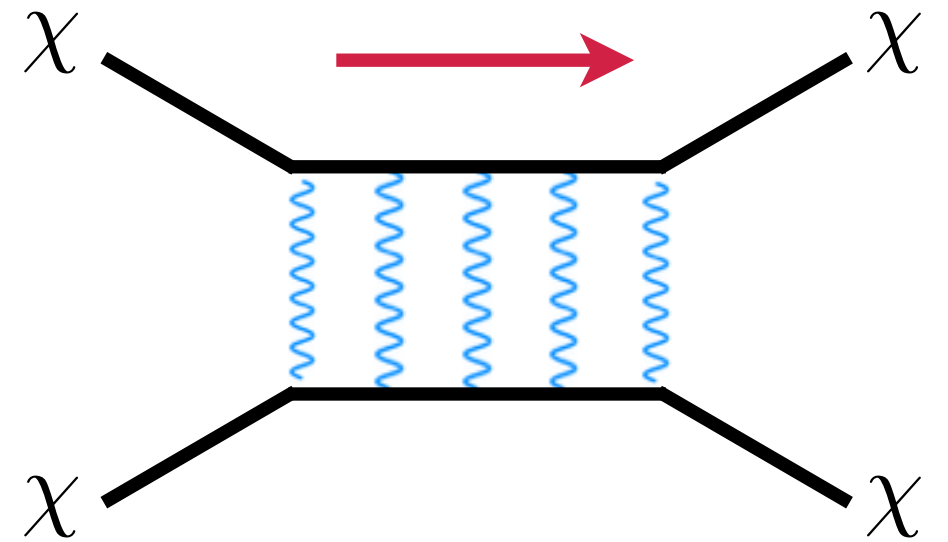
stars move slower, lower mass density
than collisionless DM prediction

Self-interacting DM & the mass deficit problem

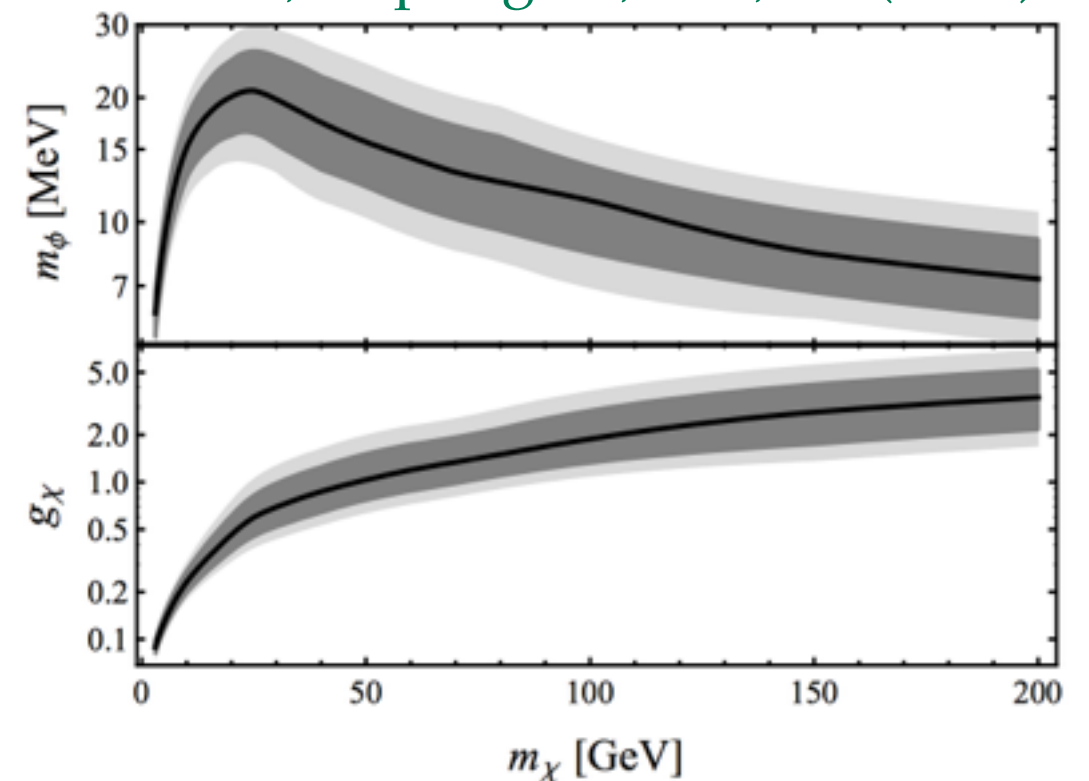
Kaplinghat, Tulin, Yu (2015)



Need **sub-GeV mediator** to explain the puzzles from dwarf galaxies to galaxy clusters



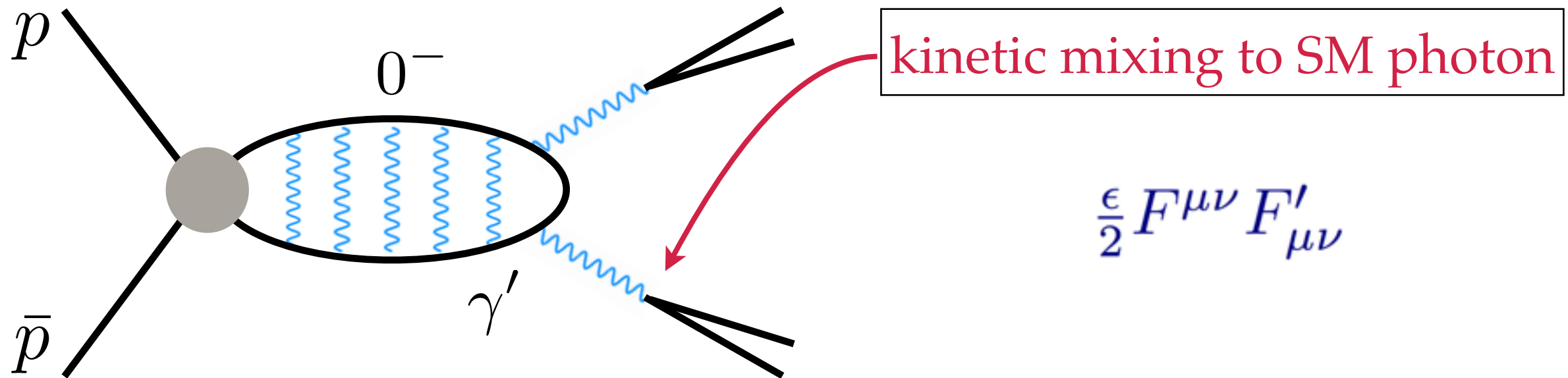
Huo, Kaplinghat, Pan, Yu (2017)



DM annihilation at the LHC

YT, Wang, Zhao (2015)

light mediator + strong coupling $\Rightarrow$ DM bound state $m_{\gamma'} \leq \frac{\alpha_\chi m_\chi}{2}$



$$\frac{\epsilon}{2} F^{\mu\nu} F'_{\mu\nu}$$

two displaced lepton-jets
from a resonance decay

$$c\tau_{\gamma' \rightarrow e^+e^-} \simeq \gamma_{\gamma'} \left(\frac{e^2 \epsilon_{\gamma'}^2 m_{\gamma'}}{12\pi} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\simeq 0.08 \text{ mm} \times \gamma_{\gamma'} \left(\frac{100 \text{ MeV}}{m_{\gamma'}} \right) \left(\frac{10^{-4}}{\epsilon_{\gamma'}} \right)^2$$

DLJ search of dark photon

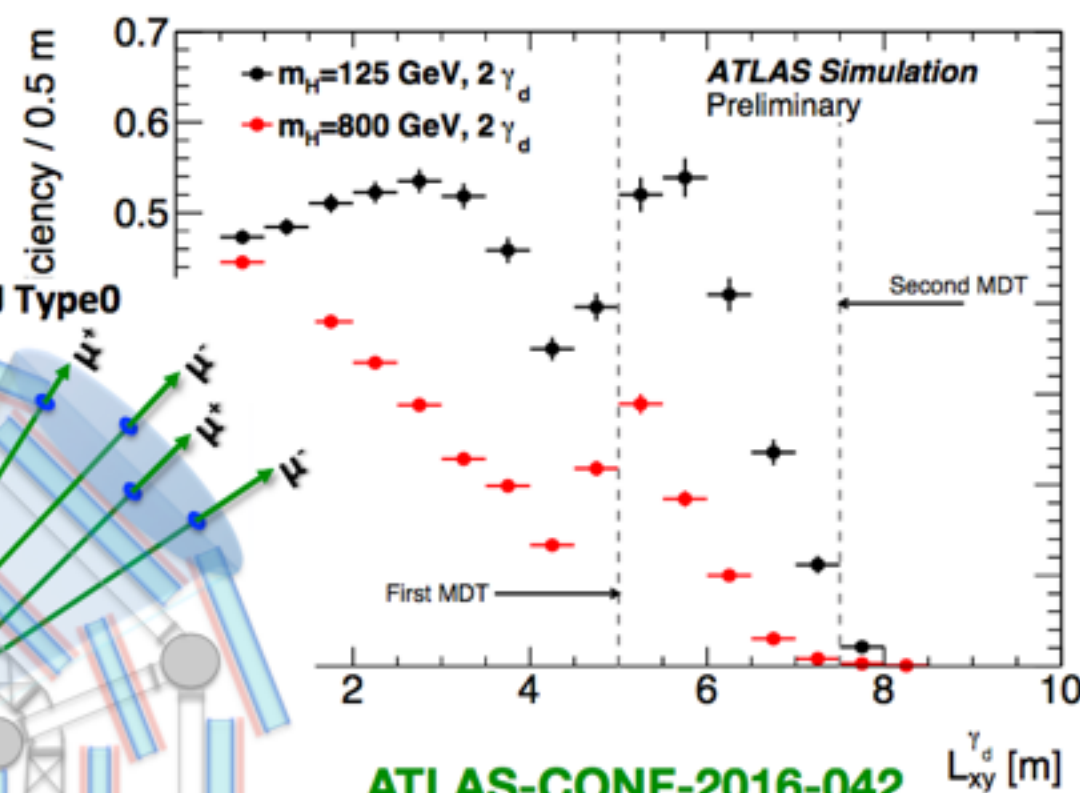
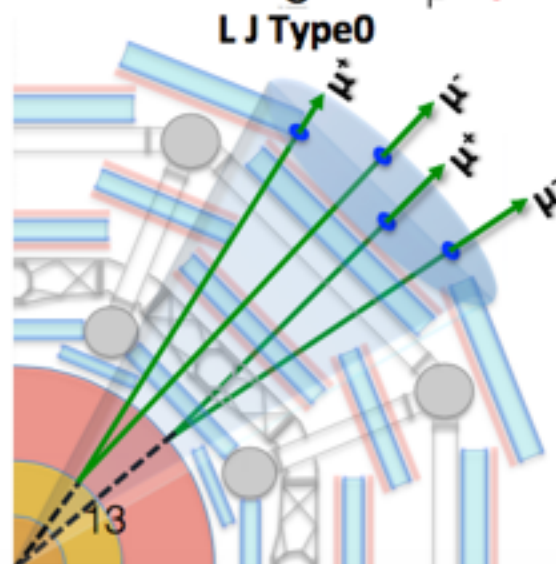
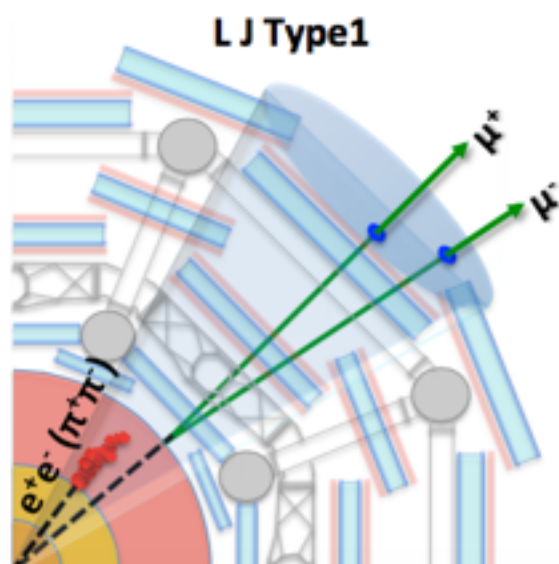
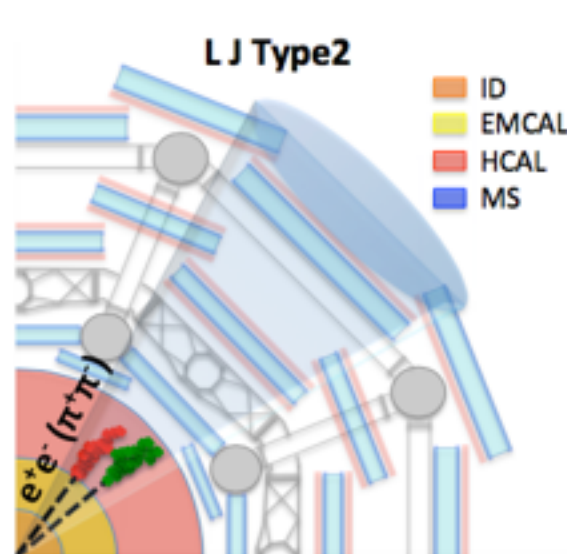
Look for displaced decay in the detector volume

- Scan Muon trigger for $\phi \rightarrow \mu\mu$ in HCAL, find one hard μ first
- CAL Ratio trigger for $\phi \rightarrow ee$ in HCAL, find jet-like object

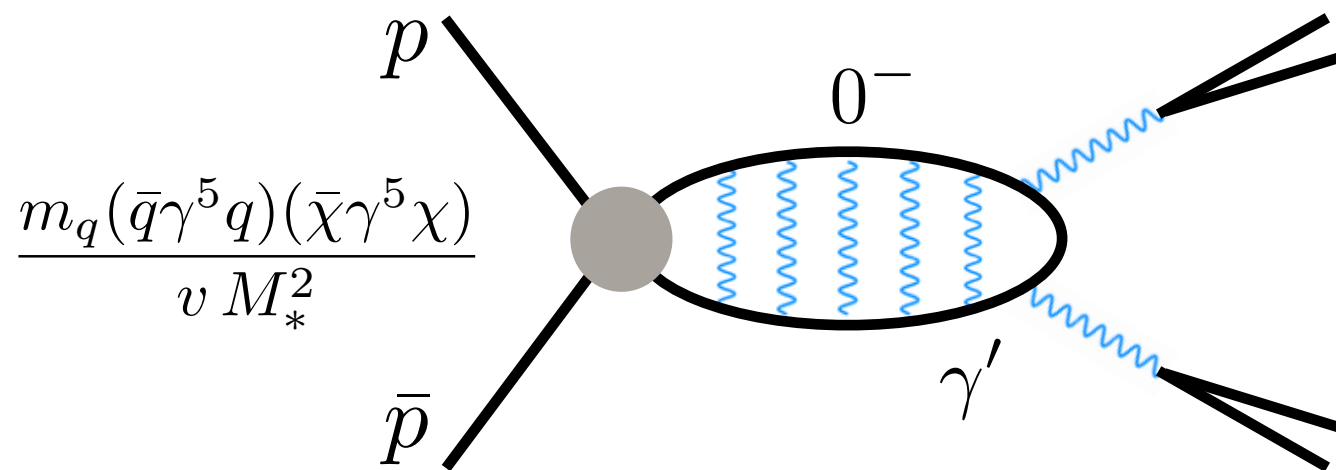
DV location and efficiency in our simulation

	$ \eta_\phi \leq 1.5$	$1.5 \leq \eta_\phi \leq 2.4$
$\phi \rightarrow e^+e^-$	barrel: 2.2 – 3.7 [m]; P=0.7	endcap: 4.3 – 6.0 [m]; P=0.5
$\phi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$	barrel: 2.2 – 6.0 [m]; P=0.5	endcap: 4.3 – 10.0 [m]; P=0.6

SM background free



Future coverage on SIDM production



$$(\phi = \gamma')$$

Ren, YT, Yu, Xu (preliminary, in progress)

Trigger first ϕ

The second ϕ should satisfy

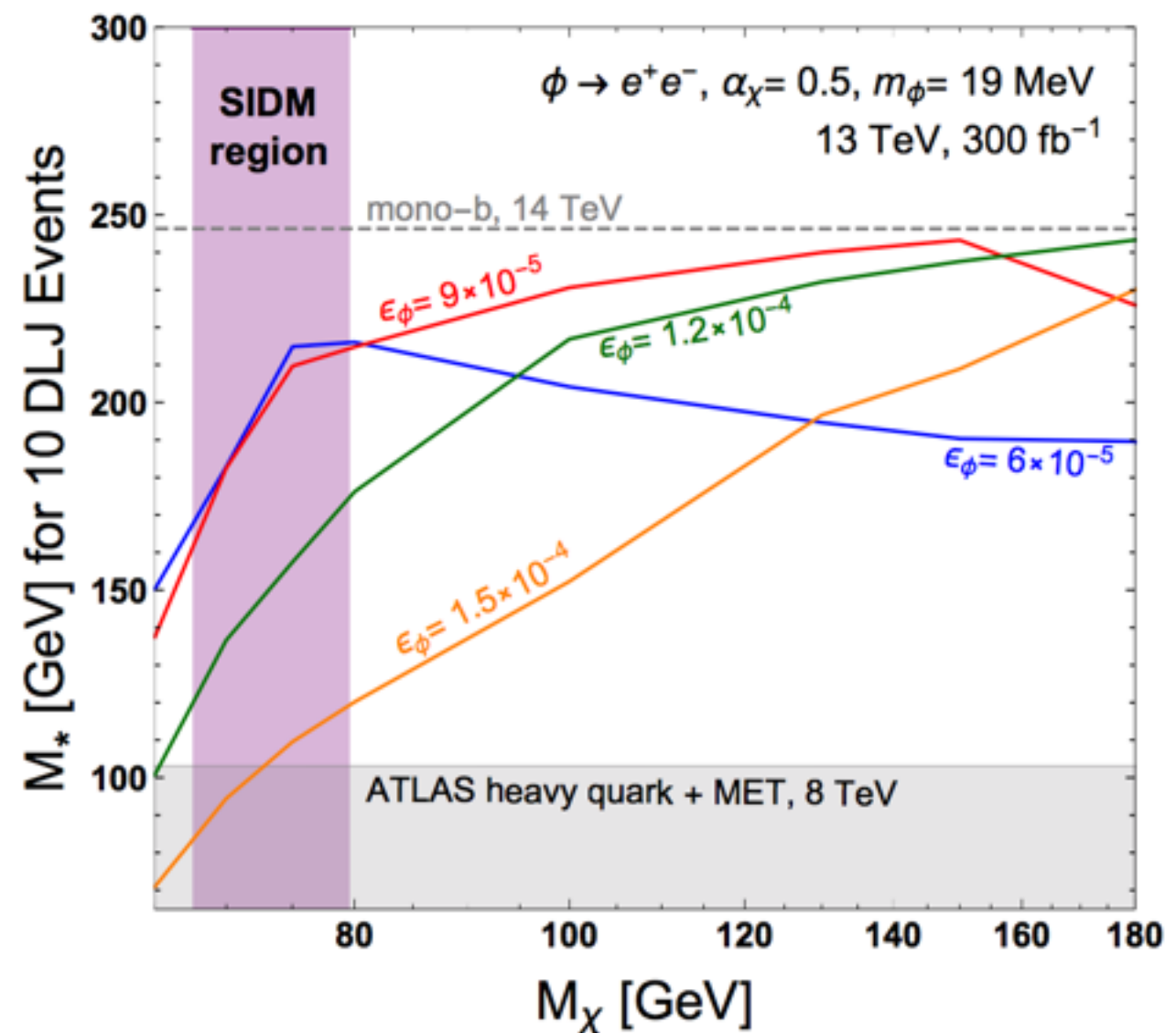
$$p_T^\phi \geq 20 \text{ GeV}$$

Kinematic cuts

$$|\eta^\ell| \leq 2.4$$

$$\Delta R_{1,2}^{\ell\bar{\ell}} \leq 0.5$$

$$p_T^\phi \geq 30 \text{ GeV}$$



LLP and DM indirect detection signals



Cosmic ray with broad & soft energy spectrum

LLP and DM indirect detection signals



Cosmic ray with broad & soft energy spectrum

=> can come from dark showering + light mesons

LLP and DM indirect detection signals



Cosmic ray with broad & soft energy spectrum

=> can come from dark showering + light mesons

=> need to be pretty isolated from us

LLP and DM indirect detection signals



Cosmic ray with broad & soft energy spectrum

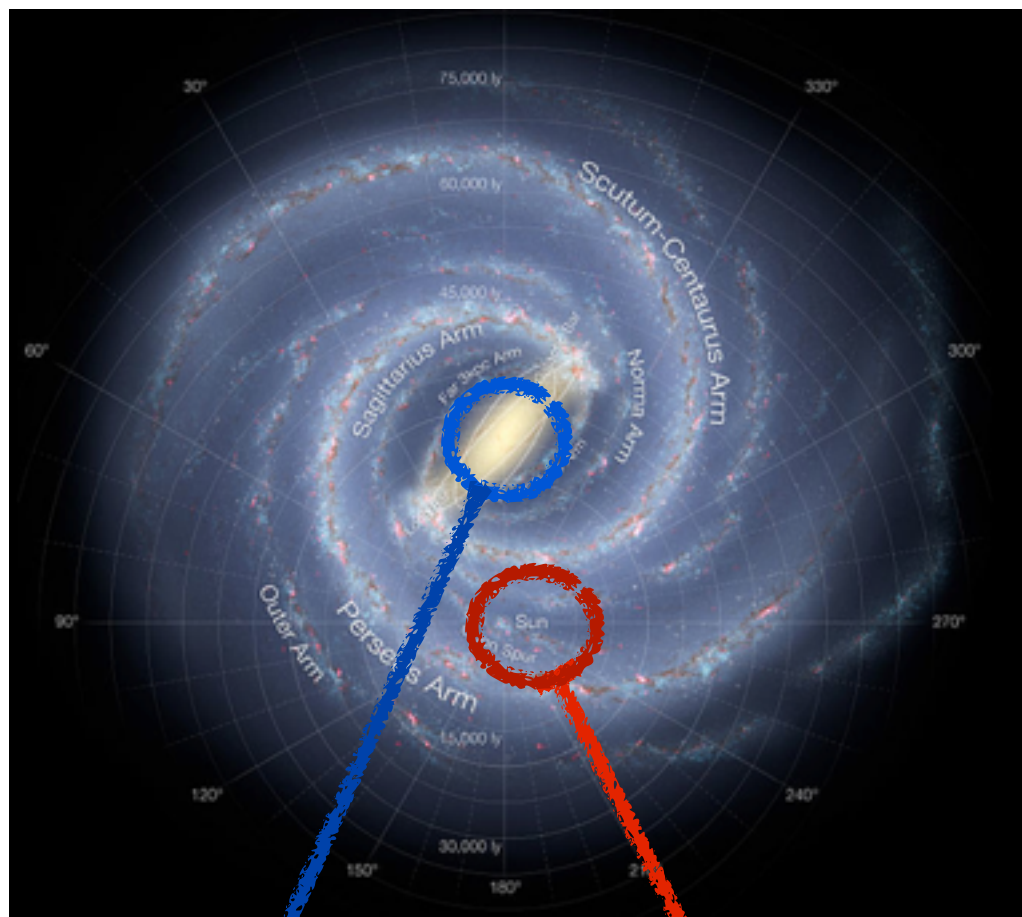
=> can come from dark showering + light mesons

=> need to be pretty isolated from us

=> dark meson is long-lived

“IF” galactic center gamma-ray excess is DM

Still many debates, take it as an example for our LLP discussion

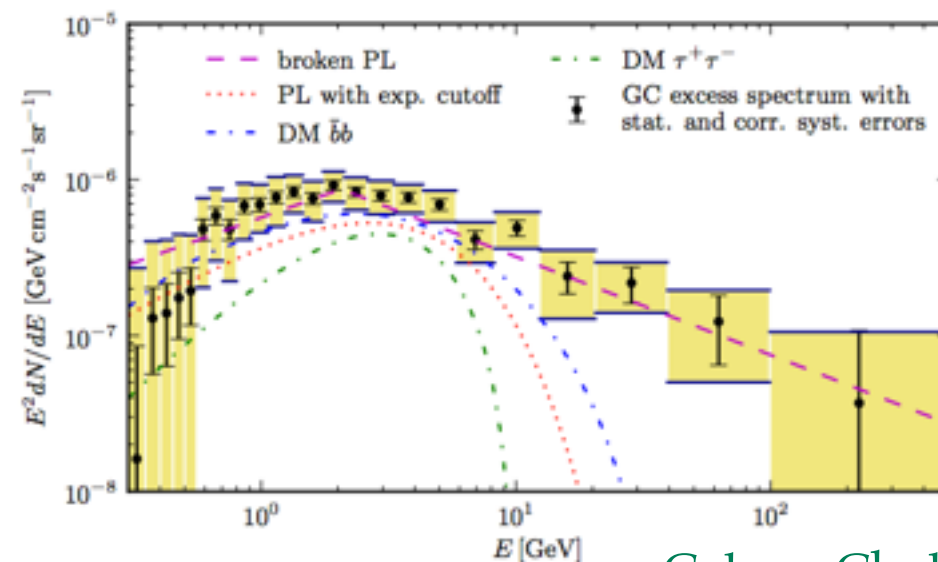
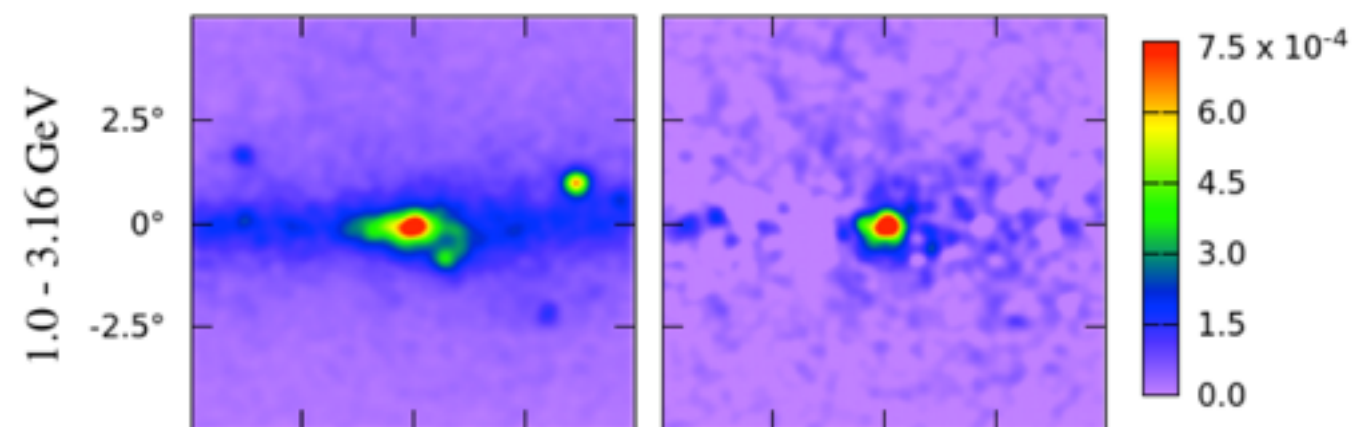


DM??



Fermi

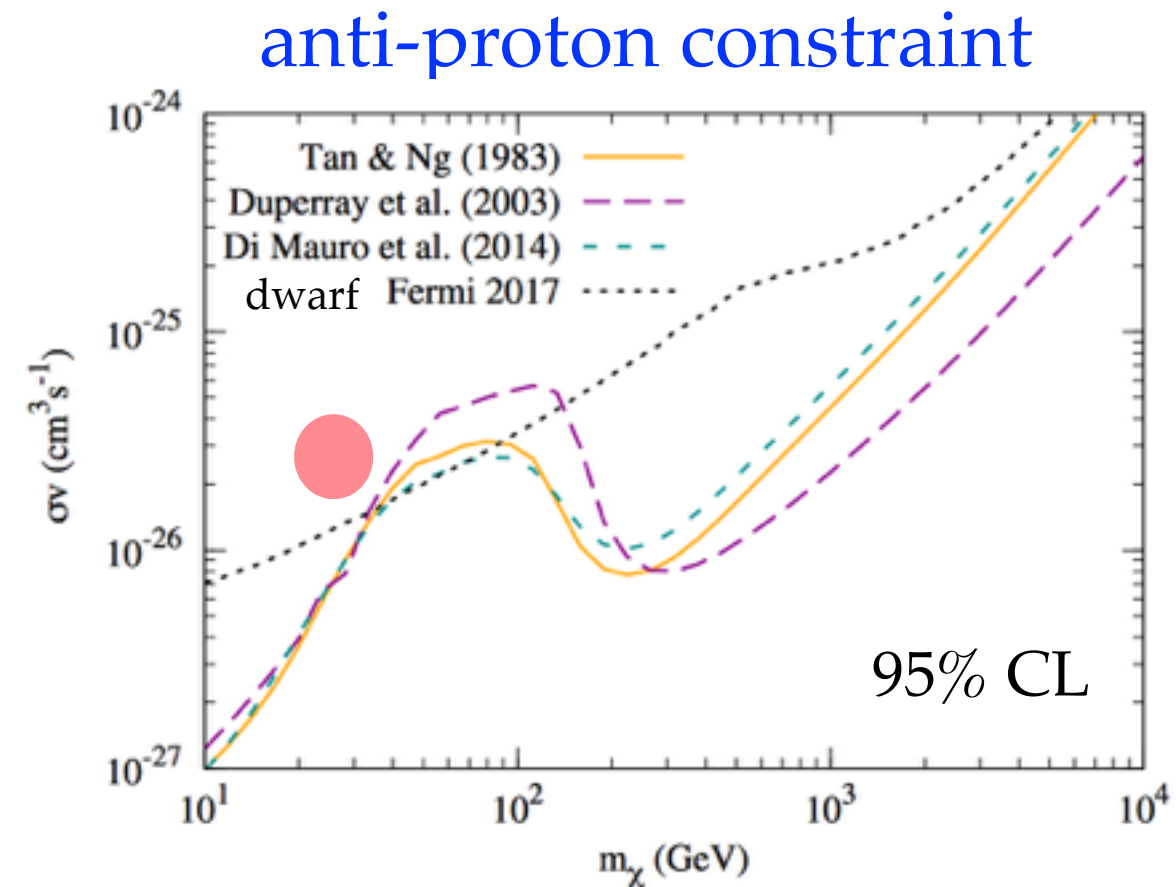
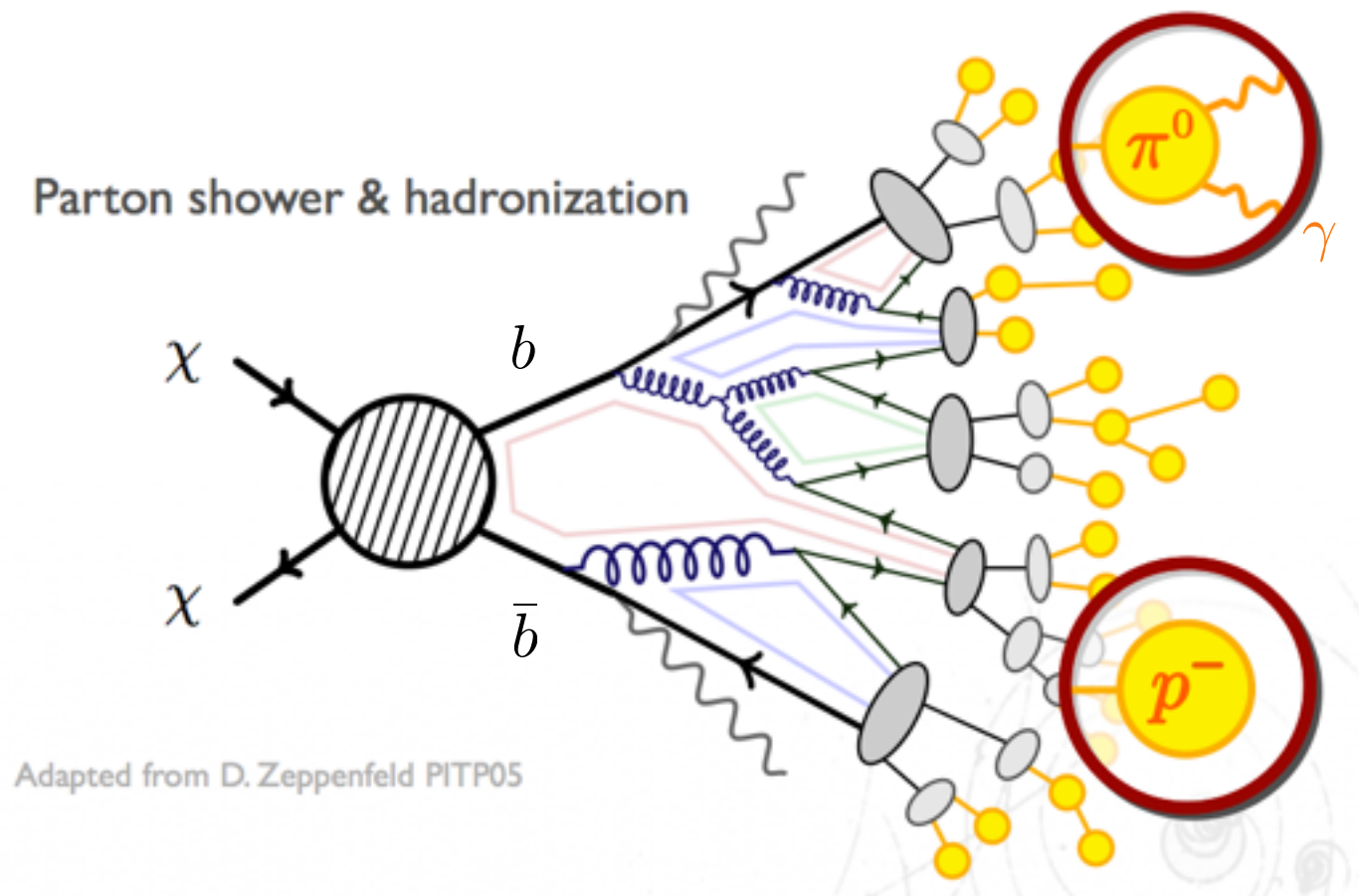
signal $\sim$ spherically distributed



Calore, Cholis, Weniger (2014)

Goodenough & Hooper (0910.2998, 1010.2752), Hooper & Linden (1110.0006), Abazajian et al. (1011.4275, 1207.6047, 1402.4090), Boyarsky et al. (1012.5839); Gordon & Macias (1306.5725); Daylan et al. (1402.6703); Calore et al. (1409.0042)...

May come from DM annihilation & showering



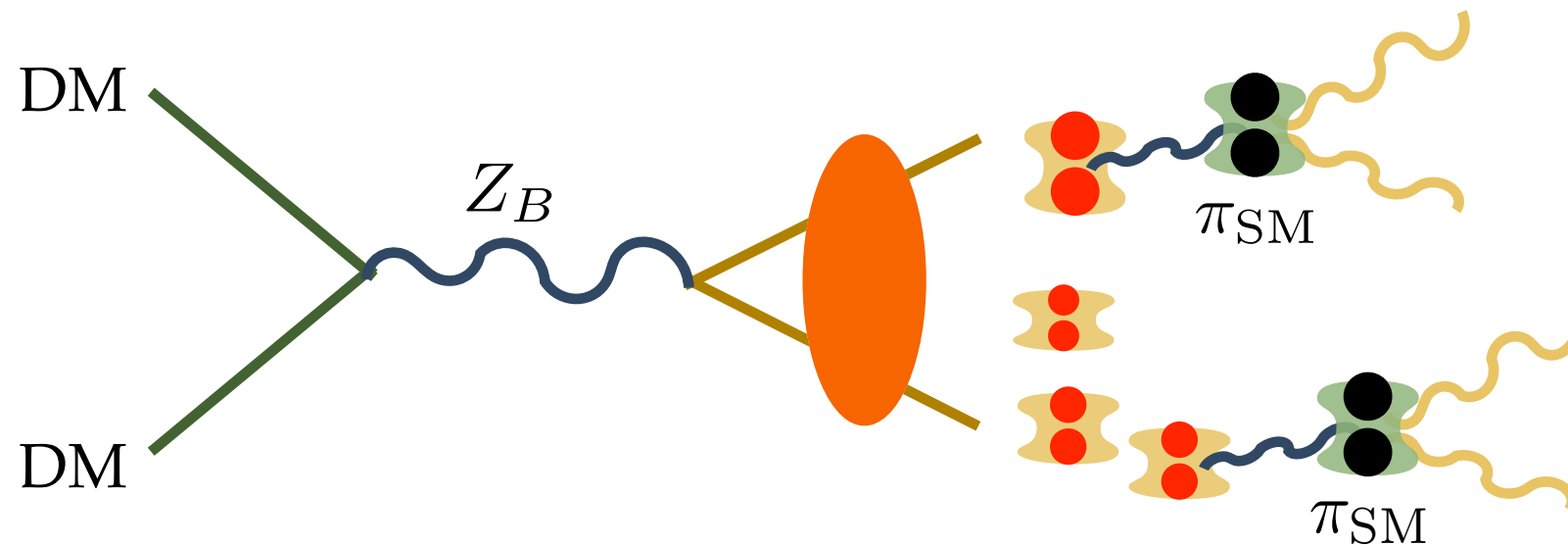
Cui, Yuan, Tsai, Fan (2017)

However, SM showering also produce **anti-proton**
that is well constrained by other searches

Idea: showering in the dark

Freytsis, Robinson, YT (2014)

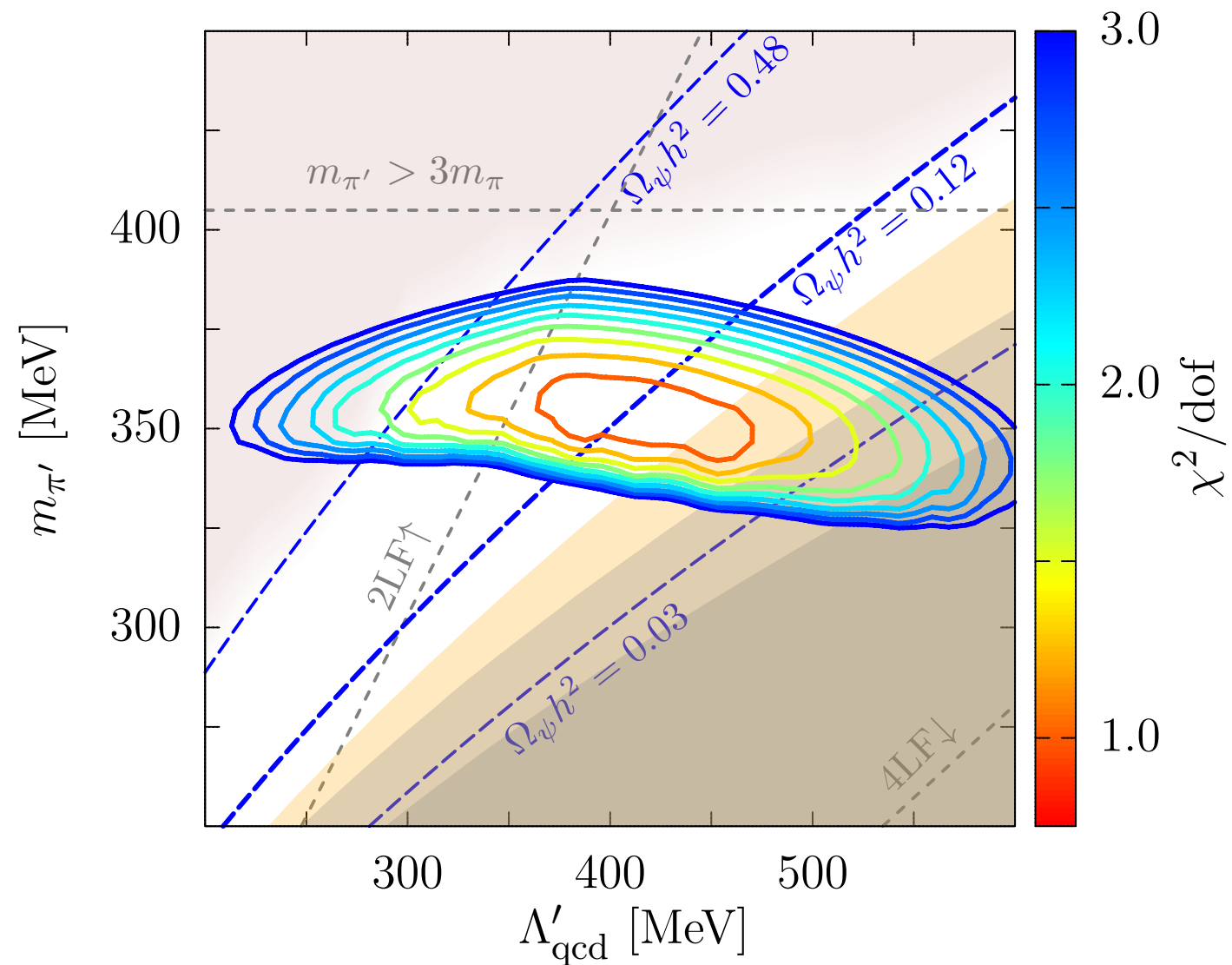
Freytsis, Knapen, Robinson, YT (2016)



Can even come from Twin Higgs model (doesn't have to)

Data prefer light dark mesons

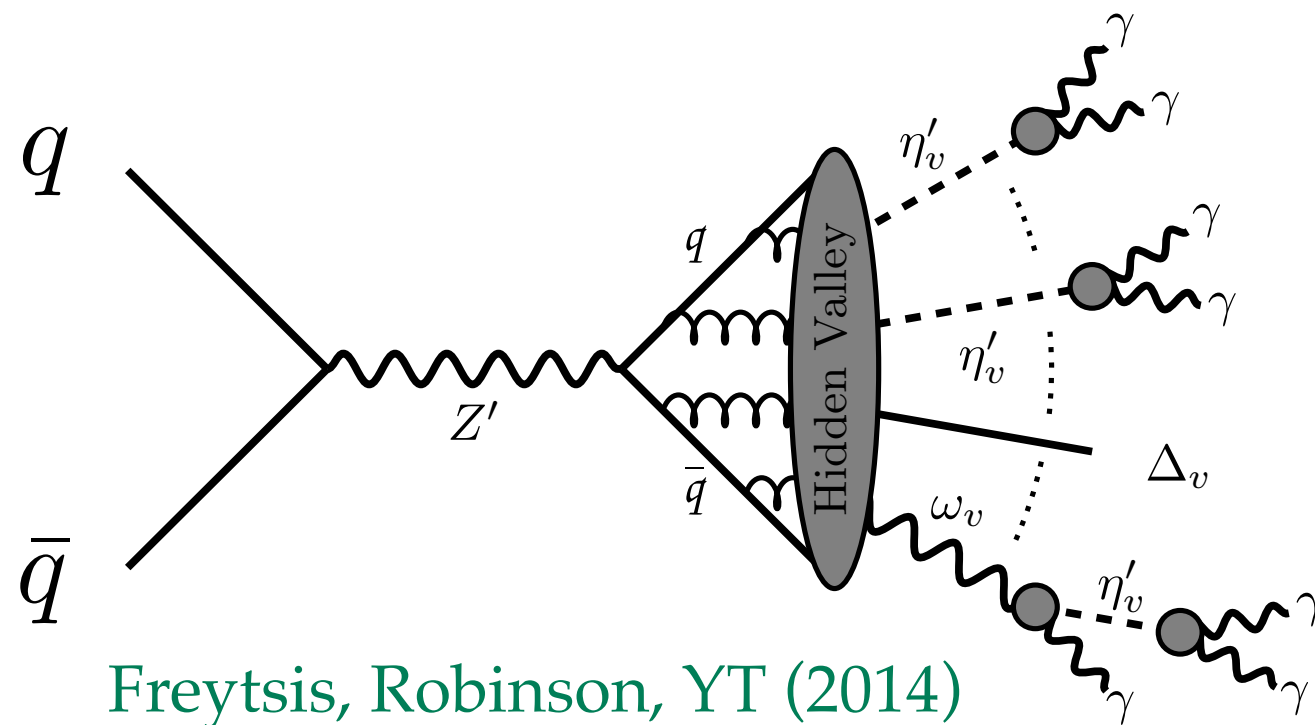
Freytsis, Knapen, Robinson, YT (2016)



Can provide the observed photon signals, while satisfying all the direct/indirect detection constraints

Displaced / delayed photon signals

Considering various existing constraints, sub-GeV dark meson decay into photons has lifetime > 100 m (at least)



However, if we don't focus on the Fermi-anomaly, detector-size decay length can be easily achieved

Summary and outlook

- LLP signatures show up in many physics scenarios
- their collider signatures can be quite different
- some signals (few displaced decays into muons/jets) are covered by existing searches
- some signals (multiple final state, low energy, light LLP, photon) require different searching strategies
- **definitely worth the effort!** once seeing the signal, we learn much more than simply missing energy signatures