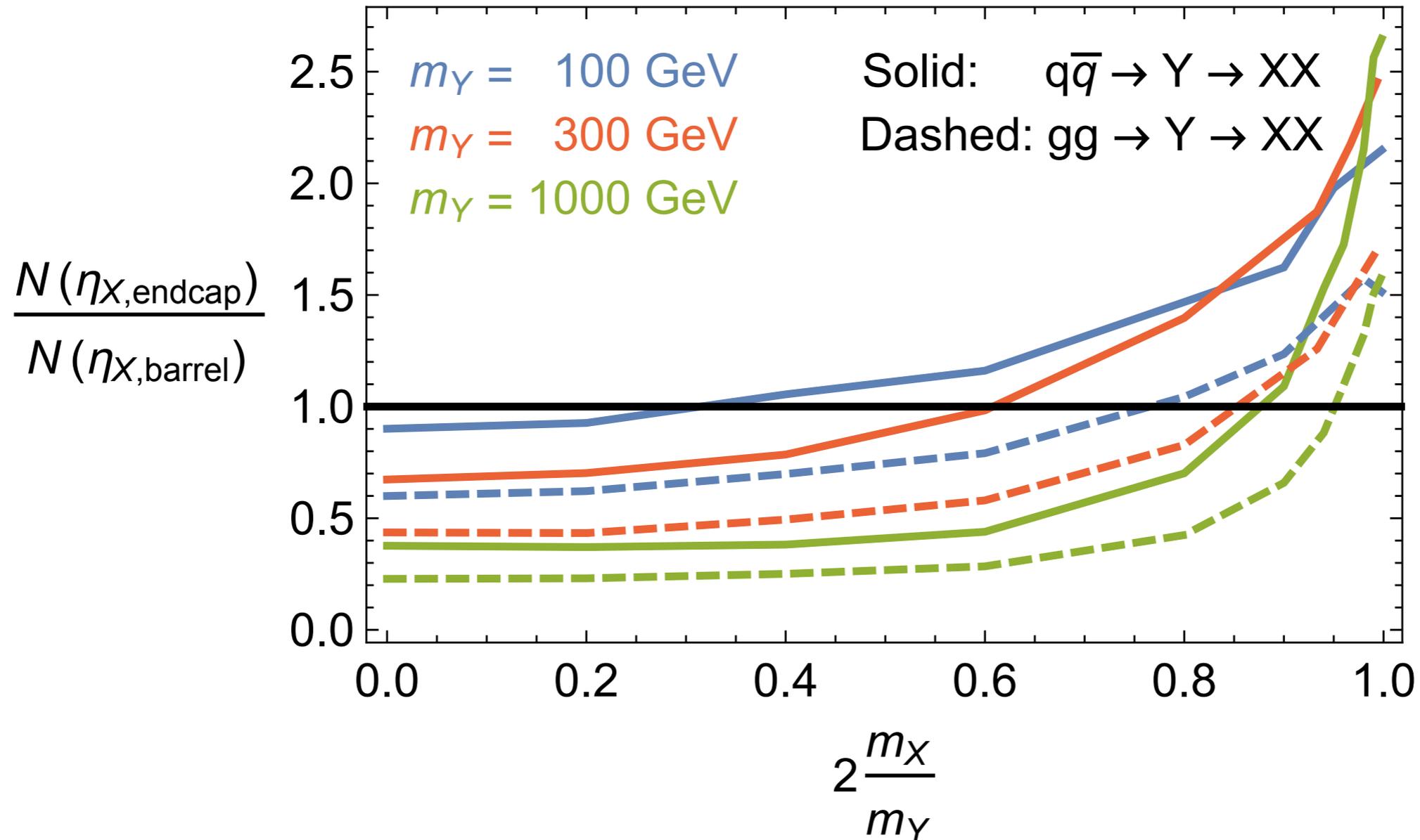


# Forward detectors

- The new forward detectors will help with associating forward jets to the correct primary vertex and improves identification of VBF production.
- For example "VBF" production of winos (which can be long-lived if almost mass-degenerate with bino LSP) seems to have a cross section of  $\sim 4$  fb (with  $m_{\chi^+} = 100$  GeV,  $m_{\text{wino}} = 150$  GeV)
- VBF production can help with triggering (CMS?) and filtering off events to subsample that will undergo special reconstruction which better identifies e.g. displaced vertices (ATLAS)
- What more LLPs could be produced through VBF and would be more easily found if those scenarios were targeted?

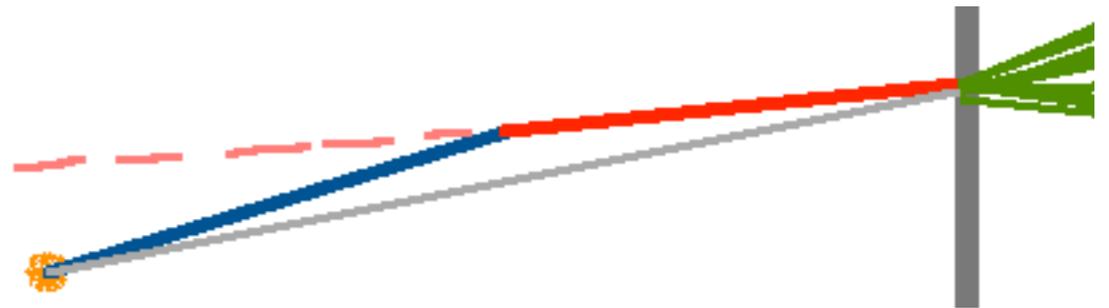
# Forward Particles



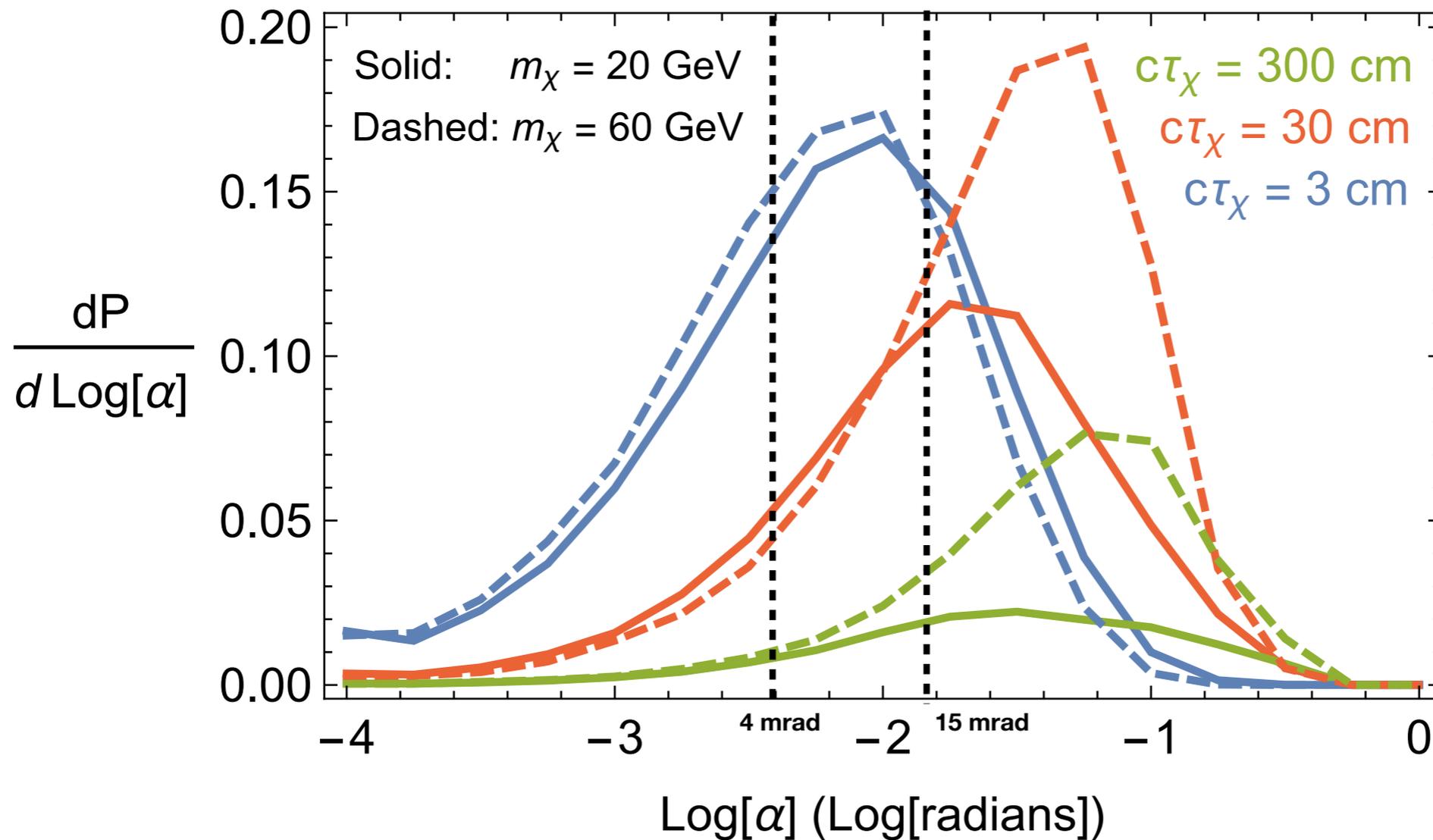
**Resonances produce forward particles, especially qq**  
**Light resonances (Z, higgs) produce more forward particles**

# Forward LLPs from Higgs

SM Higgs could yield high angle particles  
Compatible with 4 mrad pointing in CMS



$gg \rightarrow h \rightarrow \chi\chi; \quad \chi \rightarrow \gamma\tilde{G}$



**~ 10% of  $h \rightarrow XX$  events! (no E threshold included)**

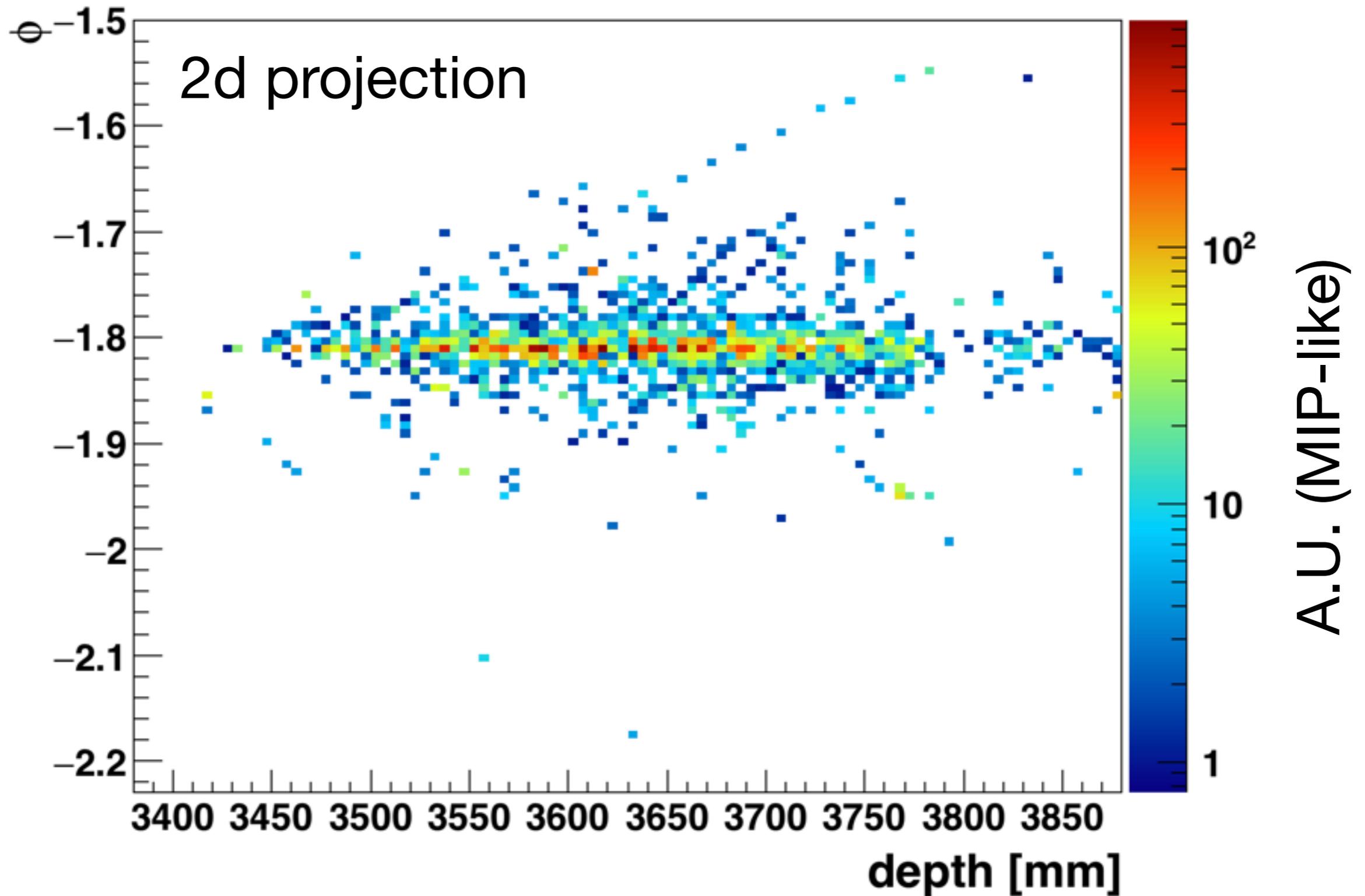
# CMS Endcap LLP trigger

Idea: Model a L1 trigger strategy for hadronically-decaying LLPs using CMS HL-LHC endcap calorimeter (CE) only.

- Model the endcap with a simplified G4 simulation.
- Suggest a simple algorithm for finding the impact parameter of a hadronic shower at L1 using only calorimeter information.
- Does the necessary information fit into the hypothesized endcap trigger primitives?

Goal: If useful, something to keep in mind as we refine and finalize the electronic systems for the endcap.

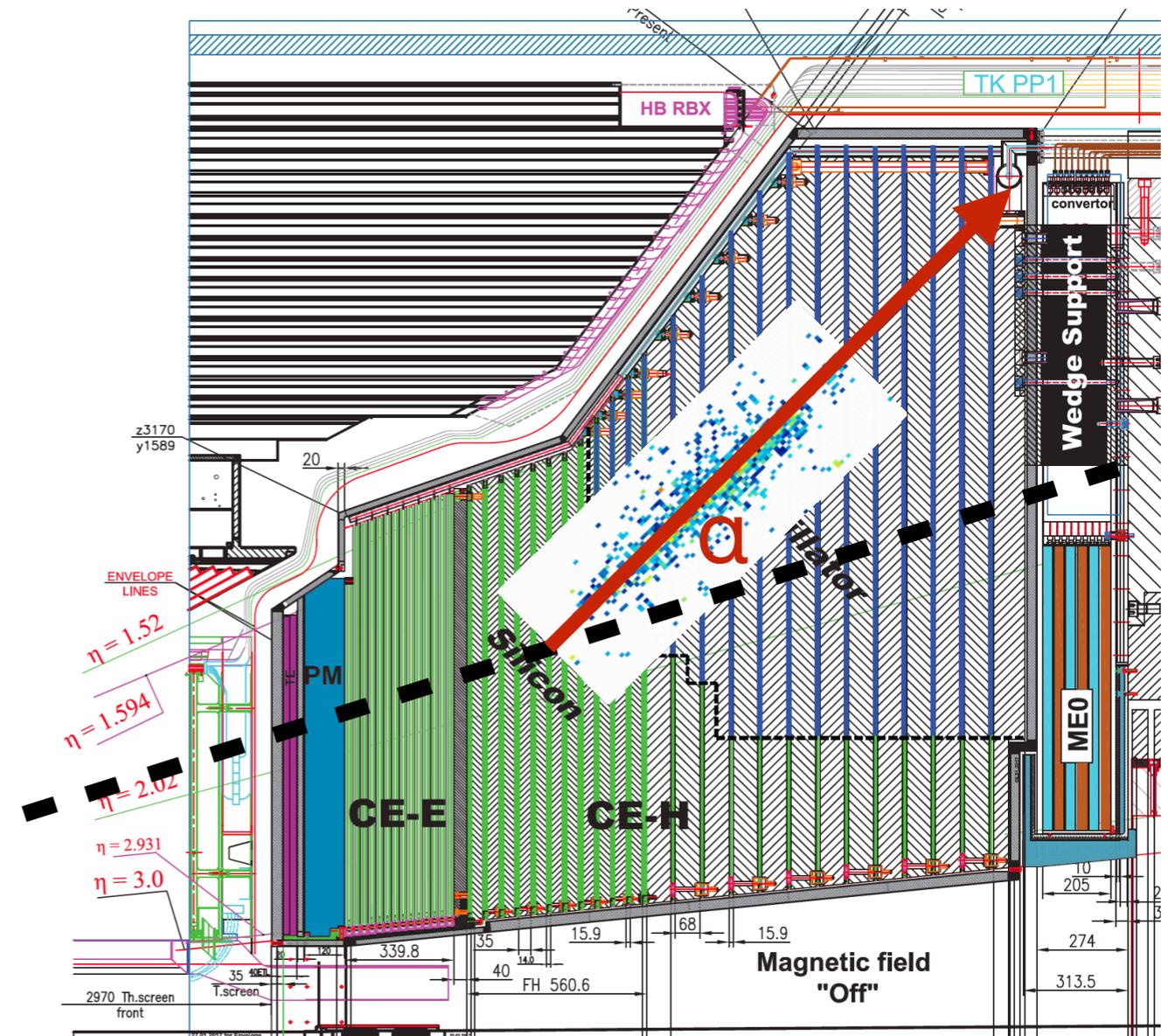
# Event display (100 GeV $\pi^-$ )



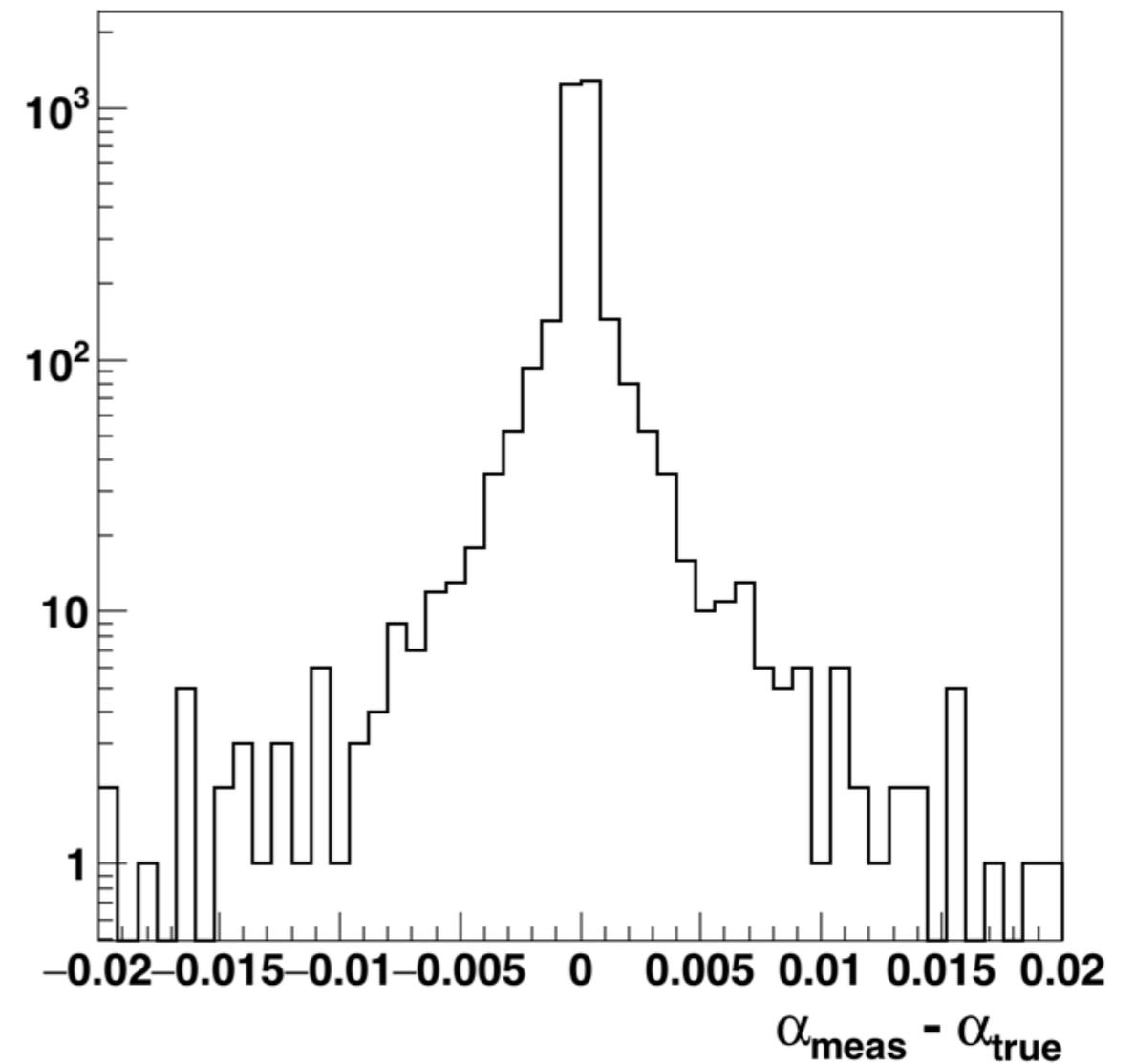
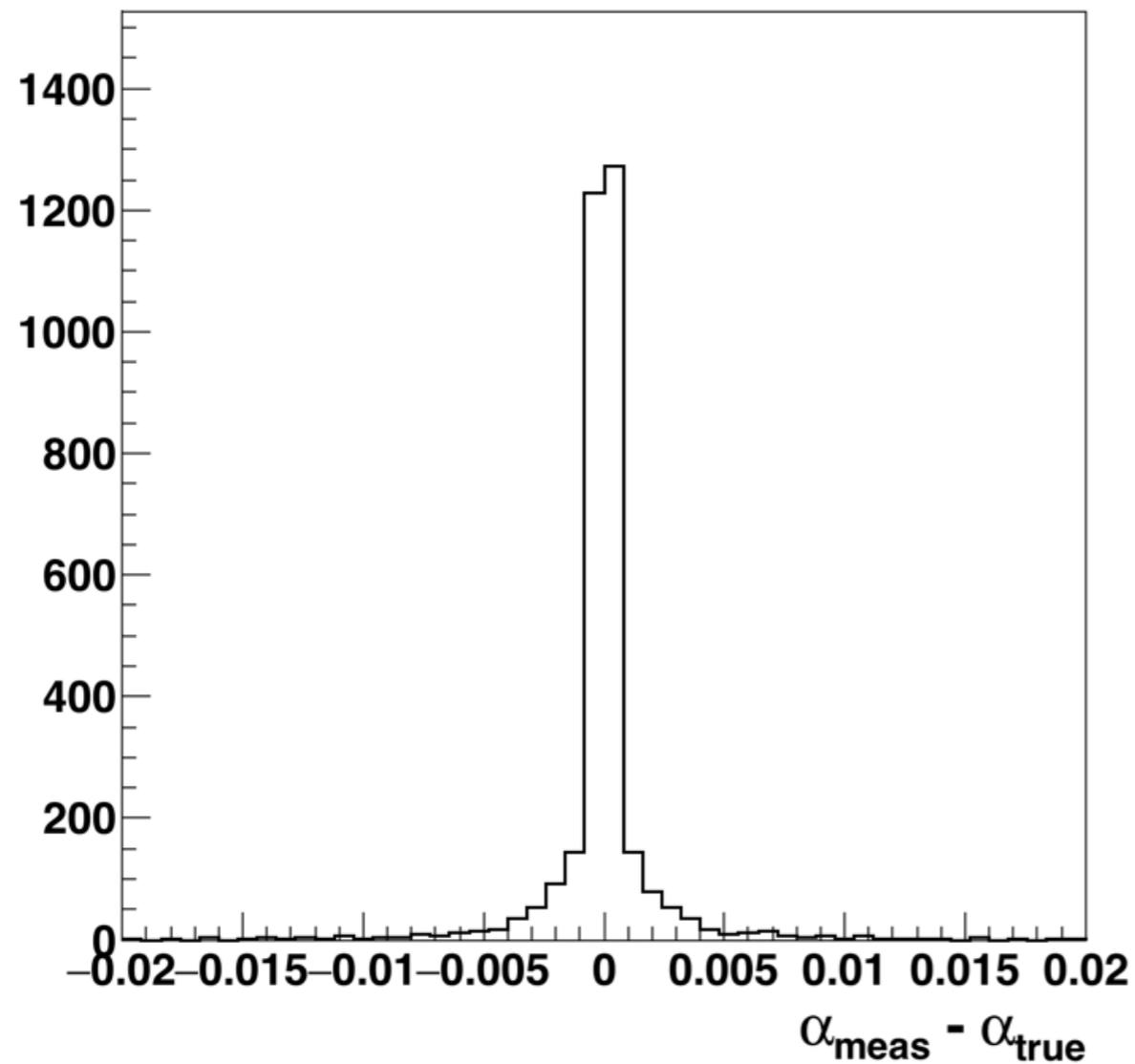
# Simple algorithm for finding angle

Follows design of CE off-detector  
TPG electronics (first form 2d clusters  
on layers, then make 3d showers from  
2d clusters).

- Work in  $\eta$ - $\phi$ -depth space.
- Trigger cells (2x2 or 3x3) with minimum 2  $MIP_T$  energy are formed.
- Linear fit of energy-weighted  $\eta$  vs. depth and  $\phi$  vs. depth.
- Compute total angle  $\alpha$  between shower axis and line back to nominal IP (PV).



# Modeled L1 angular resolution



Naively:  $O(1000)$  reduction for  $|\alpha| > 10$  mrad

# CE Trigger Primitives

Quantities	Bits	Total bits
$E_T$ with and without PU subtraction	16, 16	32
Endcap, fraction in CE-E, fraction in back CE-H, max energy layer	1, 13, 12, 6	32
Shower start $\eta, \phi, z$	11, 11, 10	32
Number of cells, quality flags, extra data flags	8, 12, 12	32
Minimum total		128
Optional shape quantities	$8 \times 16$	128
Optional e/ $\gamma$ reco $E_T$ with and without PU subtraction	16, 16	32
Optional subcluster 0 $E_T, \Delta\eta, \Delta\phi$	16, 8, 8	32
Optional subcluster 1 $E_T, \Delta\eta, \Delta\phi$	16, 8, 8	32
Optional subcluster 2 $E_T, \Delta\eta, \Delta\phi$	16, 8, 8	32
Optional subcluster 3 $E_T, \Delta\eta, \Delta\phi$	16, 8, 8	32
Maximum total		416

for each cluster

# Preliminary conclusions

- Simplified simulation shows good angular resolution with L1-like algorithm.
- Angular data fits comfortably into foreseen TP format.
- Further study with full CMS software appears warranted.