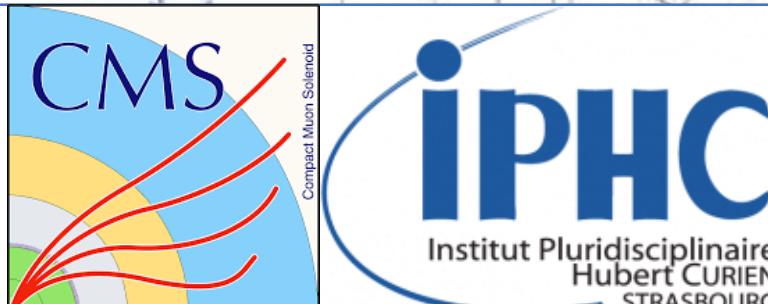


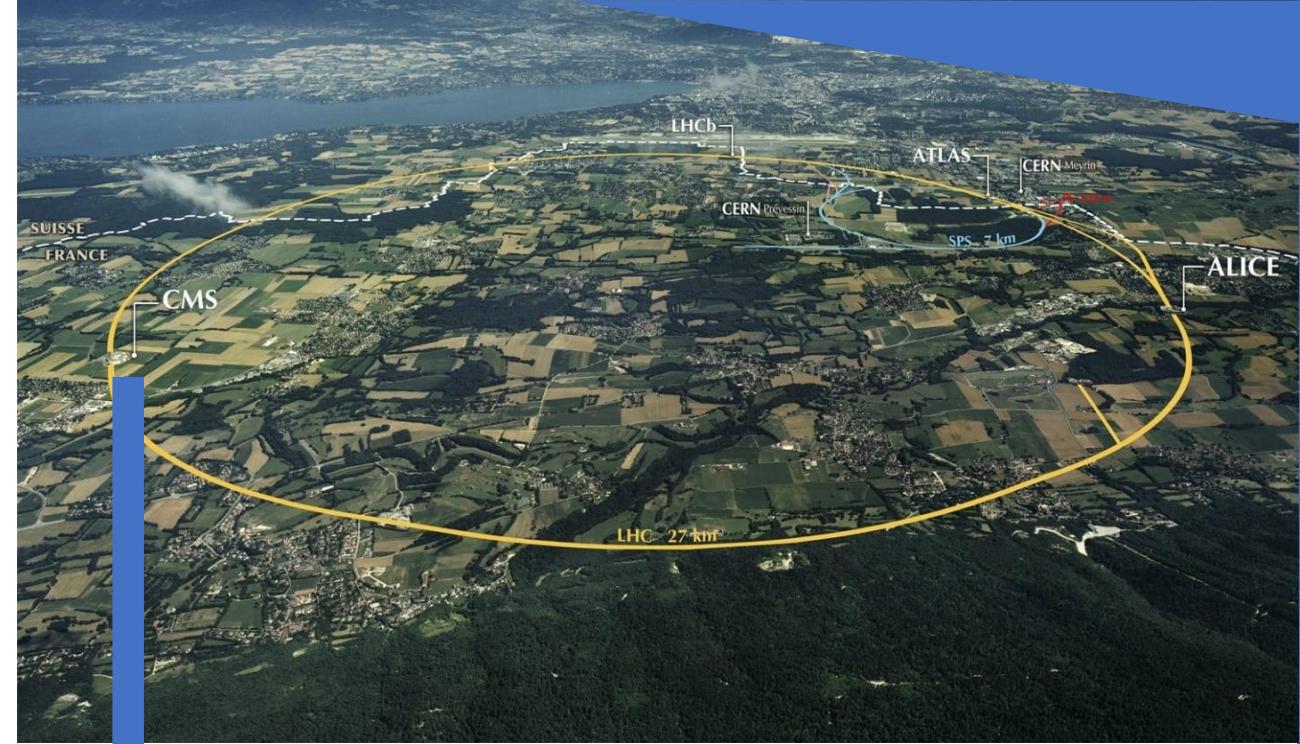
Exploring new long-lived particles at the LHC: signatures by charge and mass.

Madre Xavier
Supervisor : Chabert Éric



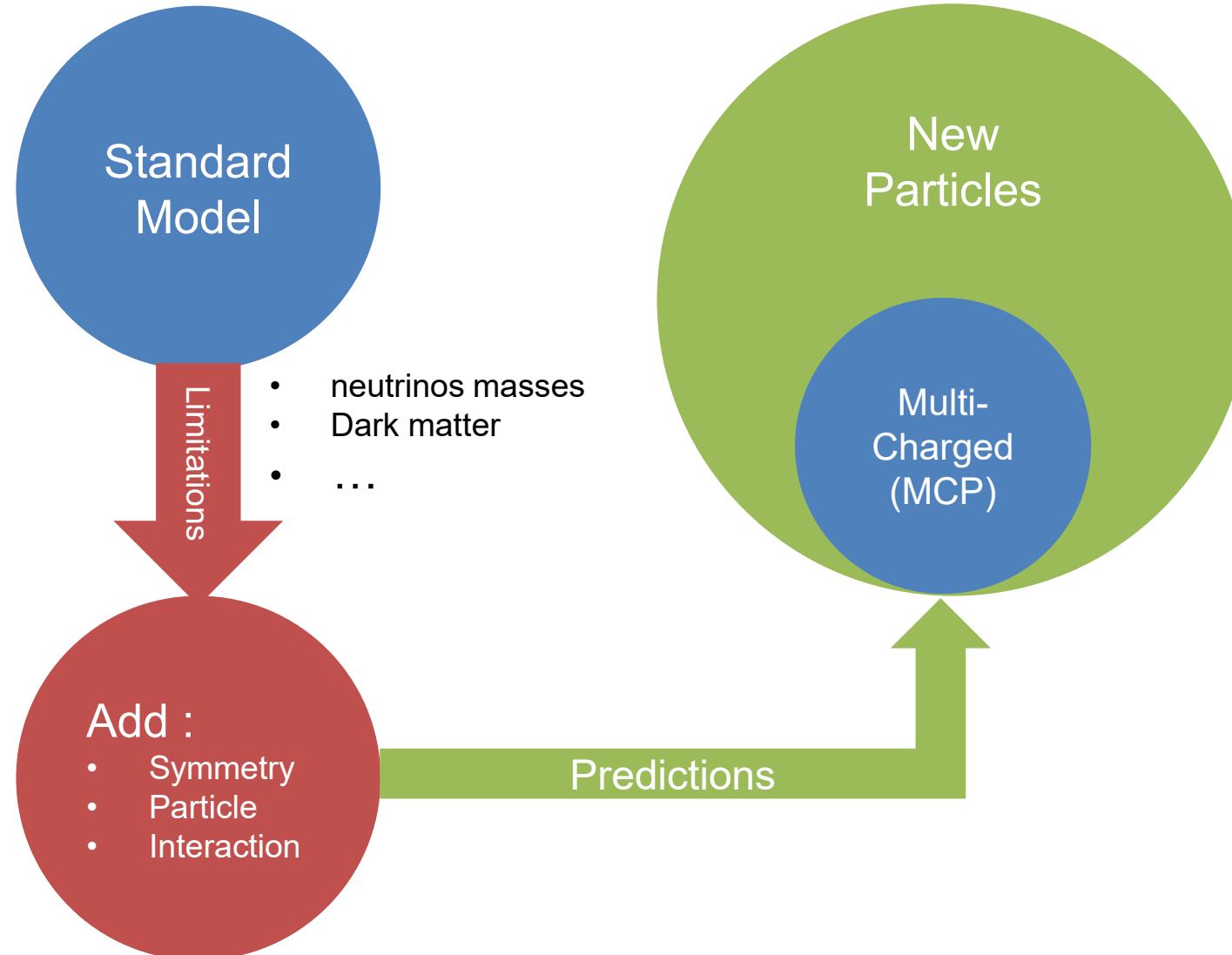
CMS Experiment

- Compact Muon Solenoid
- Large Hadron Collider
- proton-proton collisions
- International collaboration
- Scientific objective:
 - Standard Model
 - Higgs Physics
 - New Physics ★



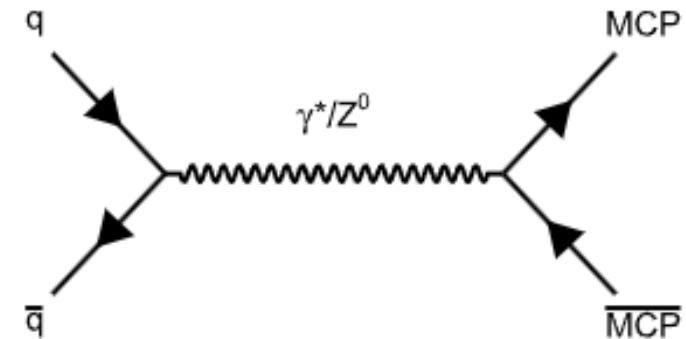
Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
2009-2013	2015-2018	2022-In progress
7 and 8 TeV	13 TeV	13,6 TeV
5 and 18.8 fb ⁻¹	163.6 fb ⁻¹	>201.9 fb ⁻¹

Scientific Motivation



Objective :

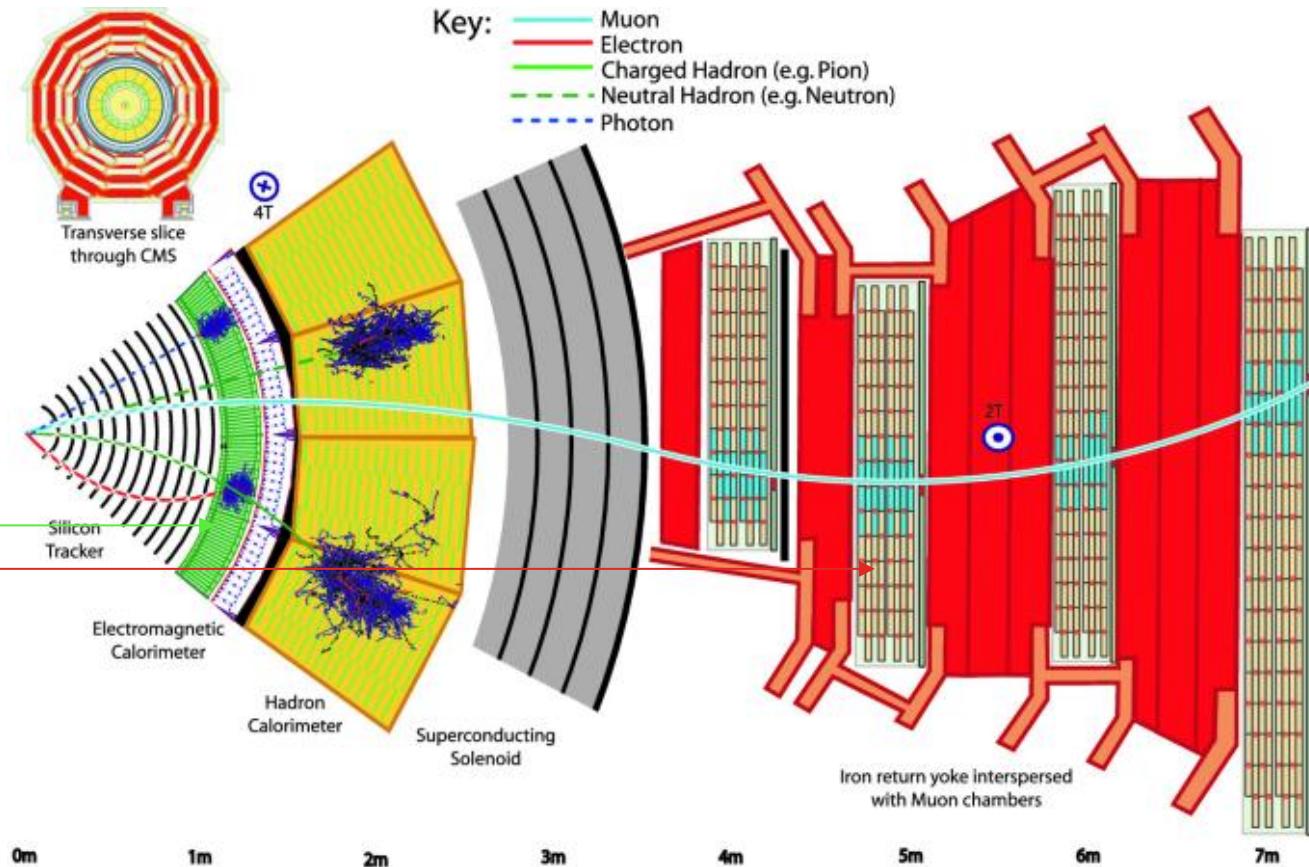
- Characterization of multi-charged particles signals in the CMS detector
- Proposed a new **analysis strategy** based on Run 2 and 3 data



- Multi-charged particles property retained:
- Stable : $ct >> 1 \text{ m}$
 - Heavy : $M > 100 \text{ GeV}$
 - Spin = $1/2$

Experimental signature

- $\beta\gamma = \frac{P}{M}$
- Heavy particle -> low β
- Ionization $\propto \frac{Q^2}{\beta^2}$; $\beta = \frac{v}{c}$
- Tracker -> dE/dx
- Velocity measurement (β)
 - Ecal
 - Muon chamber

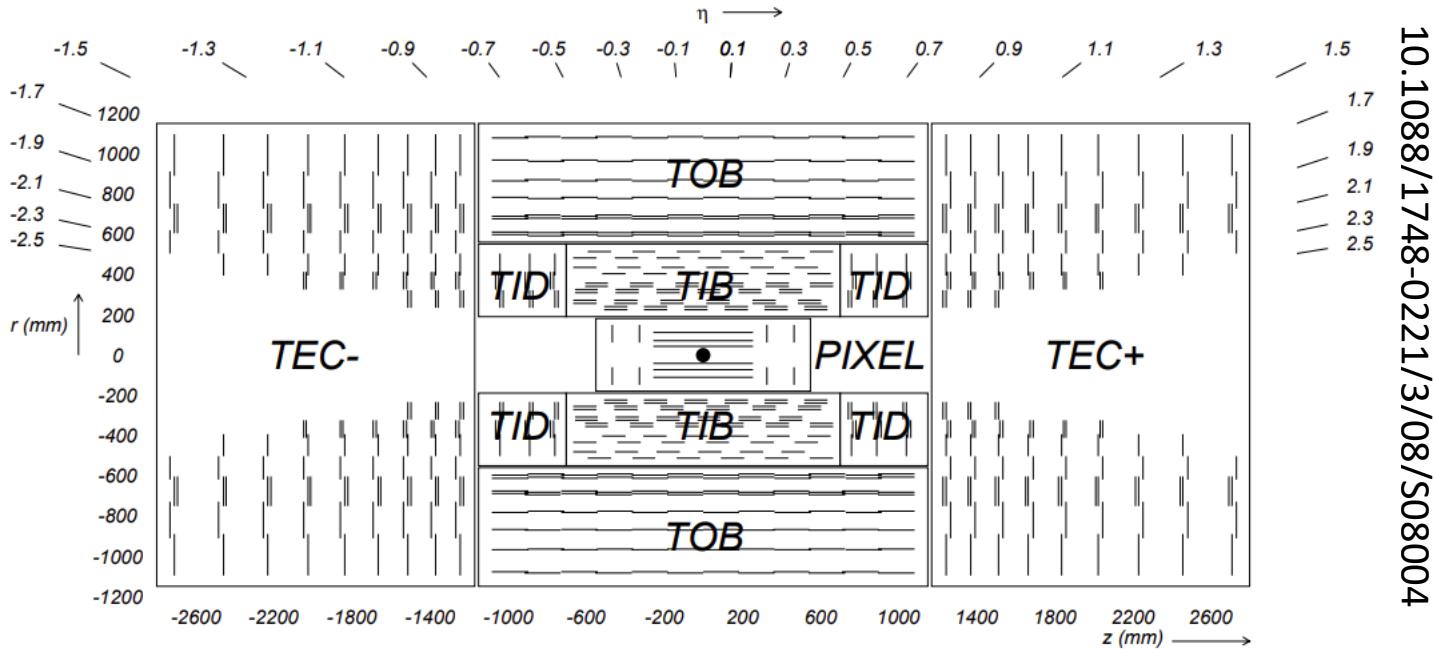


https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-90206-3_3

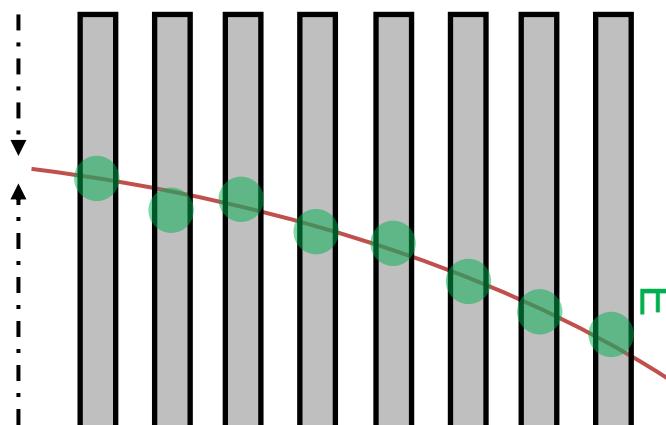
Signature : Muon-like, slow, very ionizing

Tracker

- Semi-conductor sensor
- 22 strips layers
 - 10 layers in the barrel
 - 12 layers in the endap
- Reconstruction:
 - Track
 - dE/dx
- Track → 14 clusters on average
- $R_{\text{curvature}} \propto p_T/Q$
 - Algorithm for $Q=1e$

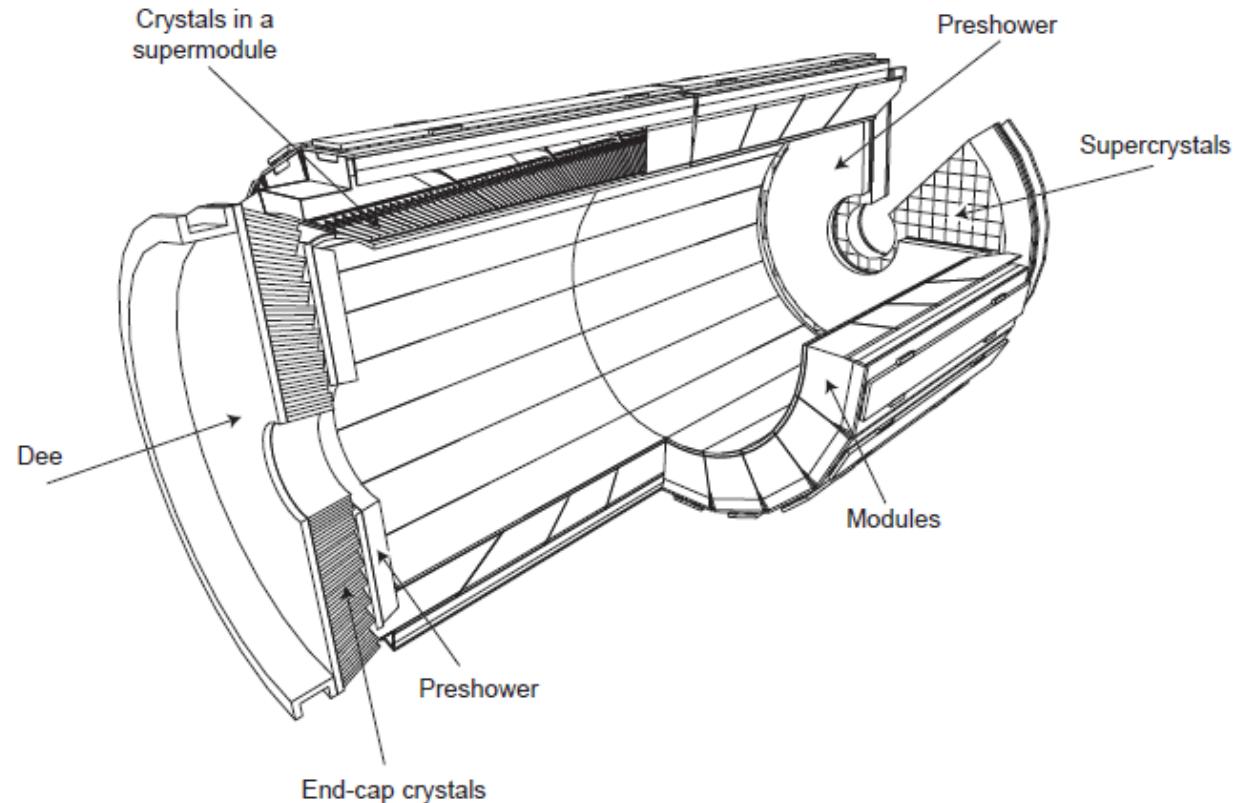


10.1088/1748-0221/3/08/S08004



Electromagnetic calorimeter

- Scintillator made of PbWO_4
- Surrounding the tracker
- Measure of:
 - Energy
 - Time
- Design for :
 - Electron
 - Photon



Measure of the timing

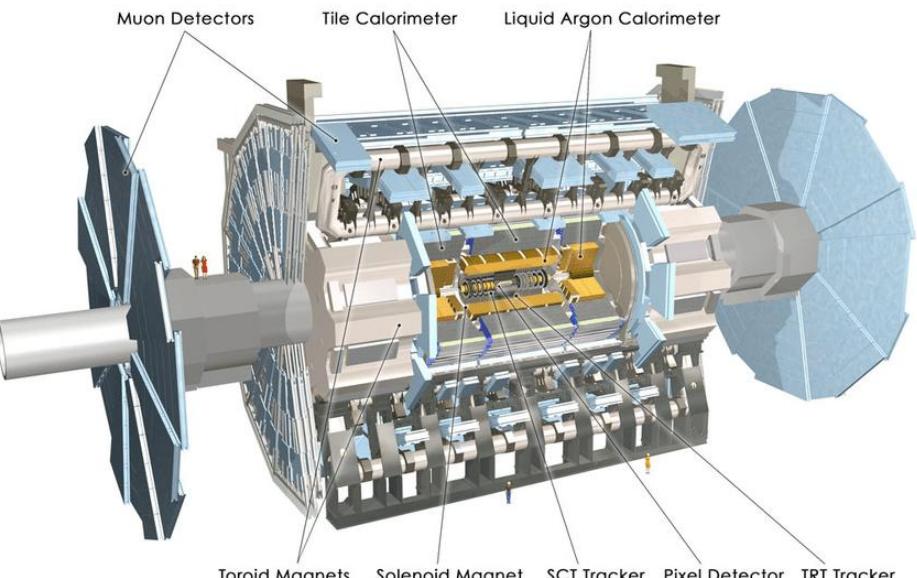
10.1088/1748-0221/3/08/S08004

State of art

CMS RUN 1
HSCP analysis (2013)
[arXiv:1305.0491v2](https://arxiv.org/abs/1305.0491v2)

- Energy = **7** and **8** TeV
- Luminosity = 5 and 18.8 fb^{-1}
- Signal selection:
 - Tracker
 - Track quality
 - Isolation
 - Ionization
 - Muon chamber
 - Track quality
 - β
- Energy = **13** TeV
- Luminosity = 139 fb^{-1}
- Signal selection:
 - Tracker
 - Track quality
 - Isolation
 - Ionization
 - Muon chamber
 - Ionization

ATLAS RUN 2
MCP analysis (2023)
[arXiv:2303.13613v2](https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.13613v2)



[10.1088/1742-6596/623/1/012024](https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/623/1/012024)

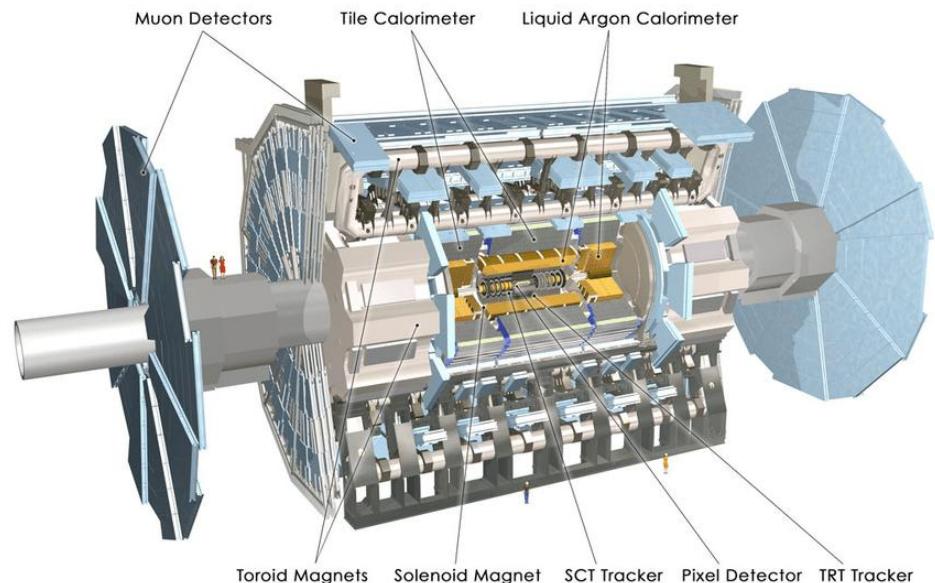
State of art

CMS RUN 1
HSCP analysis (2013)
[arXiv:1305.0491v2](https://arxiv.org/abs/1305.0491v2)

- Energie = 7 et 8 TeV
- Luminosity = 5 and 18,8 fb^{-1}
- Signal efficency :
 - $M=800\text{GeV}$
 - $Q=2e \rightarrow 56\%$
 - $Q=7e \rightarrow 9.9\%$

ATLAS RUN 2
MCP analysis (2023)
[arXiv:2303.13613v2](https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.13613v2)

- Energie = 13 TeV
- Luminosity = 139 fb^{-1}
- Signal efficency :
 - $M=1100\text{GeV}$
 - $Q=2e \rightarrow 29.1\%$
 - $Q=7e \rightarrow 7.6\%$



[10.1088/1742-6596/623/1/012024](https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/623/1/012024)

Current limits:

$Q=2e \quad M>1060 \text{ GeV}$
 $Q \in [3;7] e \quad M>1390 \text{ à } 1600 \text{ GeV}$

Analysis with low background → expected background <2 event

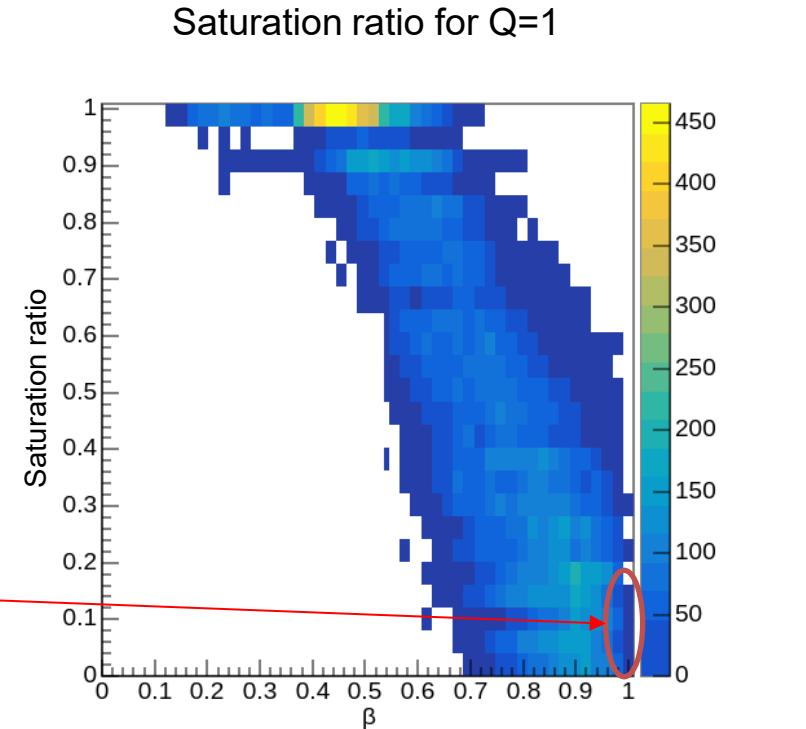
My work

- Use of **simulations** generating multi-charged particles
- **Data analysis** : CMS internal software : C++; ROOT; python
- **Characterization** the experimental signature of multi-charged particles using :
 - Tracker
 - Electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL)
- Implementation of a **new analysis** strategy for Run 2 and Run 3

Ionization inside the tracker

- Ionization $\propto \frac{Q^2}{\beta^2} \rightarrow$ Saturation
 - Reading electronics -> 8 bits
- Saturation ratio per track :
- Standard model background: $\beta \approx 1$

$$R_{sat} = \frac{\# \text{ saturated clusters}}{\# \text{ clusters}}$$

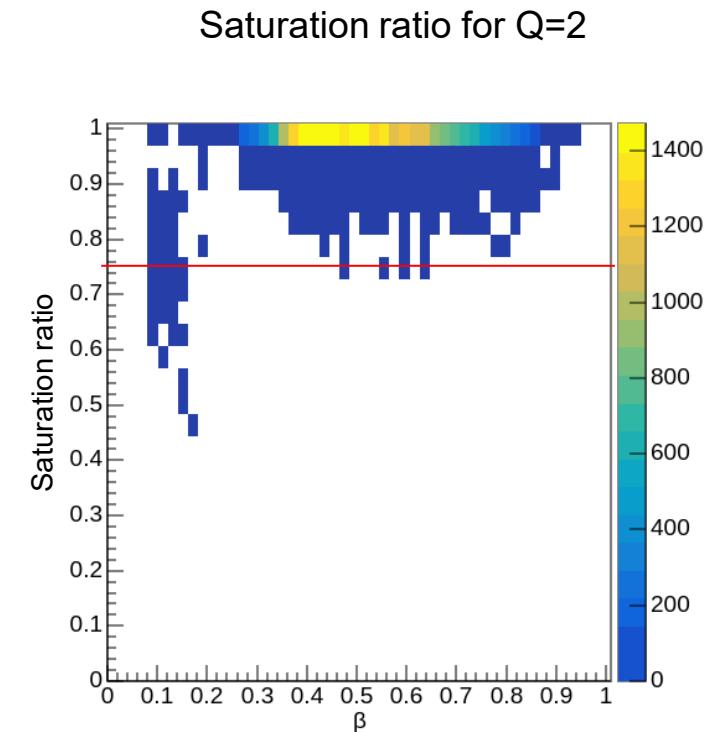
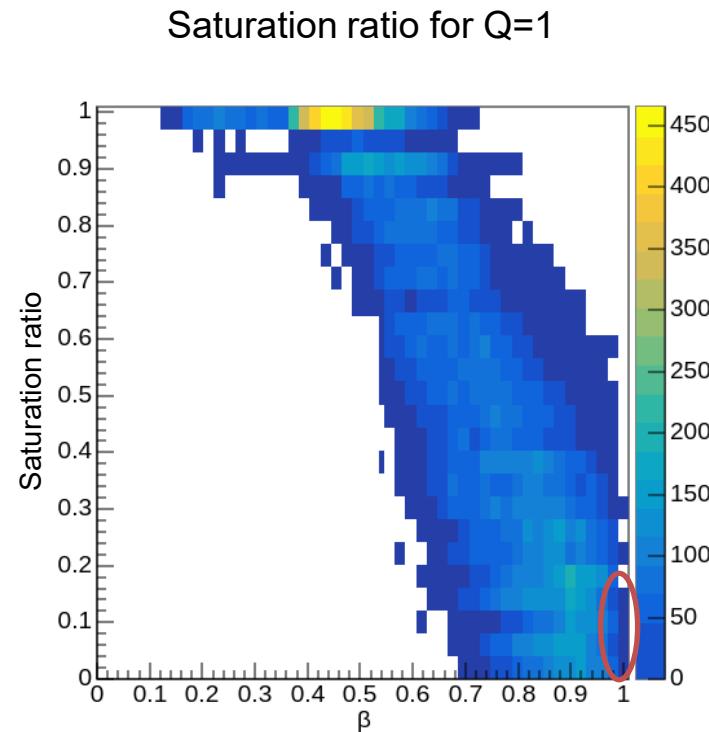


- Q= 1:
 - Low β : High saturation (Beth-Bloch)
 - High β : Decrease in saturation

Ionization inside the tracker

- Ionization $\propto \frac{Q^2}{\beta^2} \rightarrow$ Saturation
 - Reading electronics -> 8 bits
- Saturation ratio per track :

$$R_{sat} = \frac{\# \text{ saturated clusters}}{\# \text{ clusters}}$$



- $Q>1$: Important saturation

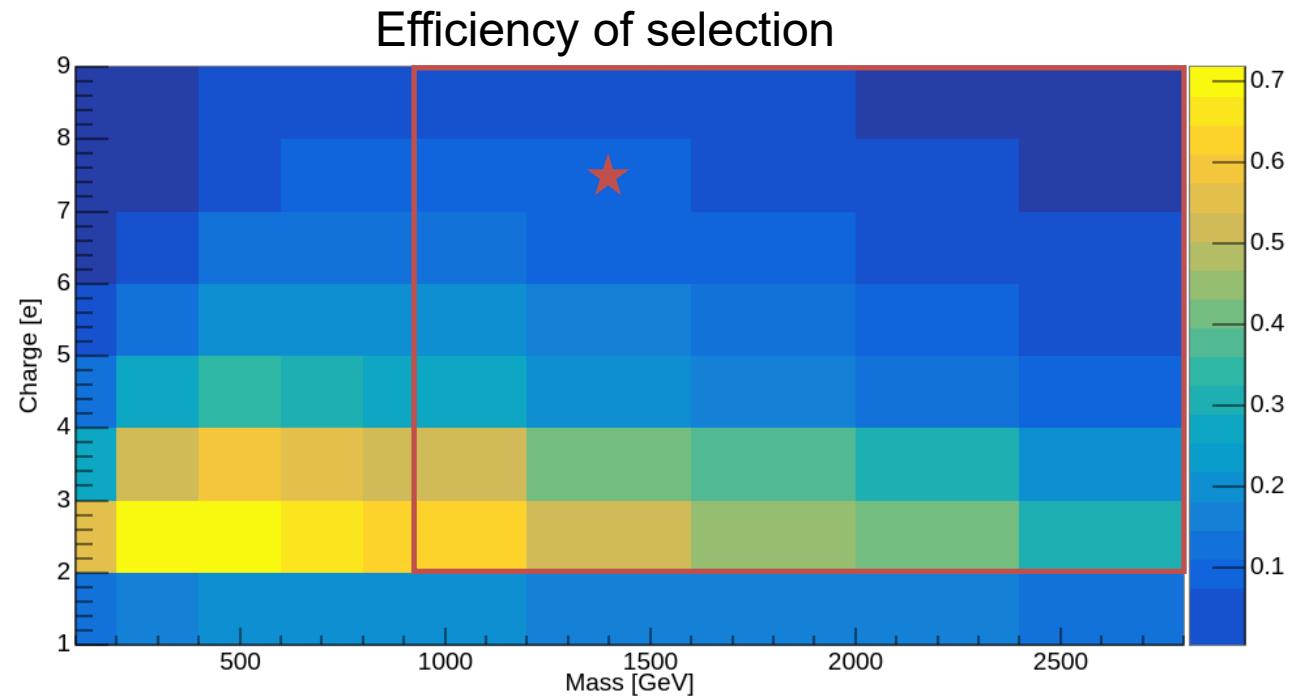
Discriminant observable

New selection

Cut on R_{sat}

Selection strategy

- Trigger muon
- Reconstruct as a muon
- Track selection
 - p_T
 - Compatibility with primary vertex
 - Muon chamber acceptance
 - Track validity
- Ionization selection
 - $R_{sat} > 0,75$
- Region of interest:
 - $Q > 1$
 - $M > 800\text{GeV}$



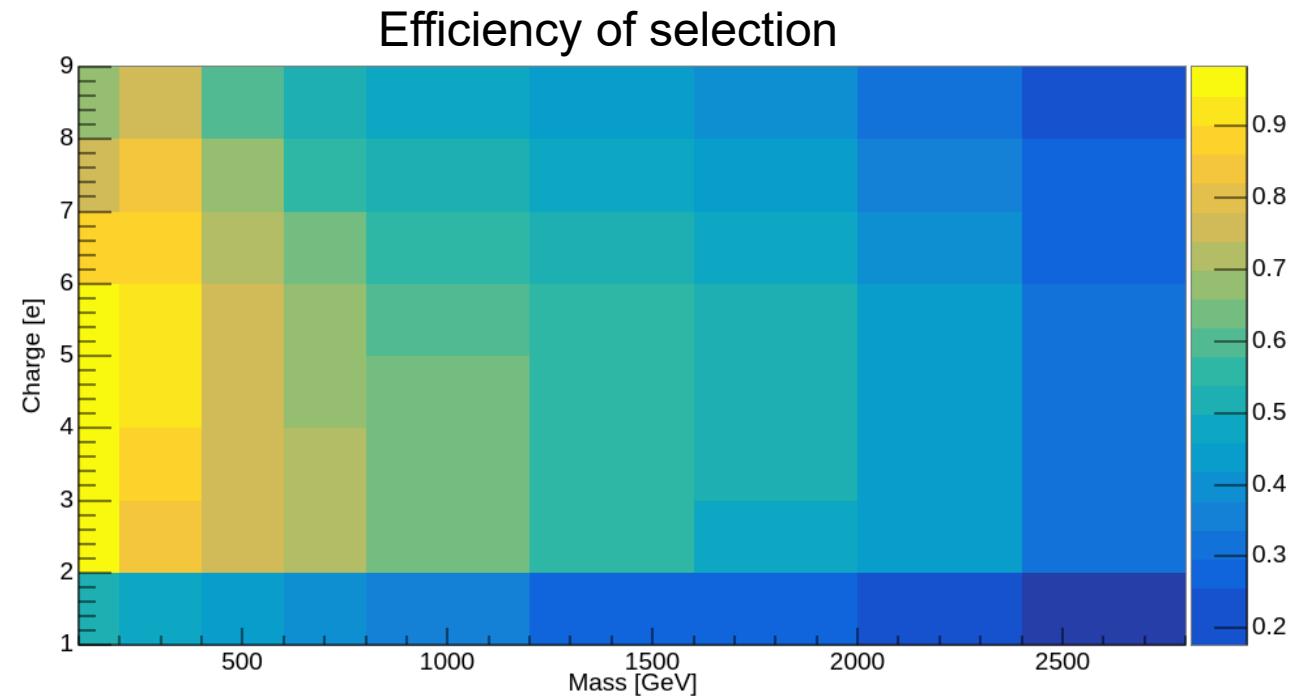
Comparison with ATLAS Run 2:

- $Q=7\text{e}$:
 - ATLAS $M=1100\text{GeV} \rightarrow \text{Eff}=7.6\%$
 - Here $M=1200\text{GeV} \rightarrow \text{Eff}=8.49\% \star$

Trigger Muon

What limits Efficiency ?

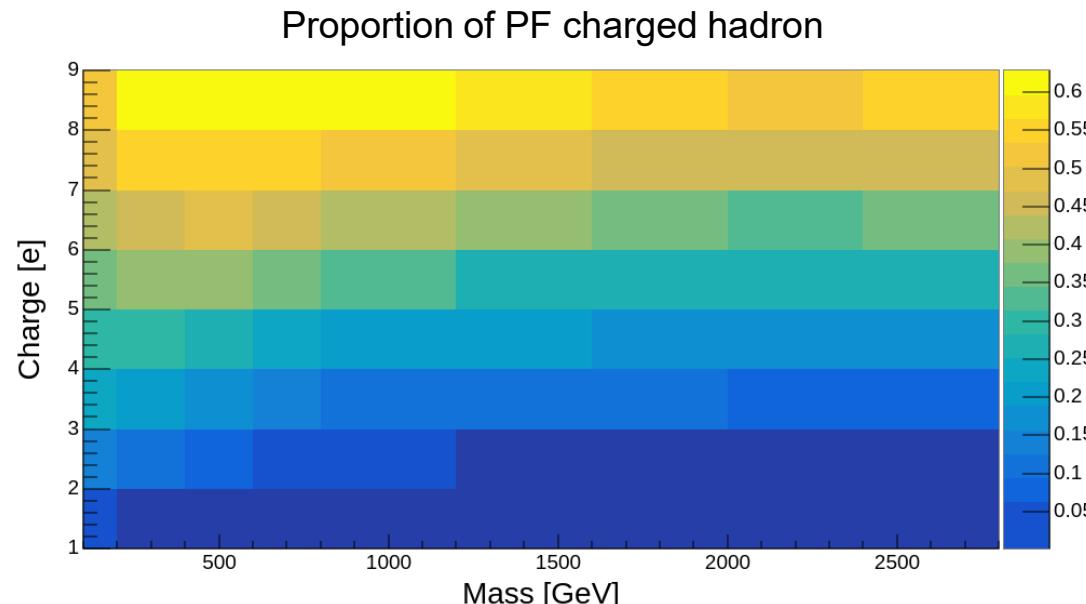
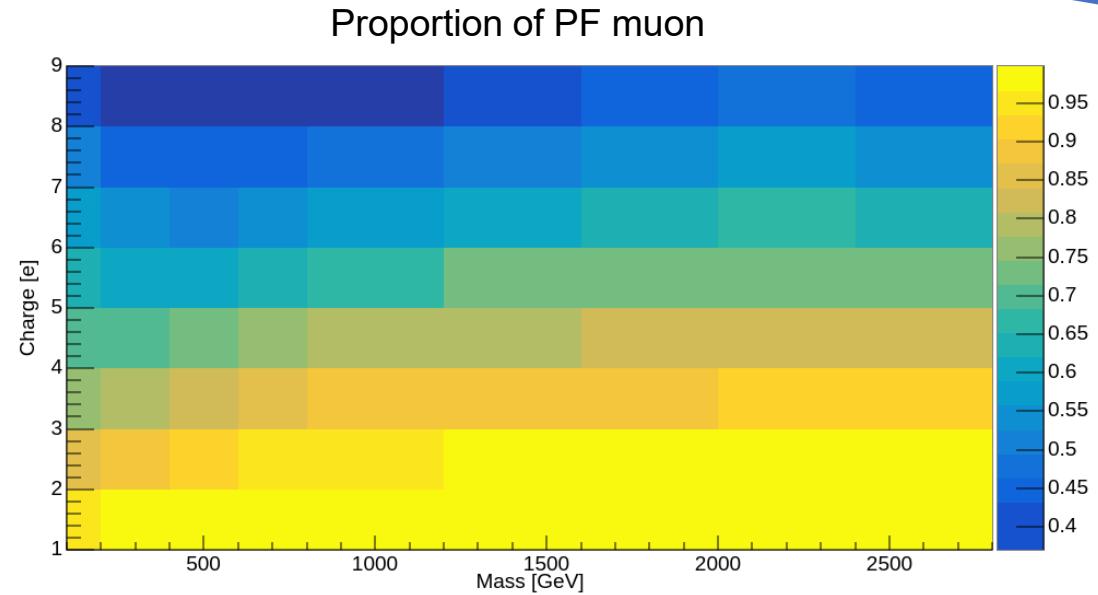
- Filter applied to the selection
- Efficiency trigger muon
- $Eff = \frac{\# Event after cuts + trigger muon}{\# Event after cuts}$



High masses → low β → loss of muon chamber information → low efficiency in region of interest

Particle Flow

- Particle Flow (PF) algorithm
 - ECAL
 - HCAL
 - Muon chamber
 - Tracker
- PF reconstruction
 - Charged hadron
 - Electron
 - Muon
 - Photon
 - Neutral hadron
- Proportion:
 - Low charge → muon
 - High charge → Charged hadron

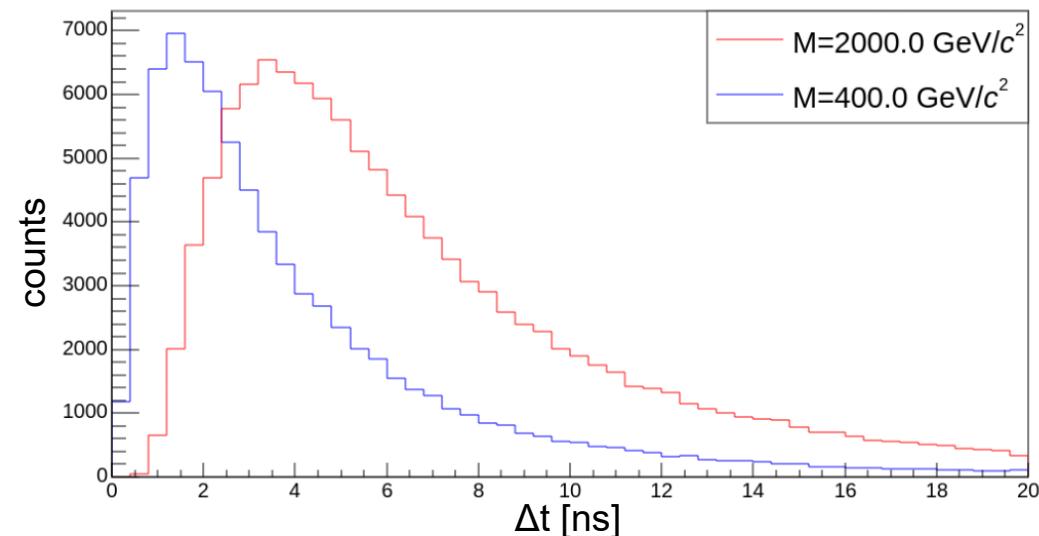


Timing measurement in the ECAL

- Relative time of flight
 - difference with particle $\beta=1$
- add Electromagnetic calorimeter
 - Upstream in the detector

$$\beta\gamma = \frac{P}{M} \quad \text{Mass} \gg \rightarrow \text{Delay increase}$$

Theoretical delay in the ECAL

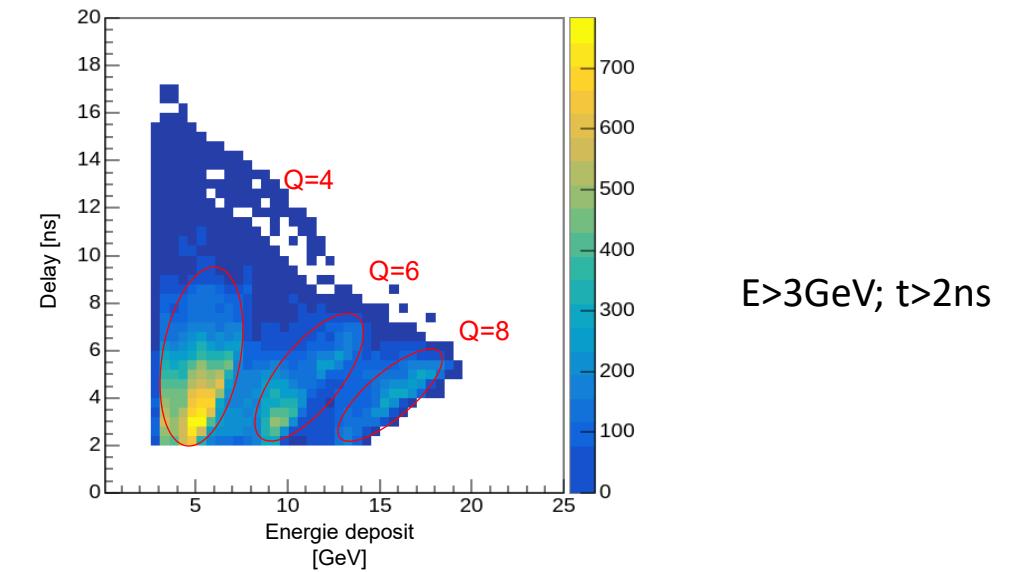


Timing measurement in the ECAL

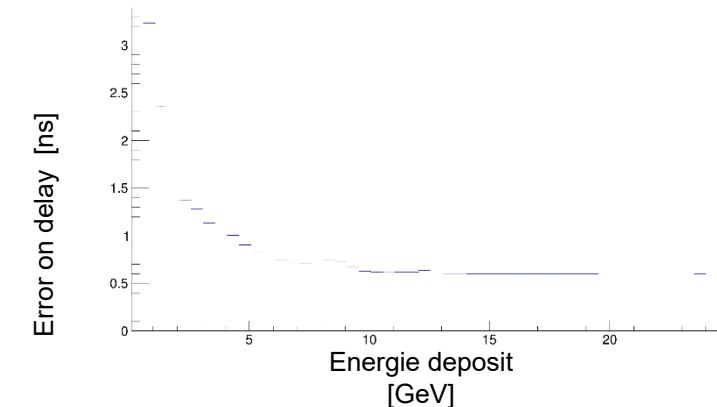
- Relative time of flight
 - difference with particle $\beta=1$
- add Electromagnetic calorimeter
 - Upstream in the detector
- Deposit energy in the calorimeter (ECAL)

$$\beta\gamma = \frac{P}{M} \xrightarrow{\text{Bethe-Bloch}} E_{\text{deposit}} \propto \frac{Q^2}{\beta^2} \xrightarrow{E_{\text{MCP}} > E_{\mu\text{on}}} < 1 \text{ GeV}$$

Measured delay for particle of charge $Q \in [4, 6, 8]$

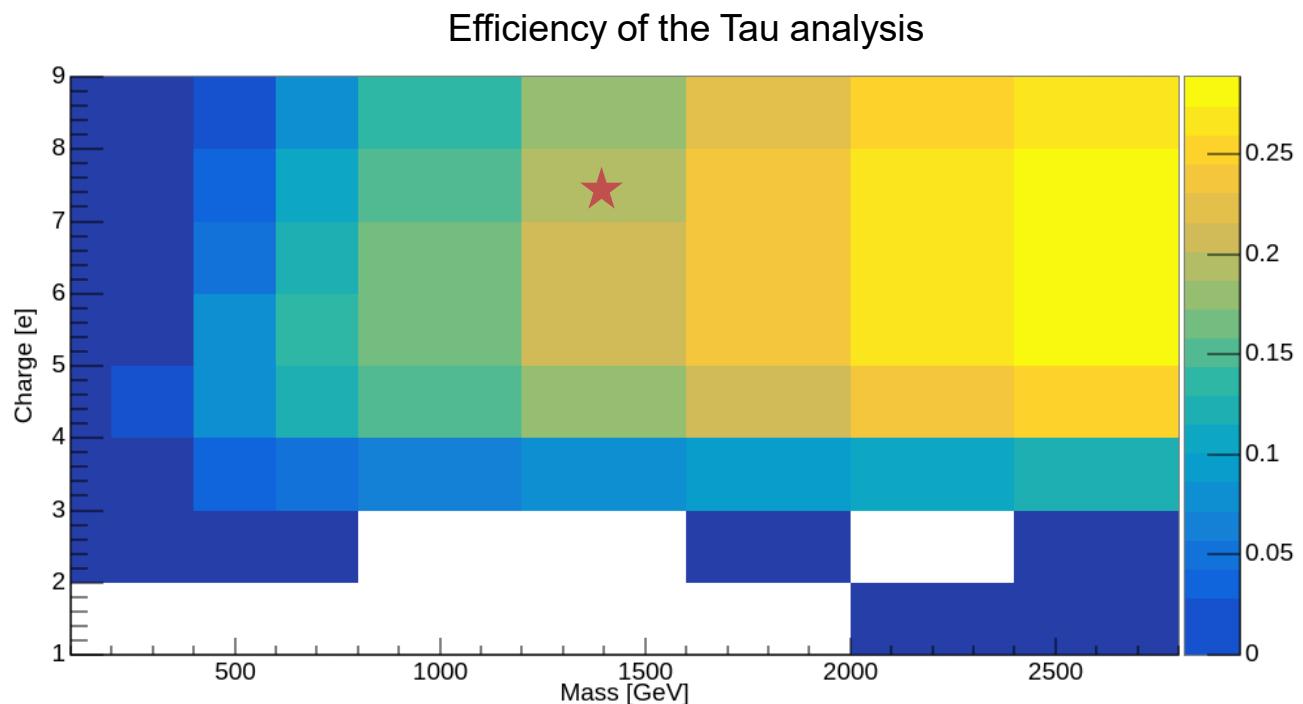


Error on the measured delay



Selection strategy

- Trigger tau
- Reconstruct as a charged hadron
- Track selection
 - p_T
 - Compatibility with primary vertex
 - Muon chamber acceptance
 - Track validity
- Ionization selection
 - $R_{sat} > 0,75$
- Velocity selection (ECAL)
 - $E_{deposit} > 3 \text{ GeV}$
 - $t > 2 \text{ ns}$



Comparison with ATLAS Run 2:

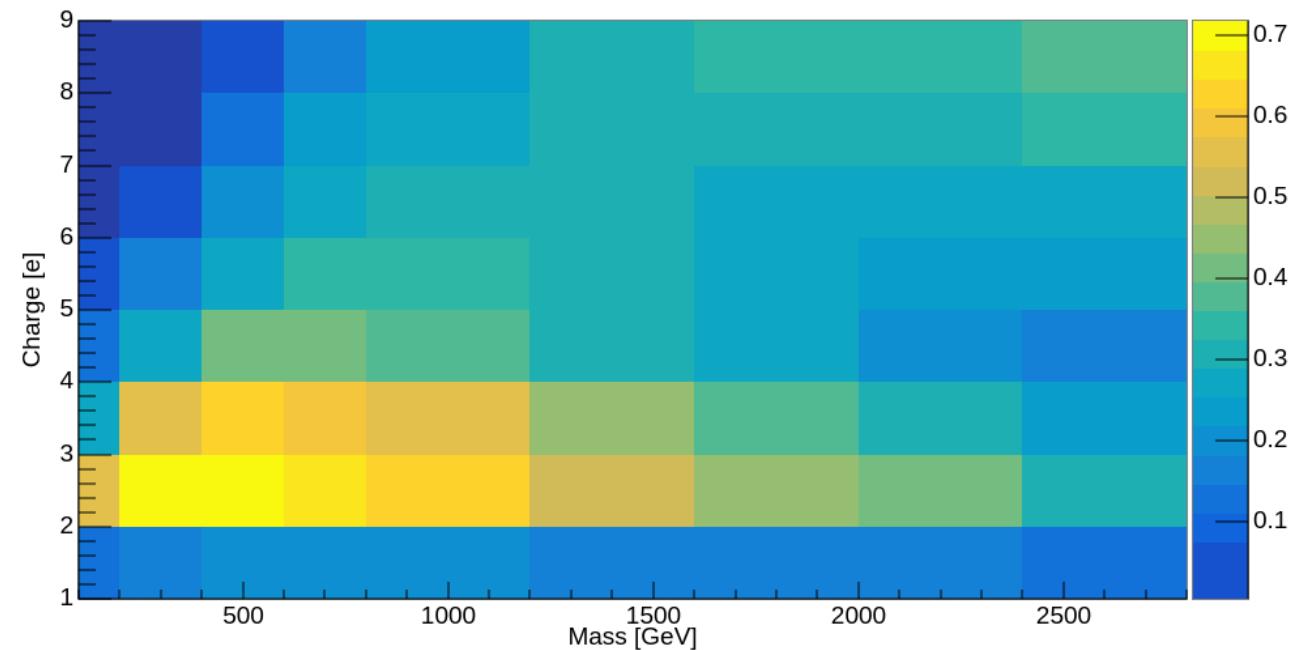
- $Q=7e$:
 - ATLAS $M=1100\text{GeV} \rightarrow \text{Eff}=4.1\%$
 - Here $M=1200\text{GeV} \rightarrow \text{Eff}=22.5\% \star$

Selection combination

Muon + Charged hadron

- ATLAS Run 2 efficiency :
 - $Q=2e$ and $M=1100\text{GeV}$:
 - ATLAS $\rightarrow 29.1\%$
 - Here $\rightarrow \textcolor{green}{53.1}\%$
 - $Q=4e$ and $M=1100\text{GeV}$:
 - ATLAS $\rightarrow 33.1\%$
 - Here $\rightarrow \textcolor{brown}{30.8}\%$
 - $Q=7e$ and $M=1100\text{GeV}$:
 - ATLAS $\rightarrow 7.6\%$
 - Here $\rightarrow \textcolor{green}{31.0}\%$

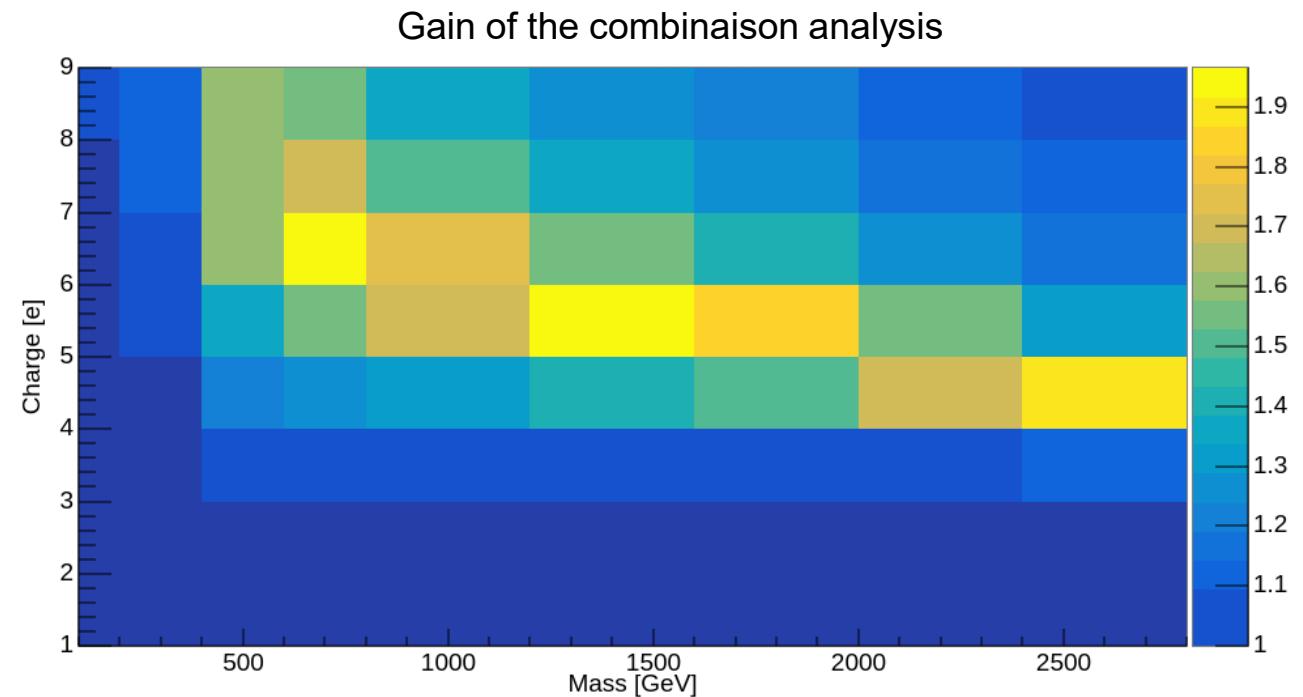
Efficiency of the combination analysis



Encouraging efficiency compared to ATLAS Run 2 analysis

Gain with combination

- Gain combinaison of two analysis
- $Gain = \frac{Eff_{Muon} + Eff_{Charged\ hadron}}{Max(Eff_{Muon}; Eff_{Charged\ hadron})}$
- Double the efficiency at the center



Conclusion

MCPs signal



Multi-Charged → High ionization → R_{sat}
High charges → Using ECAL timing information

Analysis strategy

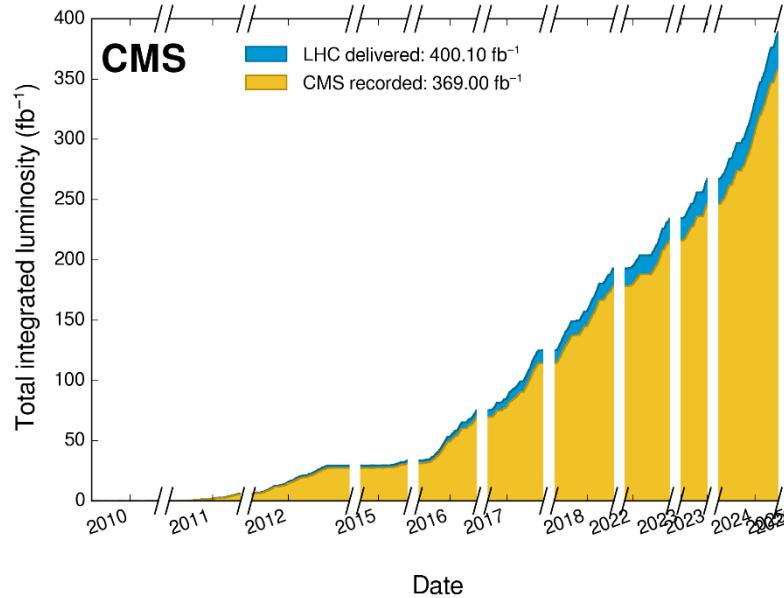


Combination of two analysis → **Muon + Charged hadron**
Increase efficiency → at high charges → **between 40 – 50%**

Backup

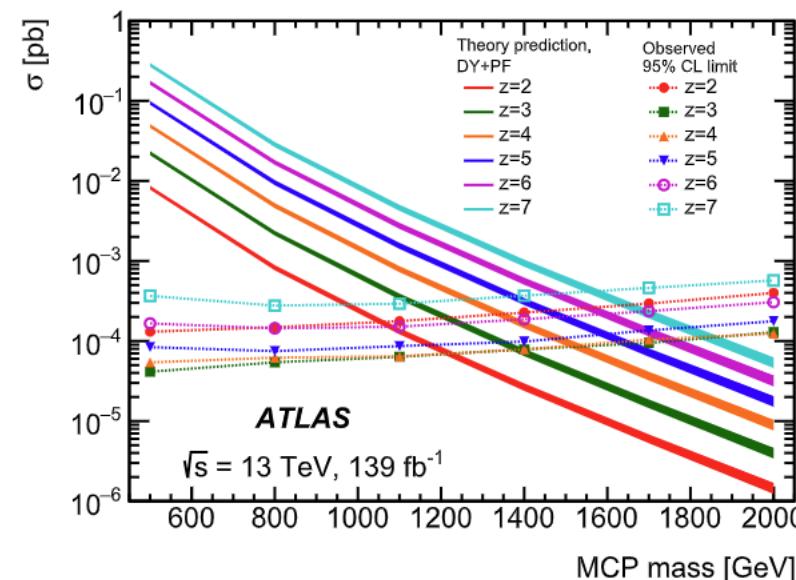
LHC curve

Luminosité intégrée CMS



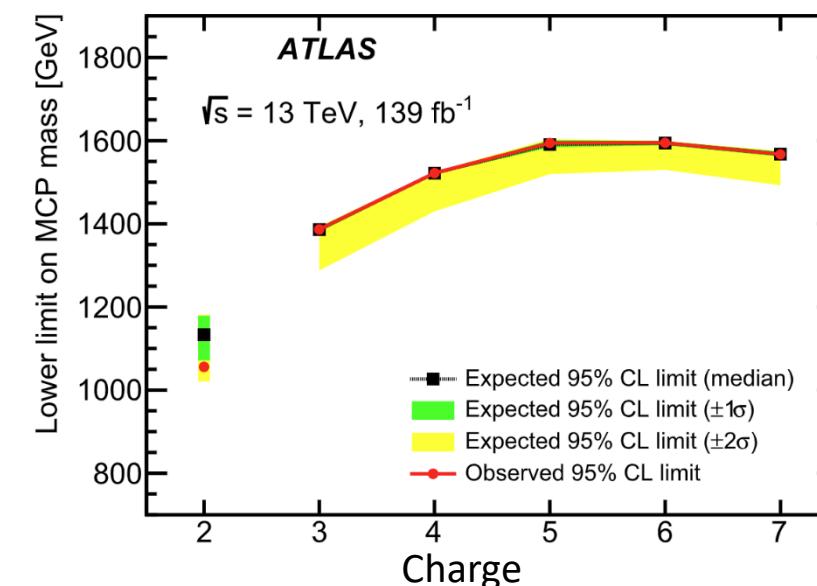
https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/LumiPublicResults#Full_summary_proton_proton_colli

Section efficace MCP



arXiv:2303.13613v2

Limite expérimentale

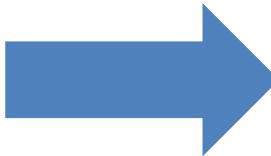


arXiv:2303.13613v2

MCP model

Type II seesaw :

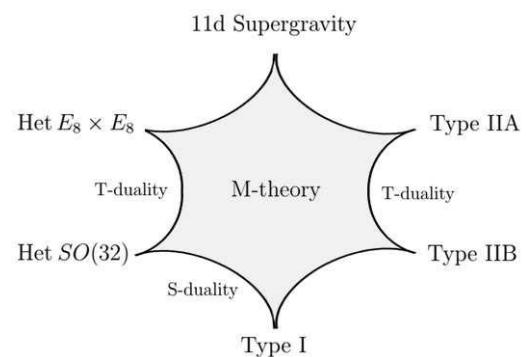
$$\begin{aligned}\Delta^{++} &\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^+, ee, \tau\tau \\ \Delta^{++} &\rightarrow H^+ H^+\end{aligned}$$



Neutrinos masses

<https://slideplayer.com/slide/13852635/>

Super-string :

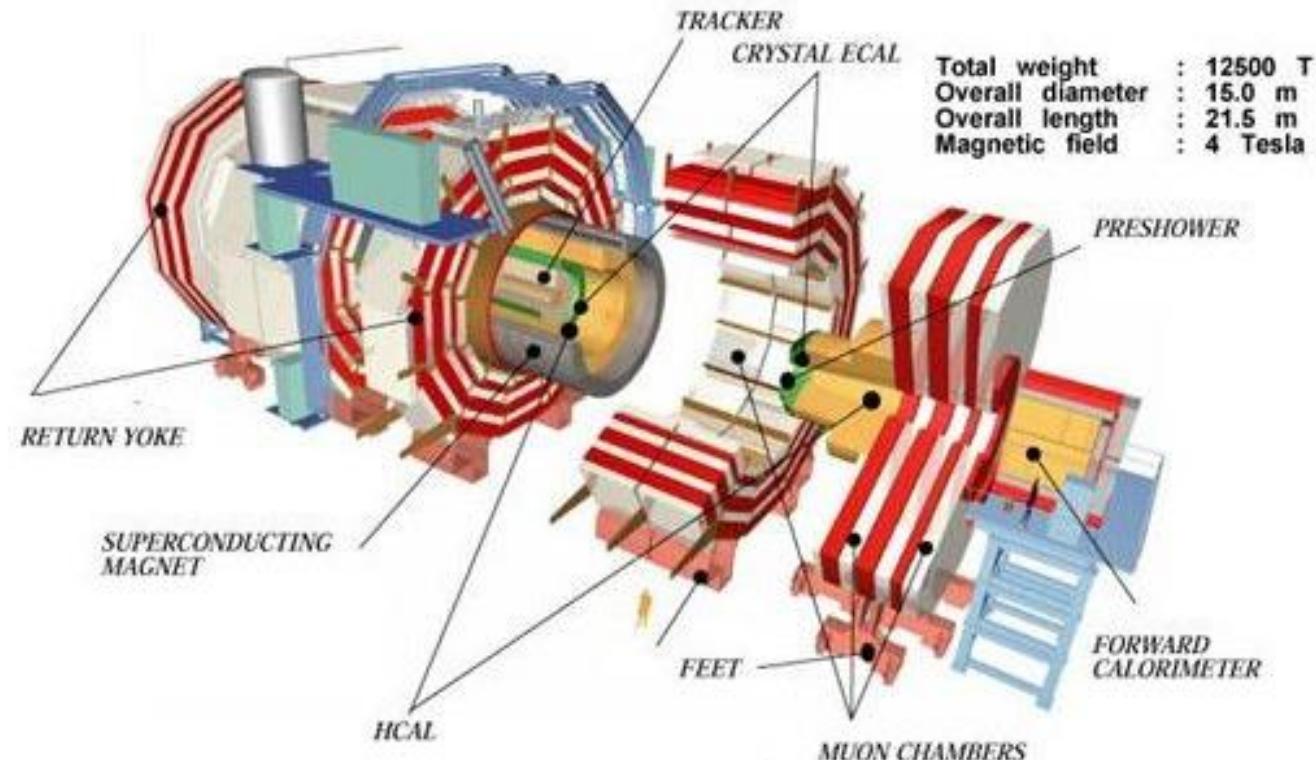
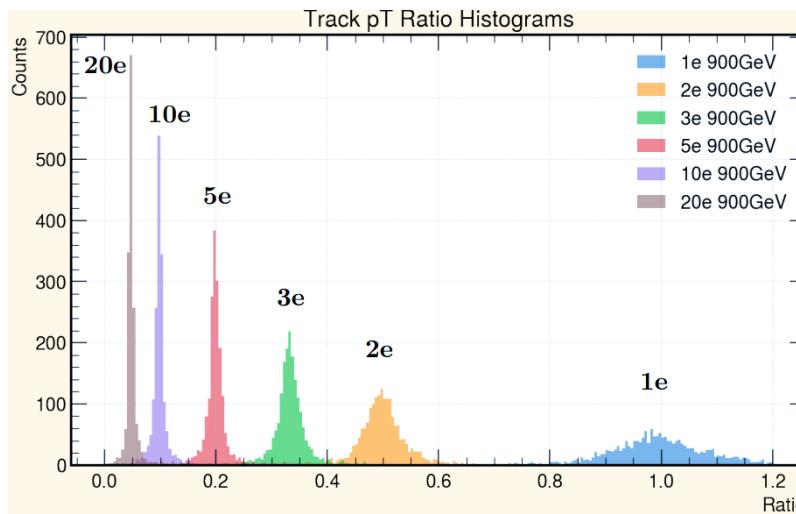


Dark matter
Quantum gravity

[arXiv:2204.01165v1](https://arxiv.org/abs/2204.01165v1)

PT Reconstruction

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{p_t \text{ Track}}{p_t \text{ Gen}}$$

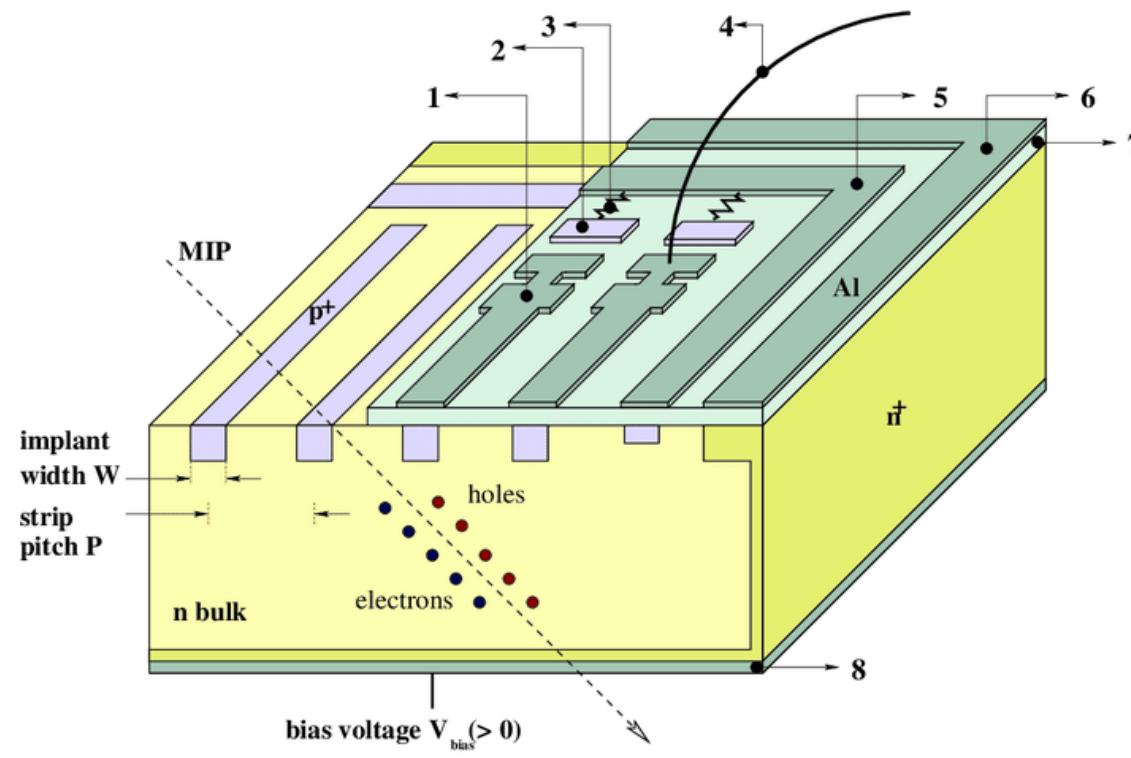
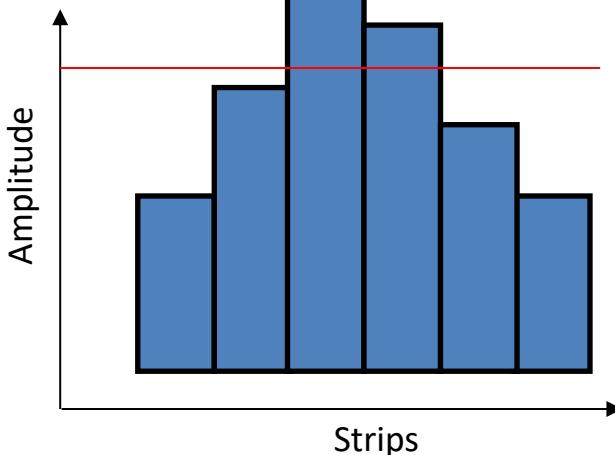


<https://cds.cern.ch/record/1407706/plots#0>

EXO workshop London 2025 Rafey Hashmi

Tracker: sensor

- Paire électron-hole
- Electronic readout (ADC)
- Clusters



https://www.researchgate.net/publication/33714340_Development_of_a_test_system_for_the_quality_assurance_of_silicon_microstrip_detectors_for_the_inner_tracking_system_of_the_CMS_experiment

Bethe Bloch

Course M2 radiation interaction matter A.Besson

$$\left\langle -\frac{dE}{dx} \right\rangle = K z^2 \frac{Z}{A} \frac{1}{\beta^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2m_e c^2 \beta^2 \gamma^2 W_{max}}{I^2} - \beta^2 - \frac{\delta(\beta\gamma)}{2} - \frac{C}{Z} \right]$$

$$K = \frac{4\pi N_A r_e^2 m_e c^2}{(Coefficient for dE/dx)}$$

z = charge number of incoming particle

Z,A = charge and atomic number of material

β = v/c = incident particle velocity

m_e = electron mass

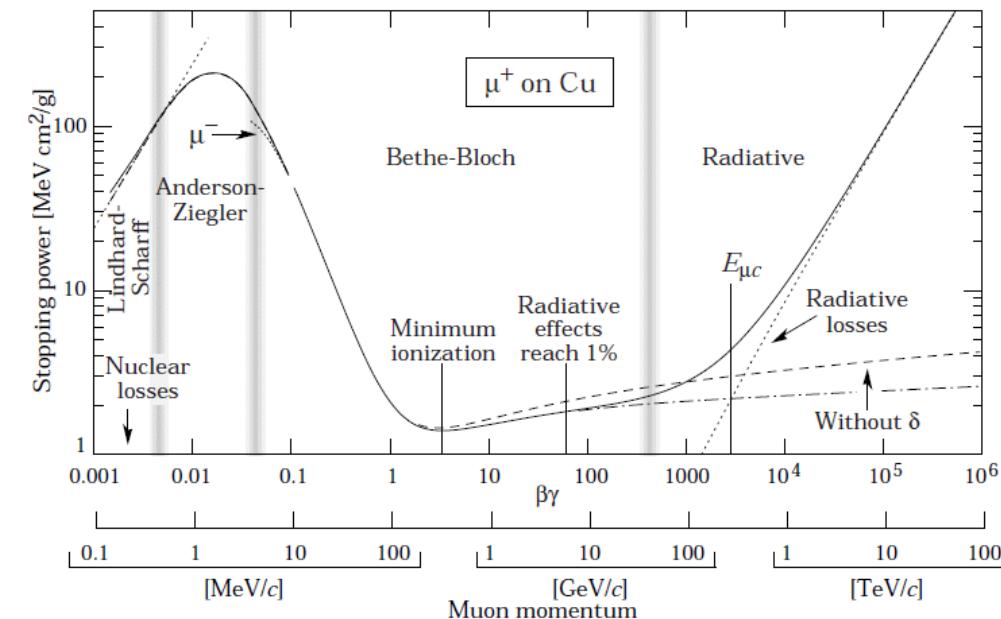
$\gamma = 1/\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$ = Lorentz factor

$W_{max} = T_{max}$ = maximum transferred energy in 1 collision

I = Average excitation energy

δ = correction term: density correction factor

C = correction term (not the speed of light !)



https://www.researchgate.net/publication/48410683_Search_for_New_Physics_with_ATLAS_at_LHC_-Z_dilepton_resonance_at_high_mass

Beta distribution

$$\beta = \frac{v}{c} = \frac{P}{E}$$

