Displaced Dark Photon Searches at CMS

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Dark Photons



- Dark photon $(Z_D) \rightarrow \text{new U(1)}_D$ gauge symmetry
- Can serve as a connection between the SM and a dark sector
- Z_D can talk to the SM particles through kinetic mixing

$$\mathcal{L} \subset -\frac{1}{4} \hat{B}_{\mu\nu} \hat{B}^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} \hat{Z}_{D\mu\nu} \hat{Z}_{D}^{\mu\nu} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \frac{\epsilon}{\cos \theta} \hat{Z}_{D\mu\nu} \hat{B}^{\mu\nu}}_{2 \cos \theta} + \frac{1}{2} m_{D,0}^2 \hat{Z}_{D}^{\mu} \hat{Z}_{D\mu}$$
e : Kinetic mixing coefficient

Dark Photon Interactions

- Assuming Z_D only decays on-shell to SM particles
 - Z_D width (and hence its lifetime) only depends on e, M_{ZD} and known SM parameters
 - We can map the displacement regime we are probing to c for a given M_{ZD}
- Interactions of Z_D with SM fermions are similar to that of Z, γ
 - Drell-Yan-like production of Z_D possible
 - But the cross section is suppressed by €²



Prompt Dark Photon Decays

- Here we are probing e ~ 10-3
- Look for a bump in the dilepton mass spectrum
- Main background is Drell-Yan
- Signal cross section ~ ϵ^2 x Drell-Yan cross section
- Search sensitivity depends on how many Drell-Yan events in a given mass range we can save to tape



Our Z' searches are able to probe masses up to a few TeV



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- Very high acceptance for dilepton masses around and above the Z peak
- But we suffer large acceptance/ loss for low dilepton masses



Muon Scouting

- In Run-2 CMS has introduced a muon scouting stream
- Records data using muon triggers with much lower thresholds
- But only a very limited amount of event information is recorded
- Has the potential to improve our reach for low mass dimuon resonances



Displaced Dark Photons

- Searching for dimuon pairs with displacements up to ~10 cm within the pixel detector
- Here we are probing e ~ 10⁻⁶
- Cross section of Drell Yan like production of Z_D is too small
- Assume some BSM interaction enhances the production cross section
- Dark photons typically produced in pairs in such scenarios



Dark photons produced in cascade decay of the Higgs

Lightest neutralino decays to Z_D and dark neutralino



Displaced Z_D Search

- Search for long-lived Z_D in the mass range 0.25 8.5 GeV
- Events selected using a trimuon trigger :
 - Online thresholds of 15,5,5 GeV on μ p_{T}
 - Muons reconstructed online without a vertex constraint

Muon selection

- At least 4 isolated muons with p_T > 8 GeV, |η|
 < 2.4
- At least one muon with $p_T>17$ GeV, $|\eta|<0.9$
- Ensures trigger efficiency of 96-97%

Displaced dimuon selection

- $m(\mu^+\mu^-) < 9 \text{ GeV}$
- Dimuon vertex fit probability > 1% OR $\Delta R(\mu^+\mu^-) < 0.01$
- At least 1 hit in pixel barrel OR 2 hits in pixel endcap
- Defines a fiducial region within which selection efficiency is uniform and high

Require dimuon masses to be compatible within 5 times the core mass resolution

 $|m_1 - m_2| < 0.13 \,\text{GeV}/c^2 + 0.065 \times (m_1 + m_2)/2$

Search Region



Signal Extraction

Background Prediction

- Low background search
- bb events with b decays to muon pairs (~90%)
 - Data driven templates used to estimate the probability of a b quark decay to a dimuon pair
 - Normalization from off-diagonal sidebands
- **Direct J/ψ production (~10%)**
 - Estimated from simulation
- Contribution from other sources found to be negligible
- Estimated background in the signal window : 0.74 ± 0.34(stat) ± 0.15(syst)
- 1 event observed



Dimuon masses : 0.56, 0.40 GeV

Results



Results shown for the Dark SUSY model assuming n_1 mass = 10 GeV, n_D mass = 1 GeV

Limits shown for different values of BR($h \rightarrow 2\gamma_D + X$)

Very Displaced Dileptons

What about dilepton decays outside the pixel detector ?

- No 13 TeV results yet ... but a search was performed using 8 TeV data PRD 91, 052012(2015)
- Targeting dilepton (both dielectron and dimuon) decays with transverse displacement up to 50 cm

Triggers

- Need triggers which do not rely on tracking information
- Use diphoton triggers ; dimuon triggers relying solely on standalone tracks in the muon system

• Tracking

- Search still does rely on tracks in the silicon tracker
- Need to match tracks to ECAL clusters to disambiguate photons from electrons
- Need to match tracker tracks to standalone muons for a more precise measurement of p_T and displacement
- This restricts the search to displacements up to 50 cm, beyond which tracking becomes extremely inefficient

Analysis Details

PRD 91, 052012 (2015)

Lepton selections

- Pair of isolated muons or electrons
- $\mu p_T > 26 \text{ GeV}$; e $p_T > 36$, 21 GeV; Lepton $|\eta| < 2$
 - Driven by trigger thresholds
- Dilepton mass > 15 GeV
 - Suppress J/ ψ , Y decays and χ^* conversions

Displaced selection

- Lxy < 50 cm for each lepton : *Fiducial selection*
- $\mu\mu(ee)$ fit to a common vertex : $\chi^2/dof < 5(10)$
- $d_{xy}/\sigma_d > 12$ for each track
- Opening angle between leptons < 2.48 rad
 - Suppress cosmics
- |Δφ| < π/2
 - angle between dilepton momentum, vector from primary vertex to the dilepton vertex
 - Suppress combinatoric background

Background estimated from $|\Delta \phi| > \pi/2$ control region



Results

PRD 91, 052012 (2015)

No events observed in the signal region



Results are shown here for H decay to a pair of spin-0 bosons but expect similar results for the spin-1 case

Event selection efficiency relative to the kinematic, geometrical acceptance ranges between ~ 30-60%

Summary

- Searches for dark photons being pursued by CMS exploring a wide range of lifetimes
- Involve non-trivial challenges involving the design of triggers and reconstruction of displaced candidates
- Treasure trove of 13 TeV data waiting to be explored
- Hope to update these searches with the full LHC Run-2 data set soon ... so stay tuned