

Observation of the production of three massive vector bosons, and search for long-lived particles using delayed photons, in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

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The Compact Muon Solenoid (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

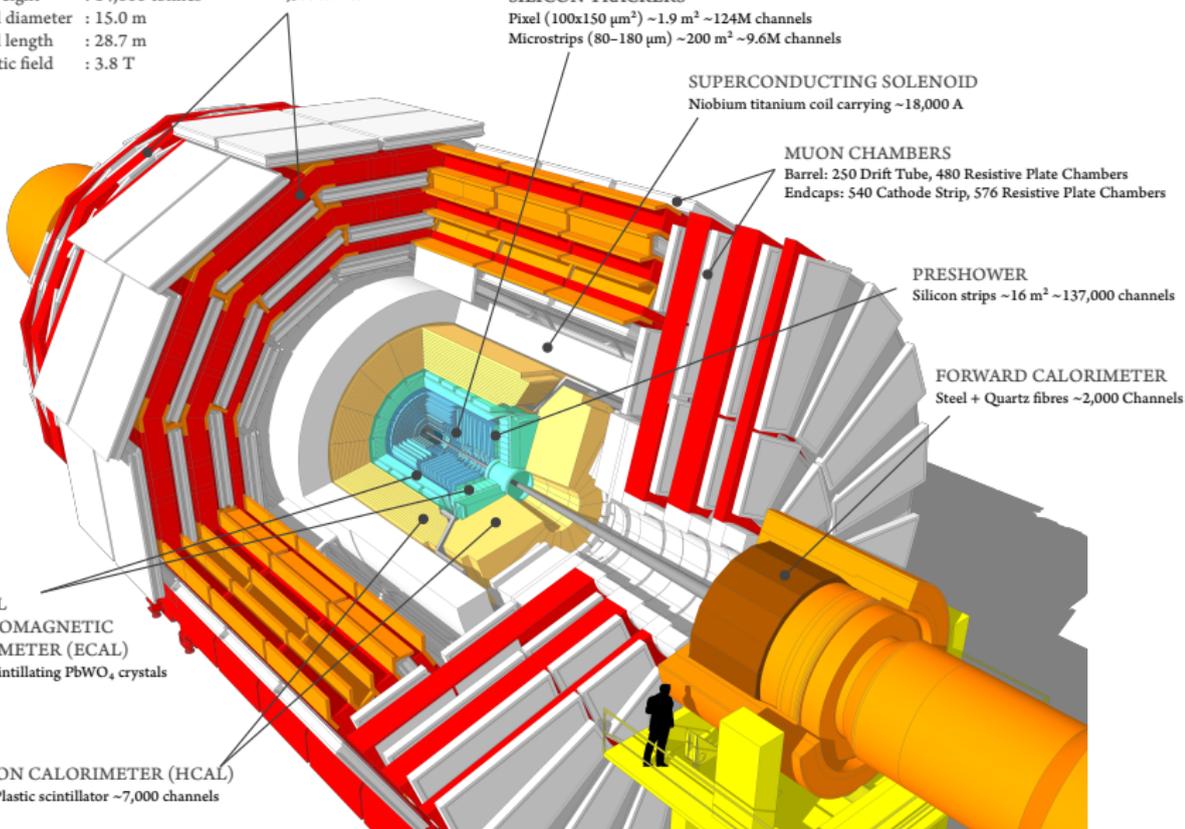
Steel + Quartz fibres $\sim 2,000$ Channels

CRYSTAL
ELECTROMAGNETIC
CALORIMETER (ECAL)

$\sim 76,000$ scintillating PbWO_4 crystals

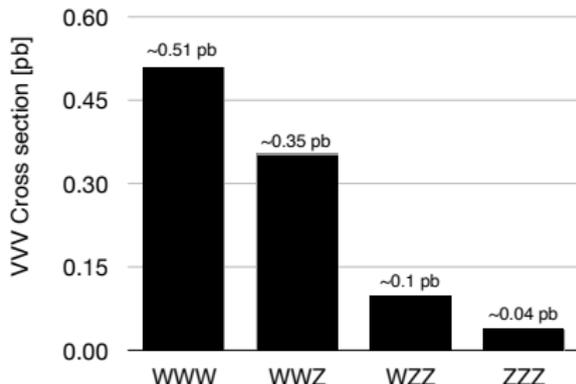
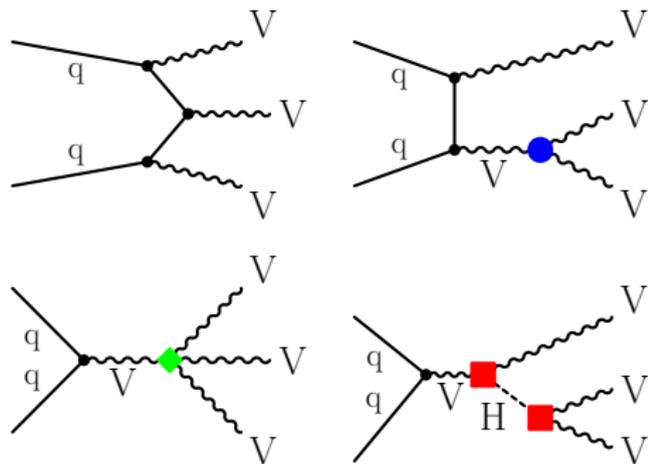
HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)

Brass + Plastic scintillator $\sim 7,000$ channels



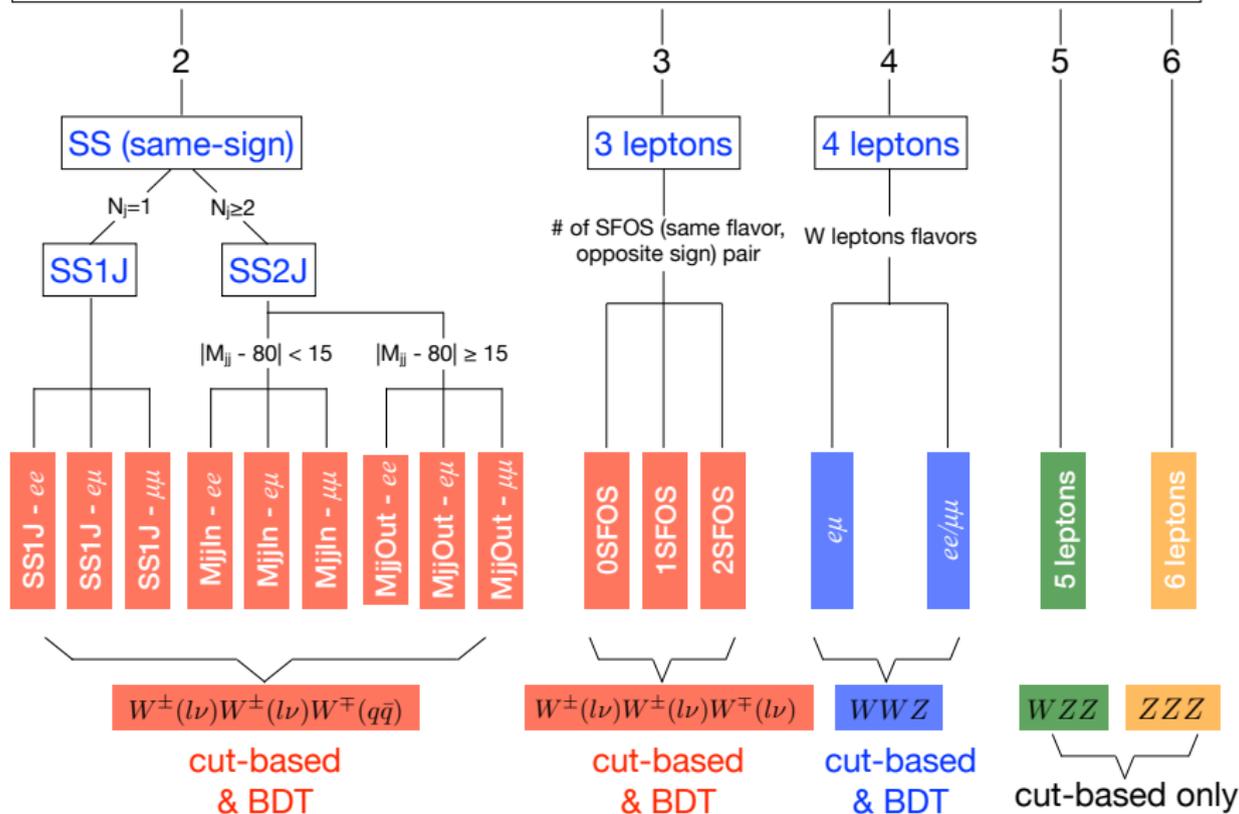
VVV production

- $V = W, Z$
- Sensitive to triple/quartic gauge couplings, and higgs-gauge couplings, and anomalies beyond SM
- VVV cross section: ~ 1 pb
 - 1/100 of VV
 - 1/100000 of V
- Previous searches:
 - CMS WWW (36 fb^{-1}): $0.6(1.8)\sigma$
 - ATLAS VVV (80 fb^{-1}): $4.0(3.0)\sigma$



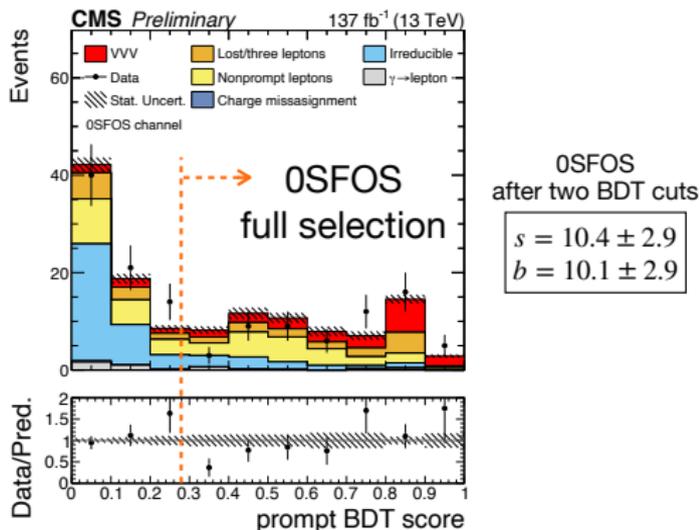
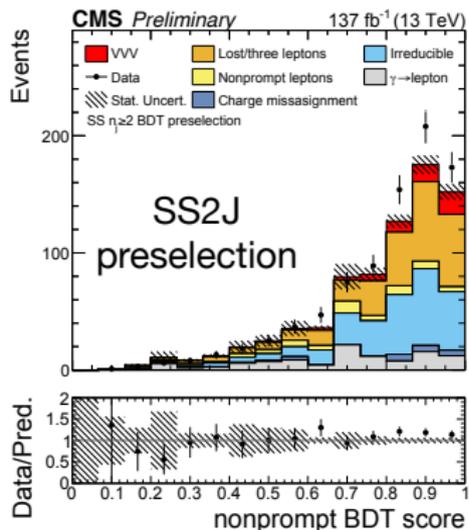
Analysis strategy: VVV full coverage

Tag different VVV processes by counting number of leptons (common veto ID)

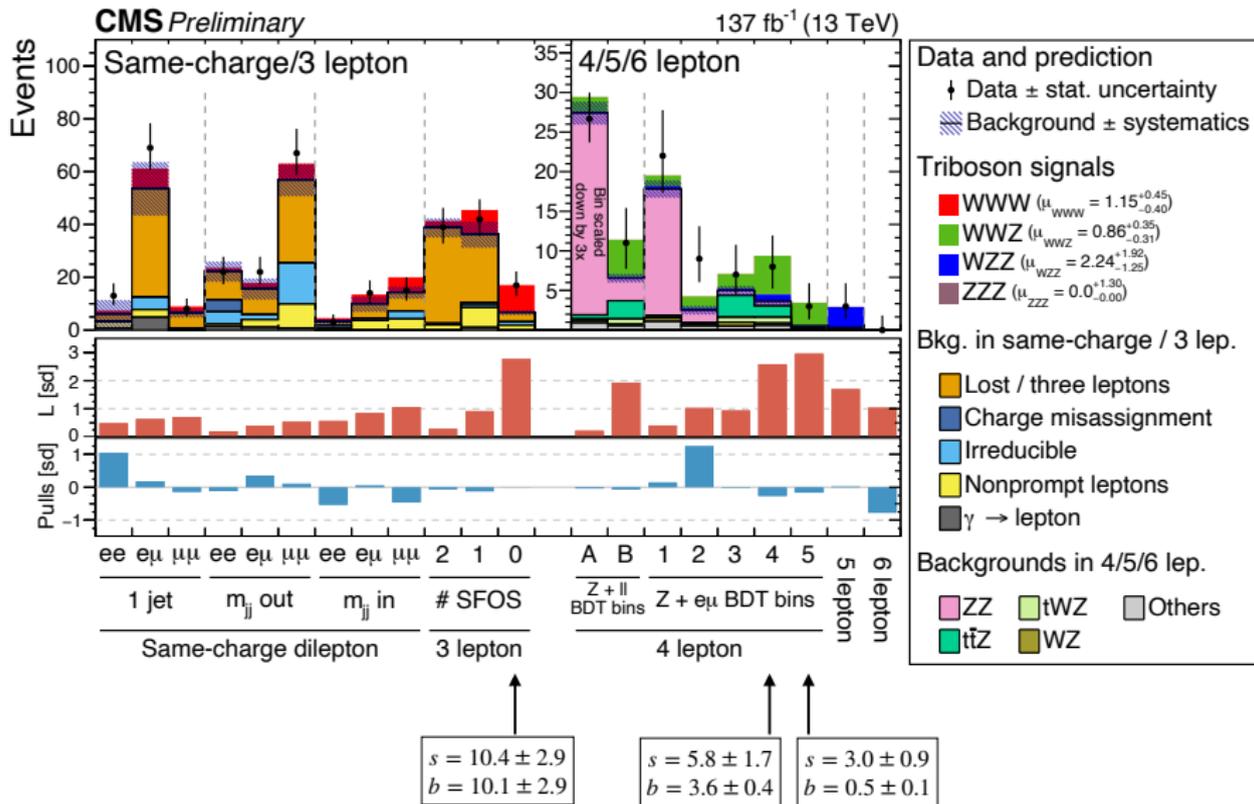


Background rejection with BDT (SS-2 l /3 l)

- The dominant backgrounds in SS-2 l /3 l channels are WZ and non-prompt lepton backgrounds
- We trained two BDTs targeting those two kinds of backgrounds separately, and cut on the BDTs
- Separate training for SS-2j, SS-1j, 3 l events (in total 2x3=6 BDTs)



Results: event yields (post-fit)



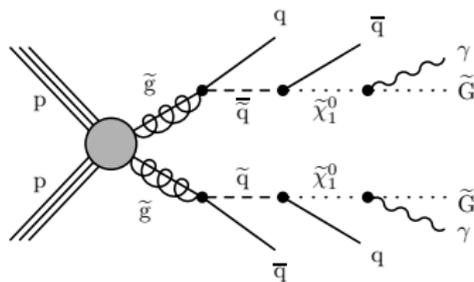
VVV significance: 5.7 (5.9) σ observed (expected)

SUSY and long-lived particles (LLP) searches

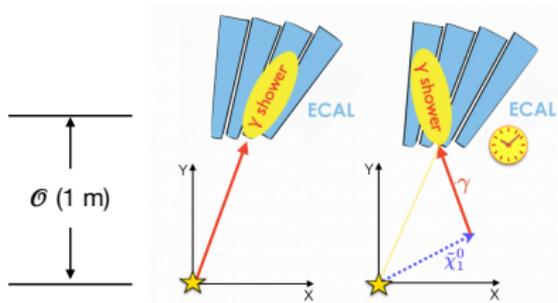
- Many puzzles can not be explained by the SM: hierarchy problem, dark matter, etc.
- Most explored BSM theory at LHC: SUSY
- Current SUSY searches only cover short lifetime particles or stable particles (p_T^{miss})
- Lots of uncovered phase space of decay length between $\mathcal{O}(\text{mm})$ and $\mathcal{O}(10\text{m})$ that we can detect with our current detector resolution and acceptance.

LLP search with delayed photons

- Benchmark model: GMSB



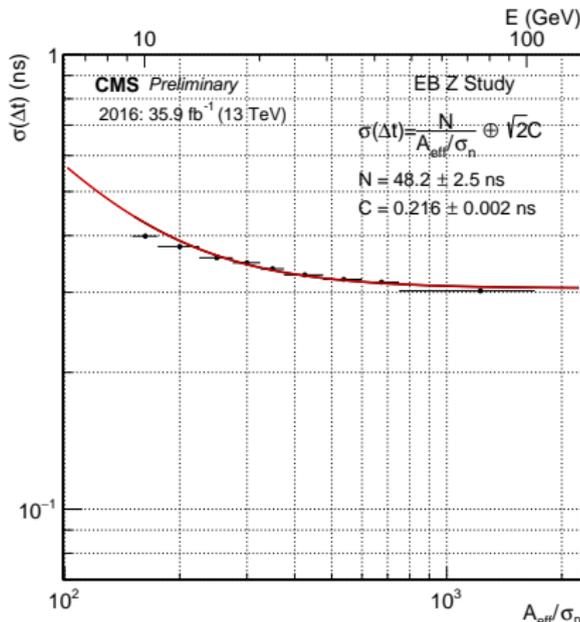
- Experimental tool: ECAL



- Vertexing** - use ECAL shower shape to obtain displacement
- Timing** - γ arrival time at ECAL (triangular path $>$ straight line)

Photon time resolution

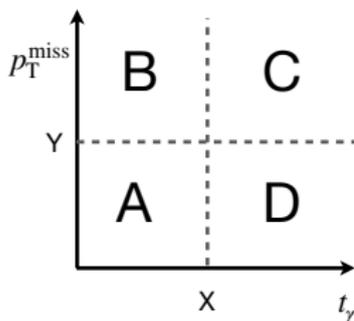
- Overall photon time resolution: 300-400 ps
- Contributions:
 - (Intrinsic) single hit time resolution (< 100 ps)
 - Clock jitter of different readout units (≈ 150 ps)
 - Beam spot time spread (≈ 180 ps)
 - ...



Global e/γ timing resolution
(Δt of two electrons from $Z \rightarrow ee$)
Beam spot time spread gets cancelled

Event selection and background estimation

- Select events with at least one photon ($p_T > 70$ GeV) and 3 jets ($p_T > 30$ GeV)
- Use two independent variables used to extract backgrounds: t_γ and p_T^{miss} :



- Divide 2D plane into four bins: A, B, C, D
- Sig. is enriched in bin C; Bkg. is enriched in bin A/B/D

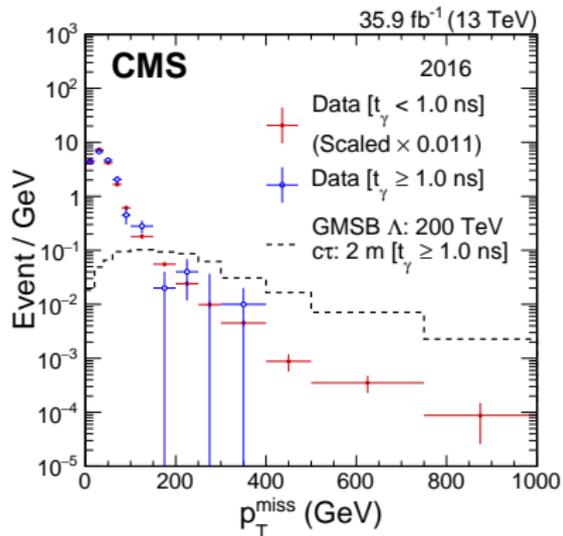
$$N_A = \text{Bkg}_A + \mu \times \text{Sig}_A$$

$$N_B = c_1 \times \text{Bkg}_A + \mu \times \text{Sig}_B$$

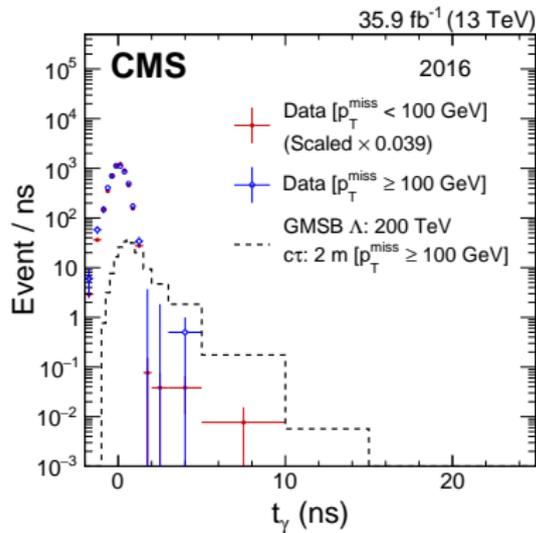
$$N_C = c_1 \times c_2 \times \text{Bkg}_A + \mu \times \text{Sig}_C$$

$$N_D = c_2 \times \text{Bkg}_A + \mu \times \text{Sig}_D$$

t_γ and p_T^{miss} distributions



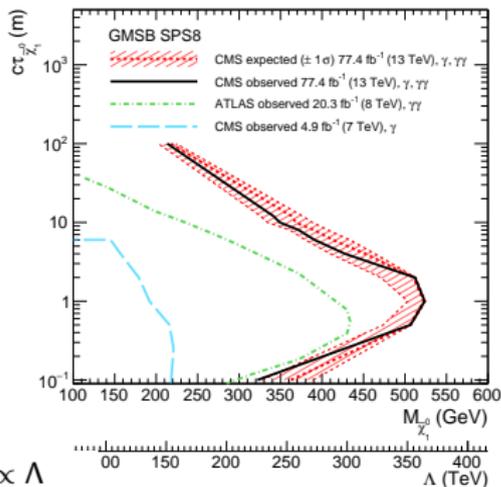
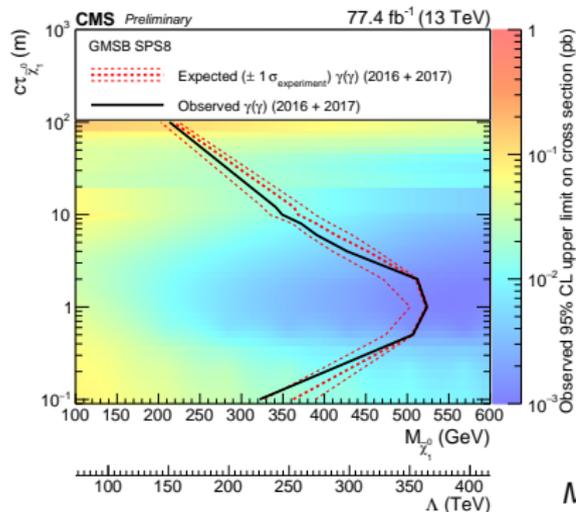
p_T^{miss} in t_γ slices



t_γ in p_T^{miss} slices

- Delayed photon signals are enriched in high p_T^{miss} and large t_γ region

Upper limits on cross section

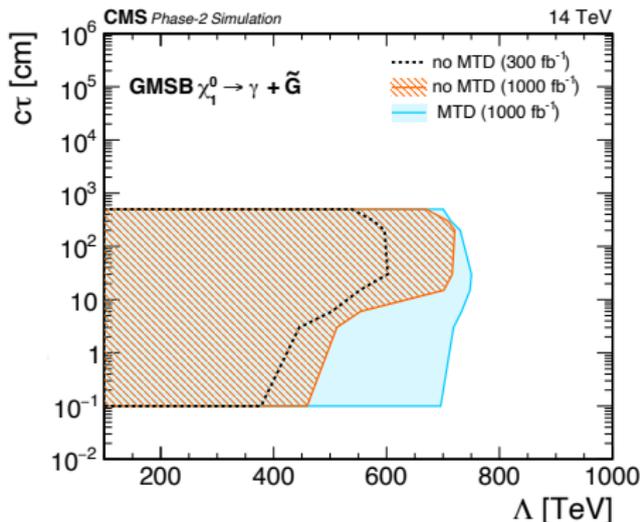


$$M_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \propto \Lambda$$

- Most sensitive $c\tau$: about 1 m (ECAL radius)
- Extended previous limits a lot
 - About 100 GeV in neutralino mass
 - About one order of magnitude in neutralino $c\tau$

Outlook: with precision timing

- Mip Timing Detector (MTD):
 - A new layer between ECAL and tracker to be installed at CMS during Phase-2 upgrade
 - 3D tracking \rightarrow 4D tracking (30 ps resolution)
- With MTD:
 - Can measure the primary vertex time with up to 30 ps resolution (thus eliminate the 180 ps beam spot spread)
 - Can also measure arrival time for converted photons
- Significantly extended reach for small $c\tau$ models



Summary

- LHC has been a great success in building the last pieces of the standard model of particle physics
- More and more rare SM processes become accessible at the LHC
- We established the first observation of the VVV production
 - A new tool for many SM measurements and BSM searches
- With very little phase space left in current SUSY search programs, we start to look for SUSY in the long-lived phase space
 - Beginning of new SUSY search era ...
 - Our LLP search with delayed photon greatly extended previous limits
 - Will be much more sensitive to small $c\tau$ models with precision timing

Thanks!

- Thanks to URA and LPC for the support during my stay at Fermilab (URA visiting scholar, LPC graduate scholar, LPC guest and visitor).
- Thanks to mentors and collaborators at LPC for the great time I spent at LPC.
- Thanks to the Fermilab Test Beam Facility and the team for many great test beam activities I participated for the CMS upgrades R&D.
- Thanks to all CMS colleagues for the collaboration. Bye-bye for now as I have just switched to ATLAS recently...
- And thanks to my thesis advisor, Harvey!