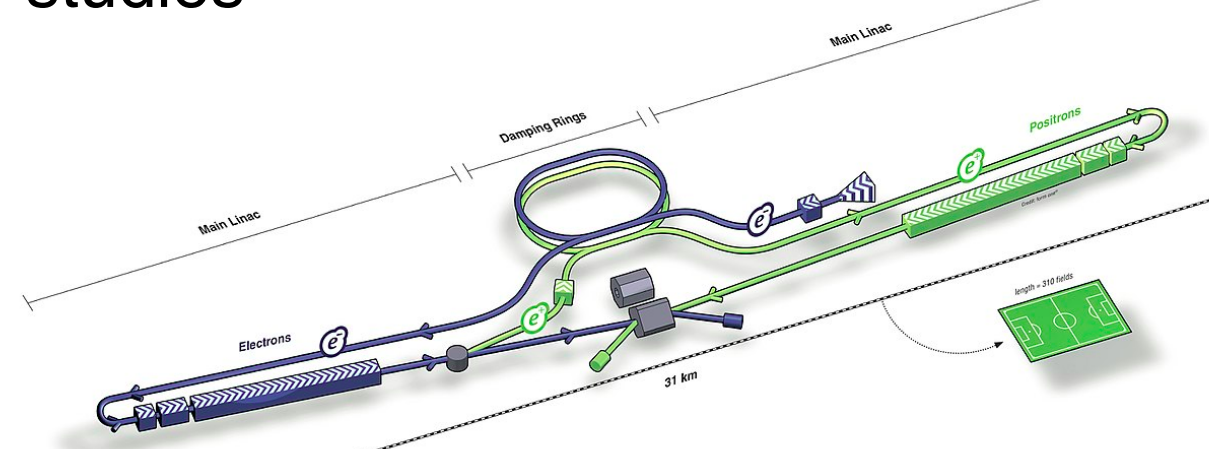
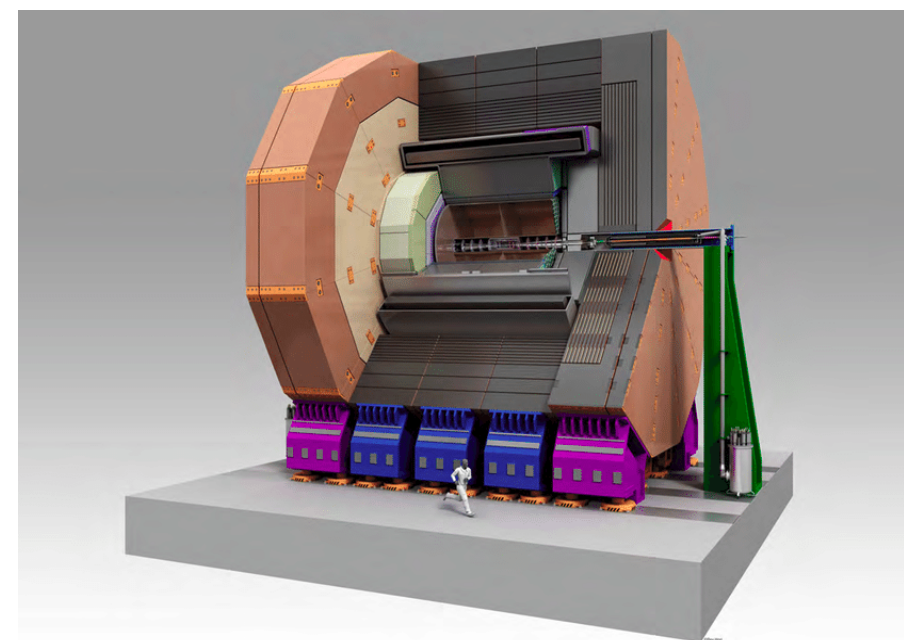


## Long-lived particles

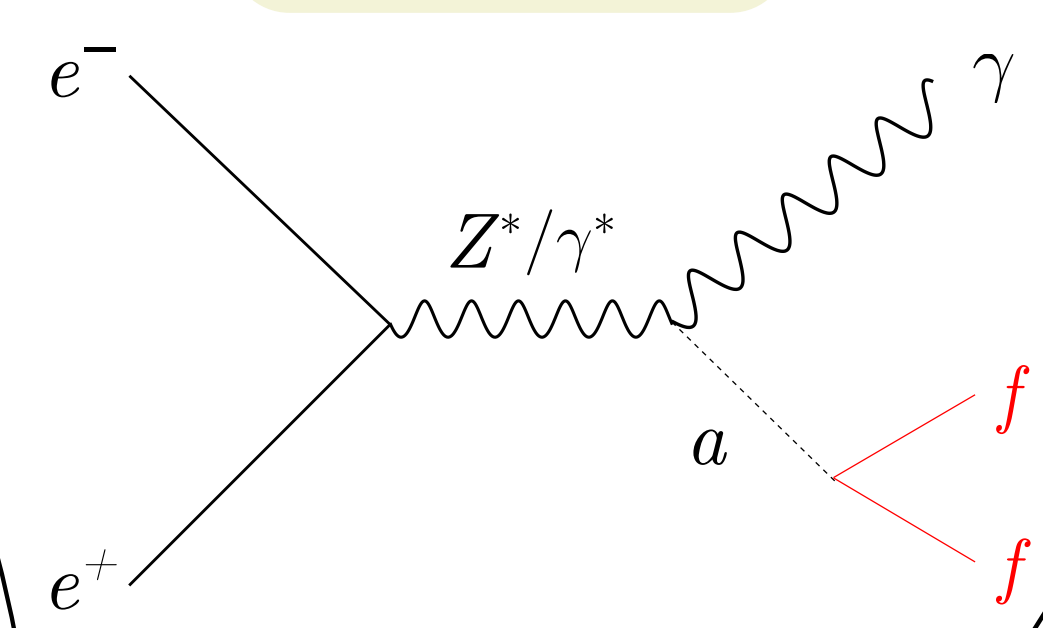
- Many states within the SM have macroscopic lifetimes
- Various BSM models predict LLPs: e.g. SUSY particles, axion-like particles, heavy neutral leptons, dark photons, exotic scalars...
- Multiple searches at the LHC, but:
  - LHC is mostly sensitive to high masses and mass splittings
  - complementary region could be probed at  $e^+e^-$  colliders (small masses, mixing, mass splittings, etc.)

## International Large Detector

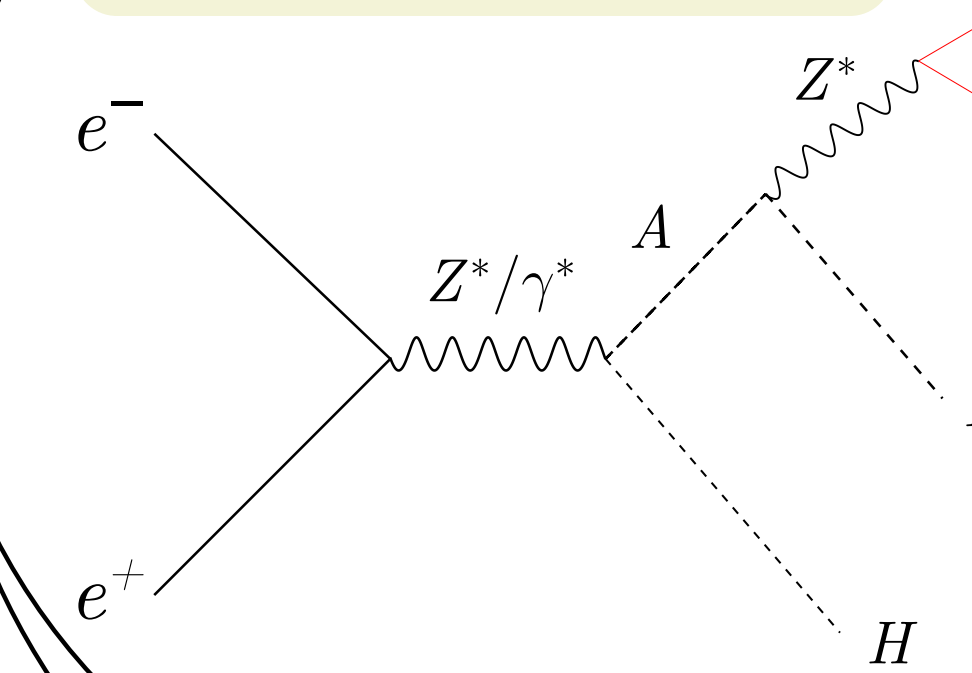
- Experiment proposed for  $e^+e^-$  Higgs factory, such as International Linear Collider (ILC)
- ILC baseline centre-of-mass energy: 250-500 GeV, possible extension to 1 TeV
- The core of ILD tracking systems is a time projection chamber (TPC)
  - almost continuous tracking
  - promising for the LLP studies



$m_a = 0.3, 1, 3, 10$  GeV  
 $c\tau = 10 \cdot m_a$  [mm]



$m_A = 75$  GeV,  
 $c\tau = 1$  m,  
 $m_A - m_H = 1, 2, 3, 5$  GeV



## Benchmarks

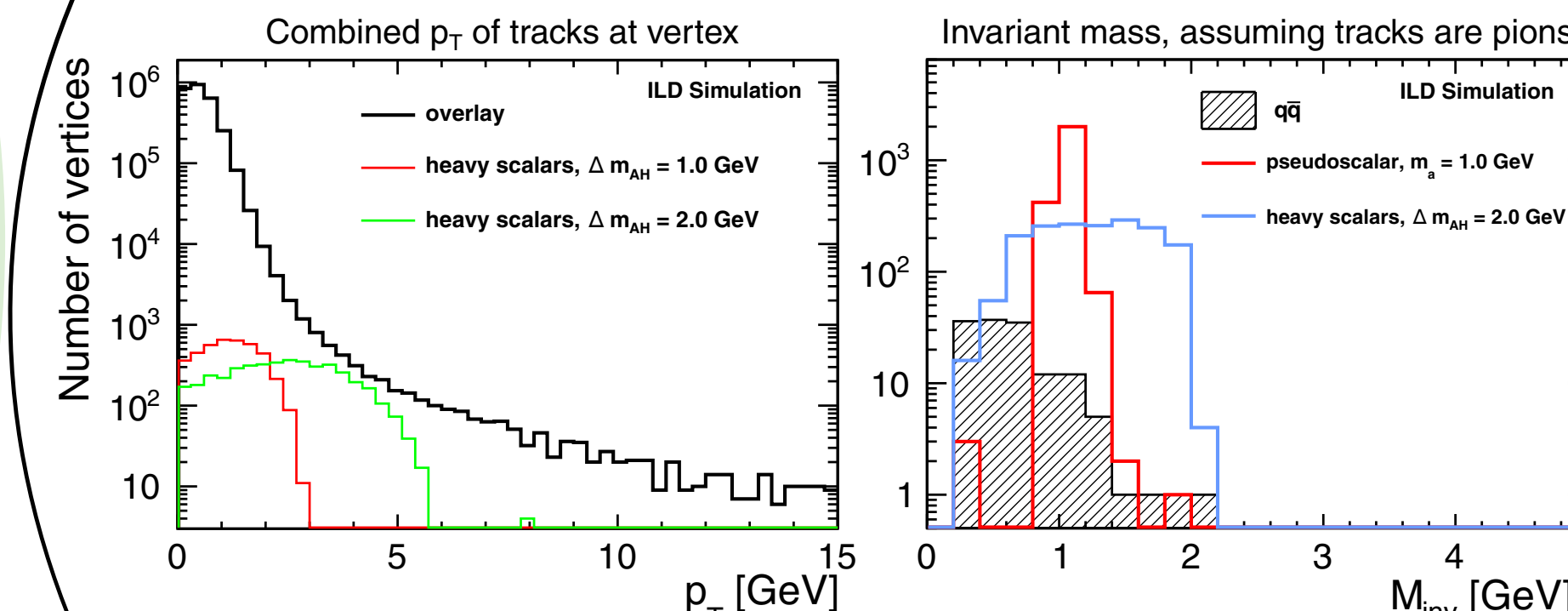
- Selected based on **kinematic properties**
- Most challenging case: small-boost, low- $p_T$  track pair, not pointing towards IP - heavy scalar LLP (A) and DM (H) pair-production with small mass splitting,  $Z^* \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- The opposite extreme case, (large boost, high- $p_T$  final state) - light pseudoscalar LLP,  $a \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- Study based on vertex finding at 250 GeV ILC
  - vertex placed between points of closest approach of track helices, requiring max. distance of 25 mm
  - procedure not optimised for any scenario

## Background sources

- Random track intersections, interactions with detector material, long-lived SM hadrons are background sources
  - processes with production of hadrons or with large activity inside detector
- 1. Beam-induced photoproduction of:
  - low- $p_T$  hadrons (~1.55 per bunch crossing)
  - incoherent  $e^+e^-$  pairs (~ $10^5$  per bunch crossing, only a small fraction is measured)
- These processes can overlay on physical event or constitute background themselves
- 2. Hard (high- $p_T$ ) events including jets in the final state

## Background reduction

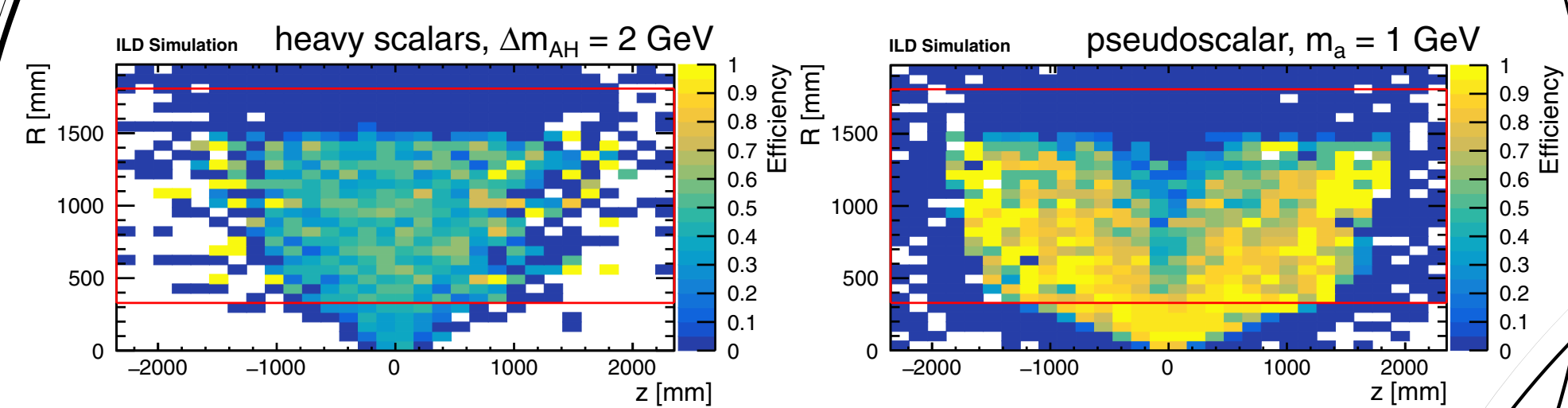
- $10^{11}$  bunch crossings expected at ILC per year
- reduction at the level of  $\sim 10^{-9}$  required



- Cuts on the  $p_T$  and geometry of a track pair give total rejection at the level of  $\sim 10^9$
- Additional cuts on the track pair mass to reject photons, kaons and  $\Lambda^0$ s (two selection working points: standard and tight)

## Vertex finding results

$\Delta m_{AH}$ [GeV]	1	2	3	5
Efficiency (standard) [%]	3	33.2	43.4	51.1
Efficiency (tight) [%]	0.4	28.3	40.7	50.2
$m_a$ [GeV]	0.3	1	3	10
Efficiency (standard) [%]	7.4	48.4	61.7	65.8
Efficiency (tight) [%]	-	47.3	61.7	65.8

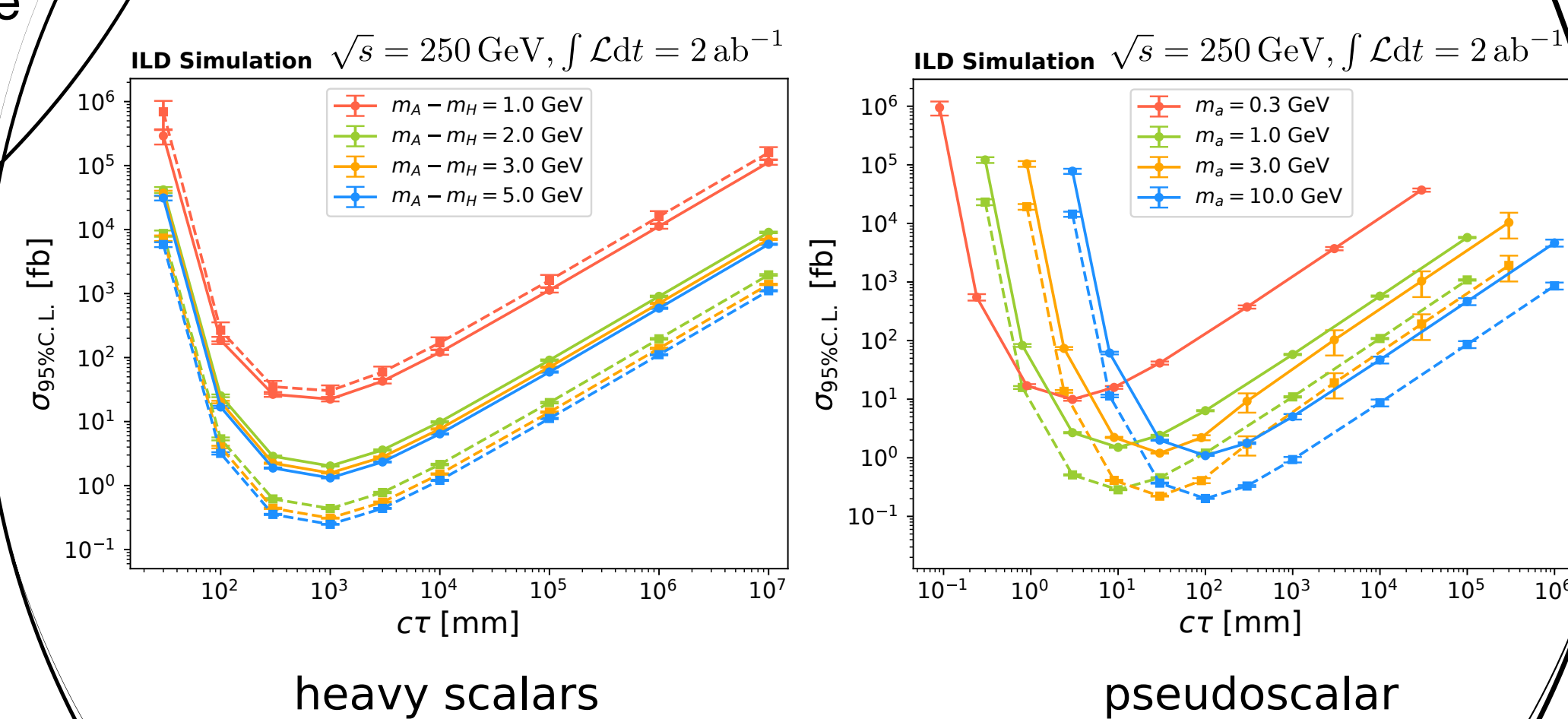


Efficiency: reconstructed vertex within 30 mm from the true vertex, decays within TPC acceptance

- Signal selection efficiency depends strongly on the final state boost:  $\Delta m_{AH}$  ( $Z^*$  virtuality) and  $m_a$
- Dedicated approach required for scenarios with  $\Delta m_{AH} = 1$  GeV and  $m_a = 0.3$  GeV

## 95% C.L. cross section limits

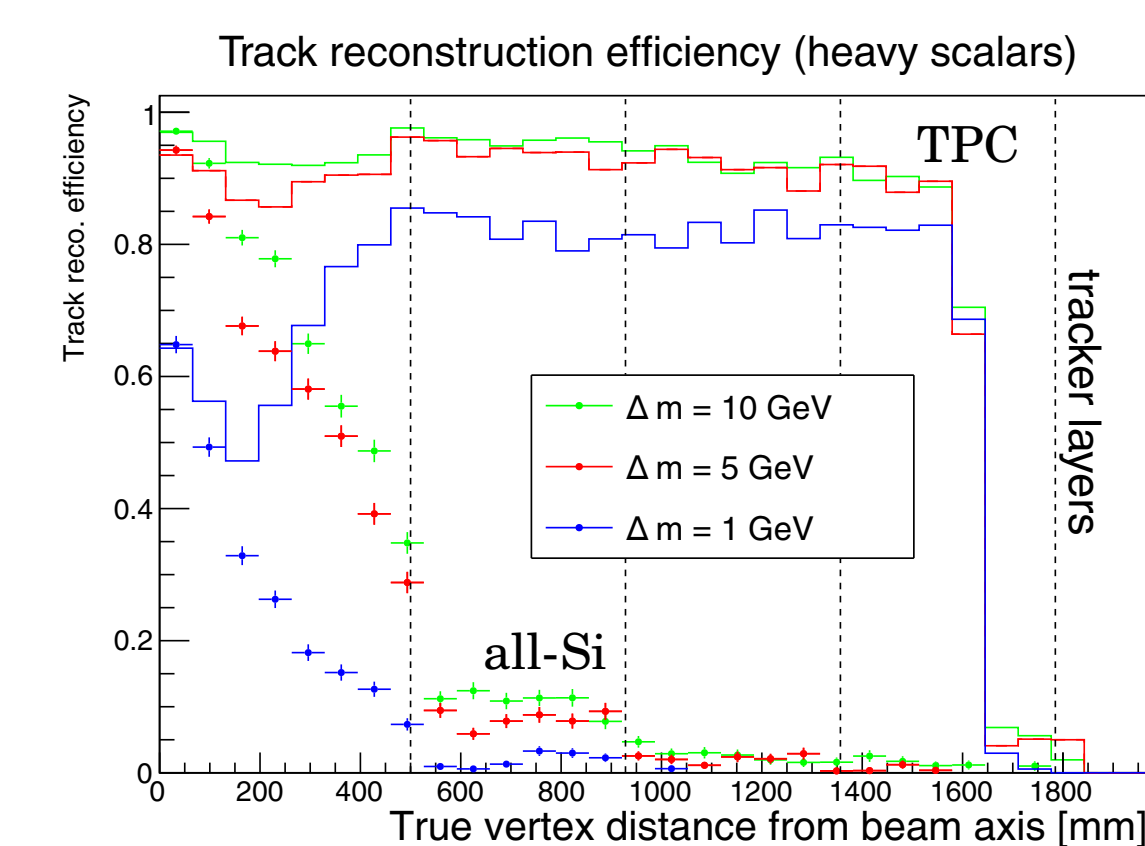
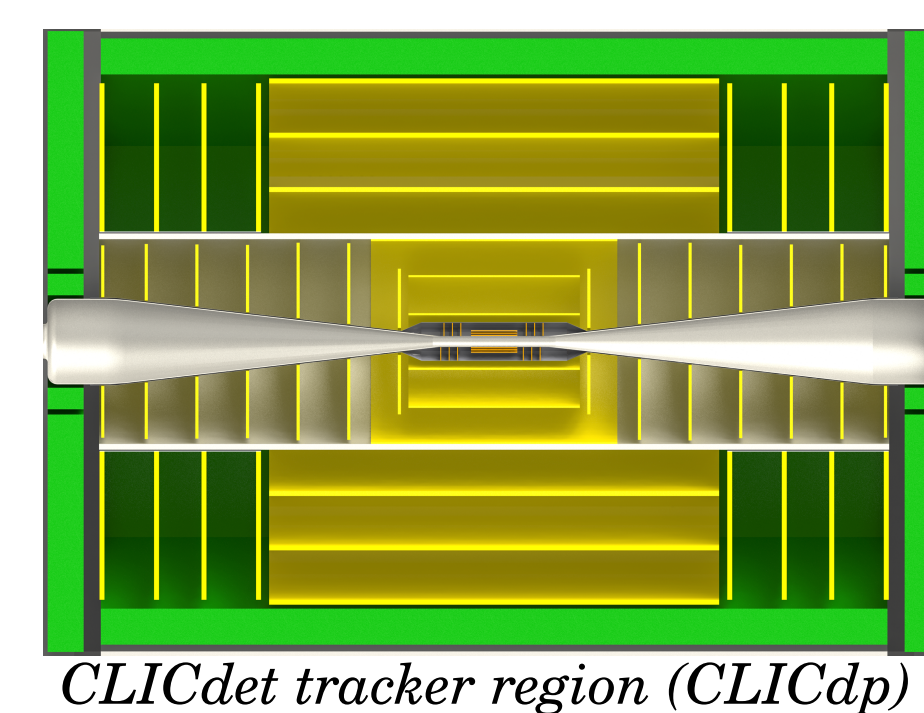
Standard selection: solid line  
Tight selection: dashed line



A wide range of models with heavy scalars with small mass splittings, or light pseudo scalar particles, can be excluded for  $\sigma \lesssim 0.1$  fb

## All-silicon tracker

- Alternative ILD design with TPC replaced by a silicon tracker modified from the Compact Linear Collider detector (CLICdet) outer tracker design
- Tracking algorithm designed for CLICdet used for reconstruction at all-silicon ILD



- Vertex reconstruction driven by track reconstruction efficiency
- Performance similar to baseline design (TPC) near the beam axis
- Smaller number of hits available → efficiency drops faster with vertex displacement
- At least 4 hits required for track reconstruction → limited reach
- For large decay lengths, efficiency significantly higher for "standard" ILD with TPC