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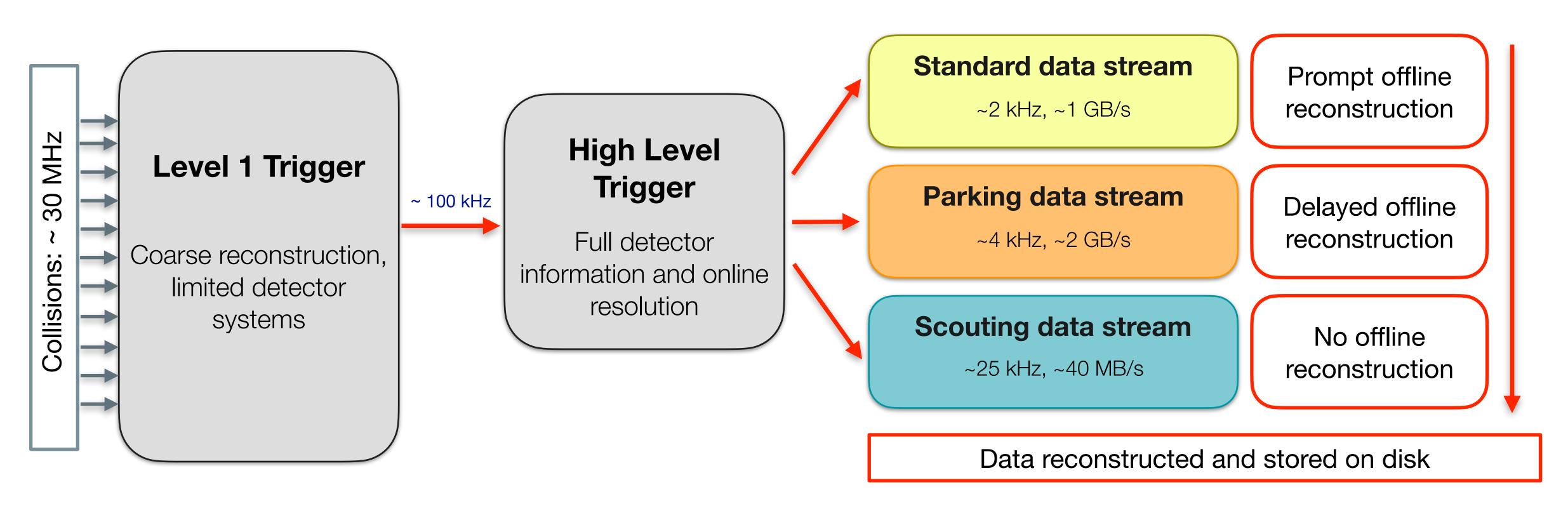
BOSTON
UNIVERSITY



Special streams in CMS

Trigger is the main limiting factor for many physics searches, highly constrained by the finite availability to promptly reconstruct the events and limited permanent data storage (among others...)

- → Two dedicated data-streams to overcome these two limitations and lower HLT requirements:
 - ▶ Parking: Event-reconstruction is delayed until enough resources are available
 - ▶ Scouting: Limited even content, from High Level Trigger reconstruction only



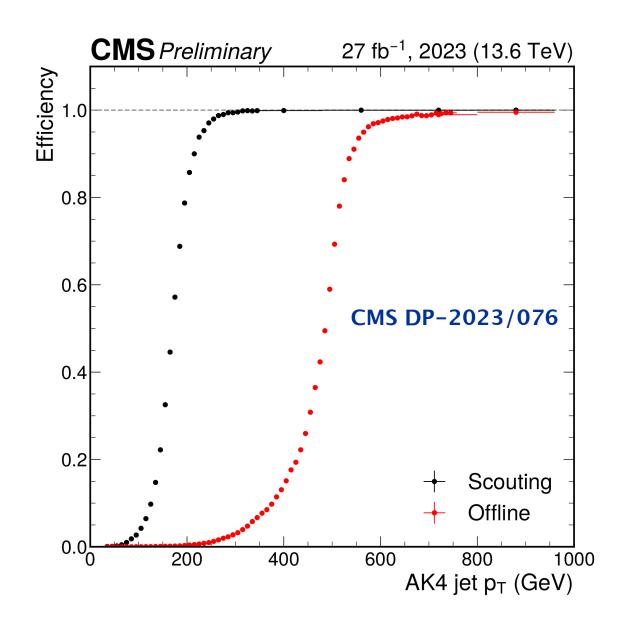


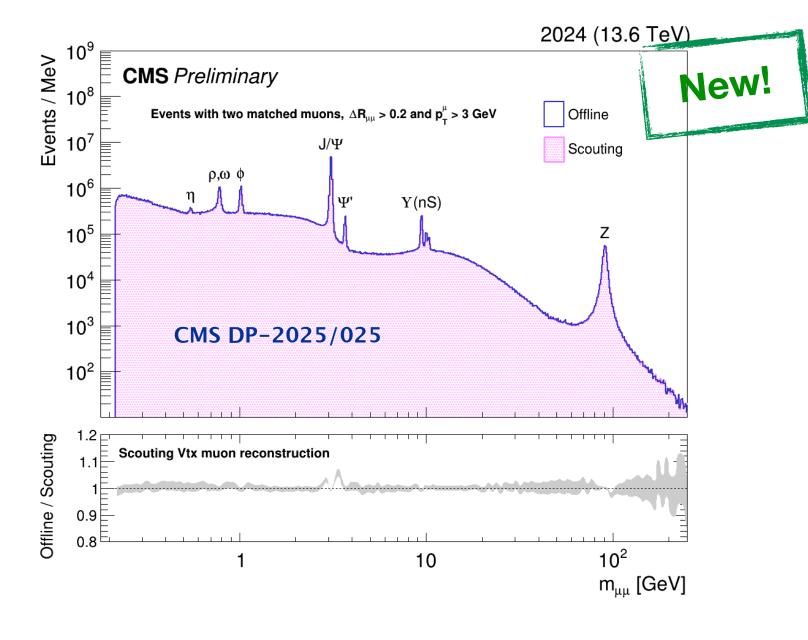
Special streams in CMS

Great opportunity to target regions of the phase space that would remain unexplored otherwise!

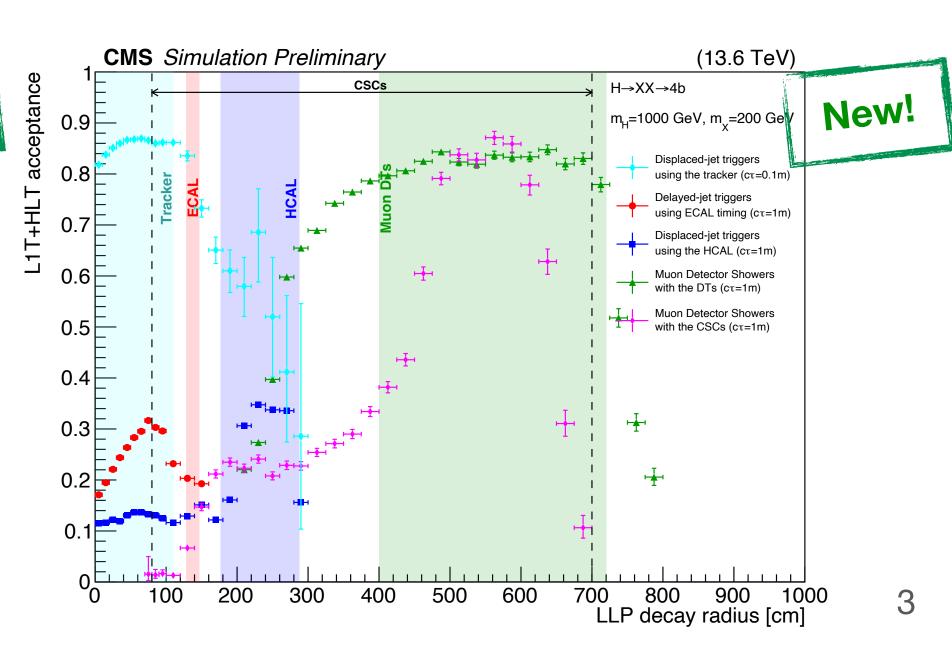
- ▶ Continuous evolution of streams. Excellent reference paper Phys. Rept. 1115 (2025) 678
- Great handle to study challenging topologies e.g. unique signatures from long-lived particles (LLPs)
 - ▶ Dedicated LLP trigger paper released in <u>CMS-PAS-EXO-23-016</u>

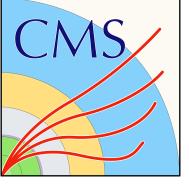
Dedicated scouting objects comprising jets, muons, electrons, MET and scouting particles





Complementarity of dedicated hadronic LLP triggers for H →XX →4b signal



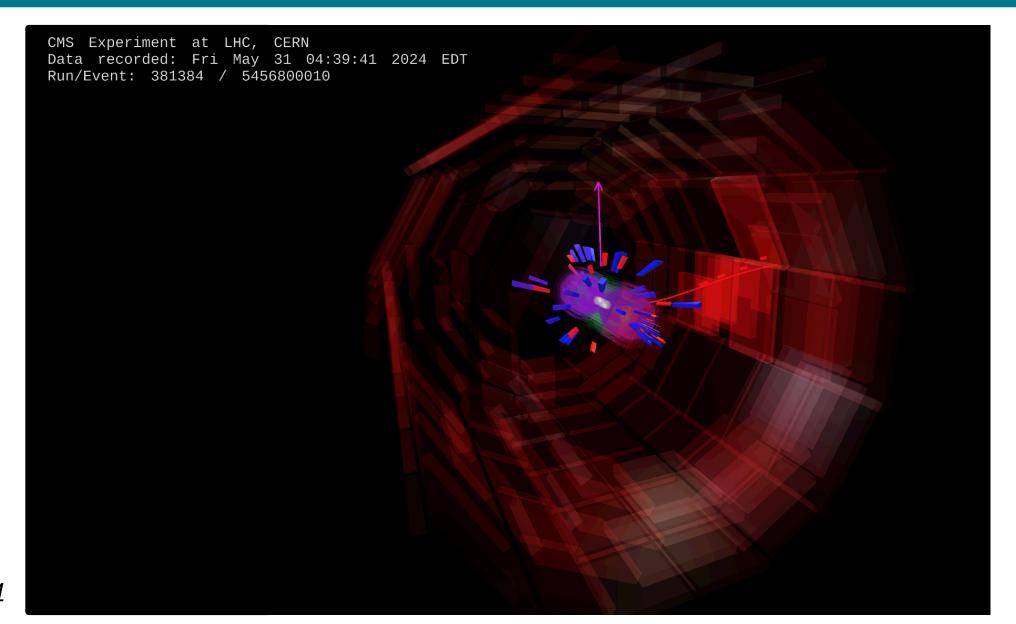


CMS exotic searches with special streams

CMS has performed several recent searches for exotic physics using dedicated data streams, where advantages and limitations complement very well with searches using standard data

... in this talk we will cover four of them

Single muon event collected with parking streams in 2024



Analysis	Signature	Data stream	Trigger coverage
CMS-EXO-24-012	Low mass ττ resonance	Scouting (Run 3)	Hadronic: HT > 360 or p_T^{jet} > 180 GeV e\y: p_T > 30 GeV, $ \eta $ < 2.1
CMS-EXO-24-004	Muon detector shower	Parking (Run 2)	Single muon: $p_T^{\mu 1} > 9$ GeV, $IP_{sig} > 3$
CMS-EXO-24-008	Dark showers with displaced muons	Parking (Run 2)	Single muon: $p_T^{\mu 1} > 9$ GeV, $IP_{sig} > 3$
CMS-EXO-24-016	Low mass multimuon final states	Scouting (Run 3)	Di-muon: p⊤µ > 3 GeV,



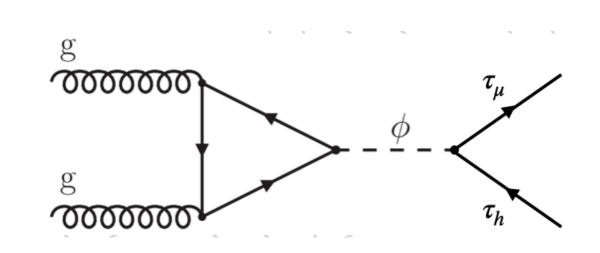
Scouting low mass $\tau\tau$ search

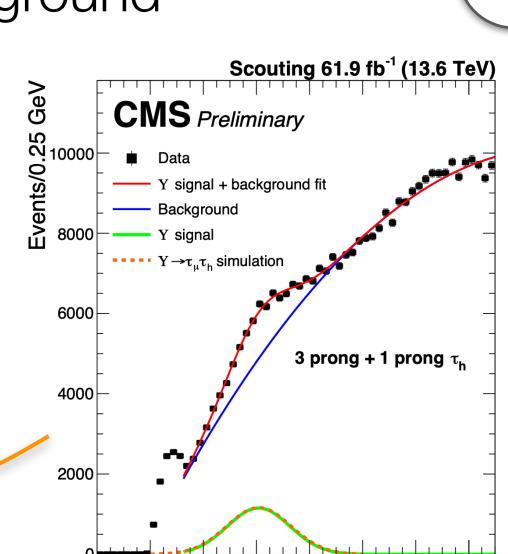
Bump-hunt search for low mass $\phi \to \tau\tau$ performed over the visible $m_{\tau_{\mu}\tau_{h}}$ spectrum in 2022+2023 scouting data, below 60 GeV.

- Using JetHT and EG L1 scouting seeds
- Dedicated τ_h scouting reconstruction:
 - ▶ p⊤ from 20 to 5 GeV!
 - ▶ Dynamic cone opening with $\Delta R \propto 1/p_T$
 - ► Energy flow network TauNet to reject QCD background

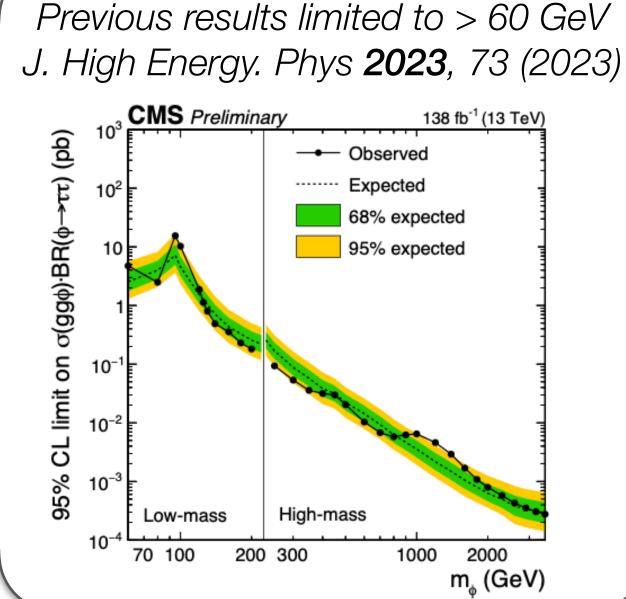


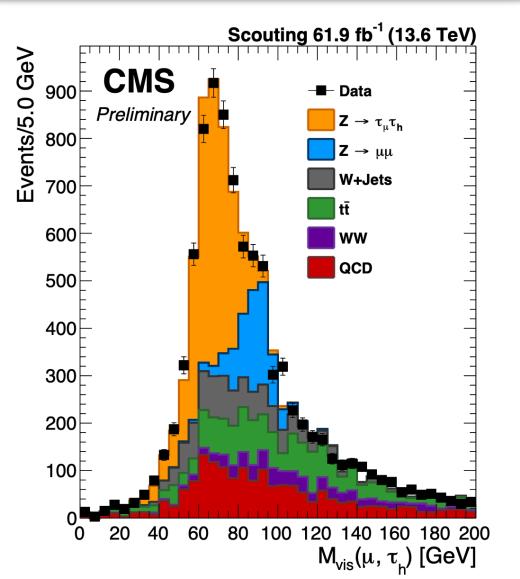
- lacksquare Signal: low $p_T^{ au_h}$, low $p_T^{ au_\mu}$ and isolated au_μ
- Z region: high $p_T^{ au_h}$, high $p_T^{ au_\mu}$ and isolated au_μ
- ullet Y region: low $p_T^{ au_h}$, low $p_T^{ au_\mu}$ and non-isolated au_μ





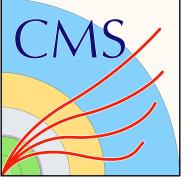
 $M_{vis}(\mu, \tau_h)$ [GeV]





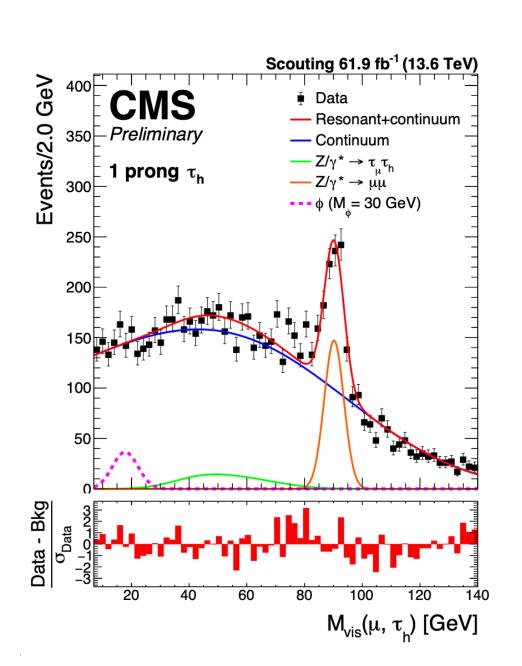
New!

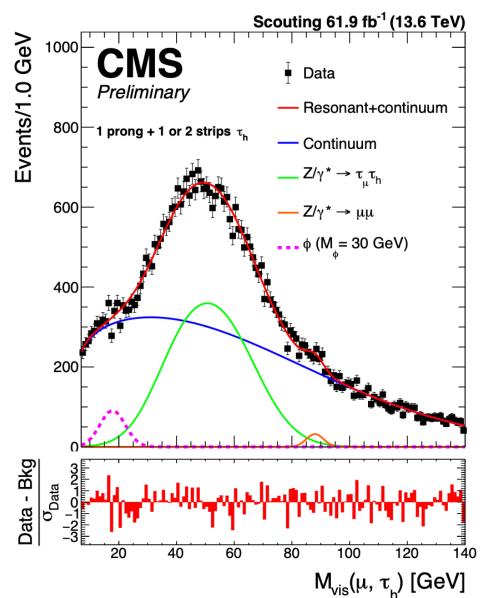
Observation of $\Upsilon \to \tau \tau$ in an hadron collider!

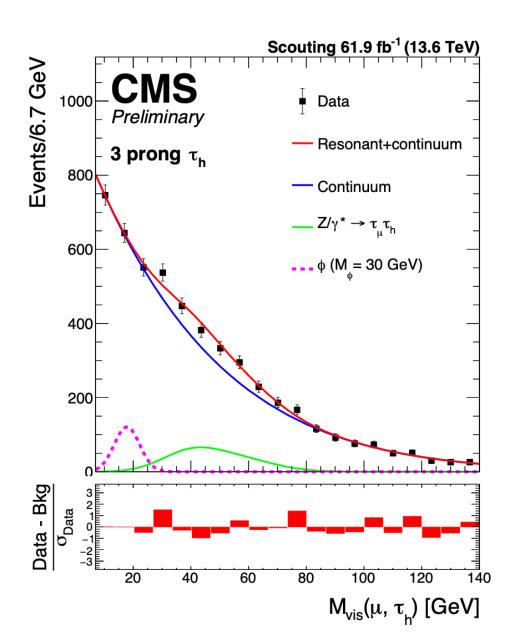


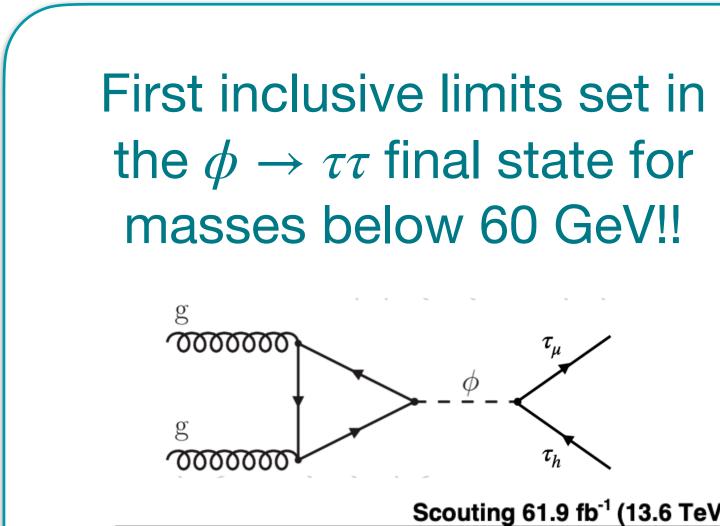
Scouting low mass $\tau\tau$ search

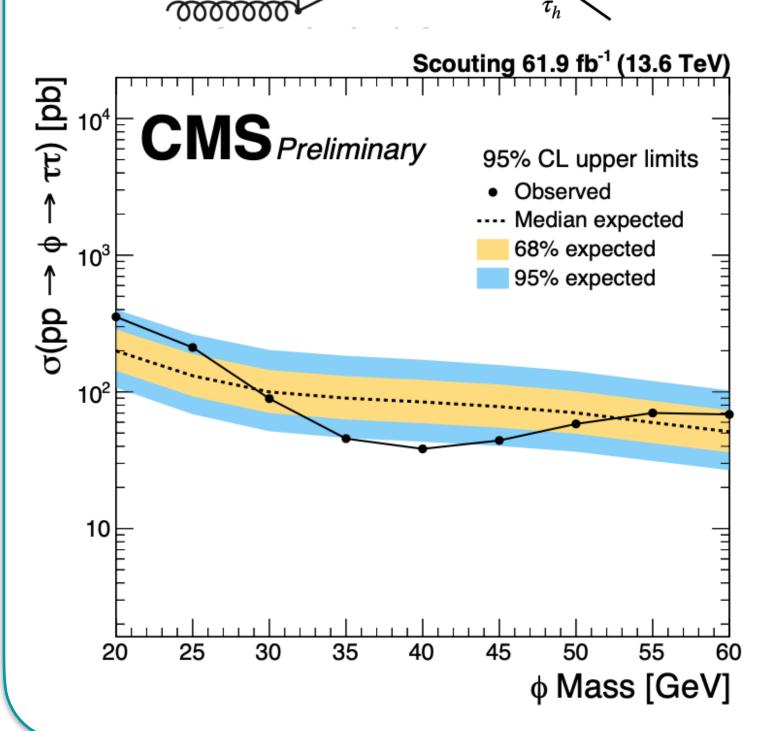
- ▶ **Signal region** split into single prong, three prong and 1 prong + N strips. Fit the visible mass in each case.
- Systematics account for TauNet performance, trigger efficiency and signal shape modeling
- → Set 95% CL limits on the gluon-gluon fusion production of a benchmark scalar with masses between 20 and 60 GeV









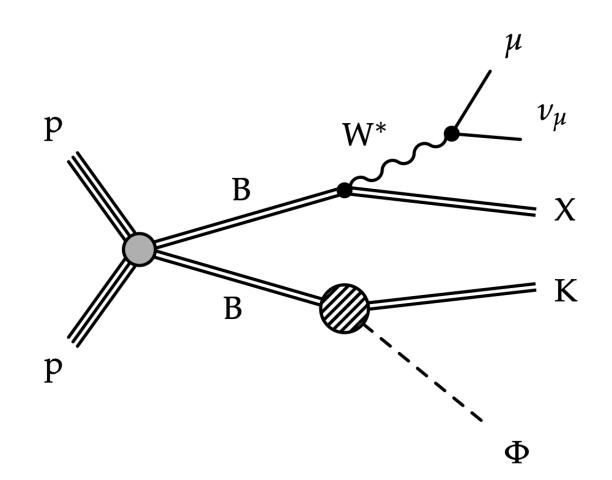




B decays into LLPs in the CMS endcaps

Search for long-lived particles (LLPs) produced in b-hadron decays, $B \to K\Phi$, generating muon

showers in the CMS endcaps (CSC), using 2018 B-parking data



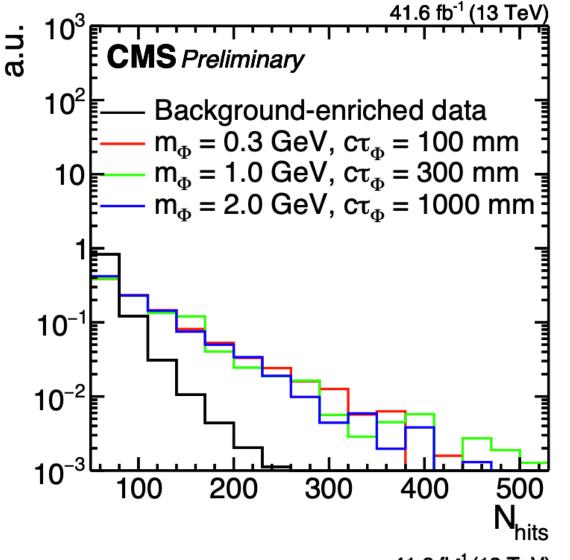
Trigger: on $B \to \mu \nu_{\mu} X$ with single muon triggers

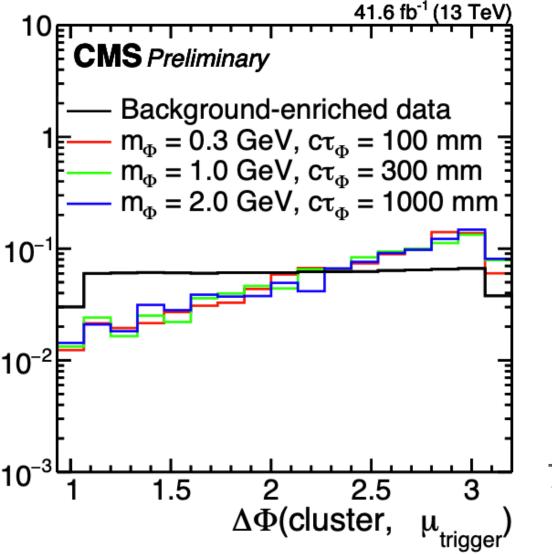
+ offline requirement of a displaced muon

The $B \to K\Phi$ hadronic decay is targeted as a **Muon** detector shower (MDS) formed from CSC hits

- ▶ Very low background, estimated from data:
 - ▶ Uncorrelated background (bremsstrahlung, pile-up...) mitigated through geometric vetos and in-time selections
 - ▶ Jet-induced background, mostly coming from hadronic b-hadrons

Signal region: defined by MDS with $N_{\rm hits}>310$ and $\Delta\phi({\rm cluster},\mu_{\rm trigger})>2.2$







B decays into LLPs in the CMS endcaps

Background estimation:

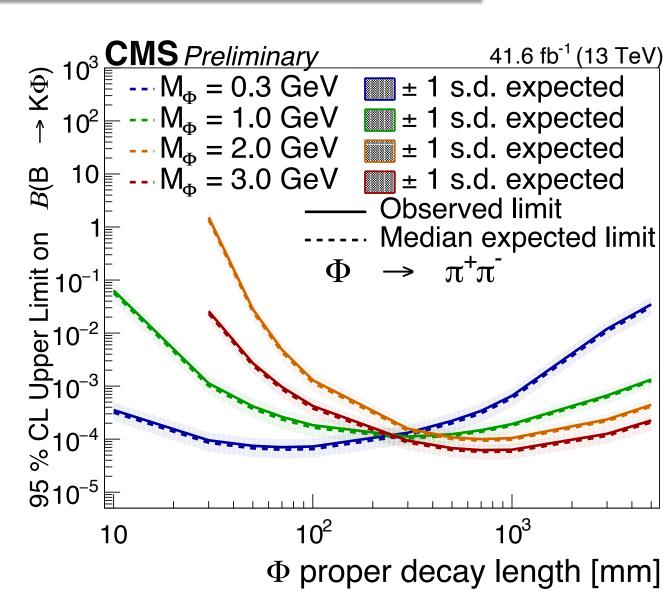
- Uncorrelated background estimated using ABCD method
- ▶ Jet-induced background accounted with a fake-rate estimation

	В	C	D	A (SR)
Jet-induced background	41^{+10}_{-7}	16128^{+230}_{-230}	5701^{+93}_{-91}	156^{+31}_{-22}
Uncorrelated background	19 ± 10	42632 ± 1200	51342 ± 500	16 ± 8
Total background	60^{+14}_{-12}	58760^{+1300}_{-1300}	57043^{+500}_{-500}	$171.52^{+32}_{-23} \\$
Observed events	60	58760	57043	181

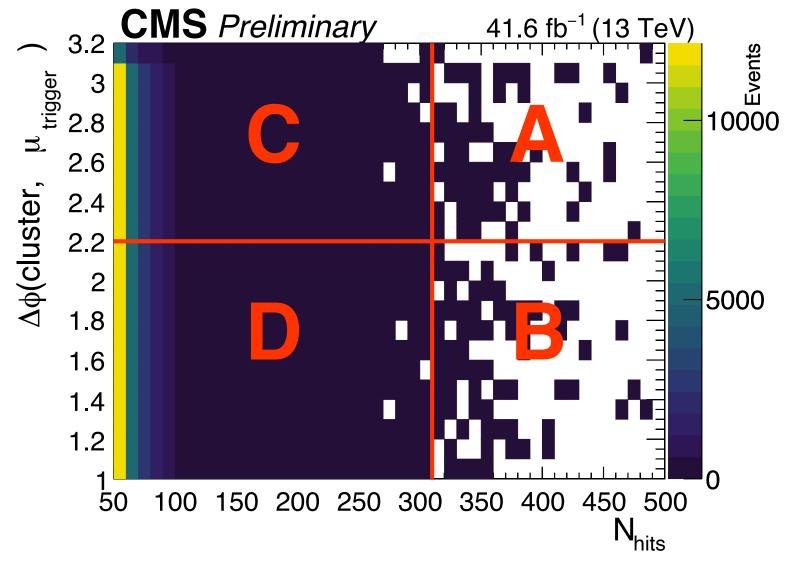
Results:

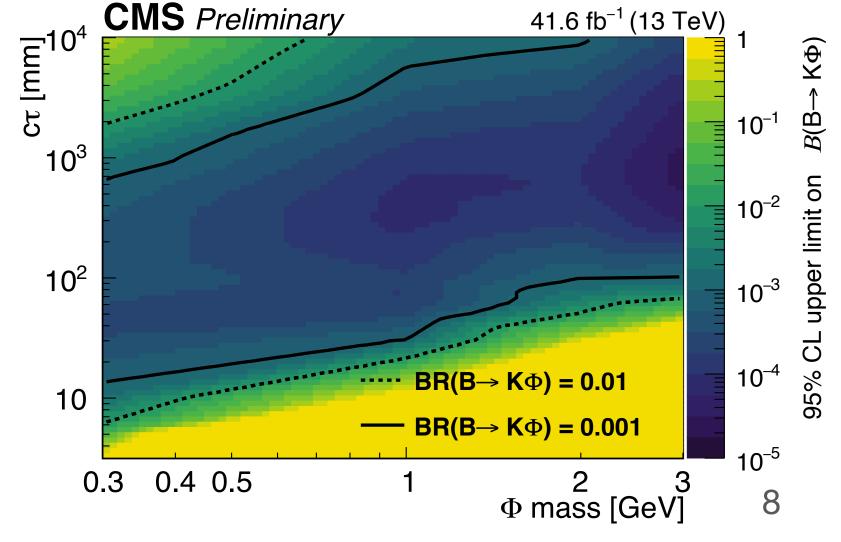
- No deviation from expectation
- Constrained $Br(B \to K\Phi)$ at 7×10^{-5} level
- First analysis considering φ hadronic decays





Validation in out-of-time pile up







Dark showers with displaced muons

Search for Hidden Valley models with dark showers containing displaced muons,

using 2018 **B-parking data**

▶ High multiplicity of displaced dark meson decays

▶ High BR to muons → B-parking single muon triggers

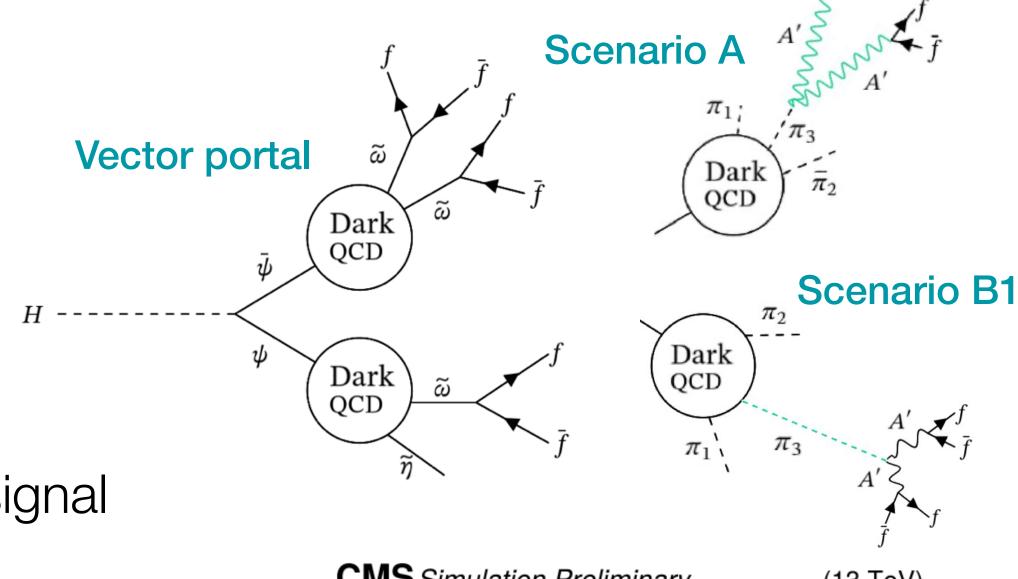
Signal: High number of muons and secondary vertices (SV)

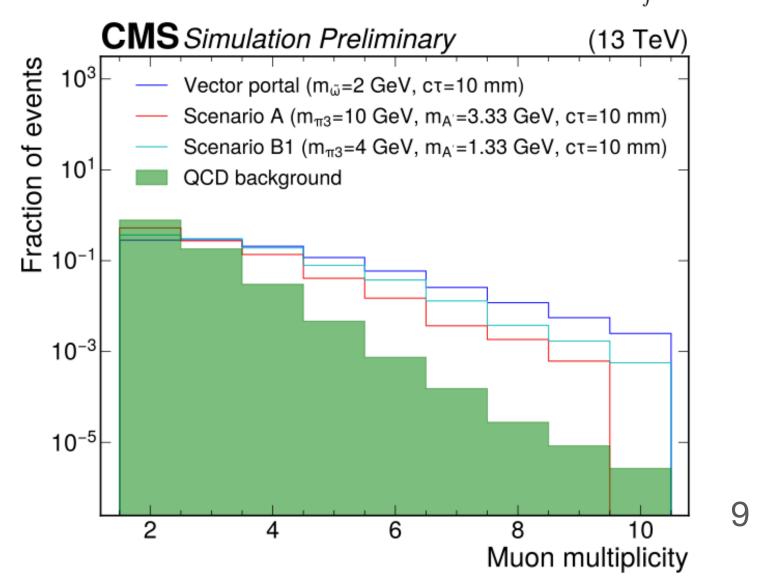
Strategy: Use a dedicated **event-level BDT** to discriminate signal from **QCD background**.

- \rightarrow variables like $N_{\rm muon}$, $\chi^2/{\rm ndof}$ and $|d_{xy}|$
- → full reconstruction is important

Final categorization with main SV candidate:

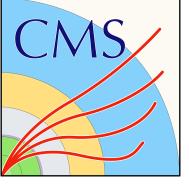
- ▶ Transverse displacement l_{xy} in [0.0, 1.0, 10.0] cm
- SV pointing angle in [0.0, 0.2, π]





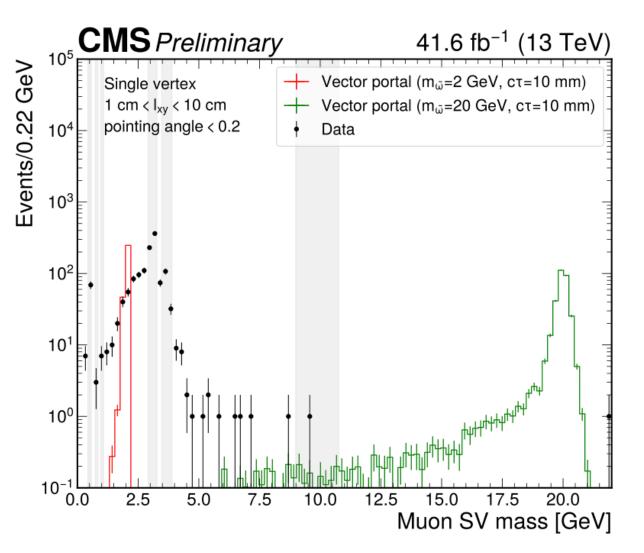
New!

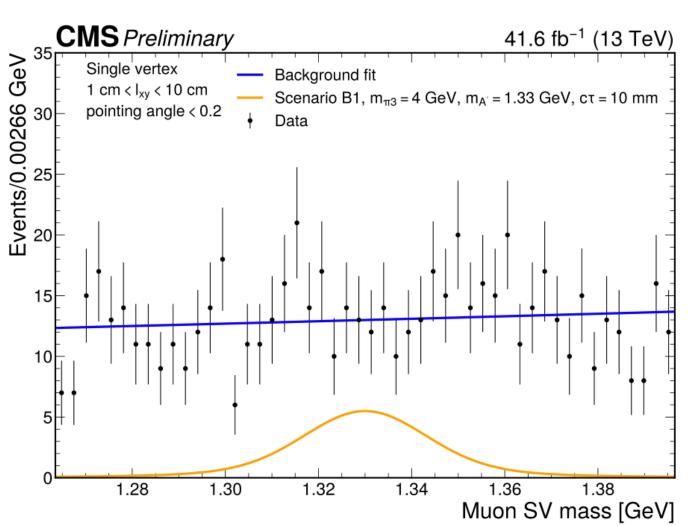
cτ [mm]

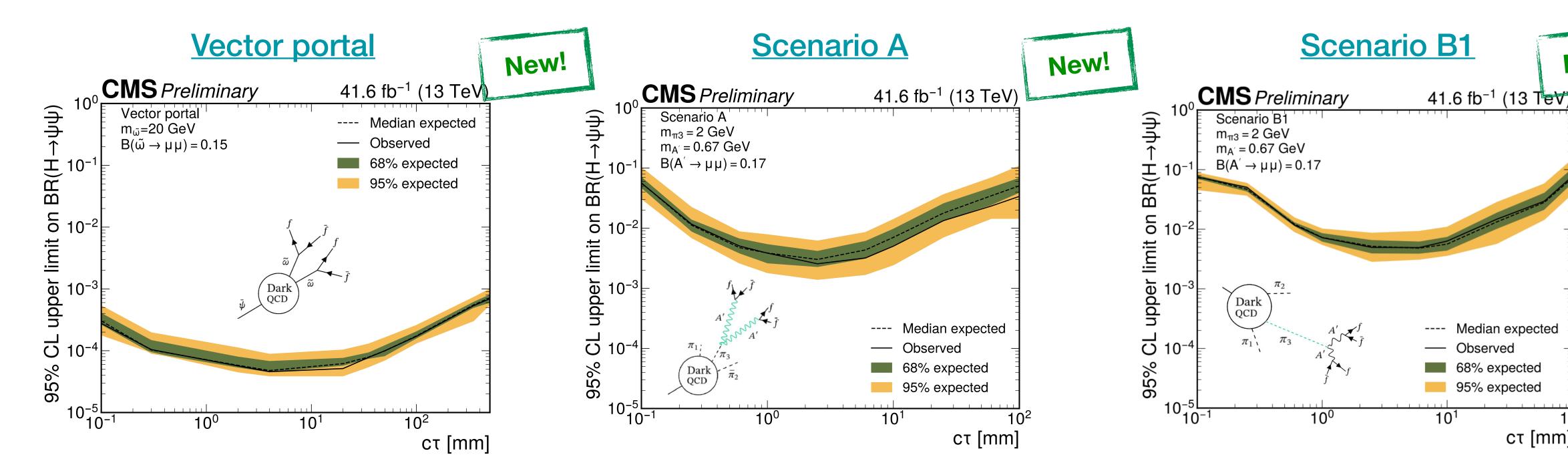


Dark showers with displaced muons

- Signal extracted by fitting sliding windows across the invariant mass spectra
- First results with dark showers decaying into displaced muons, covering lifetimes up to 10 cm
- ▶ Complements *Phys. Rev. D 110 (2024) 032007* at longer displacements







Scouting displaced muon search

Hidden Abelian

Higgs Model

(HAHM)

New!

CMS-EXO-24-016

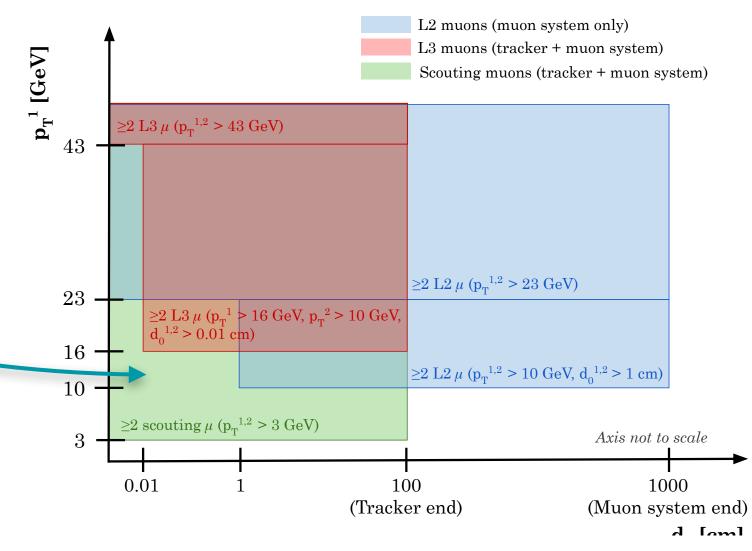
(PAS to be released soon)

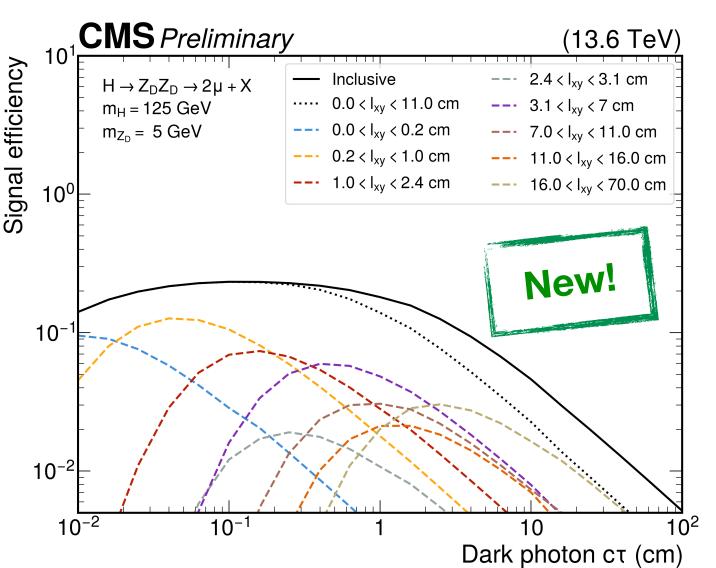
Search for **long-lived particles (LLP)** decaying into muons with 2022 + 2023 scouting data

 \blacktriangleright Scouting di-muon triggers with $p_T^\mu > 3~{\rm GeV}$

- Inclusive general search:
 - ▶ Di-muons, splitting in:
 - $p_T^{\mu\mu}$, isolation, pointing angle
 - Four-muons:
 - Multivertex di-muons
 - ▶ Four-muon overlapping vertex
- lacktriangle Main characterization done in l_{xy}
- ▶ Exploiting improvements from Run 3 scouting program:
 - $> l_{xy} > 11 \ {
 m cm}$ becomes available for low p_T muon streams







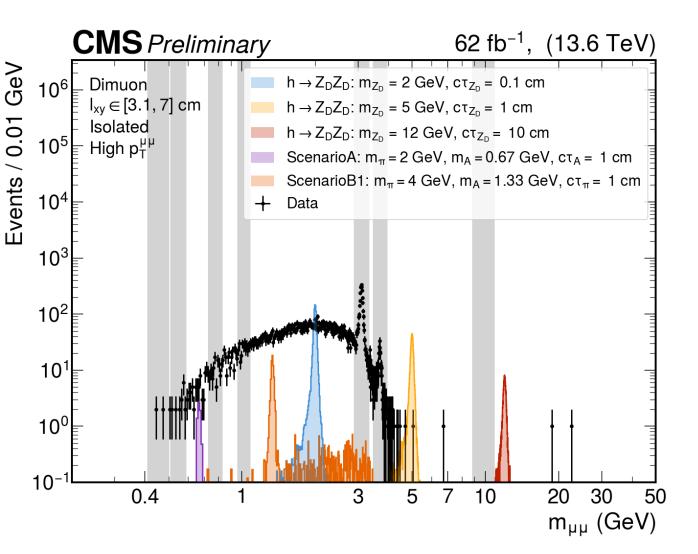
Scouting displaced muon search

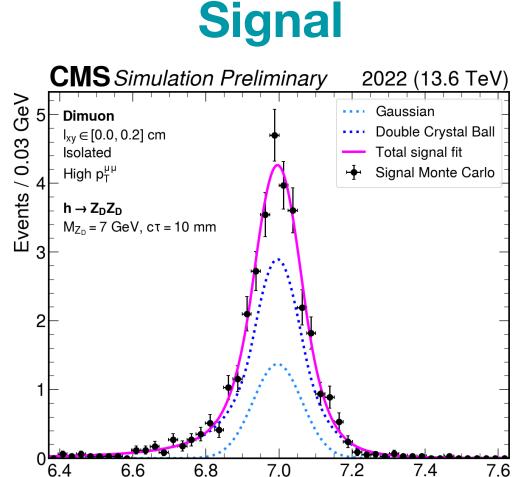


CMS-EXO-24-016

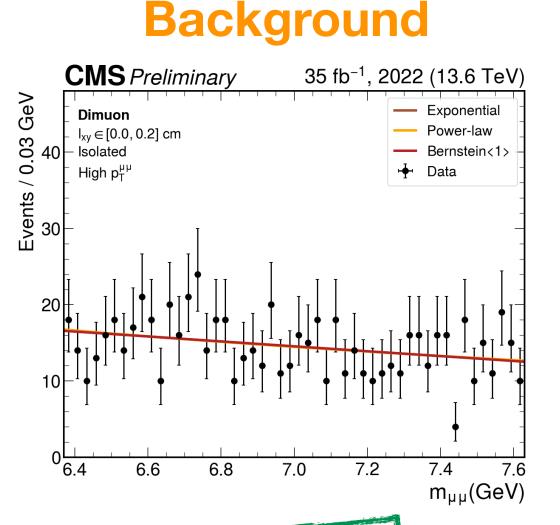
(PAS to be released soon)

Signal extraction by sliding windows over the mass spectra for the different hypothesis



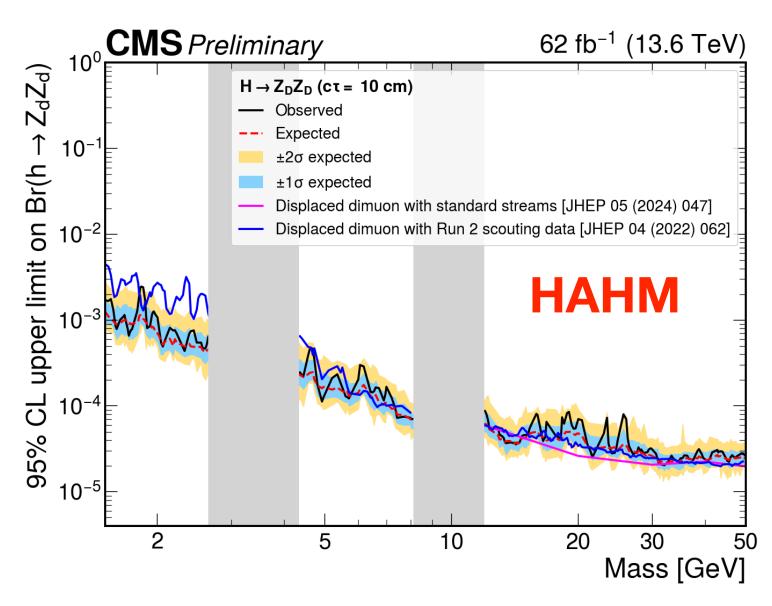


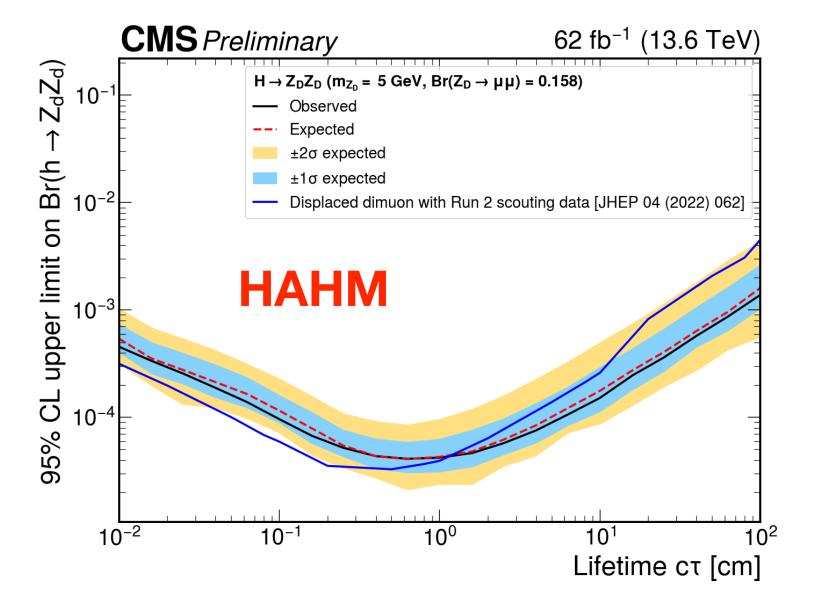
m_{μμ}(GeV)

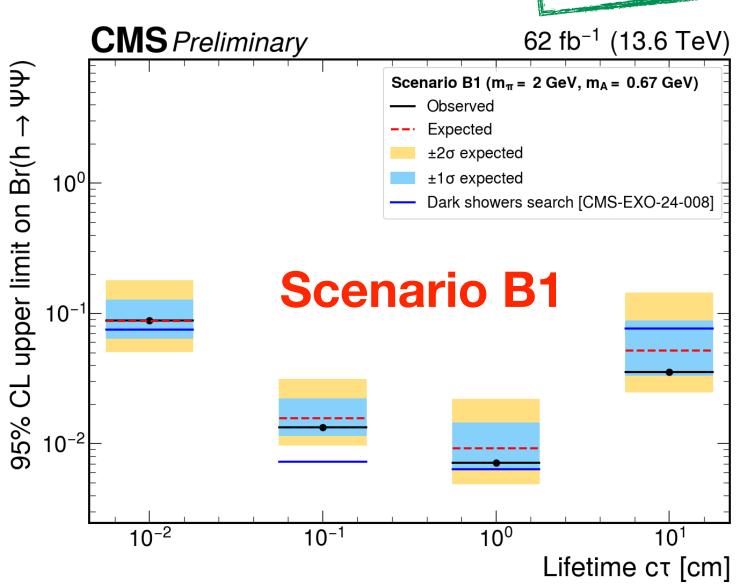


Set 95% CL upper limits on HAHM with LL dark photons and dark showers scenarios











Summary and conclusions

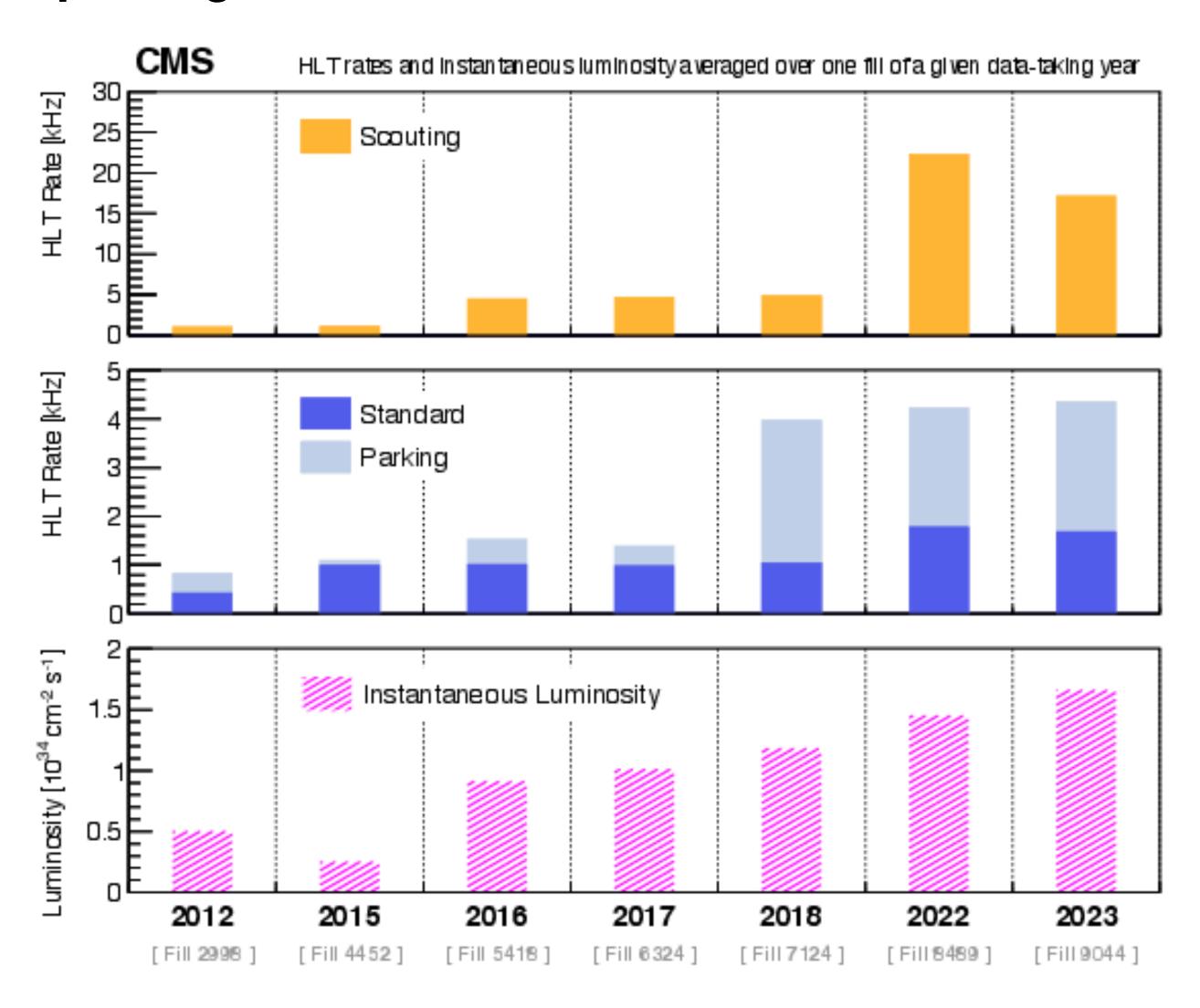
- ▶ Special data-streams offer the possibility to perform new appealing searches while looking at regions of the phase space that <u>would remain unexplored otherwise</u>
- ▶ Rich program in continuous evolution, that allows to **optimize the analyses strategies** as we take more data
- ▶ Four of the latest searches performed with parking and scouting were presented
 - ▶ Wide variety of experimental signatures
 - Complementarity of standard data streams achieved
 - ... and more searches to come
- Stay tuned!



Backup slides

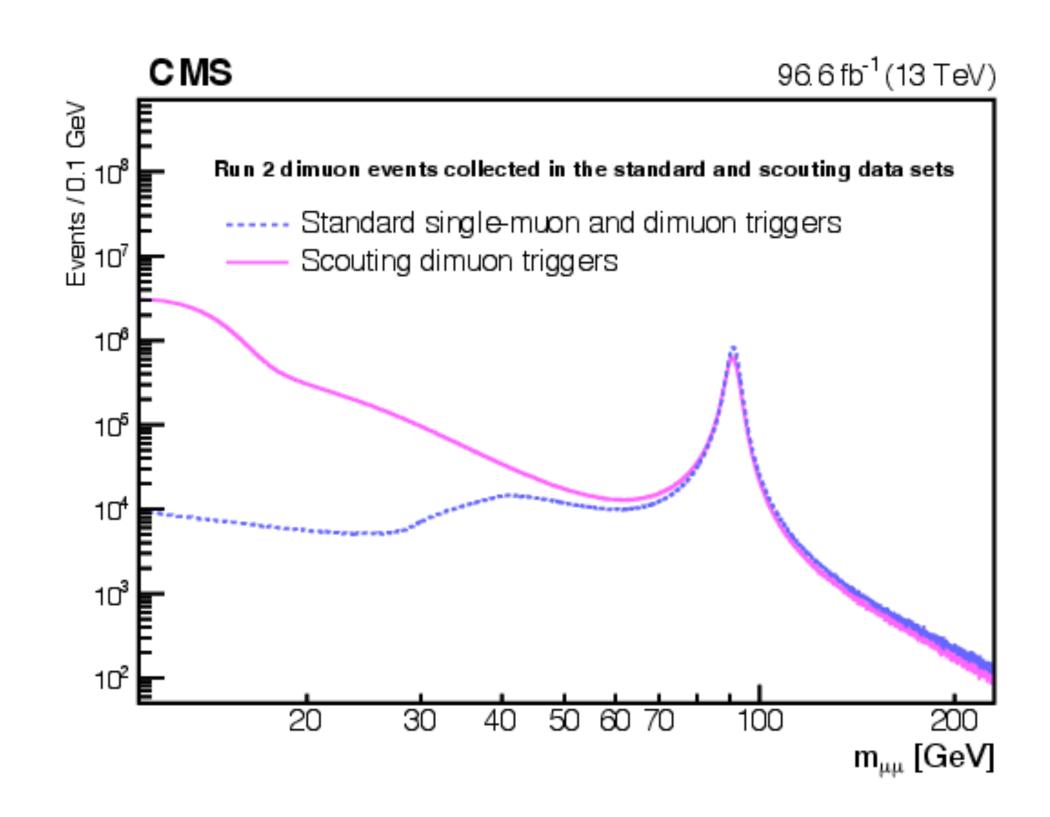


General scouting and parking rates and size

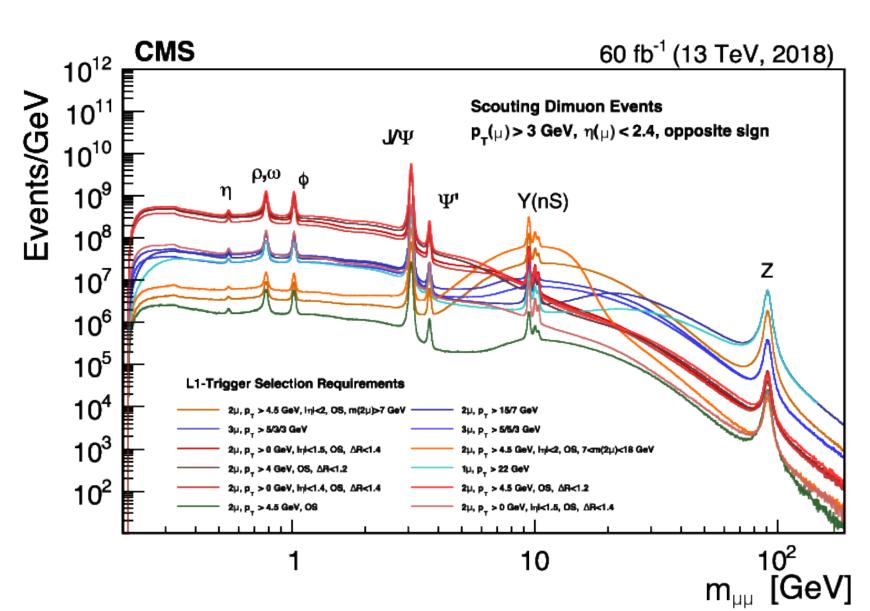


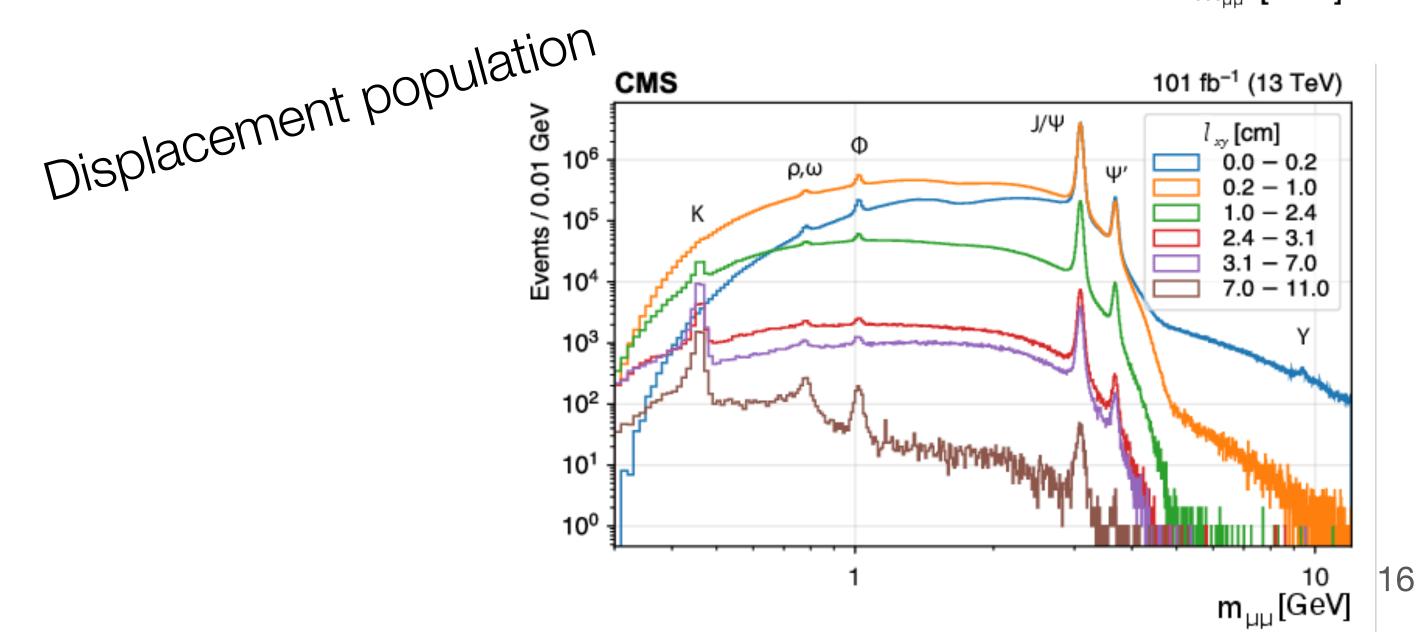


Scouting trigger vs standard



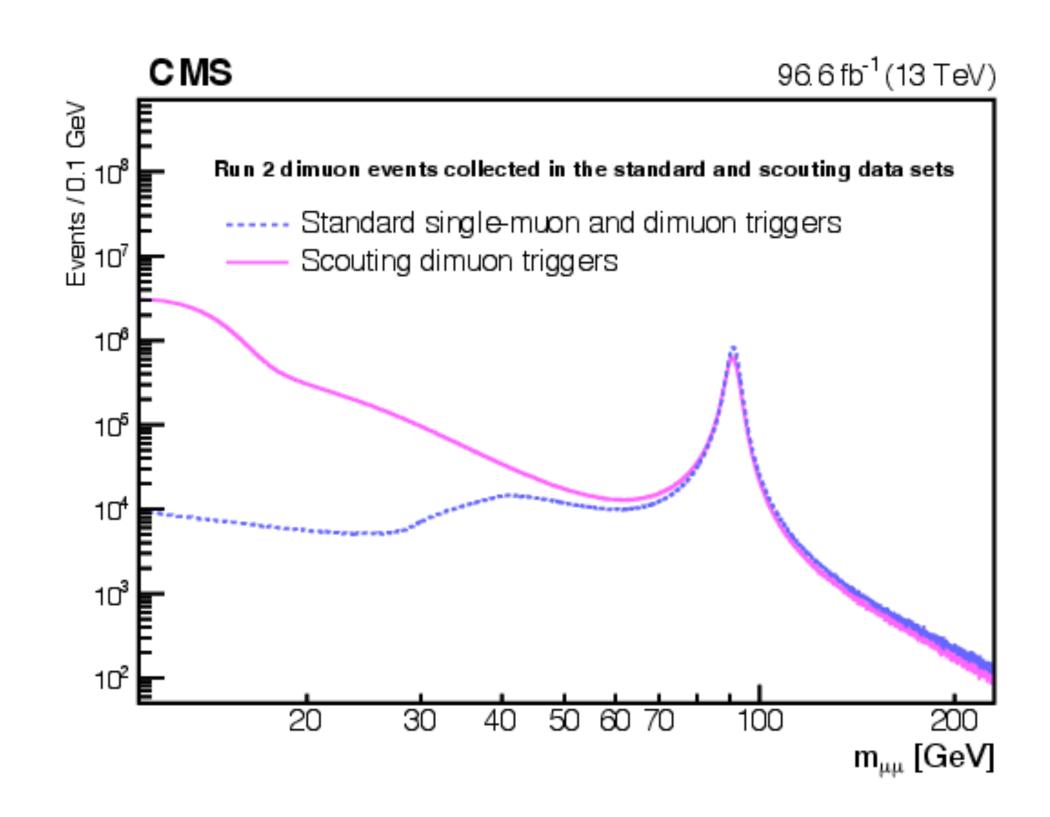
L1 seed coverage



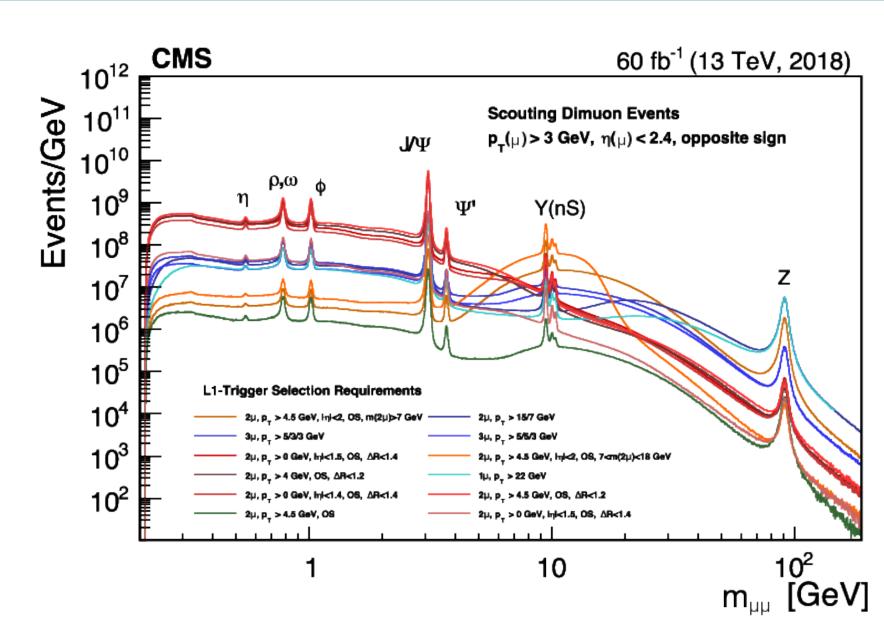


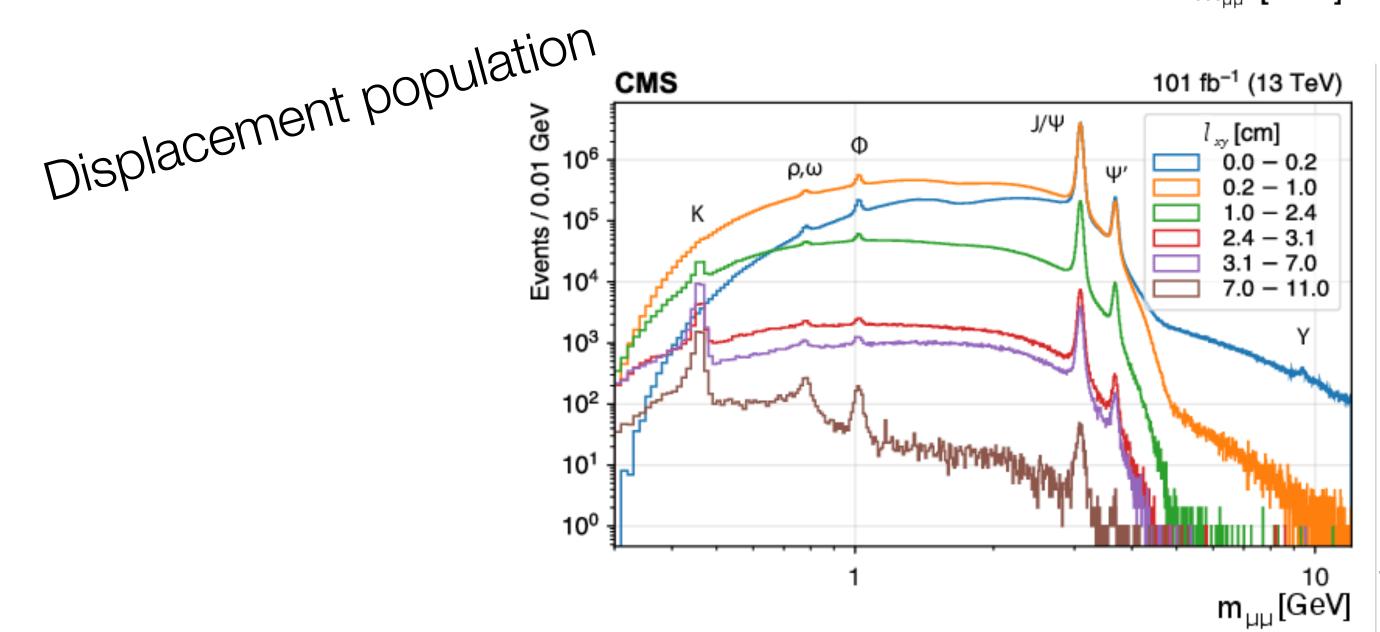


Scouting trigger vs standard



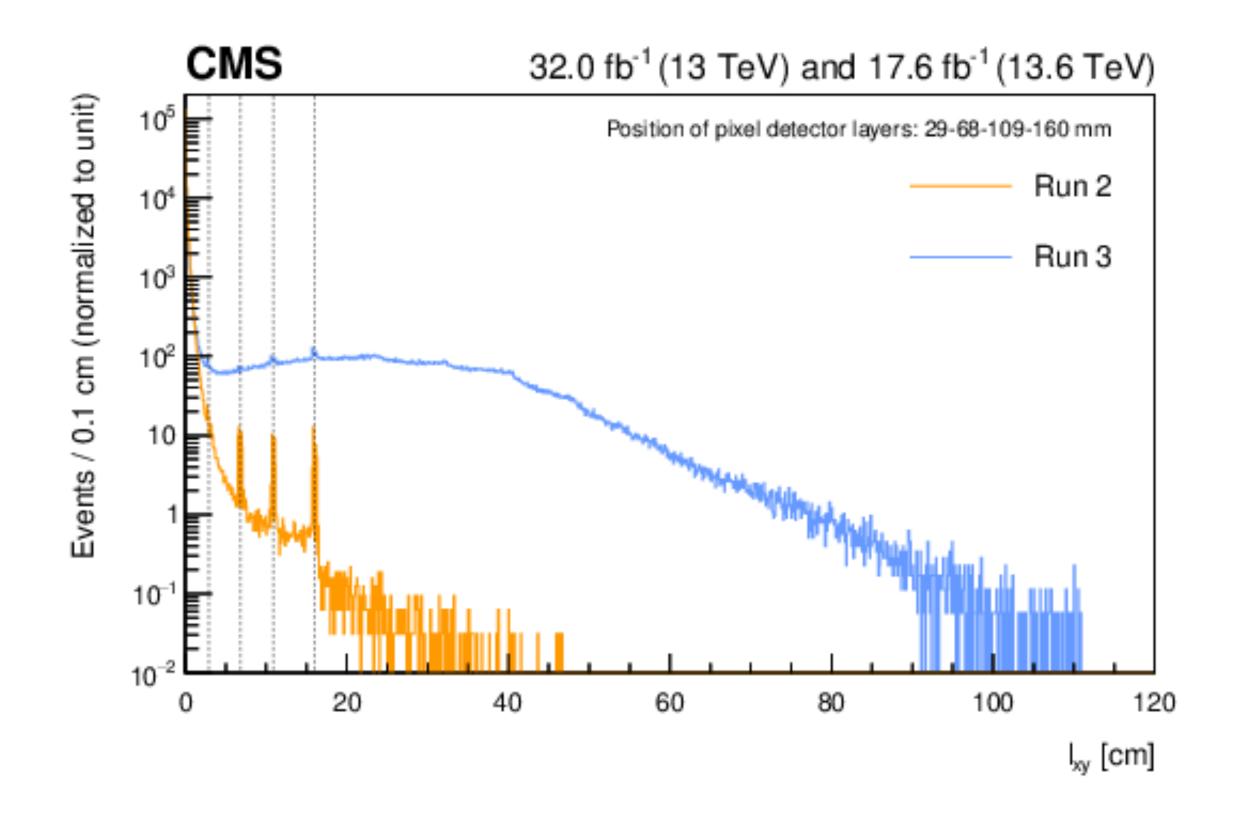
L1 seed coverage



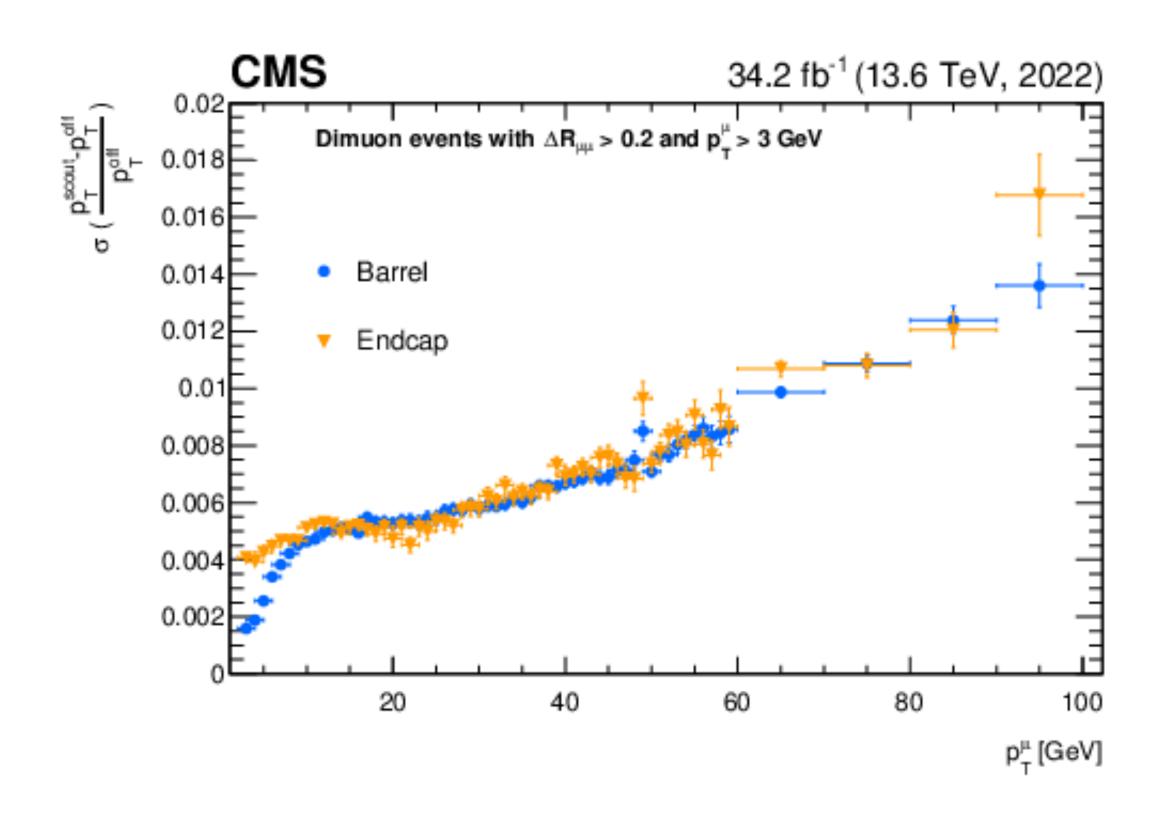




Dimuon population vs displacement

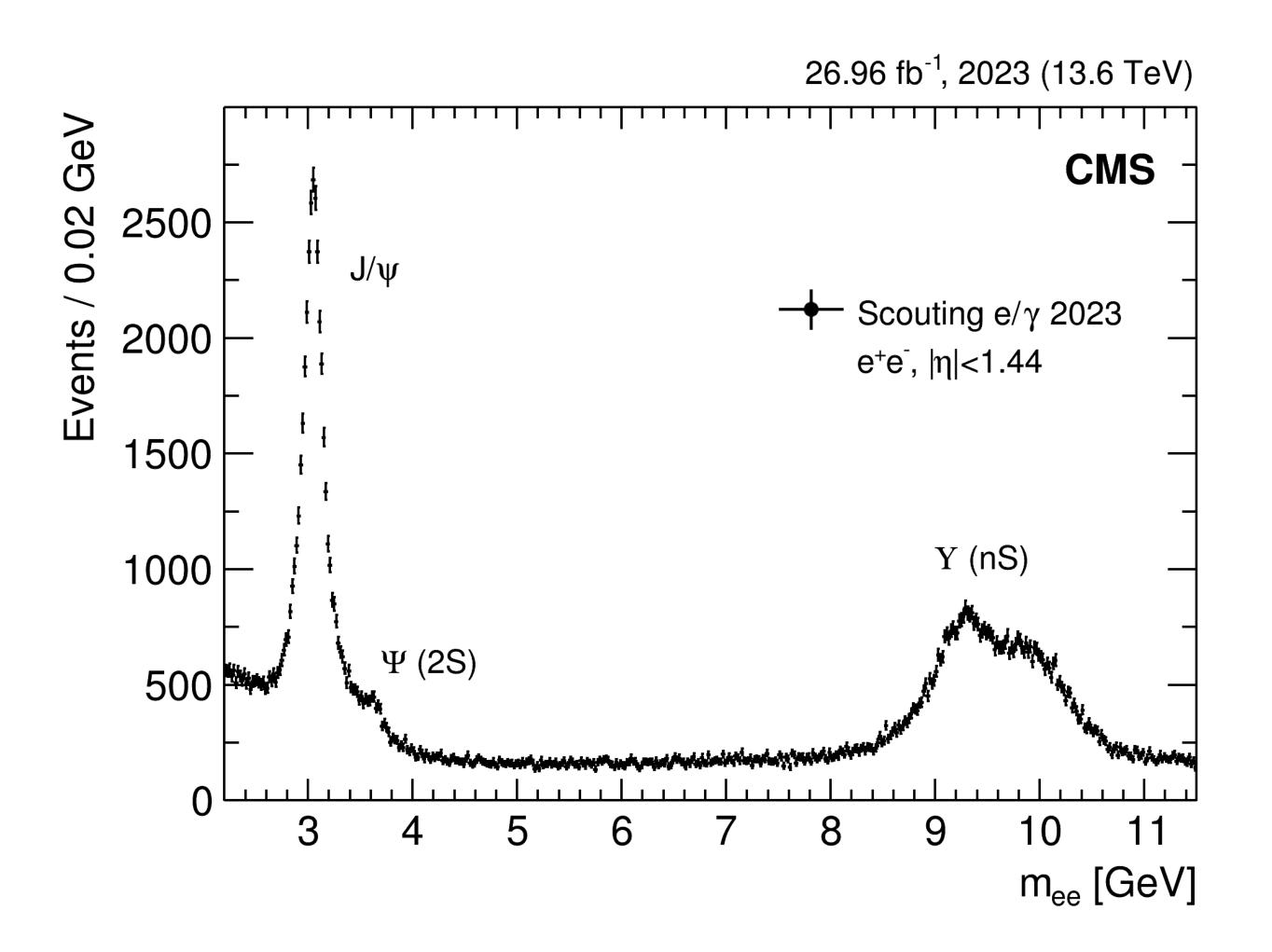


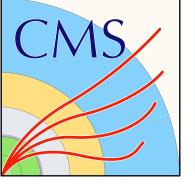
PT resolution



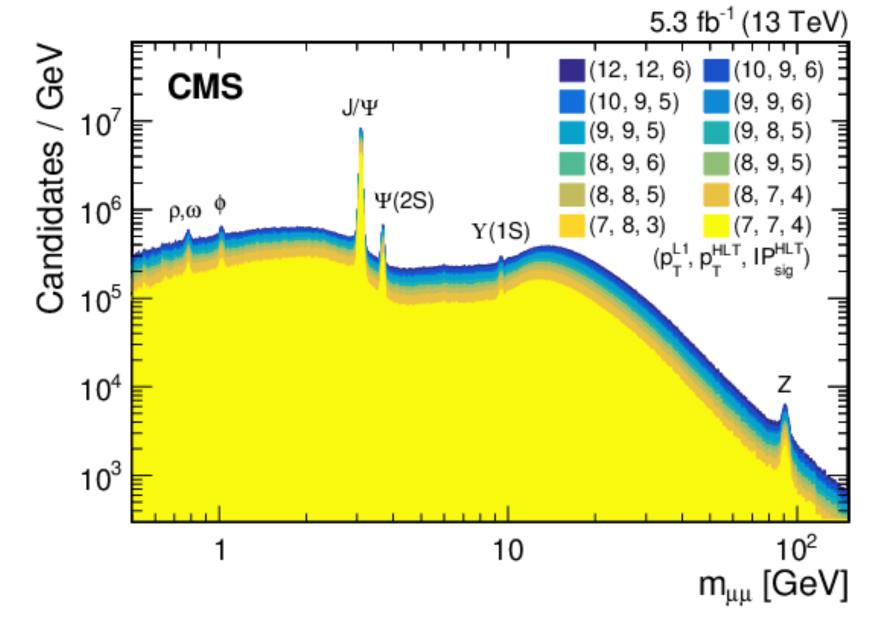


Scouting dielectron invariant mass in 2023

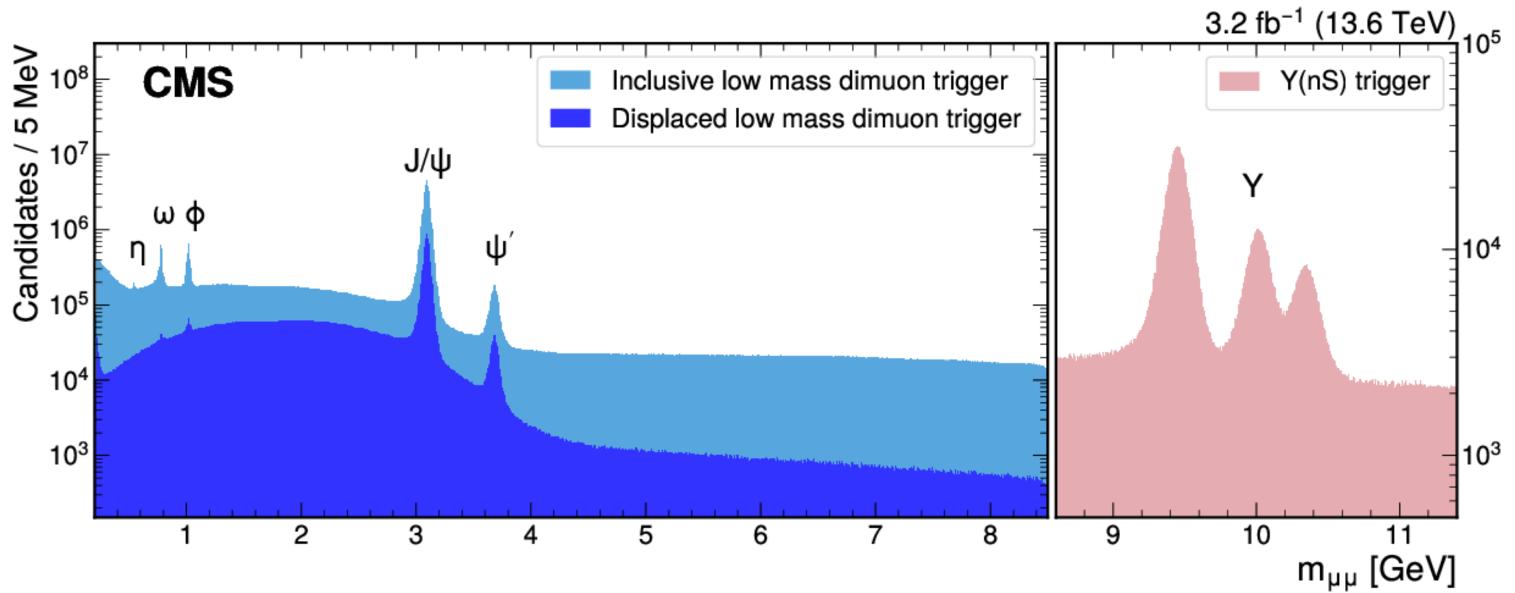




Parking muon triggers coverage in B-parking data



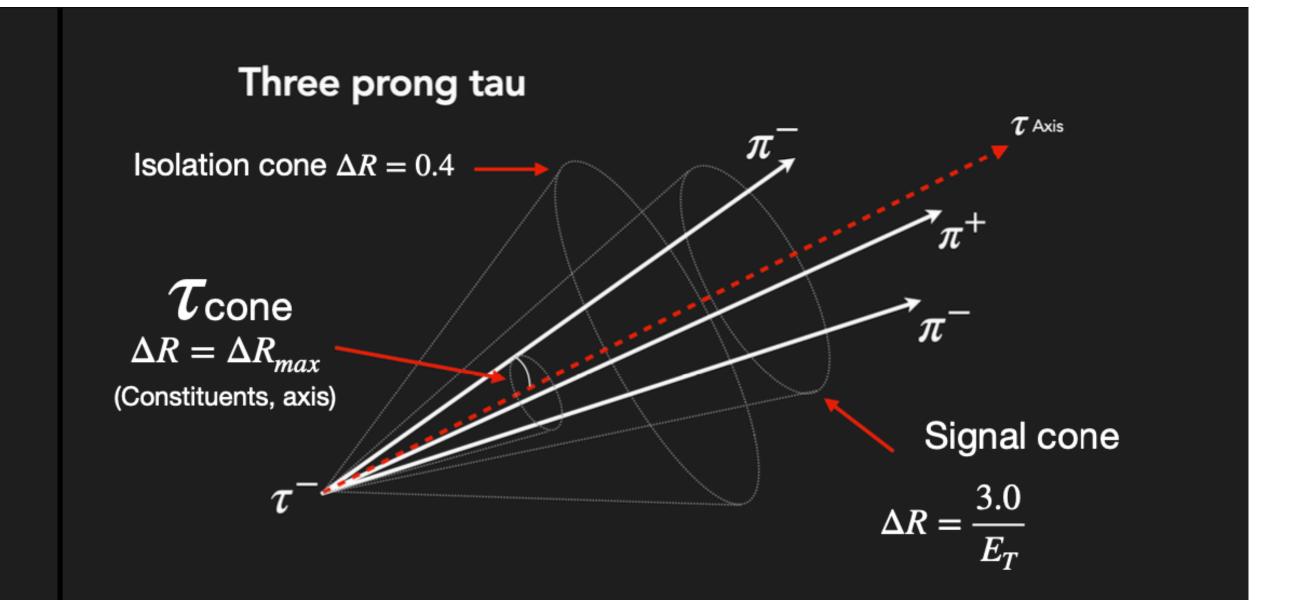
Low mass dimuon b-parking triggers in 2022



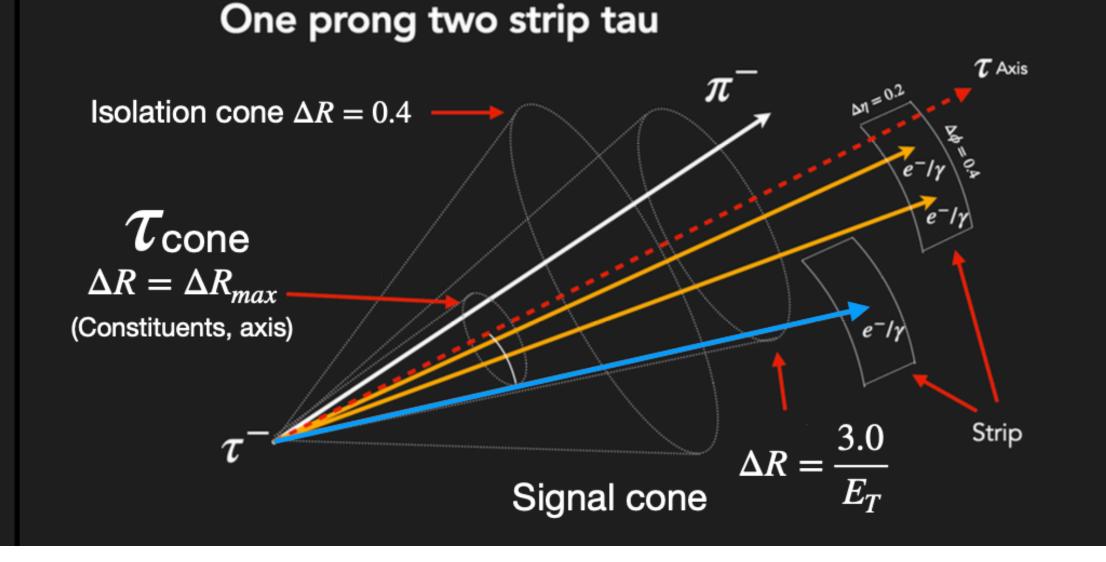


Hadronic tau categories

One prong tau π^- Taxis Signal cone $\Delta R = 0.4$ Signal cone $\Delta R = \frac{3.0}{E_T}$



One prong one strip tau $\mathcal{T}_{\text{Cone}}$ Isolation cone $\Delta R = 0.4$ $\mathcal{T}_{\text{Cone}}$ $\Delta R = \Delta R_{max}$ (Constituents, axis) $\mathcal{T}_{\text{Cone}}$ $\Delta R = \frac{3.0}{E_T}$ Signal cone



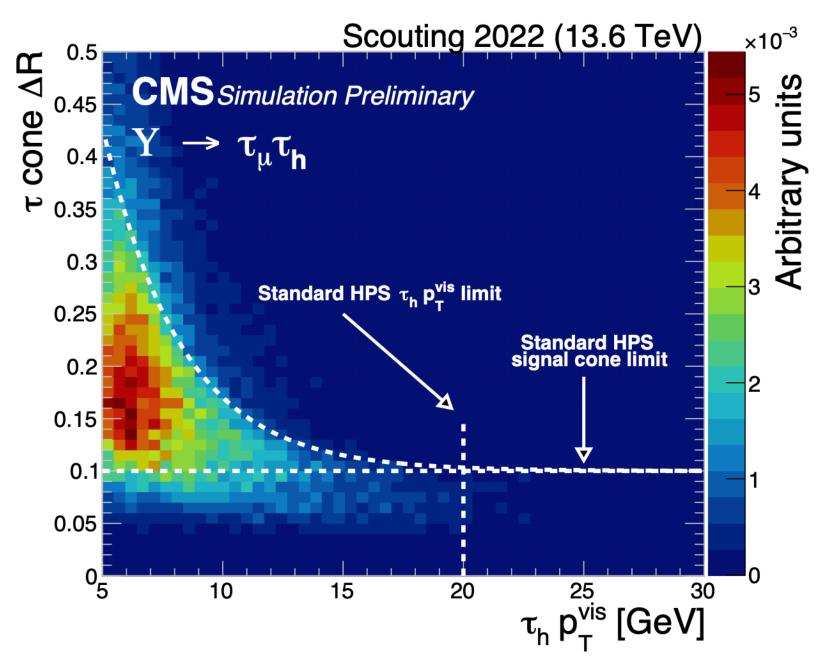


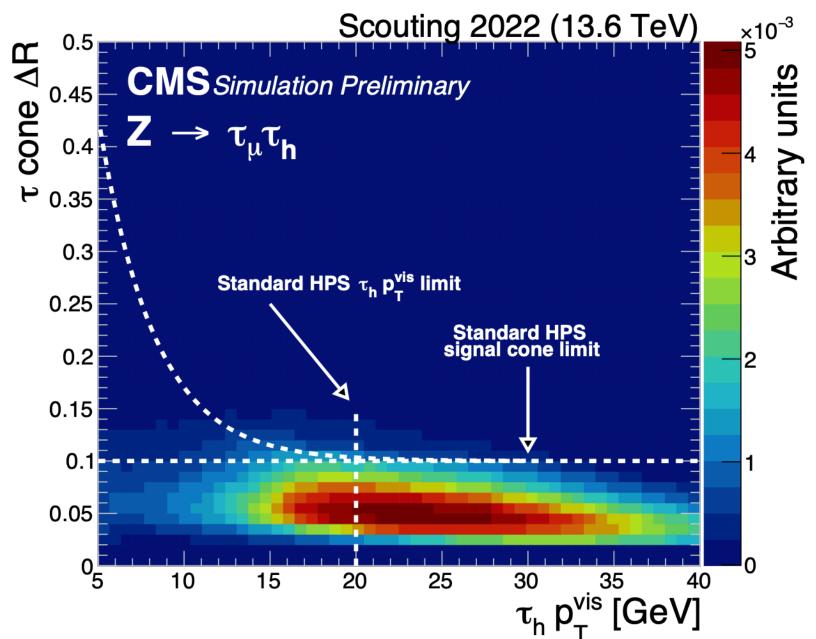
Hadronic tau reconstruction

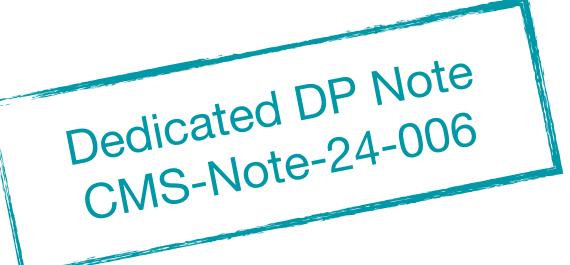
Scouting Hadron Plus Strip reconstruction

Ingredients:

- Neutral Hadron reconstruction from e/γ scouting candidates
 - ▶ Same algorithm as standard, but adapted to scouting
- ▶ Hadron plus strips -> Clustering strips and π^{\pm} with AK4 jet reconstruction
 - ▶ Dynamic signal cone = $2.8^{-0.3 \times (p_T(\tau_h))}$ [GeV]-1.4)+0.1









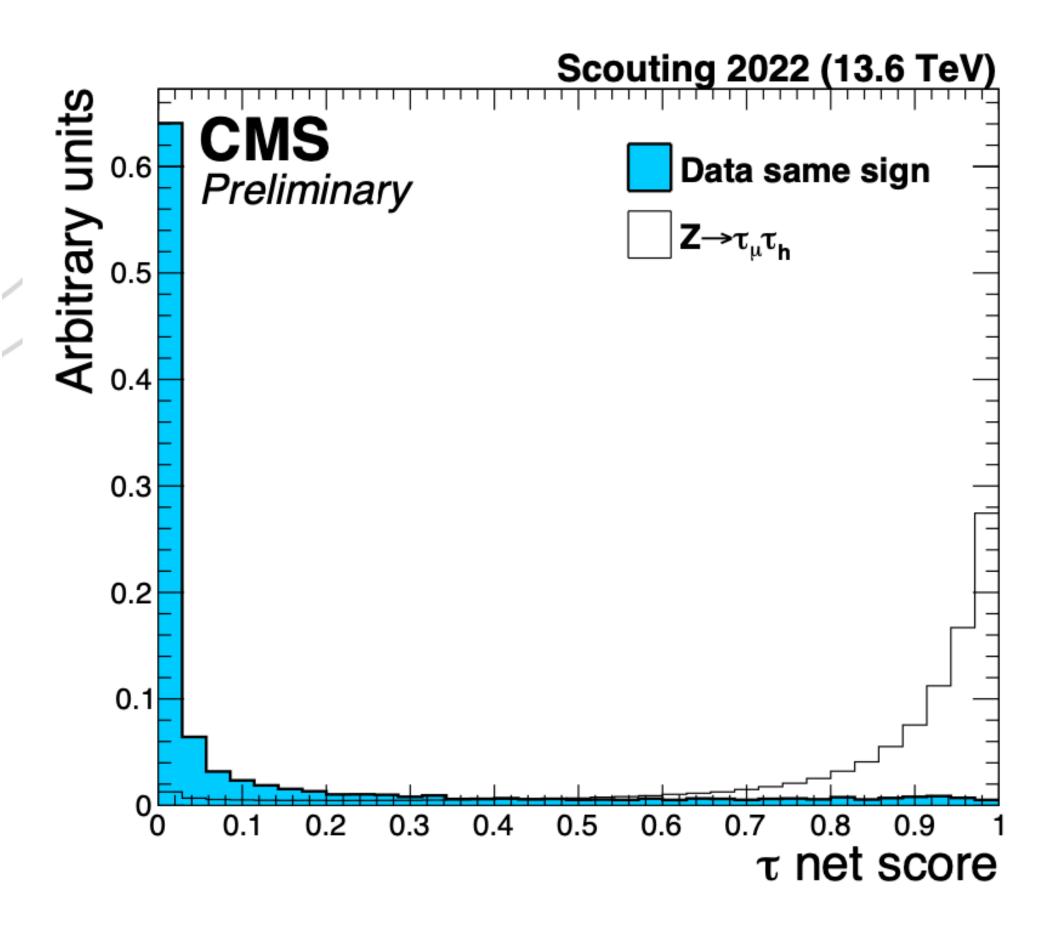
Hadronic tau discriminator

TauNet discriminator

Neural Network trained on 2.5 τ_h decays:

- $lackbox{}\Delta\phi$ between PF particle and jet axis
- \blacktriangleright $\Delta\eta$ between PF particle and jet axis
- $lackbox\Delta R$ between PF particle and jet axis
- $ightharpoonup \log(p_T^{PF}/p_T^{jet})$ between PF particle and jet
- $ightharpoonup log(E^{PF}/E^{jet})$ between PF particle and jet
- ▶ Is the PF particle a hadron
- Is the PF particle e/γ
- $lackbox{ } d_{xy}$ of PF particle if charged
- ullet d_z of PF particle if charged
- ▶ If the PF particle a constituent of HPS tau?

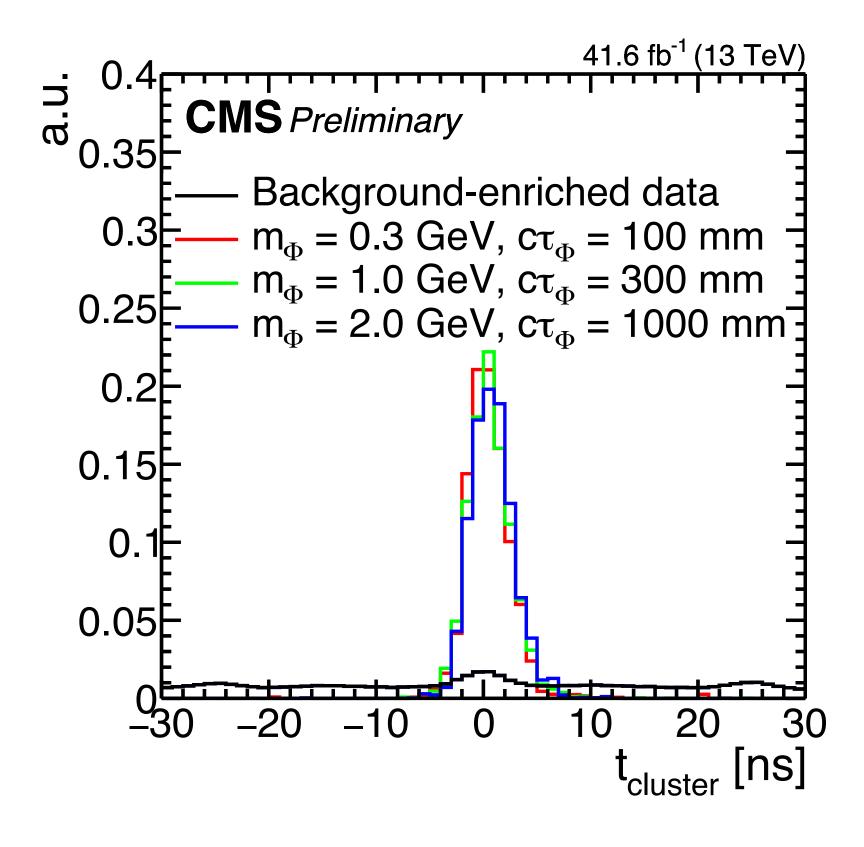


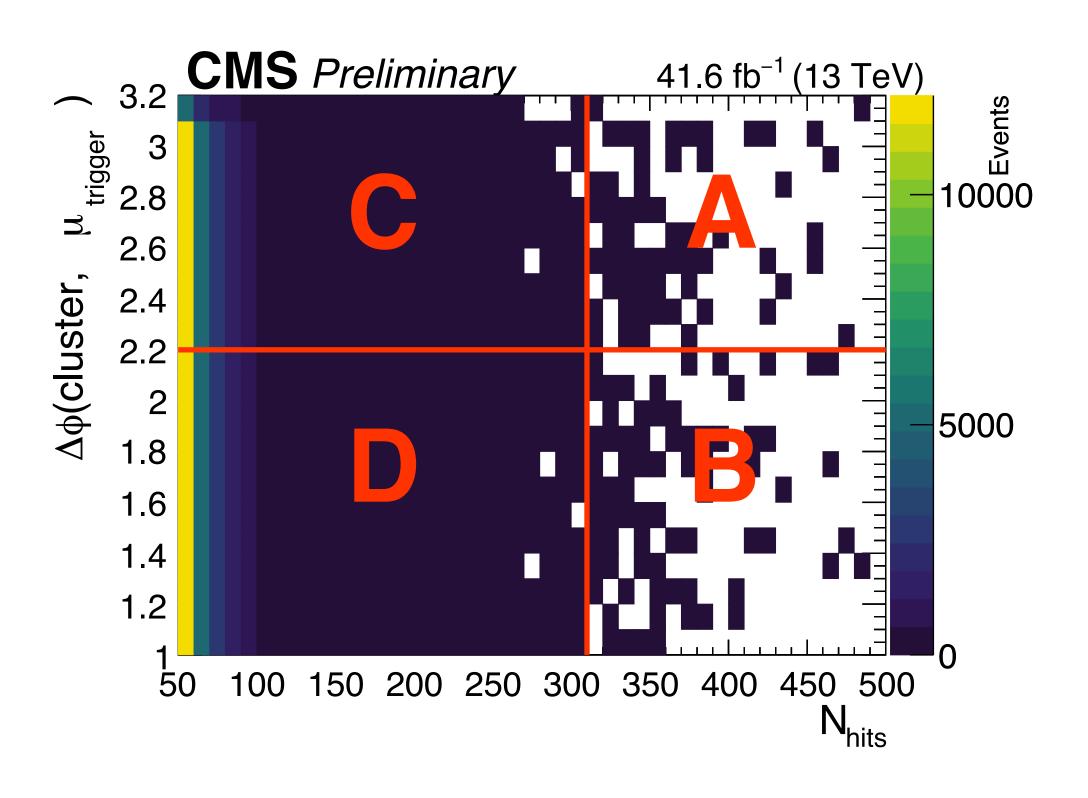




B-hadron decays into LLP: Out-of-time PU

Signal is targeted by selecting on the time of the supercluster within [-5, 12.5] ns Out-of-time pile up control region is defined by events out of this range.







Jet induced background estimation

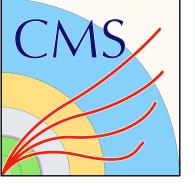
This background arises from SM decays of b-hadrons, expected to be back-to-back with the muon used for triggering.

Fake-rate: Rate of a jet to induce a fake shower in the muon system

Using a sample of W+jets with single lepton and photon triggers and identify with the isolated lepton.

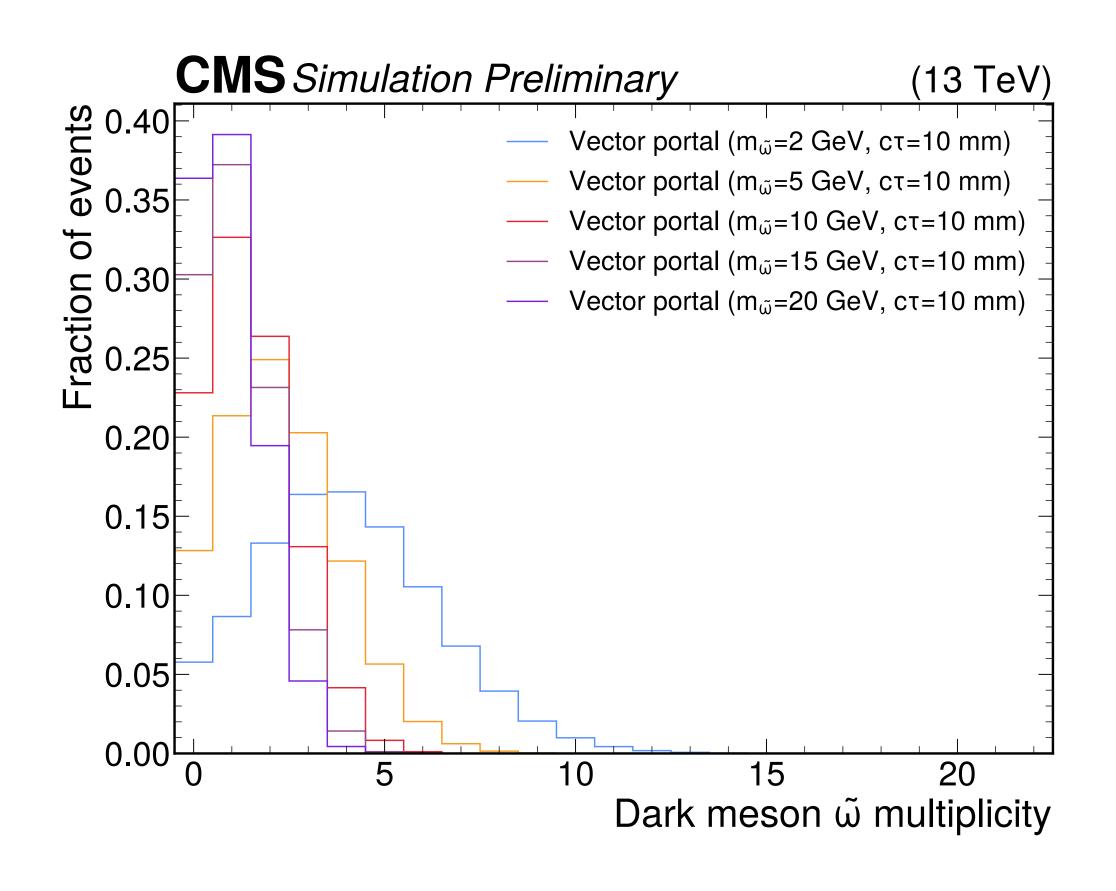
-> Measure the fraction of SM jets inducing showers

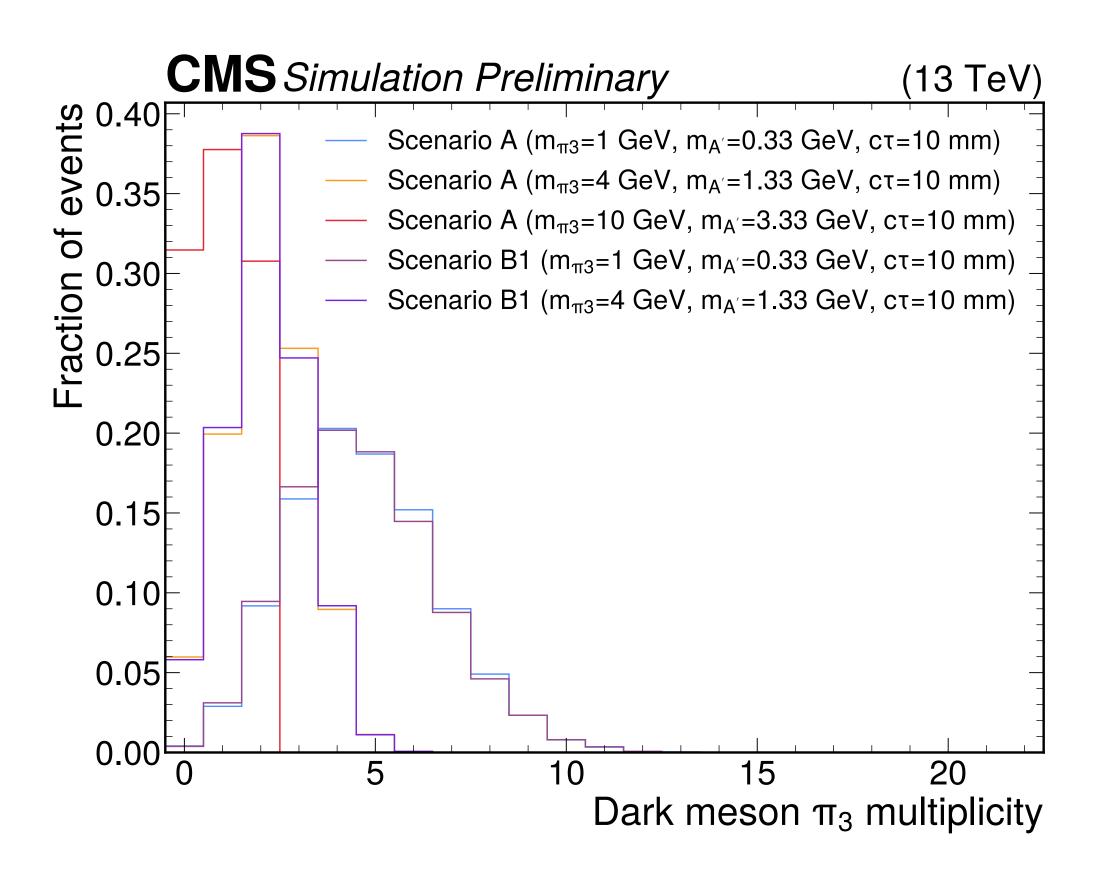
Validated in sidebands of SR defined with $1 < \Delta \phi$ (cluster, $\mu_{\rm trigger}$) < 2.2

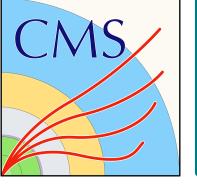


Dark showers models

Multiplicity of dark mesons

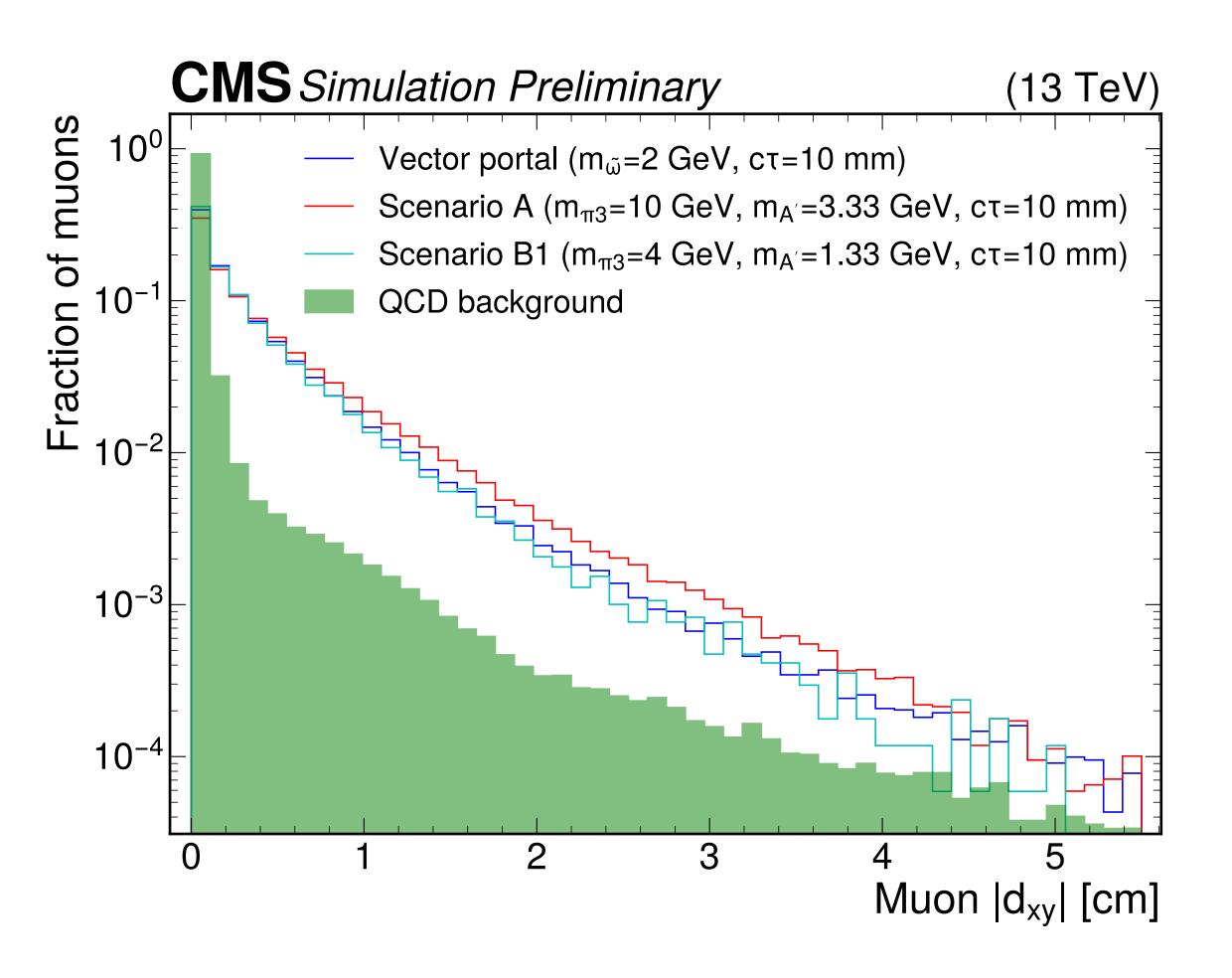


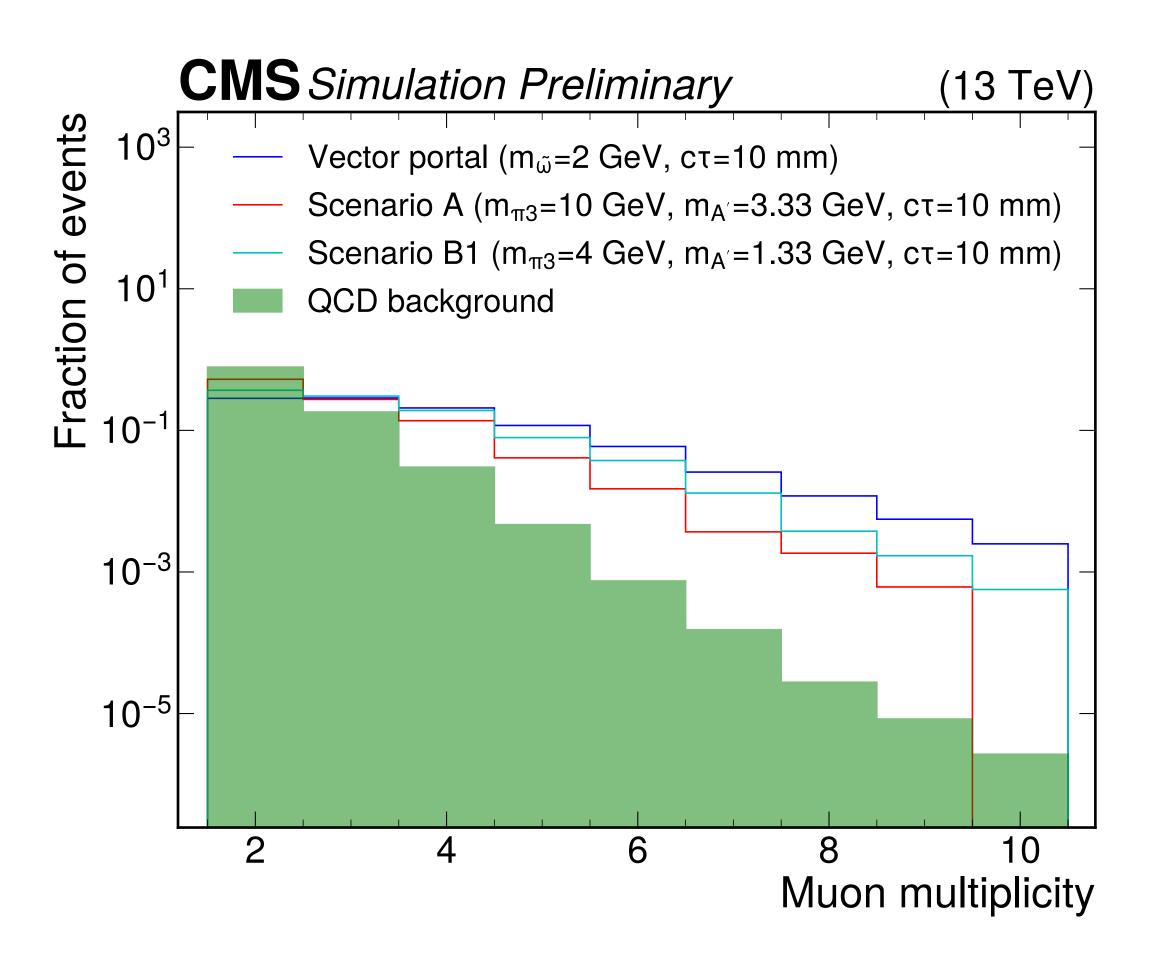




Dark showers models

Training variables for BDT

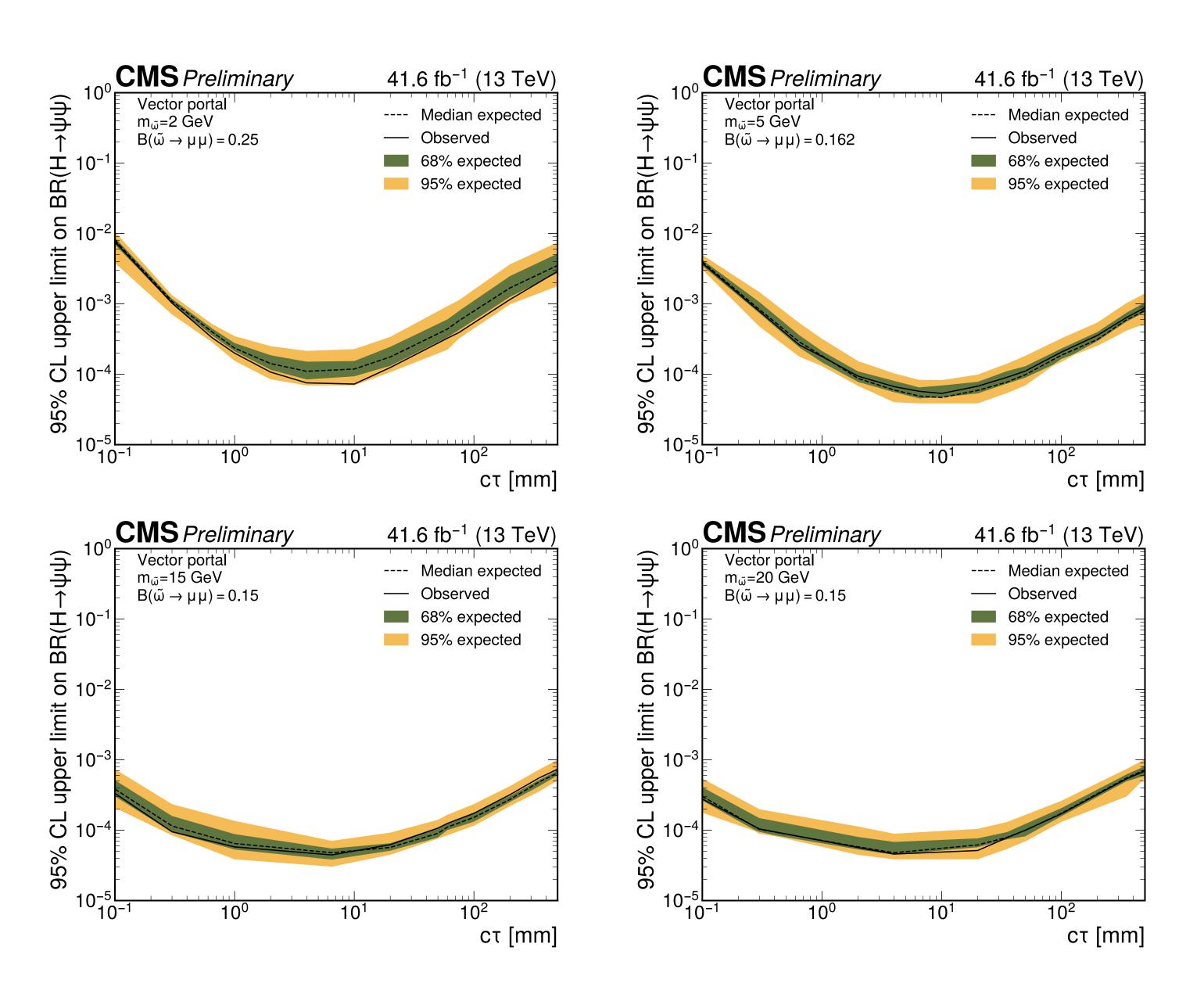


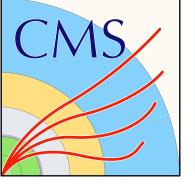




Dark showers limits: Dark portal

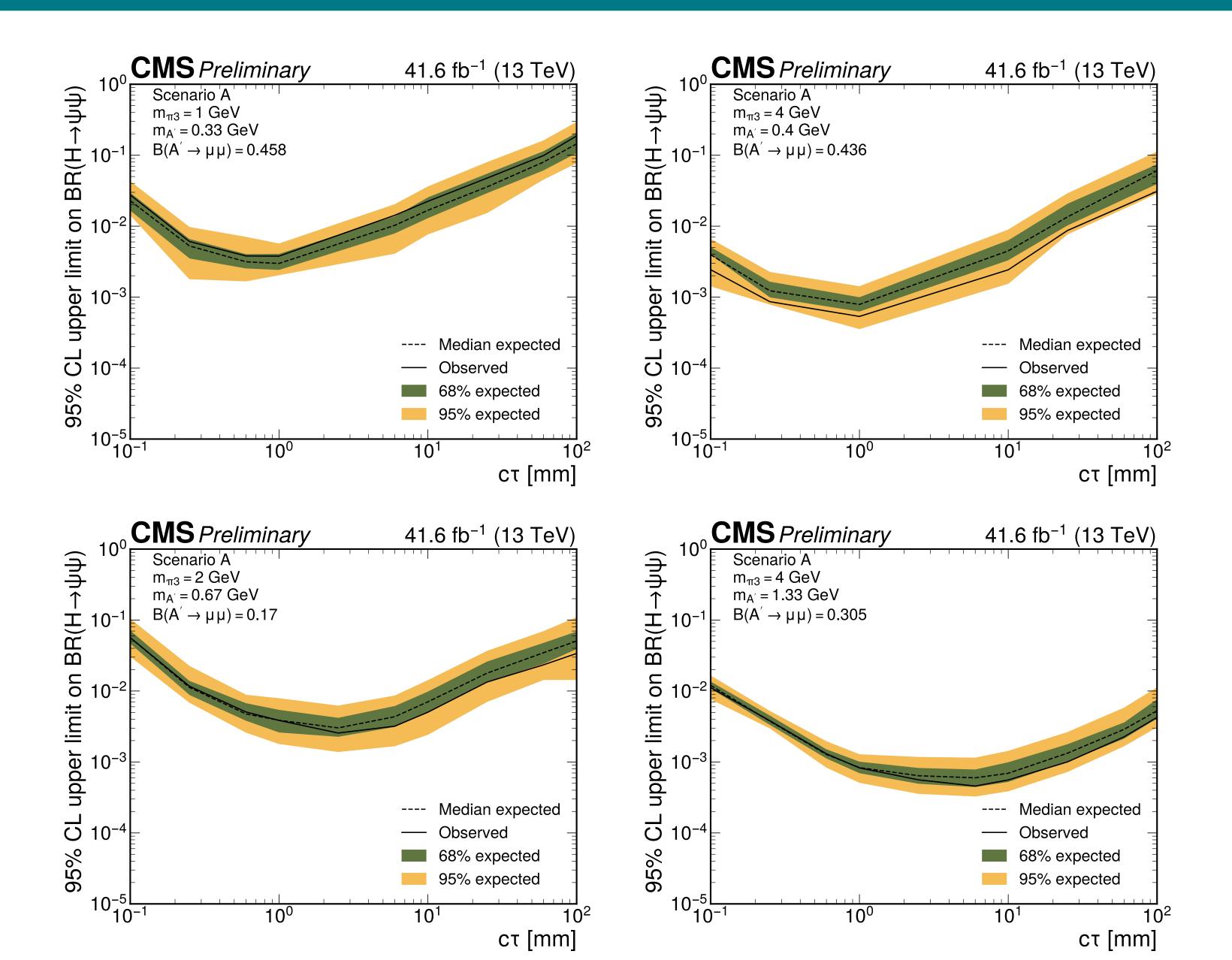
Dark portal limits

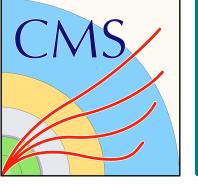




Dark showers limits: Scenario A

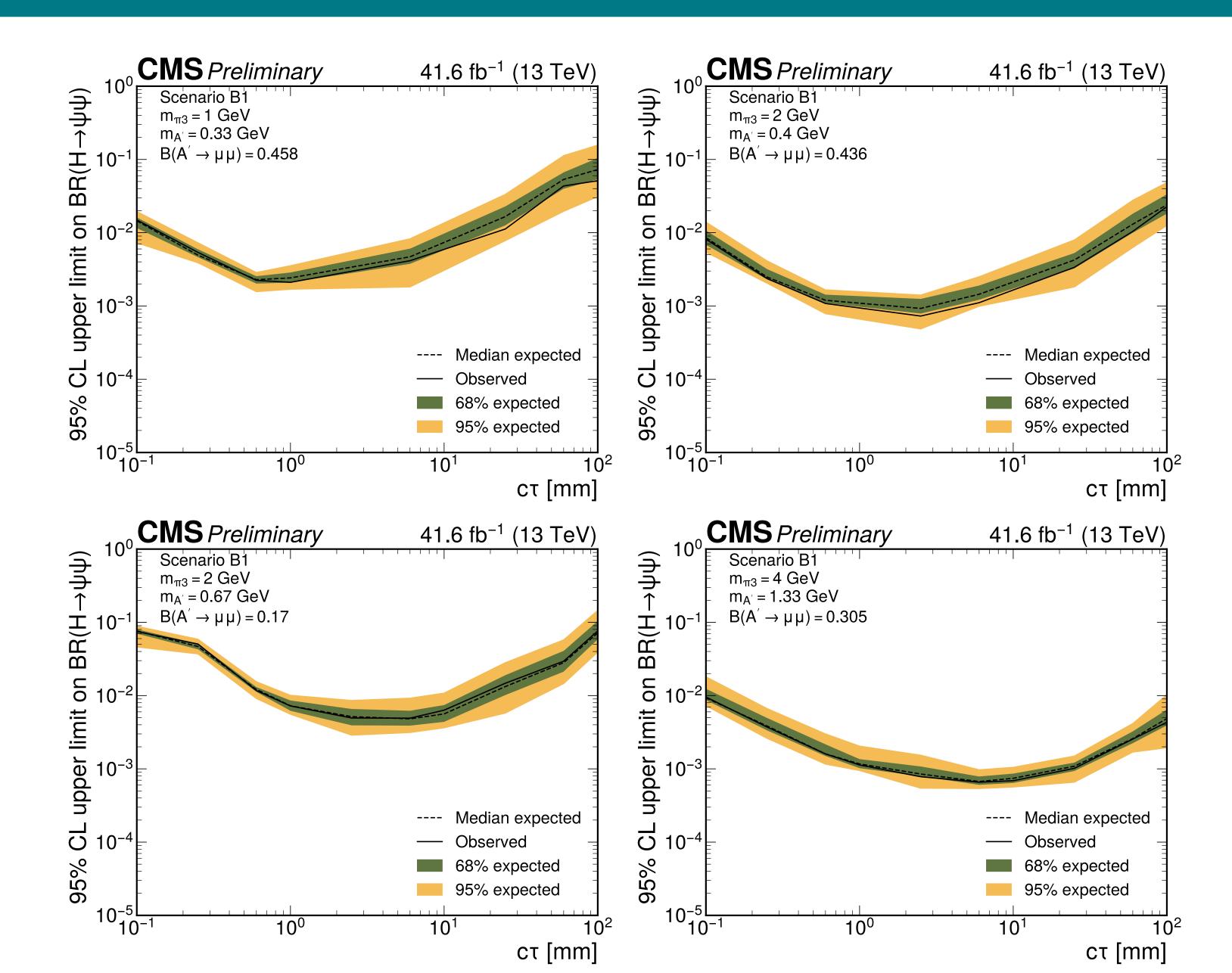
Scenario A





Dark showers limits: Scenario B1

Scenario B1



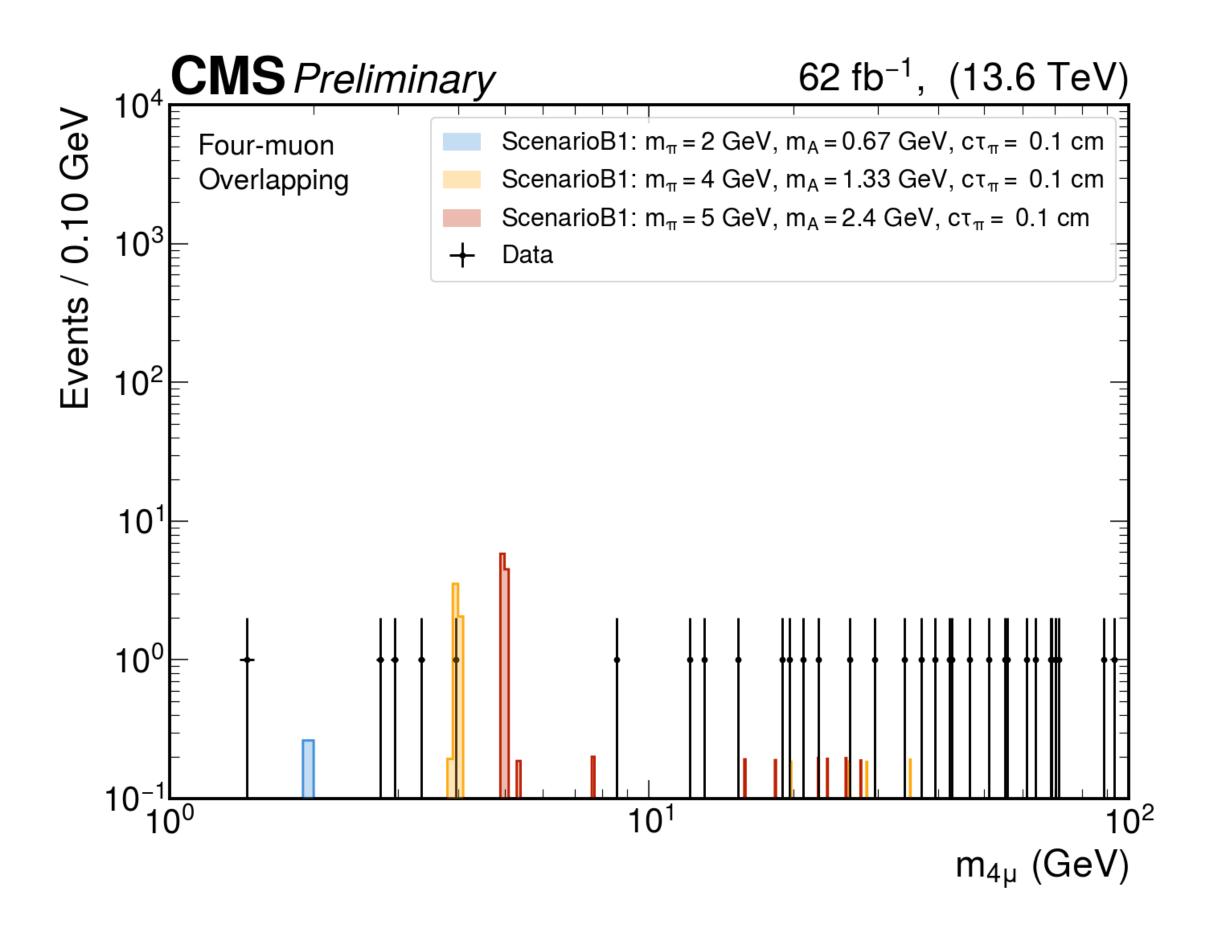


Dimuon scouting: Four muon mass

Resolved

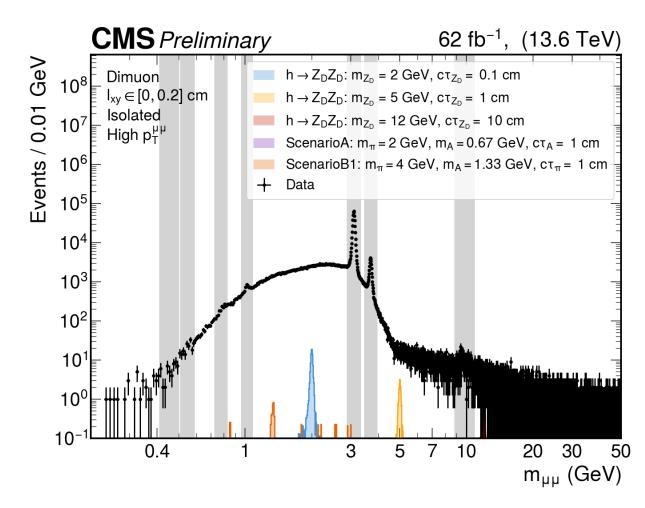
CMS Preliminary 62 fb^{-1} , (13.6 TeV) Events / 0.10 GeV h \rightarrow Z_DZ_D: m_{Z_D} = 5 GeV, c τ _{Z_D} = 1 cm 10⁴ Four-muon Resolved ScenarioA: $m_{\pi} = 2 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{A} = 0.67 \text{ GeV}$, $c\tau_{A} = 0.1 \text{ cm}$ ScenarioA: $m_{\pi} = 4 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{A} = 1.33 \text{ GeV}$, $c\tau_{A} = 1 \text{ cm}$ ScenarioA: $m_{\pi} = 5$ GeV, $m_{A} = 2.4$ GeV, $c\tau_{A} = 1$ cm 10³ + Data 10² 10¹ 10⁰ 10⁻¹ $m_{4\mu}$ (GeV)

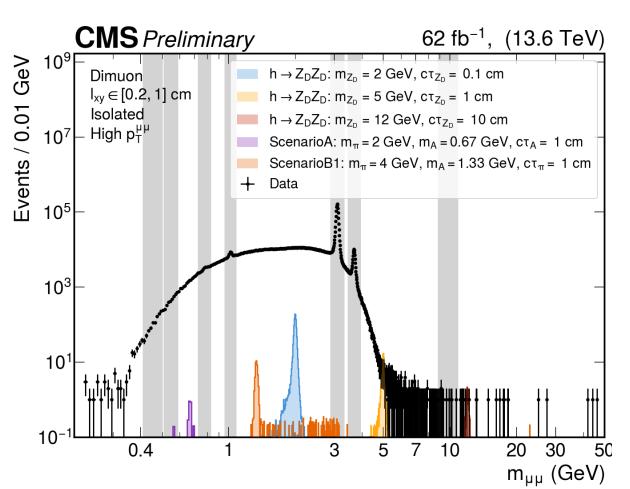
Overlapping

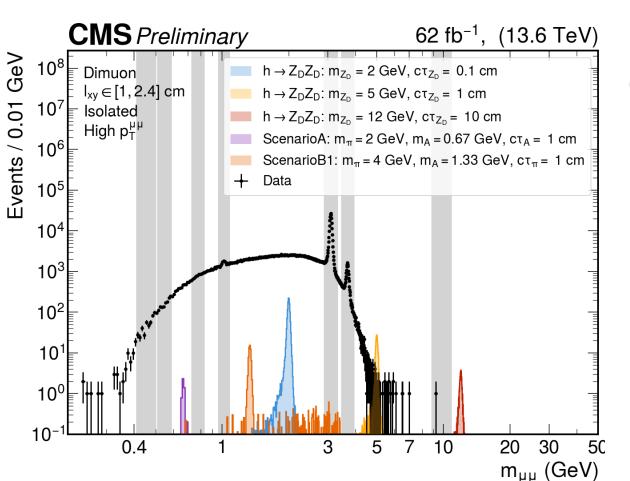


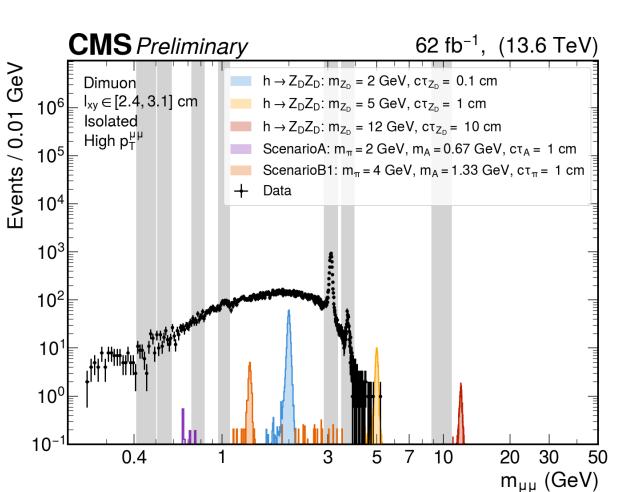


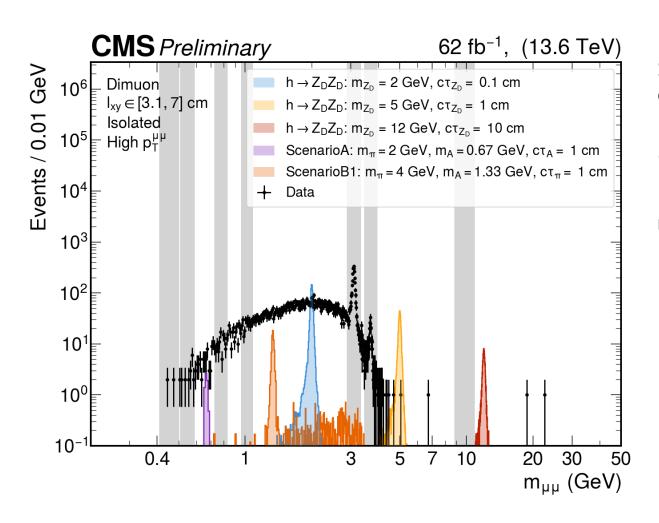
Dimuon scouting: Invariant mass

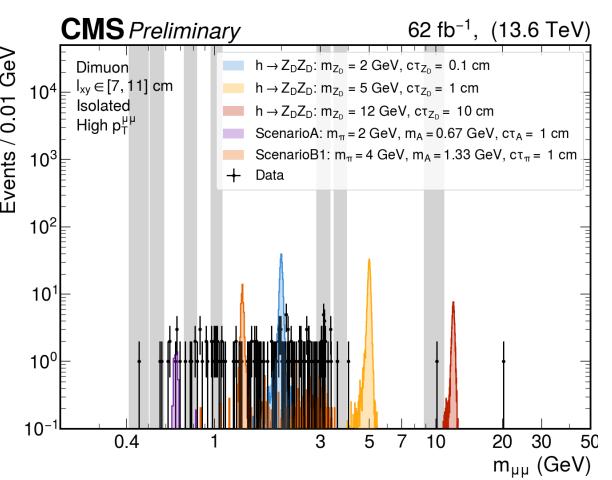


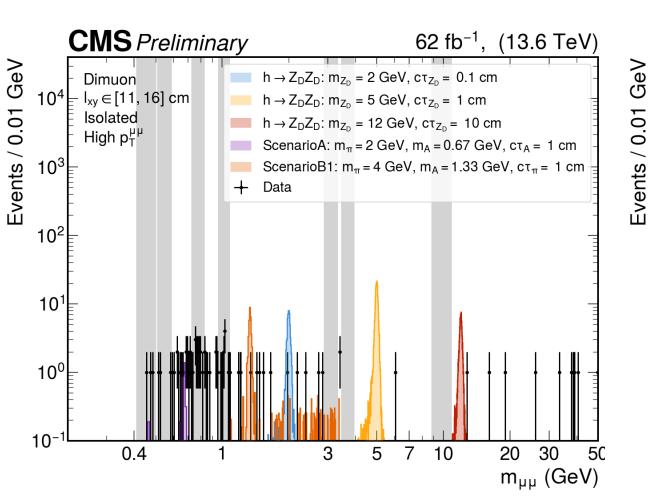


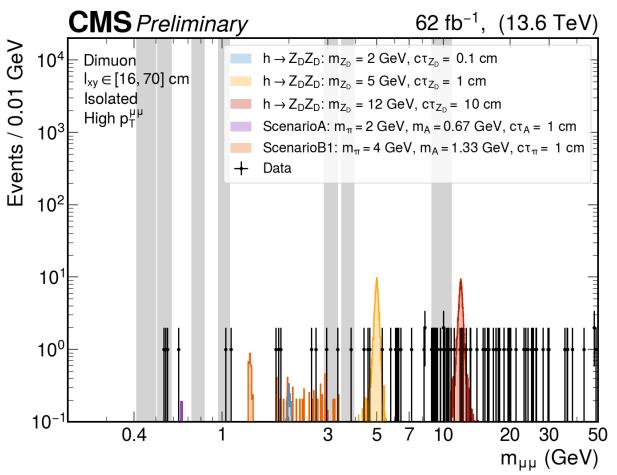






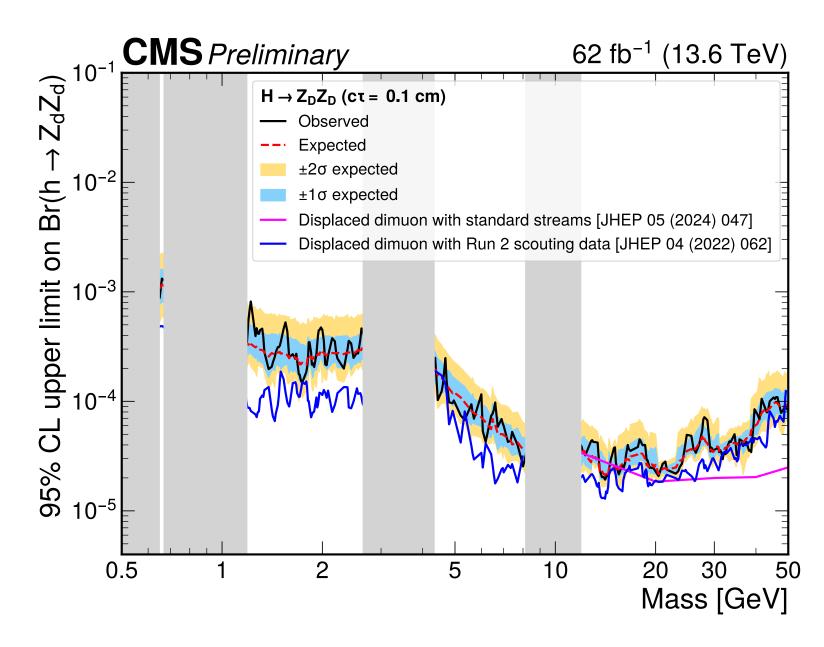


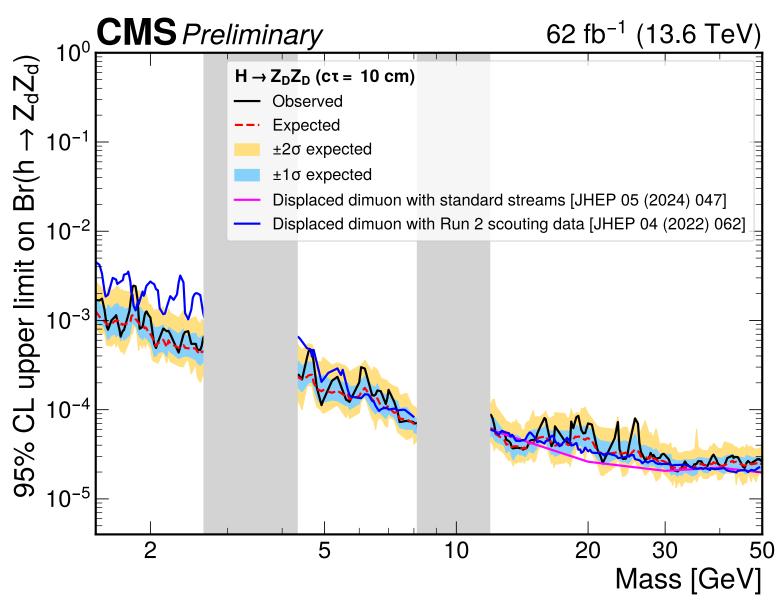


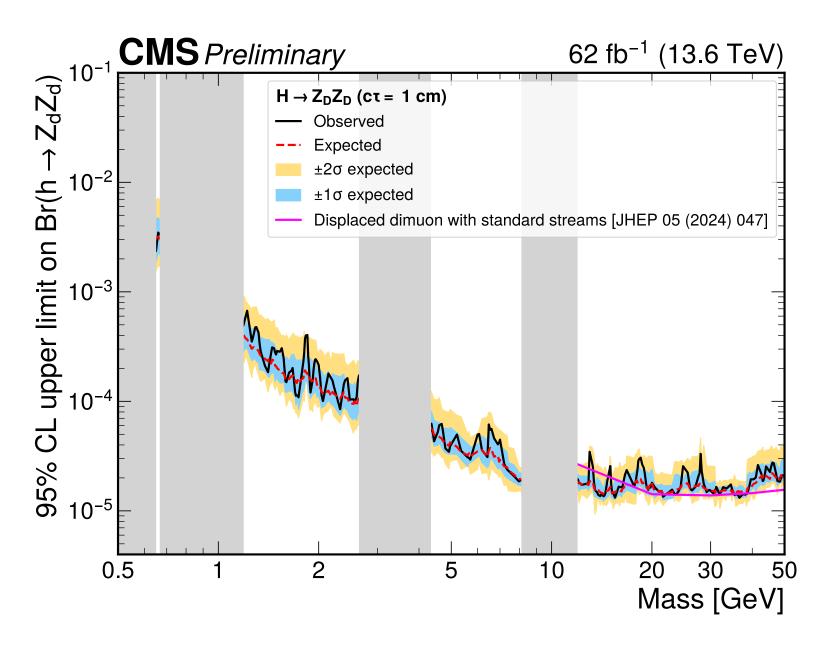


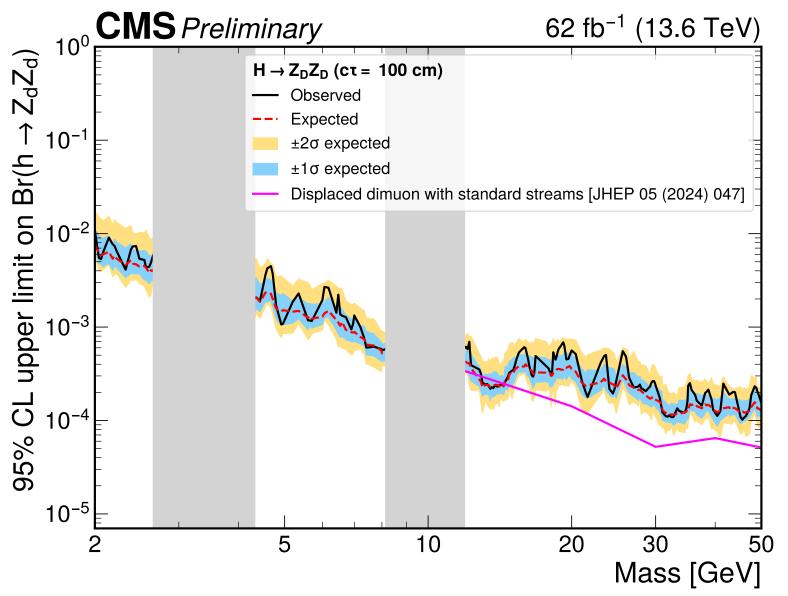


Dimuon scouting: HAHM vs mass



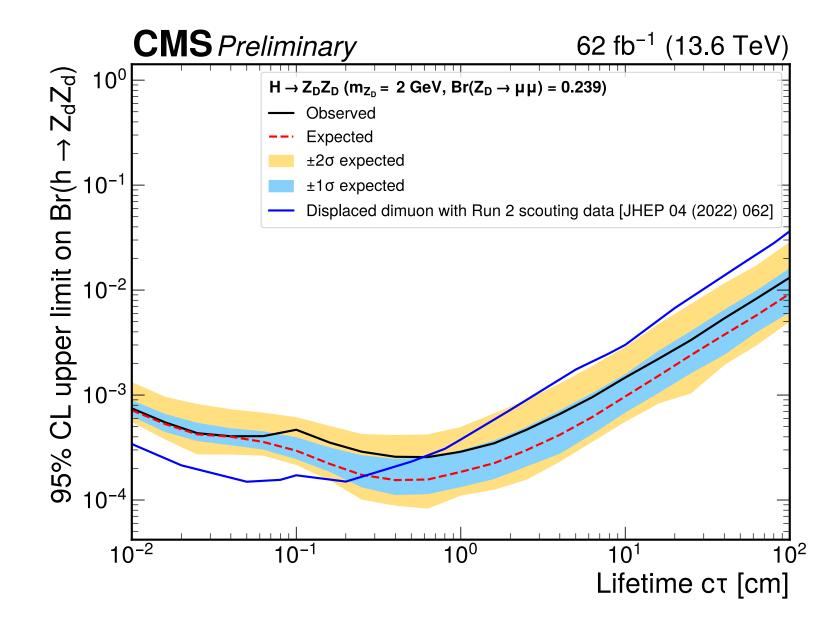


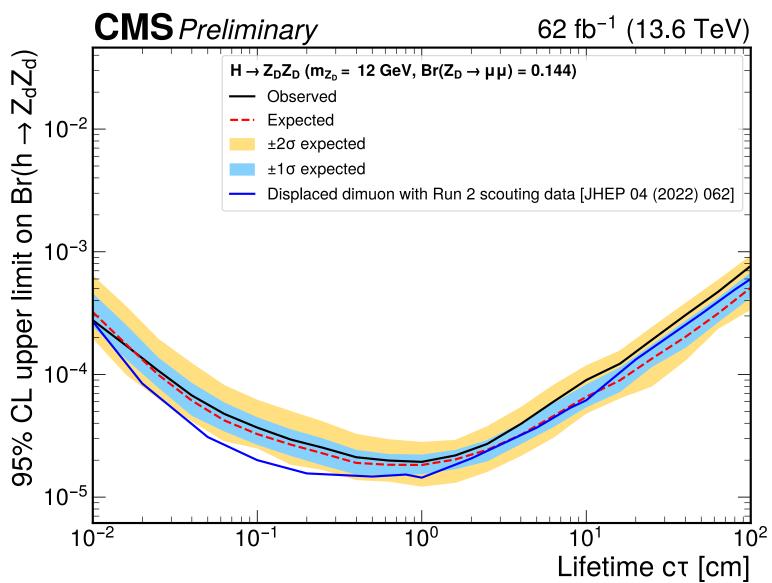


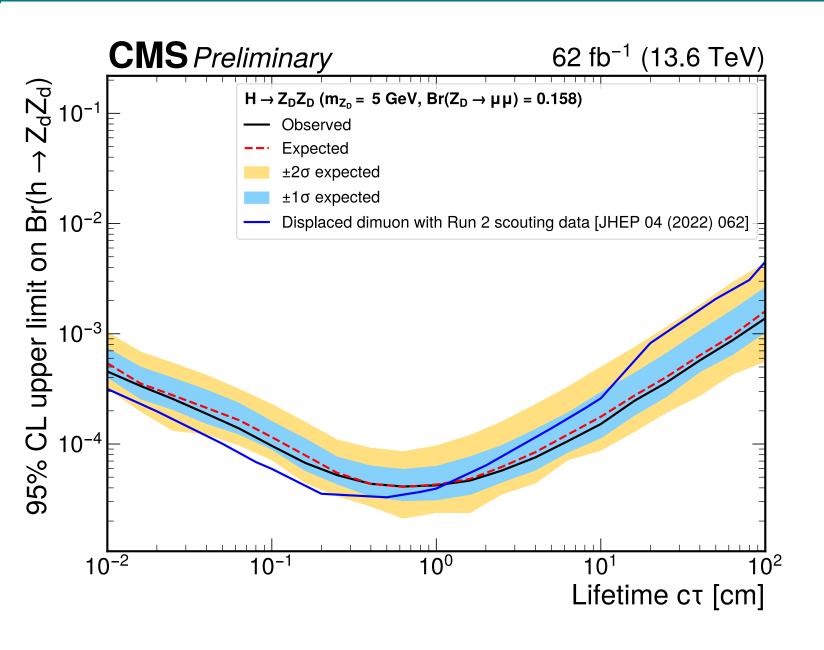


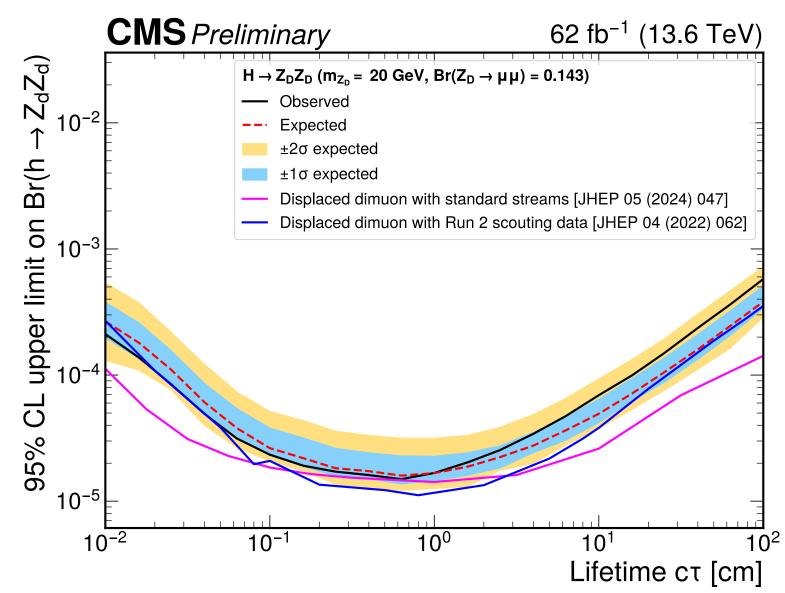


Dimuon scouting: HAHM vs lifetime











Dimuon scouting: dark shower limits

