

# Long-lived particles at the FCC-ee

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1st FCC Nordic day

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# What is a long-lived particle?

- The known particles of the Standard Model have different lifetimes
  - Depending on **Mass**, virtual mediators, mass Splitting, **couplings**
- **Long-lived particles:** umbrella term to cover particles with lifetimes long enough to travel measurable distances inside the detectors before decaying, leaving distinct experimental signatures



Muon: Long-lived  
 $2.2\mu\text{s}$



Photon: Long-Lived  
Stable  
(As far as we know)

And thought there are SM particles that are technically long-lived, we tend to use the term to refer to **NEW particles that we have not discovered yet**

# New, long-lived particles

- LLPs are not a prediction of a single new theory, **they fit into virtually all proposed frameworks for BSM physics**
- Theoretically, their presence is strongly motivated

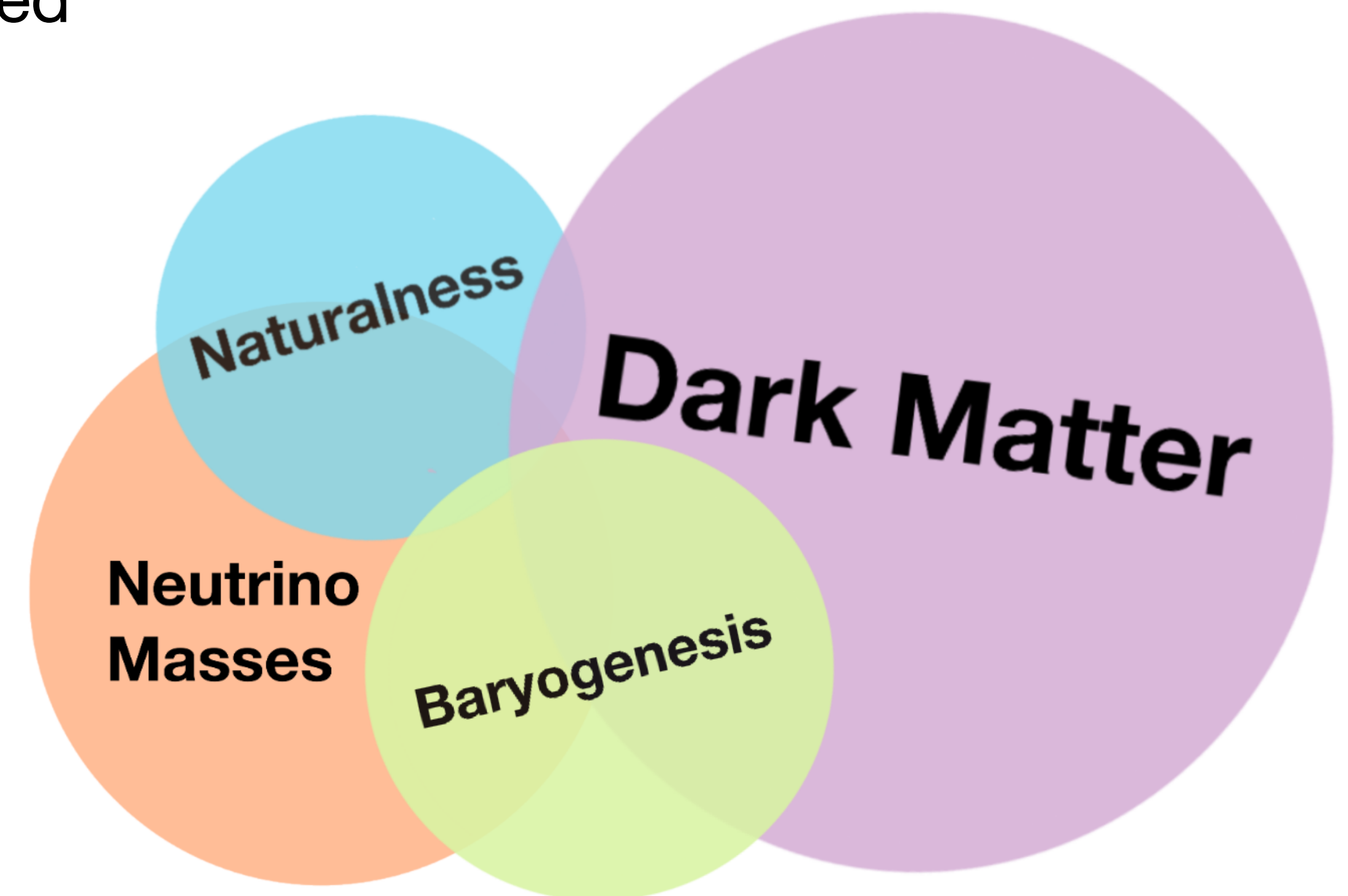
*Featured in (including but not limited to):*

*SUSY*

*Compositeness*

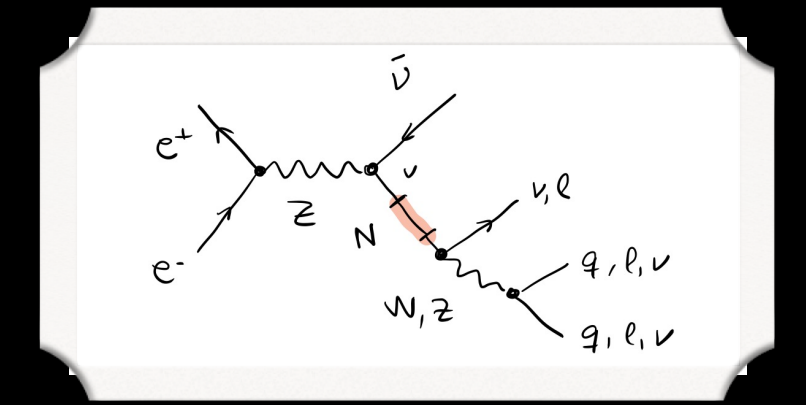
*Exotic decays (H, Z, hadrons)*

*Hidden sectors*

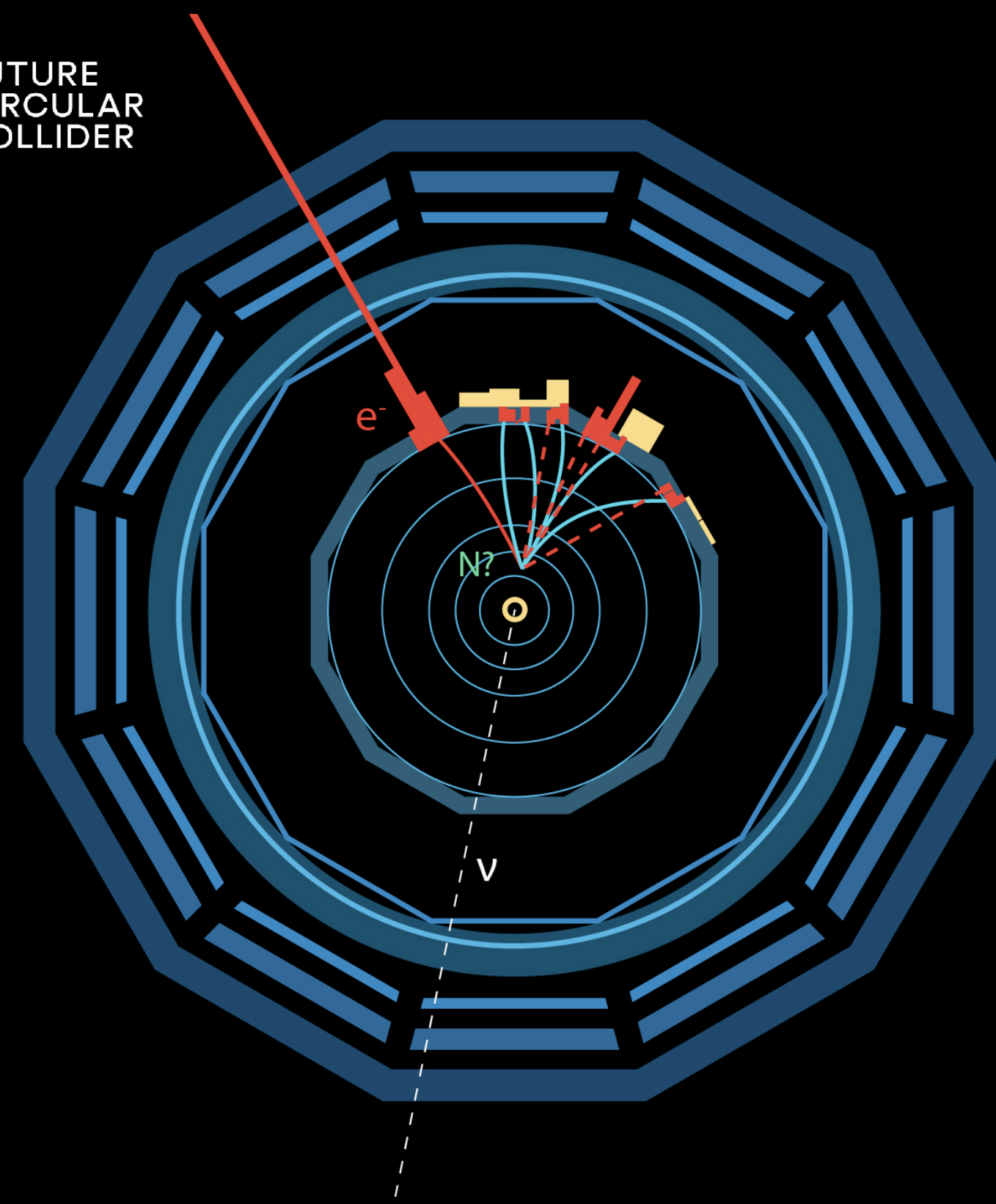


**A Swedish speciality since before my time!**  
**(C.Ohm PhD thesis)**

# The Flagship: Heavy Neutral Leptons



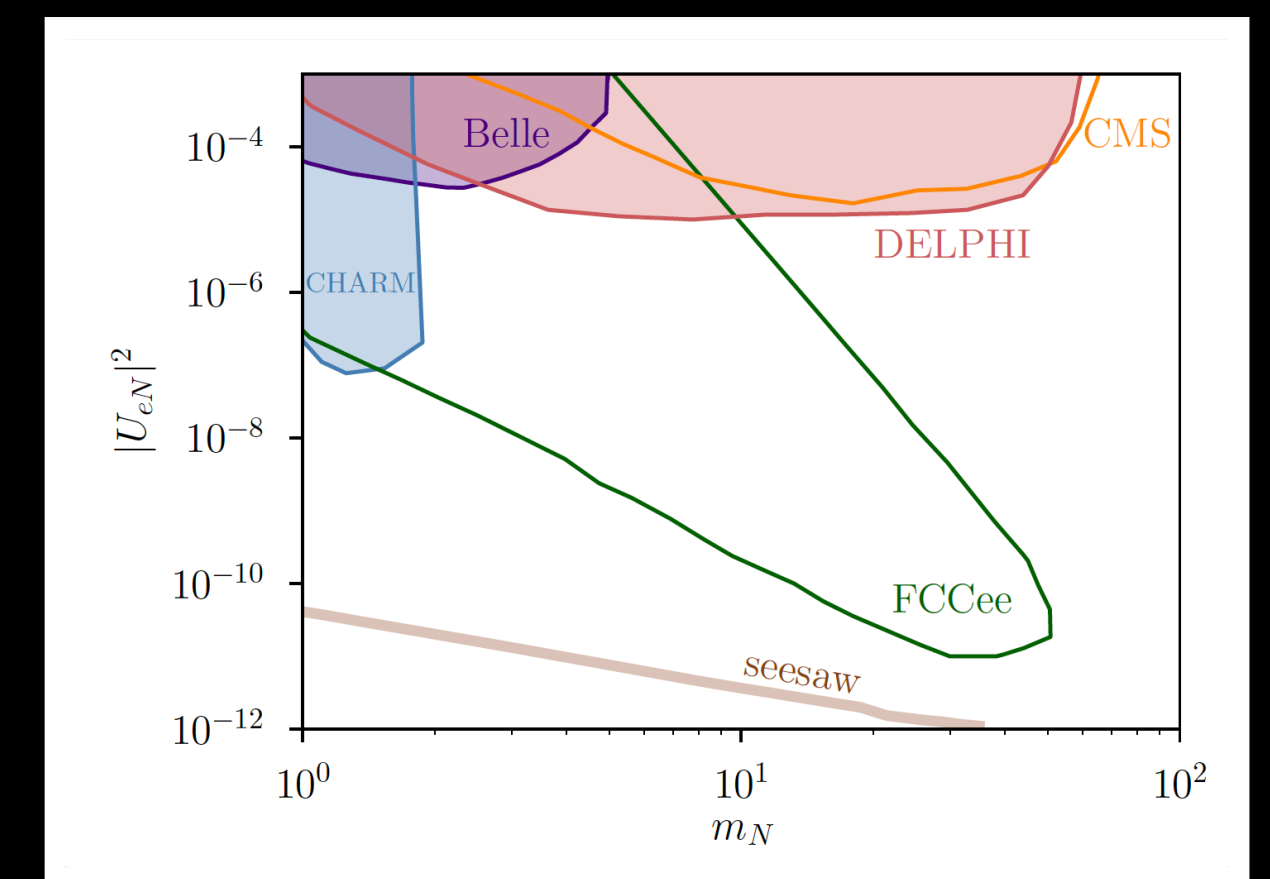
FUTURE CIRCULAR COLLIDER



- The FCC-ee will offer an unbeatable reach for HNL at the Z-Pole
  - $Z \rightarrow \nu N, N \rightarrow l W$
- For or low values of the neutrino mixing angle, the decay length of the heavy neutrino can be significant: Long-lived signatures
- HNL could decay **~1m away from the collision point**

HNL could give an answer to:

- Neutrino masses
- Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe
- Dark Matter



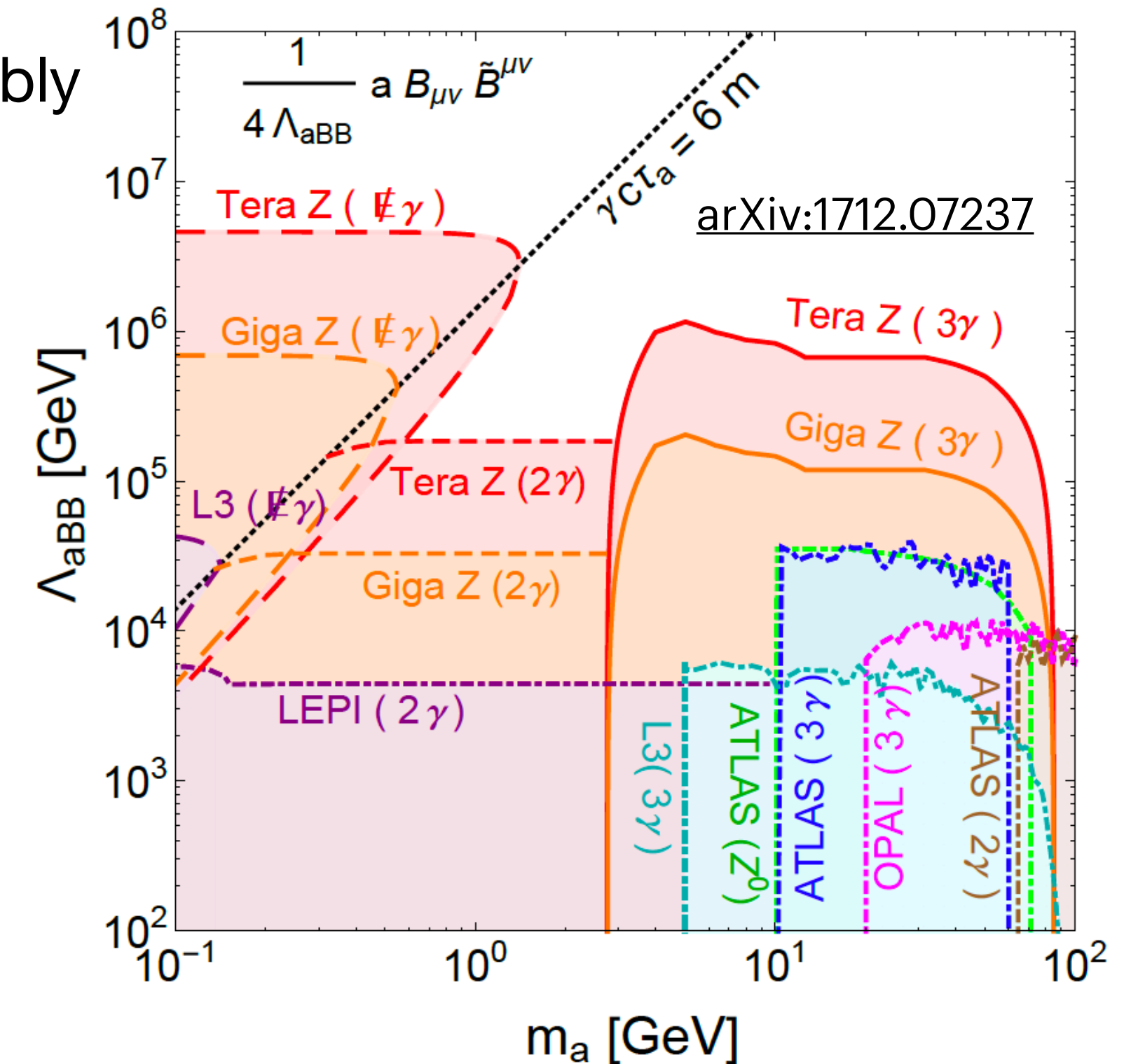
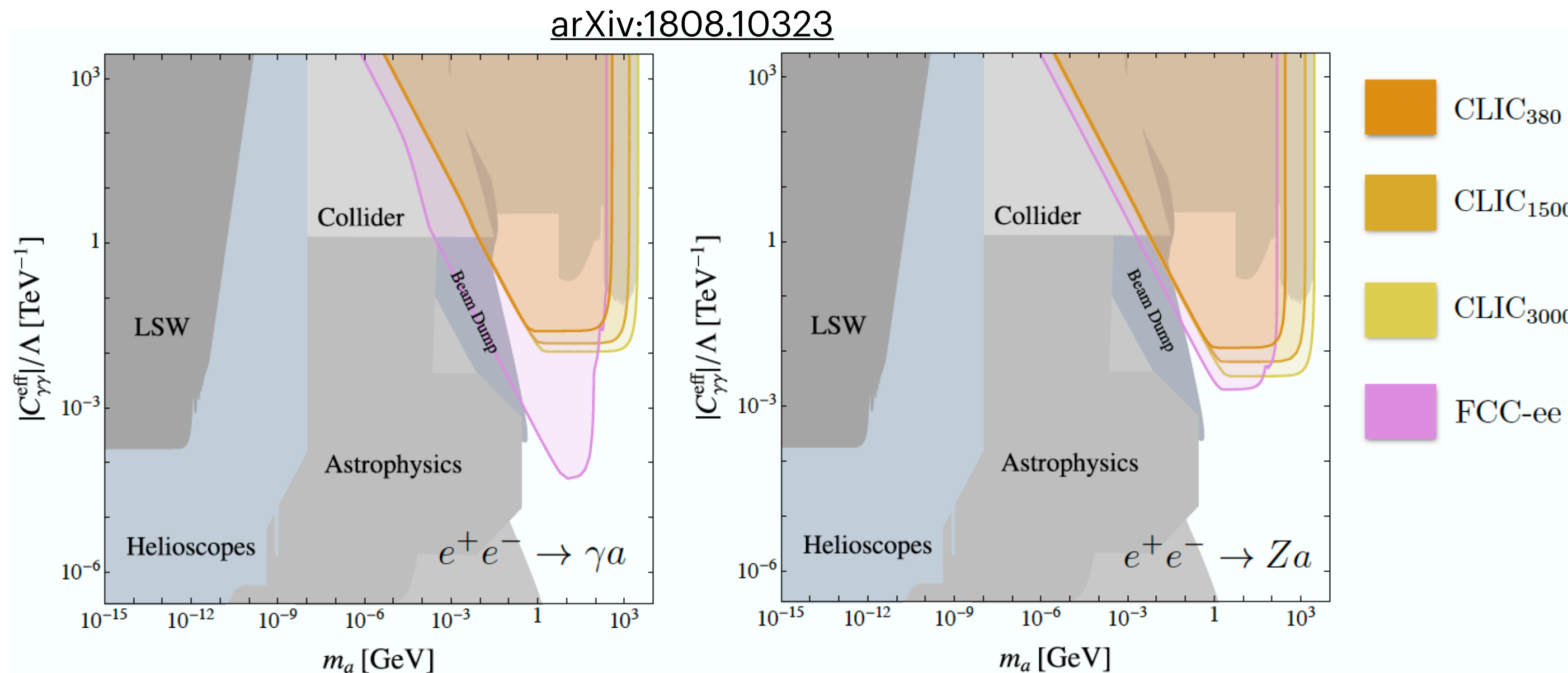
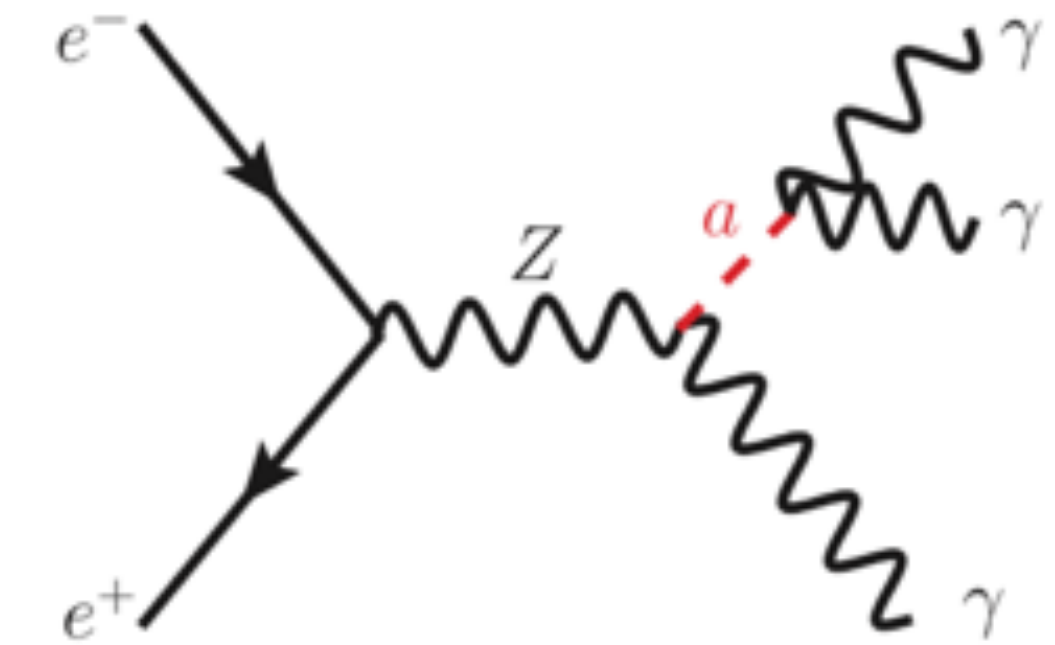
Reference

Courtesy of Alain Blondel



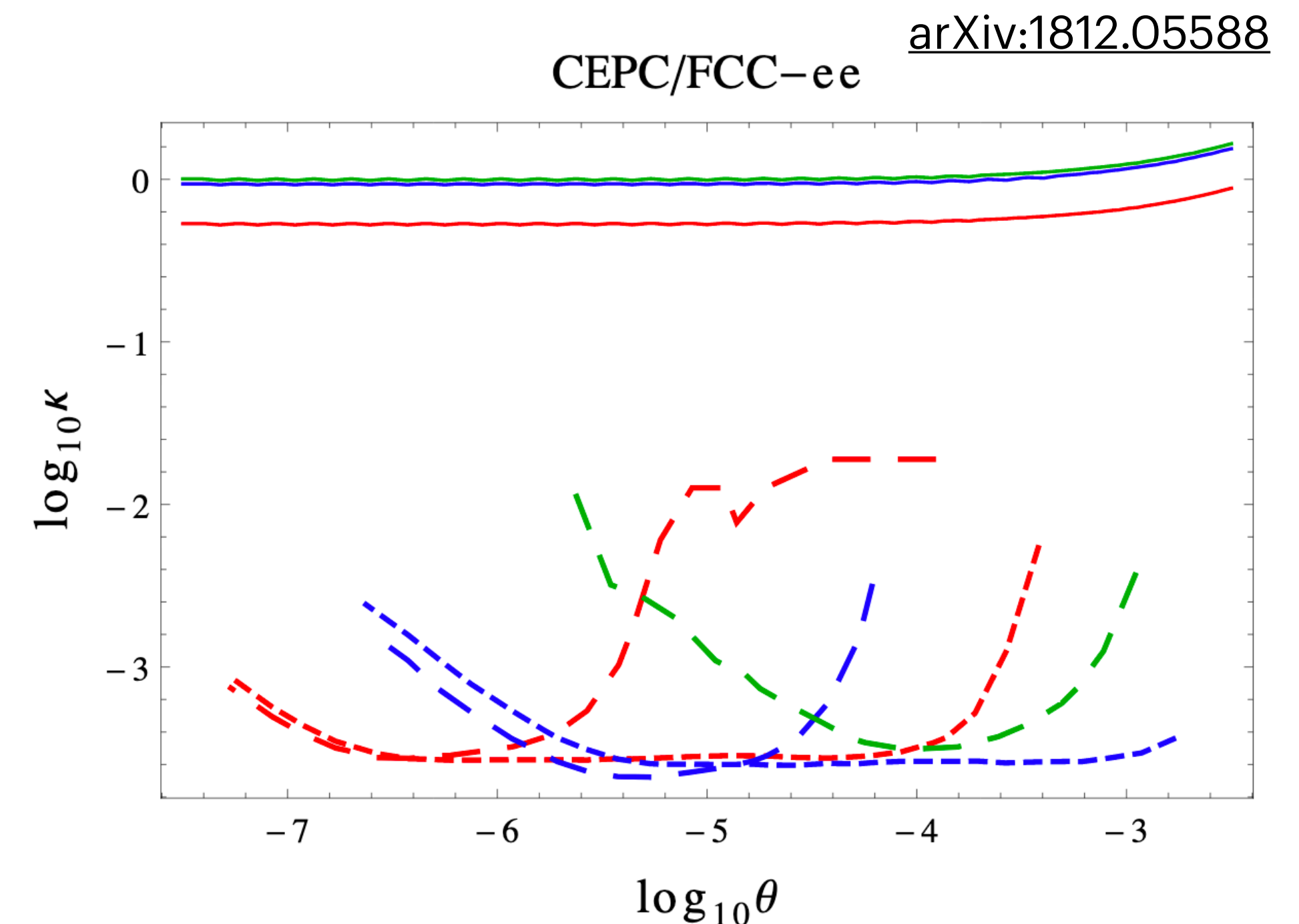
# Axion-Like Particles

- Searches for Hidden (Dark) Sectors parallel to the SM with new particles and forces are gaining a lot of traction specially linked to important questions like Dark Matter
- “Axion-Like Particles” (ALPs) are very-weakly-coupled window to the dark sector
  - Orders of magnitude of parameter space accessible at the FCC-ee
  - For small couplings and light ALPs, the ALP decay vertex can be considerably displaced from the production vertex.



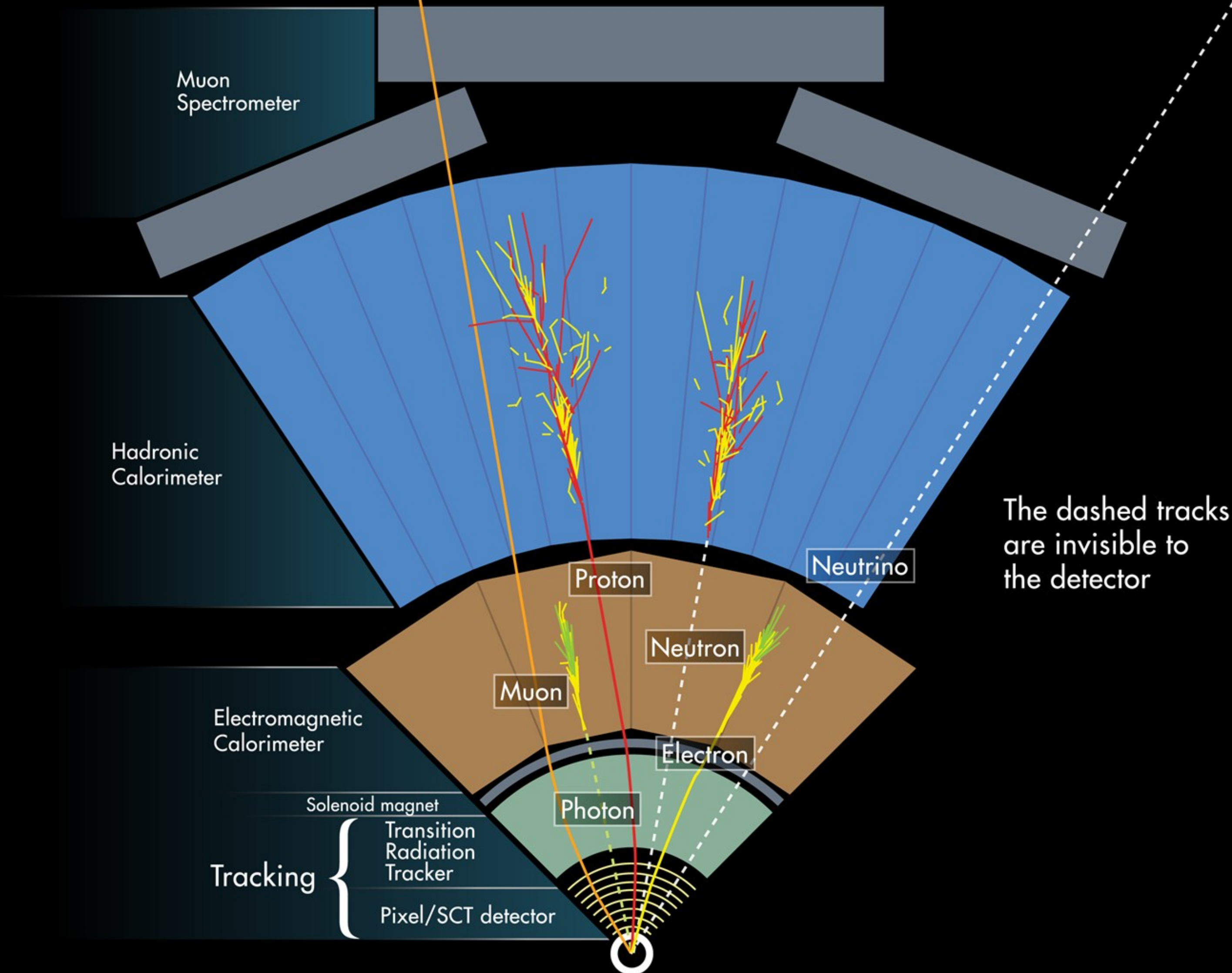
# Hidden Higgs sectors, SUSY...

- **Twin Higgs** models: solving the hierarchy problem, some propose an entire Twin copy of the SM, with many new light states that the SM Higgs boson can decay to.
  - displaced exotic Higgs boson decays (long decay lengths for small interaction)
  - FCC-ee: most relevant regions of parameter space experimentally accessible
- **Hidden Valley** models: a new sector, weakly coupled to the SM results in neutral long-lived particles that the Higgs boson can decay to.
  - exotic, long-lived Higgs decays that the FCC-ee could be sensitive to
- Plus many other models with LLP at the FCC-ee: Higgs portal, dark glueball ([arXiv:1911.08721](https://arxiv.org/abs/1911.08721)), Neutral naturalness ([arXiv:1506.06141](https://arxiv.org/abs/1506.06141)), Folded SUSY ([arXiv:1911.08721](https://arxiv.org/abs/1911.08721)), Neutralinos ([arXiv:1904.10661](https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.10661))...





# Detecting particles at colliders nowadays

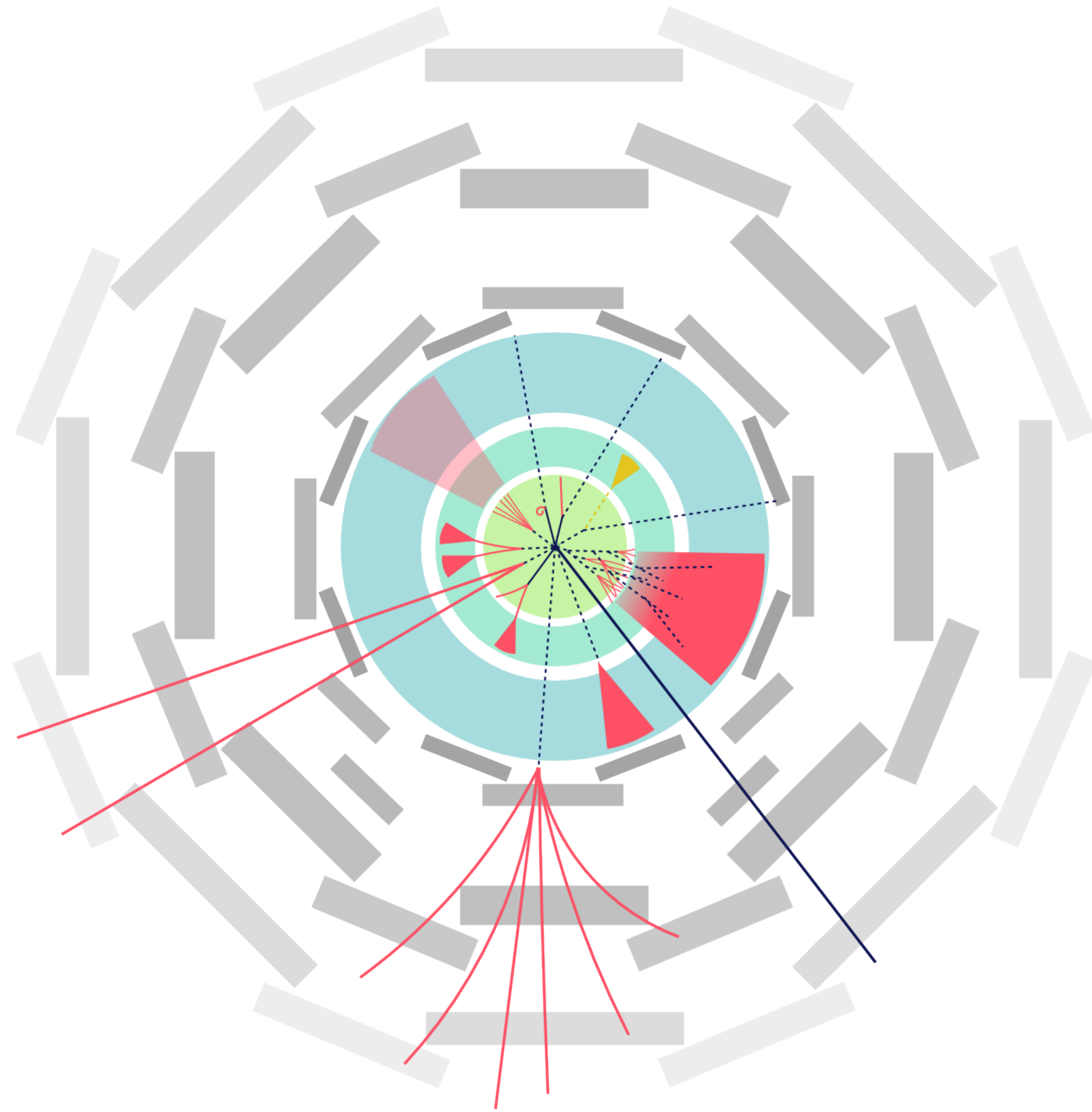


We are biased towards new, heavy particles: see for example the Higgs boson at the LHC

- A Higgs boson is produced in collisions and decays  $10^{-22}$  seconds after being produced, it is very SHORT-lived
- It often decays into two Z bosons, each of them decaying in about  $10^{-25}$  s (notoriously SHORT-lived as well) in for example a couple of muons each
- In practice this means that we see 4 muons coming from the collision point

**Our detectors, trigger, and reconstruction are aware of that**

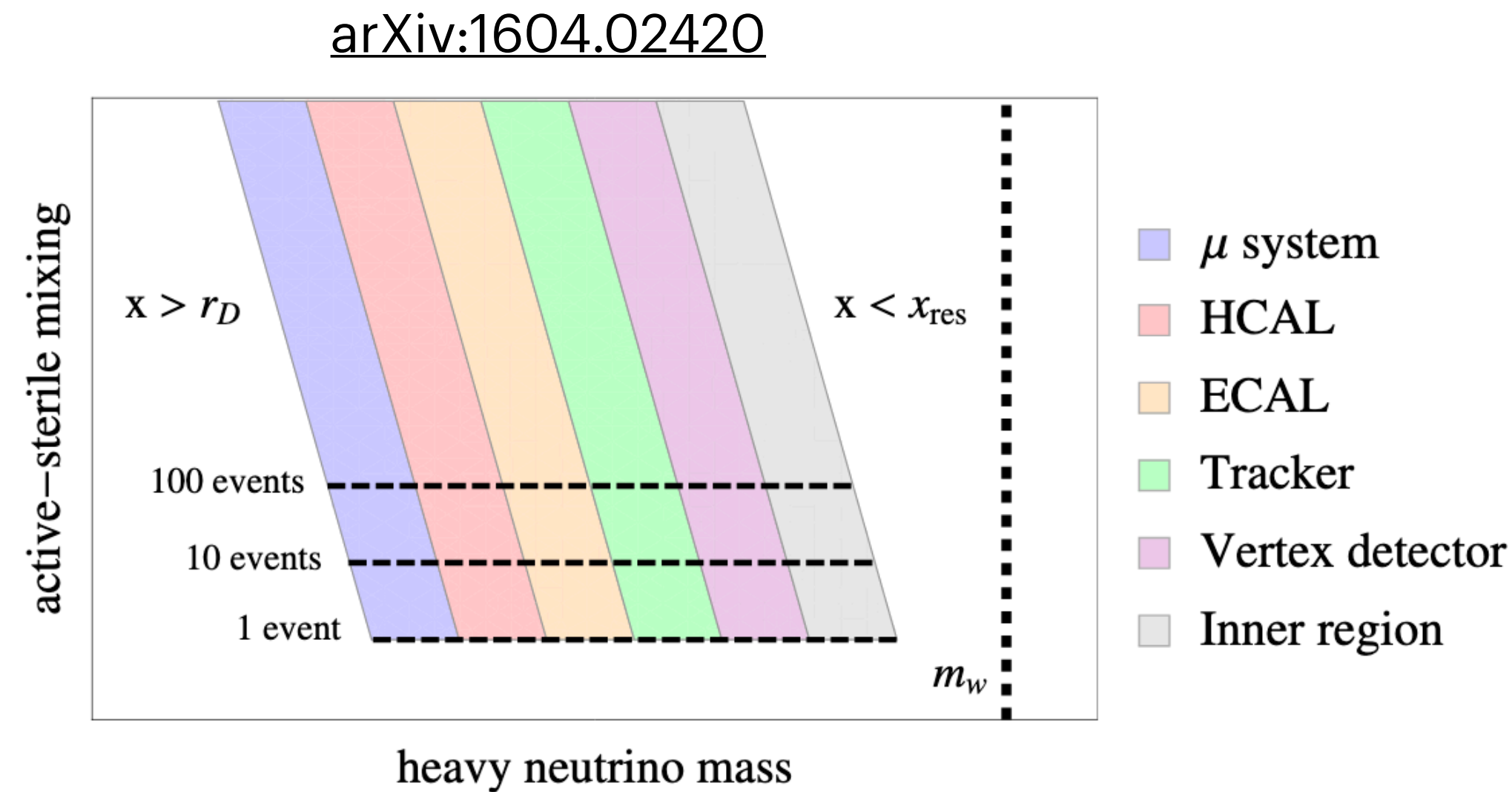
# Long-lived particles are not like that



- New, long-lived particles display a collection of different signatures which are quite **weird**
  - *Displaced tracks/vertices*
  - *Disappearing/kinded tracks*
  - *Anomalous tracks ( $dE/dX$ )*
  - *Slow/stopped particles (out of time)*
  - *Emerging signatures ...*
- Which means
  - Little/no backgrounds
    - Potential instrumental background (how to model?)
  - Dedicated techniques
    - **Reconstruction, Trigger, and Detector Design**



# This won't be different at the FCC-ee either



Sensitivity of the different detector components to RHN decays as a function of the mixing parameter and mass

- At this point we have two ways to go:
  - Design the FCC-ee detectors as usual and then try to make the best out of them for LLPs
    - which can be done but won't be easy as we know from the experience at the LHC -and before-
  - Design the FCC-ee detectors with LLP in mind, prioritising for example displaced tracking and timing, and budgeting for unexpected signals

*experimental opportunities!*

# Ongoing work in Uppsala University

- In Uppsala we have an interest in Long-Lived particles, specifically within the tracker volume since a while ([JINST 14 P11009 \(2019\)](#))
- R Gonzalez Suarez → **Long-Lived Particles at FCC-ee case study**
  - submitted Letter of Interest on LLP at the FCC-ee for ongoing Snowmass ([link](#))
  - **Currently coordinate the informal group working on it**
    - Agendas + minutes/recording here: <https://indico.cern.ch/category/5664/>
    - mailing list that you can subscribe to: [LLP-FCCee-informal@cern.ch](mailto:LLP-FCCee-informal@cern.ch)
      - Join us!
  - **Collaboration with Suchita Kulkarni (Graz)**
    - Ongoing: [Rohini Sengupta](#) studying displaced HNL at the FCC-ee for her master thesis
  - Master and project students involved in different FCC-ee (and hh) studies
  - Some talks, e.g.: [XIX International Workshop on Neutrino Telescopes Epiphany 2021](#), [FCC workshop 2020](#), [Snowmass Community Planning Meeting](#)

