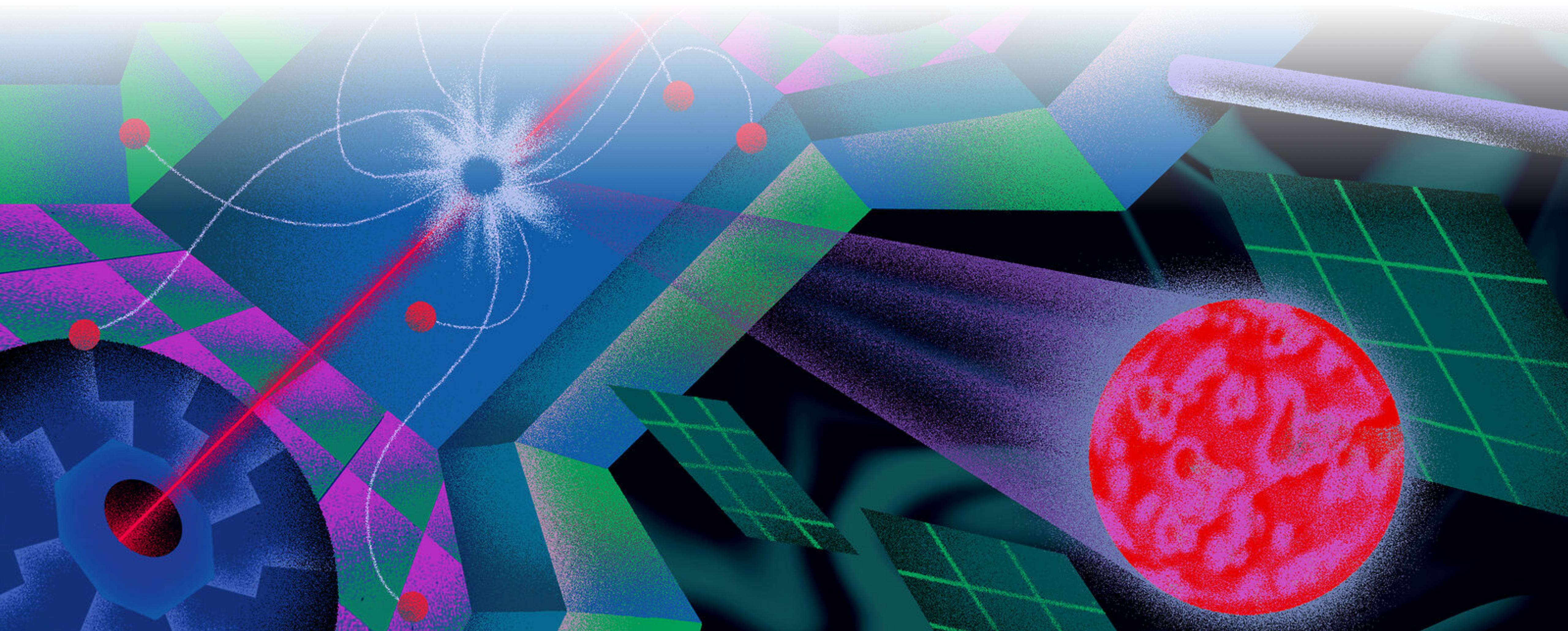


Probing the Lifetime Frontier at the LHC and Beyond



The Lifetime Frontier

The Lifetime Frontier

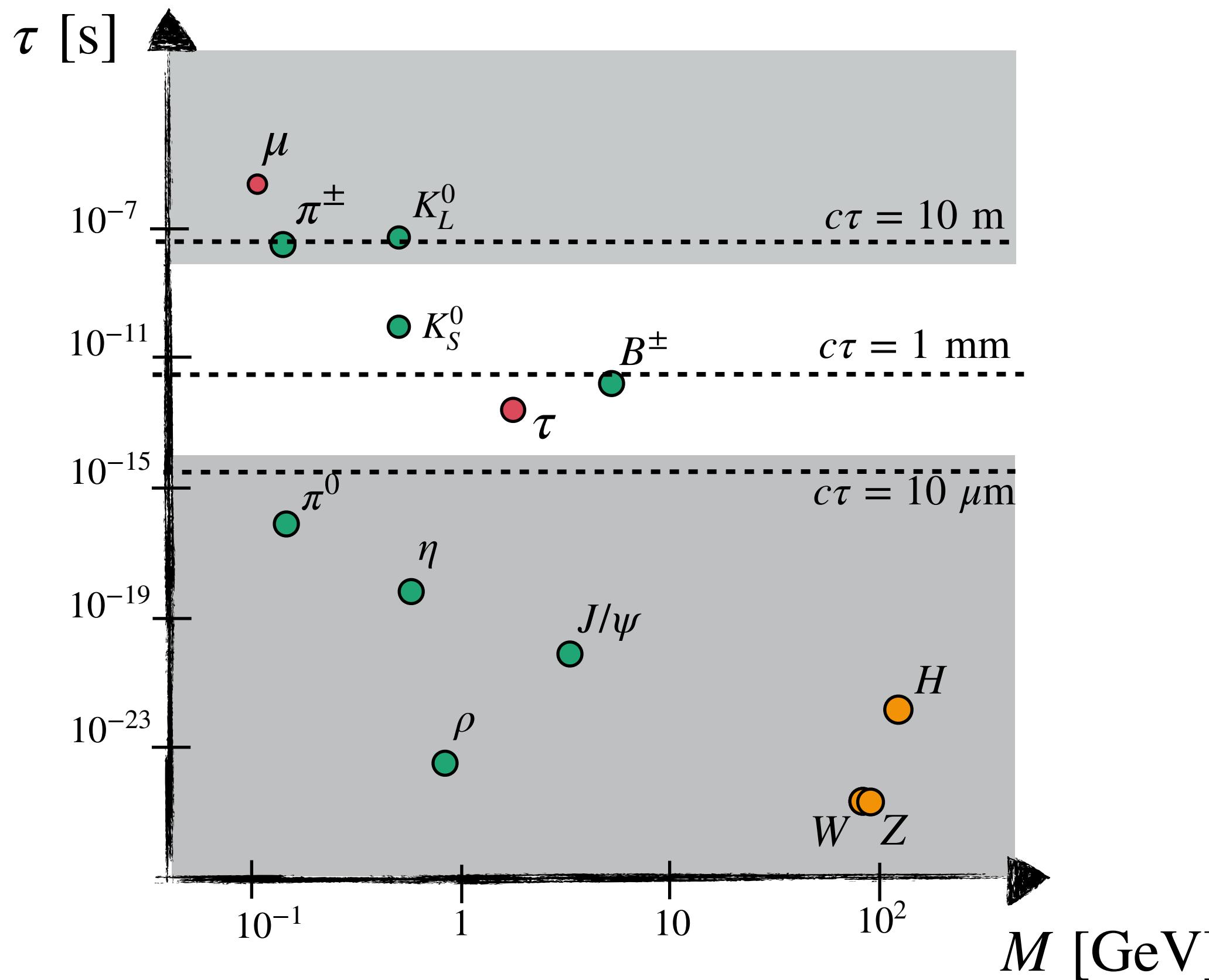
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- Dark sectors, neutral naturalness, SUSY, ...

The Lifetime Frontier

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Lack of evidence of new physics in LHC Run 2 data motivates an increasing focus on weakly coupled new particles and exotic signatures

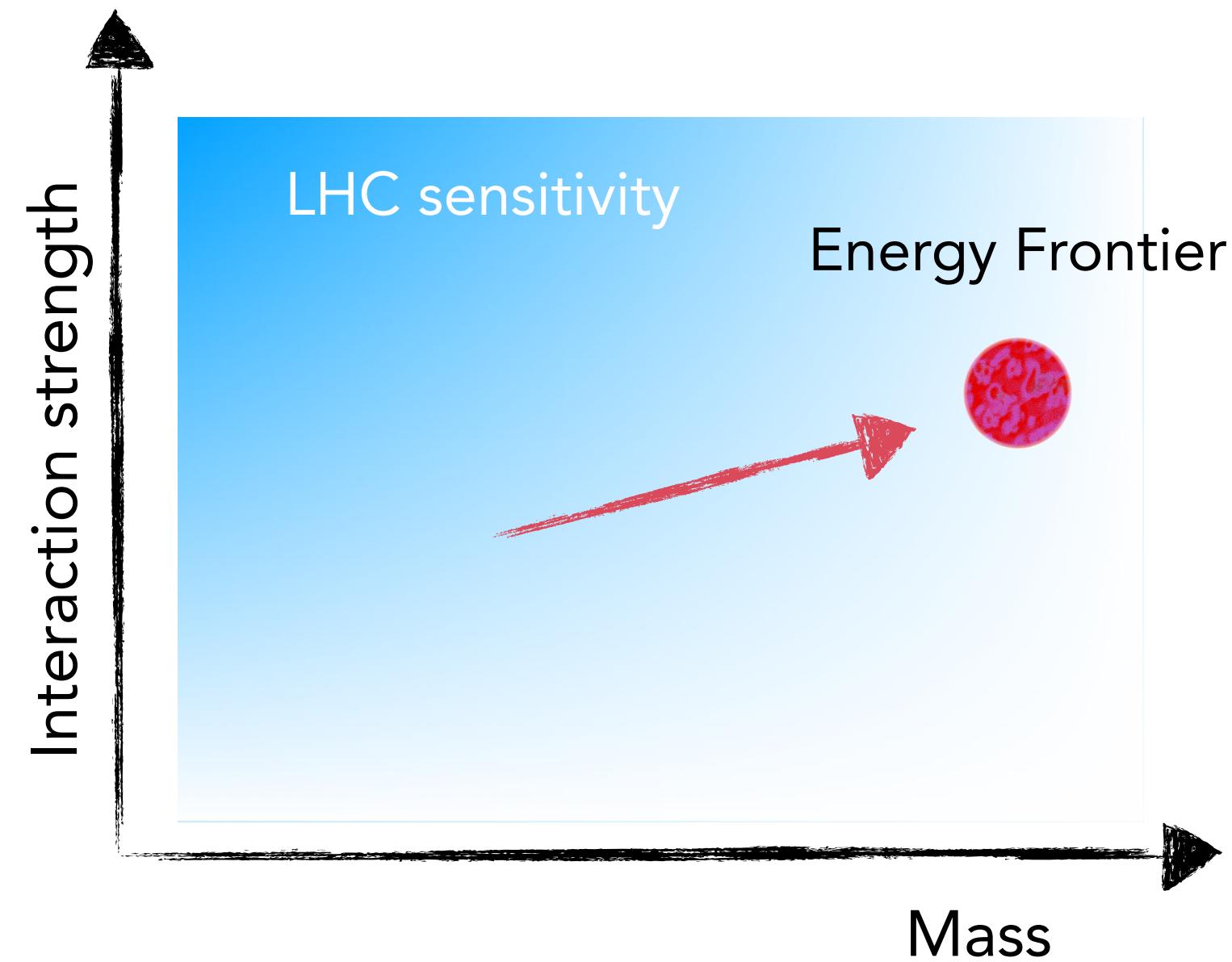
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Figure adapted from [arxiv:1810.12602](https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.12602)

The Lifetime Frontier

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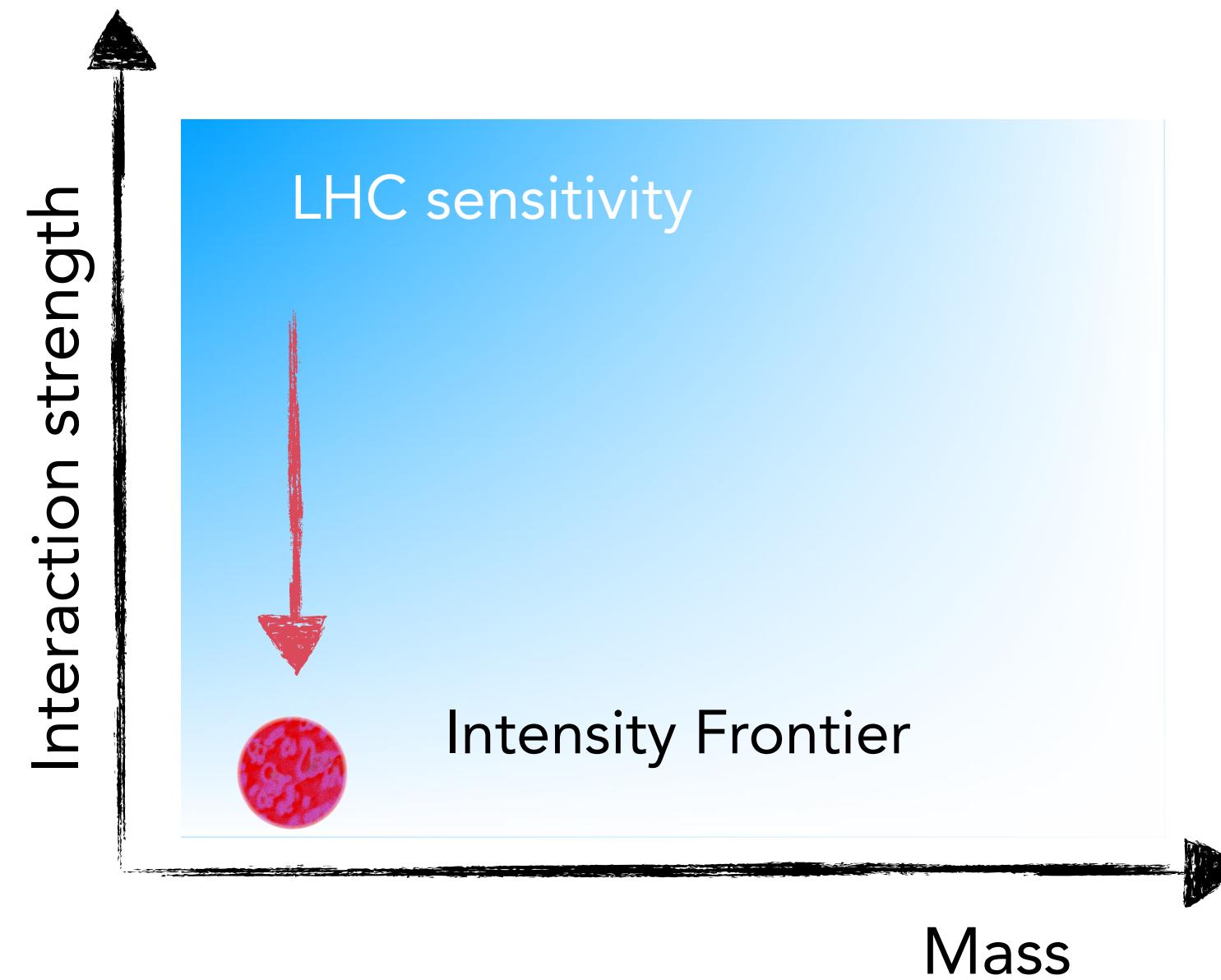
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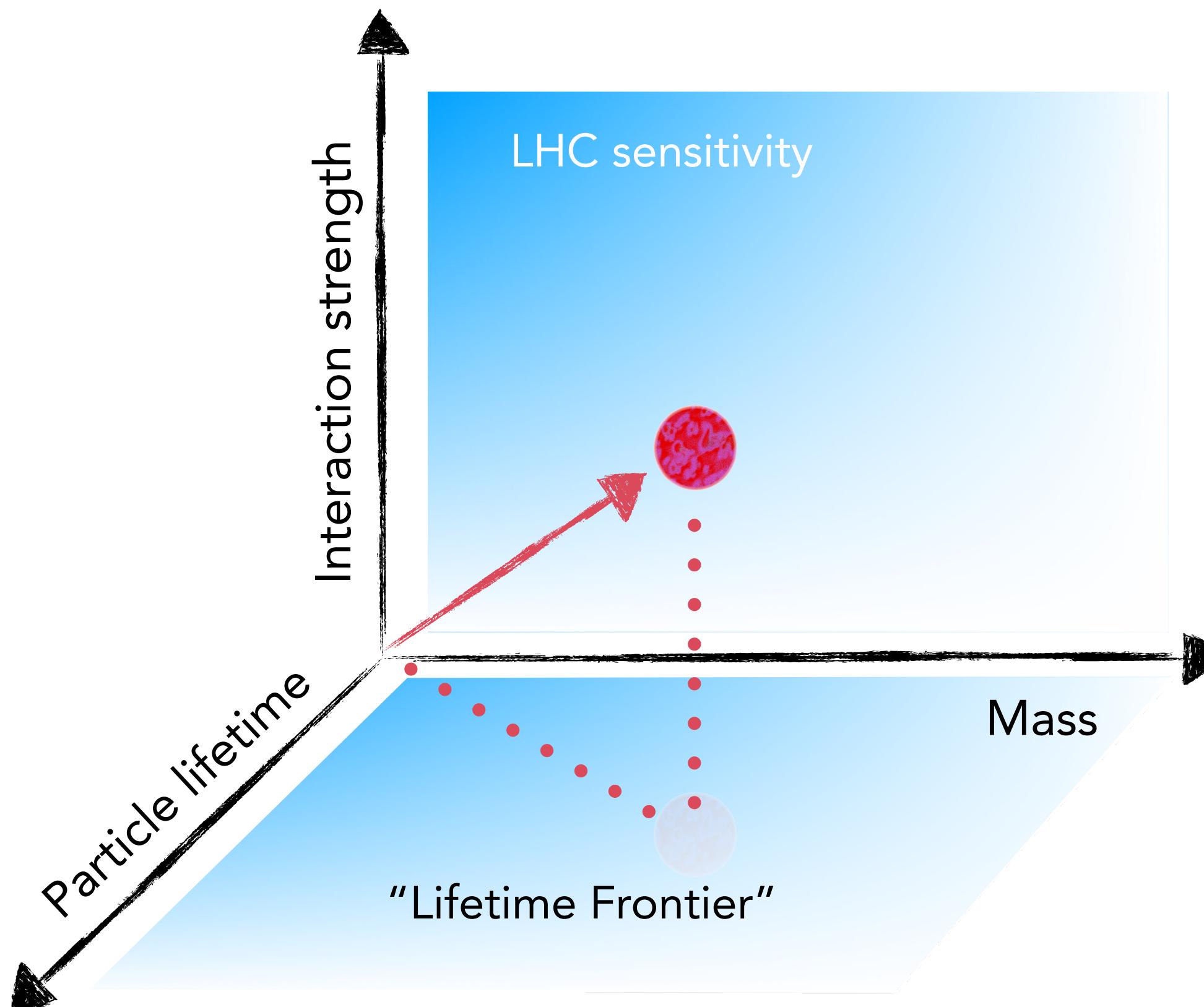
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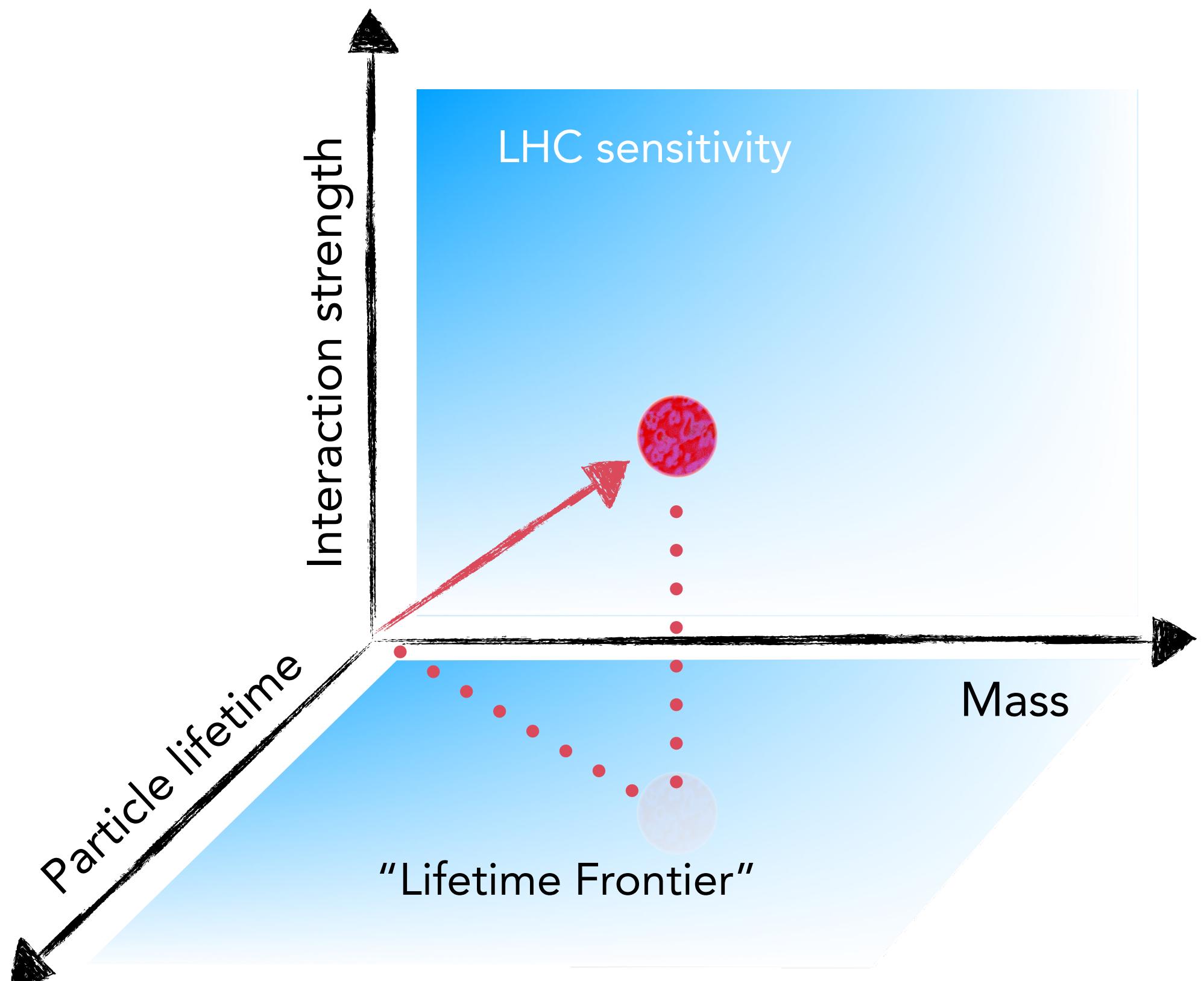
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Lack of evidence of new physics in LHC Run 2 data motivates an increasing focus on weakly coupled new particles and exotic signatures

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To maximize the discovery potential of the BSM search program, we need to also probe the “lifetime frontier”

Overview

Overview

Summary of recent LLP search results from ATLAS



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HL-LHC prospects for LLPs



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LLPs at Future Colliders

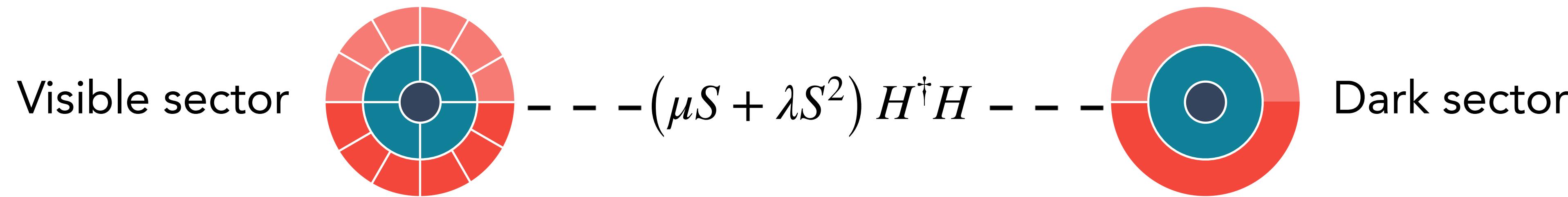


LLP searches in ATLAS

Higgs portal scalars

Benchmark scenario: Higgs portal dark sector

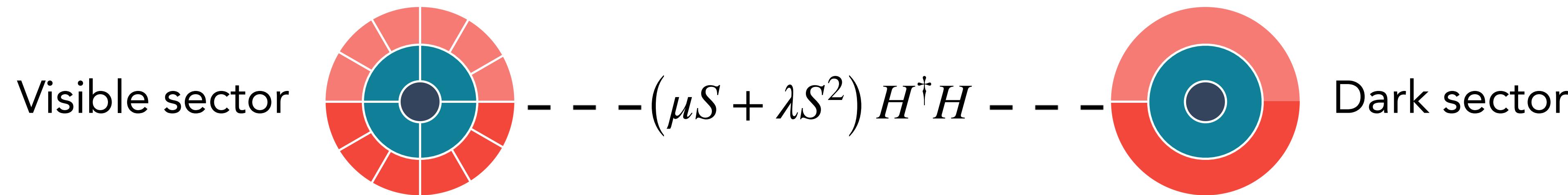
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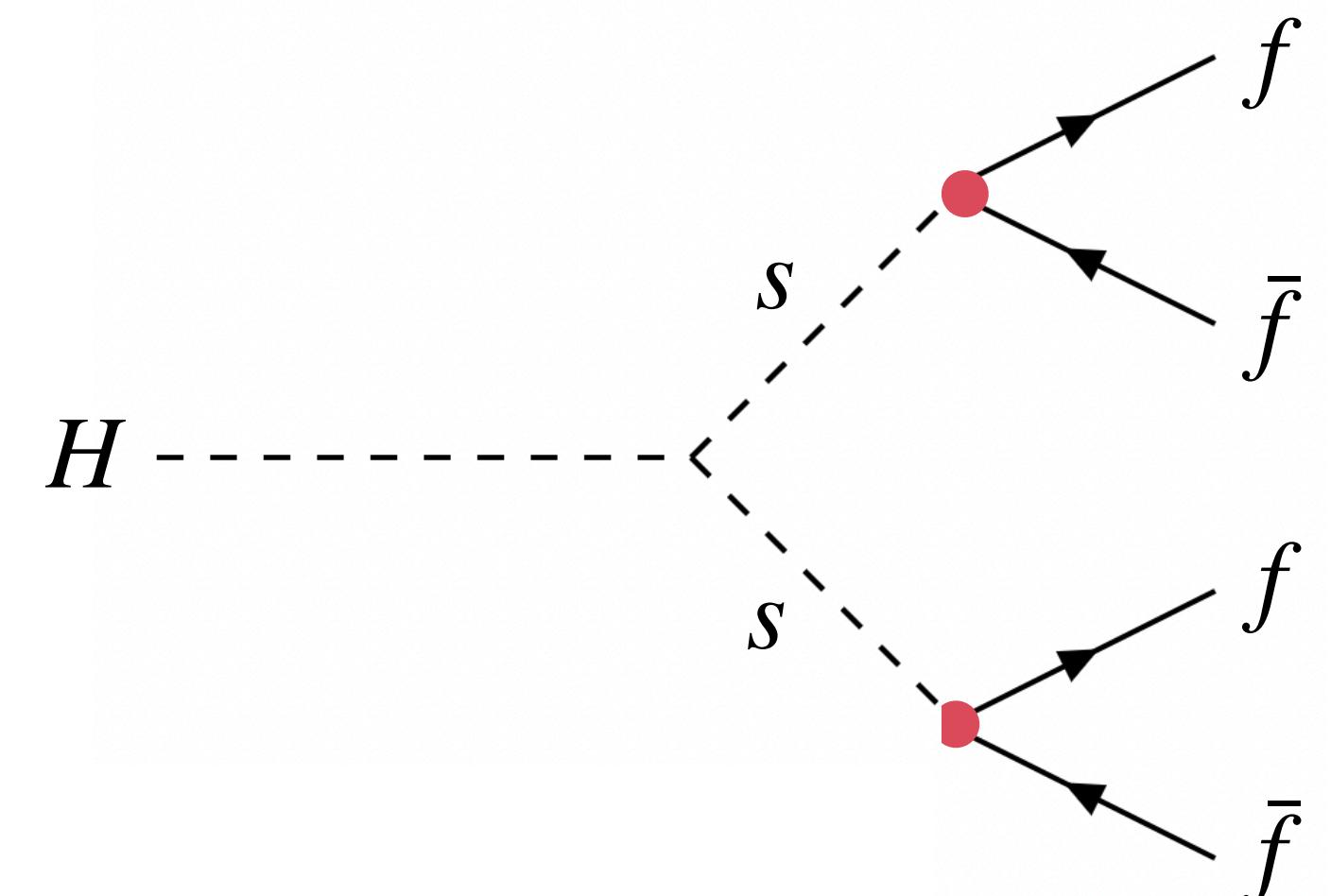
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Gives rise to exotic decays of the Higgs boson

- Long-lived mediators \rightarrow displaced hadronic signatures

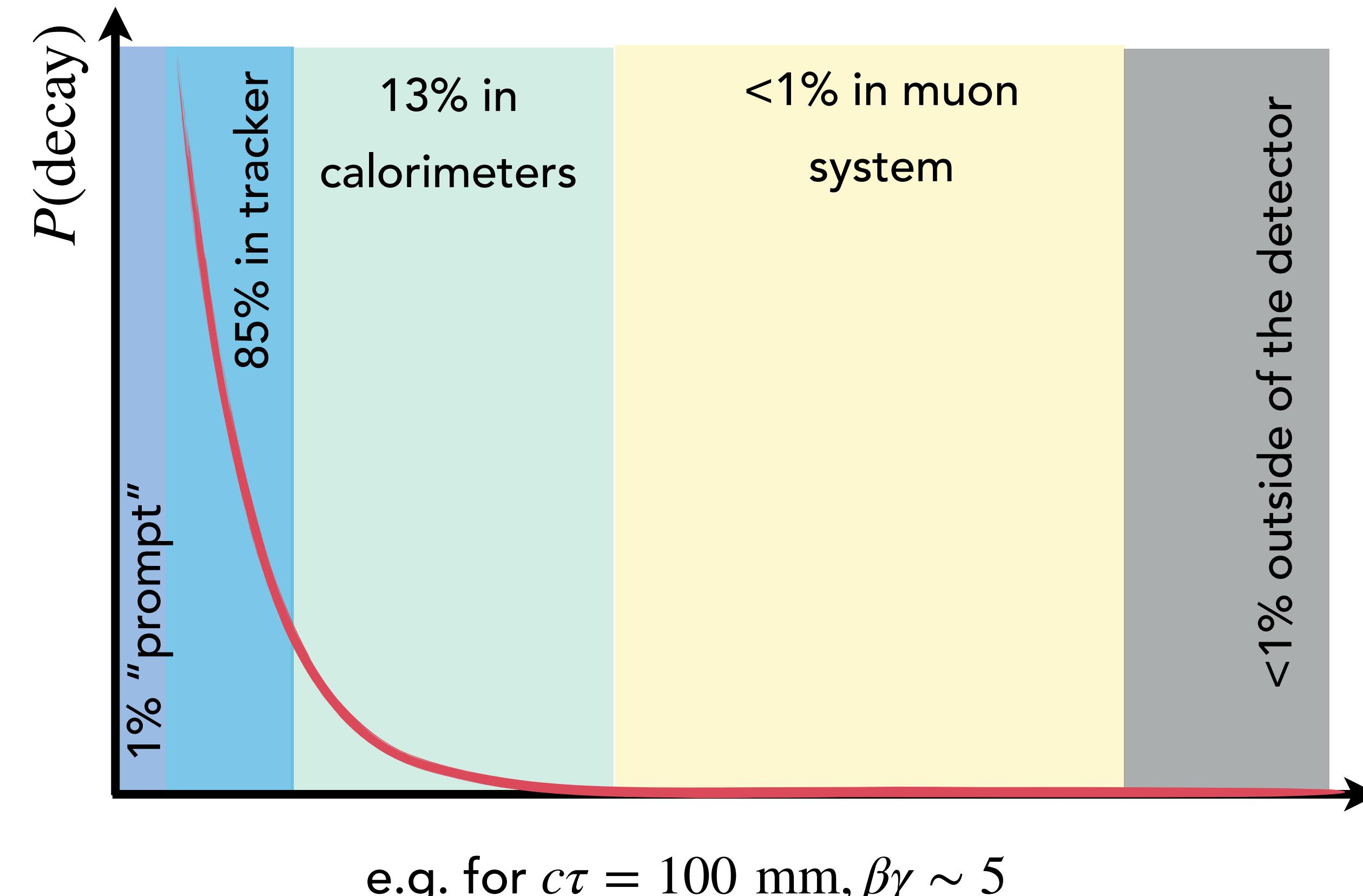


Where to search for LLPs?

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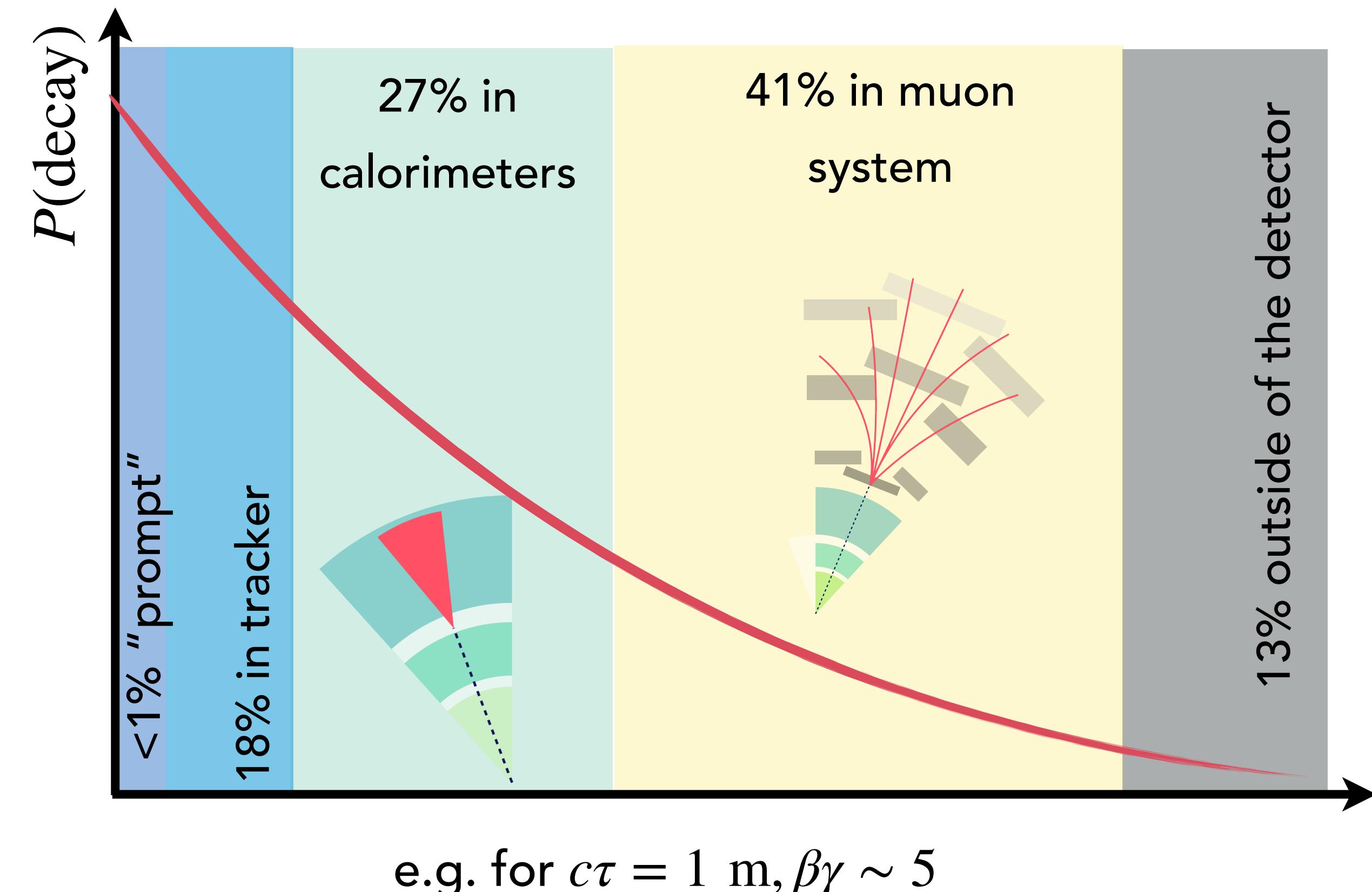
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Where to search for LLPs?

Depending on the lifetime of the LLP, each detector system will contribute differently to sensitivity

- ATLAS has a robust search program for displaced jets in each subsystem



Displaced vertices in the ID

EXOT-2021-32

Displaced vertices in the ID

EXOT-2021-32

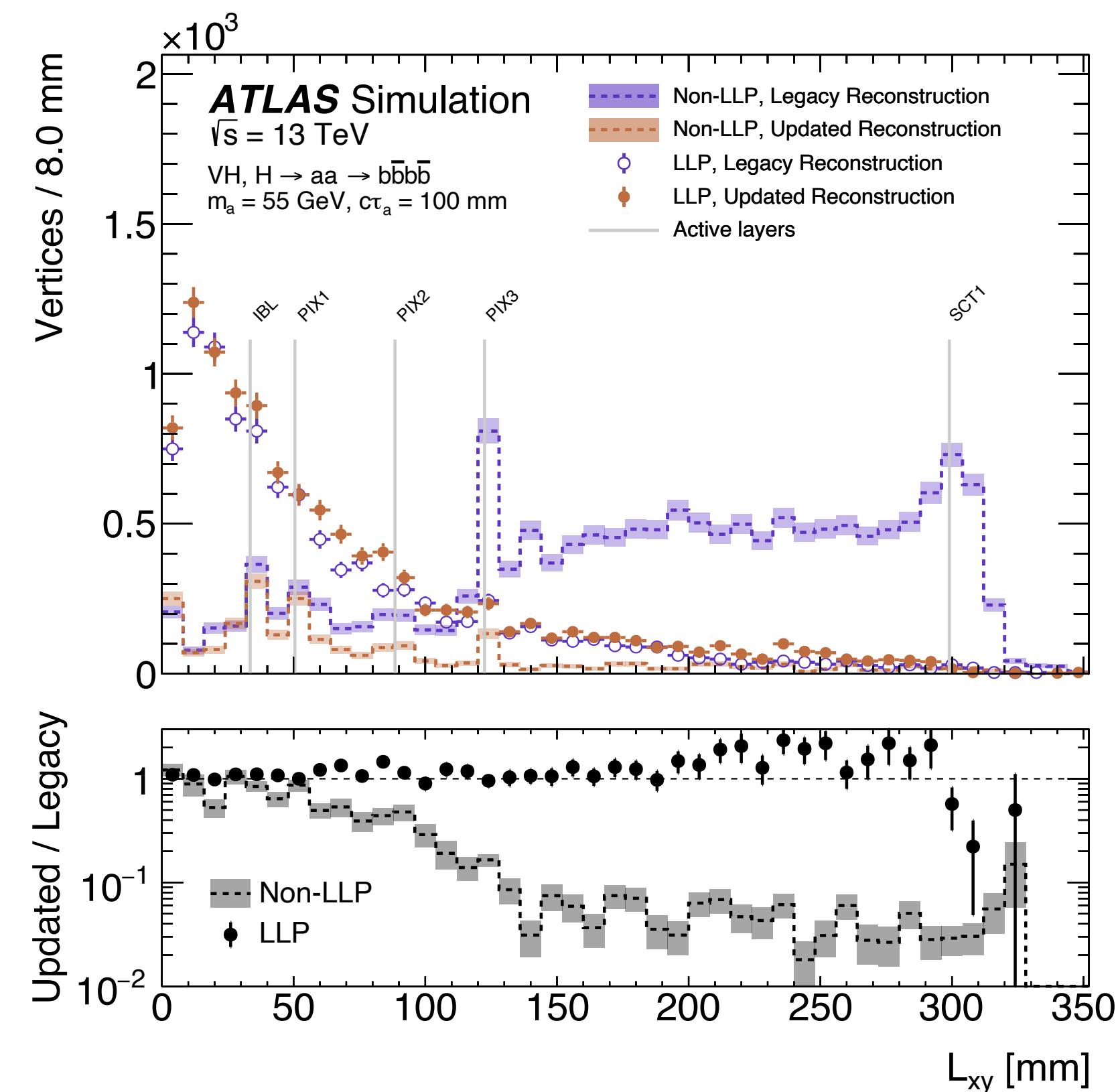
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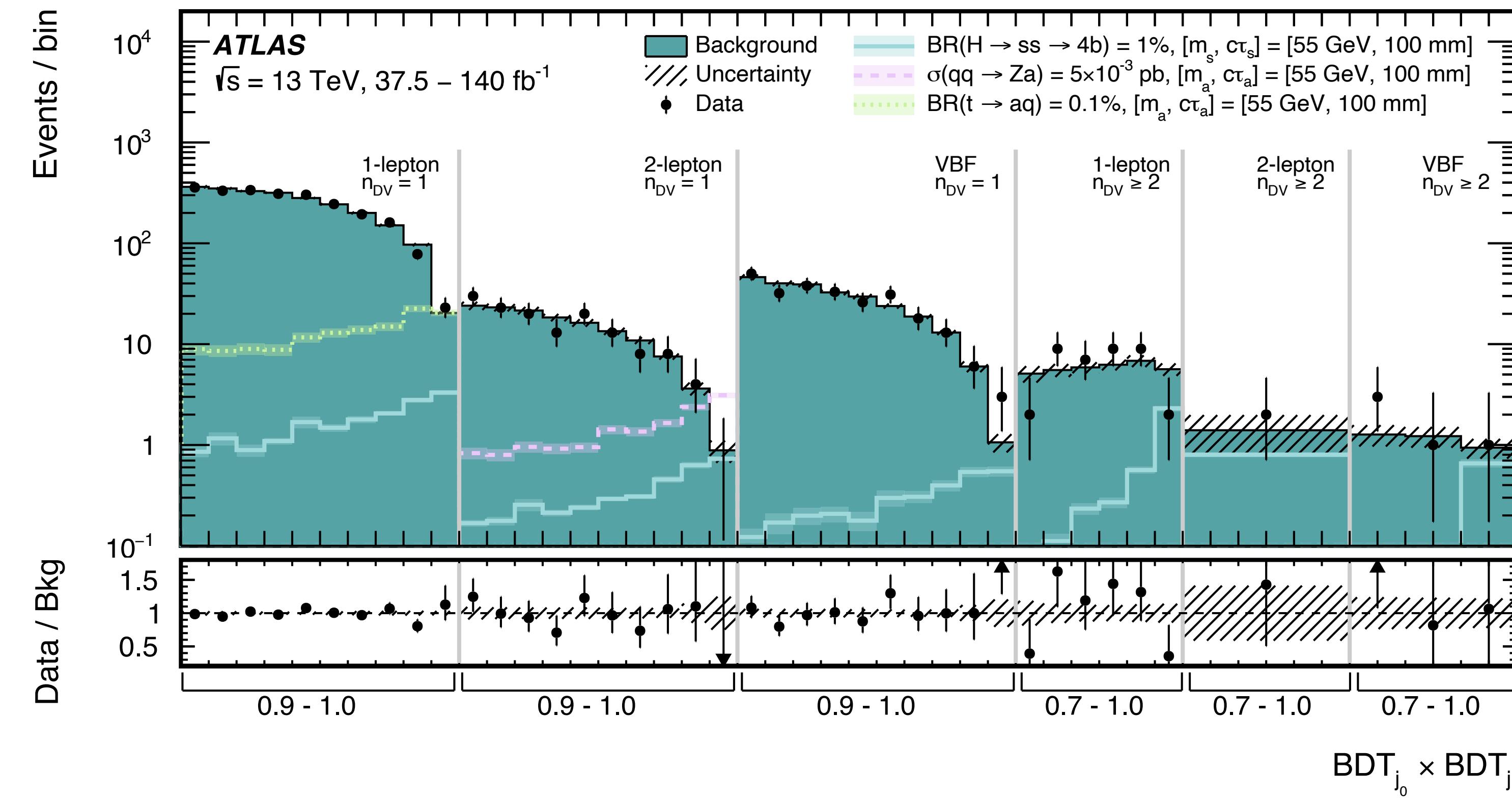
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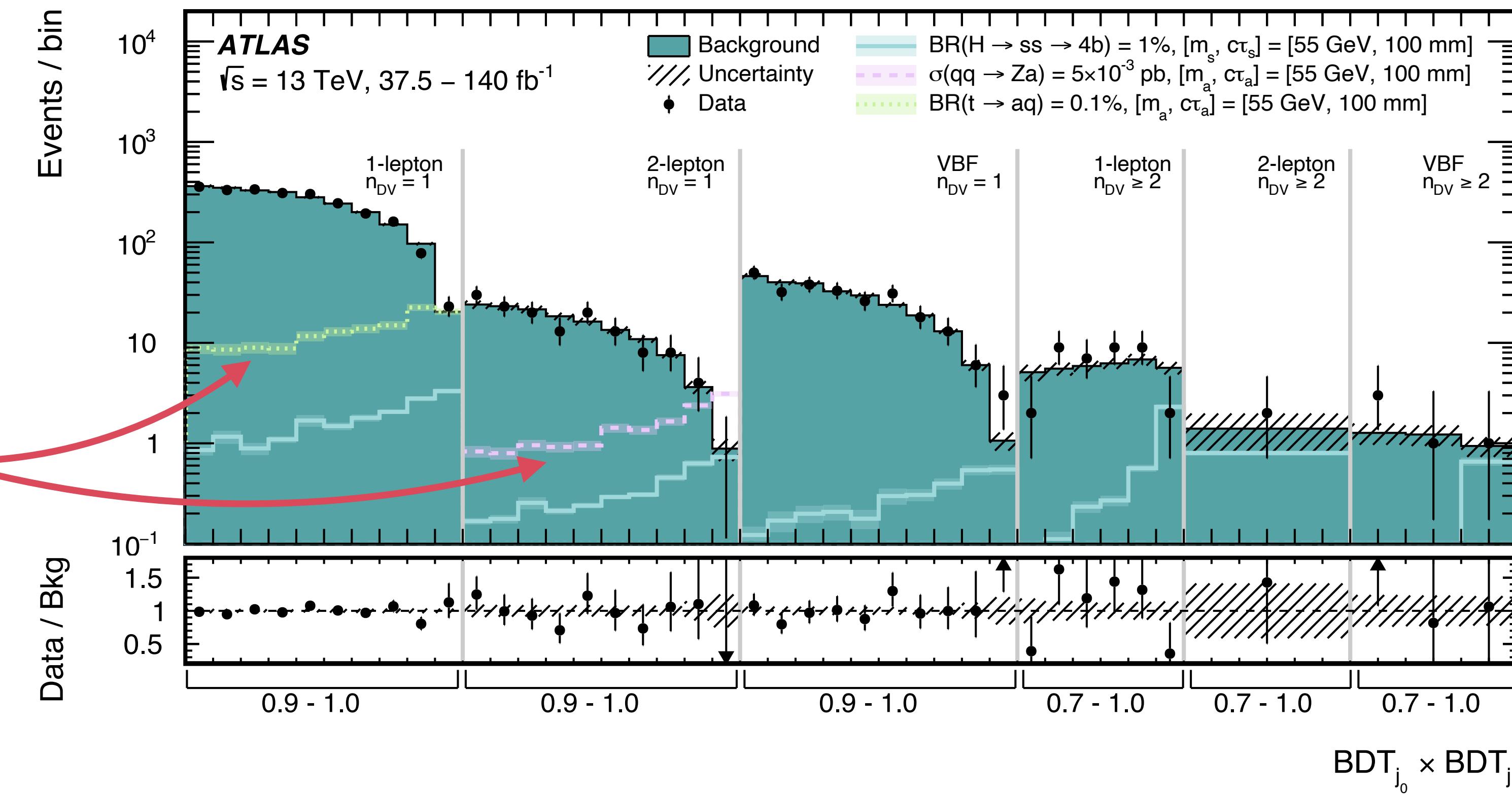
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Sensitivity also to axion-like
particles from top decays and
vector boson couplings



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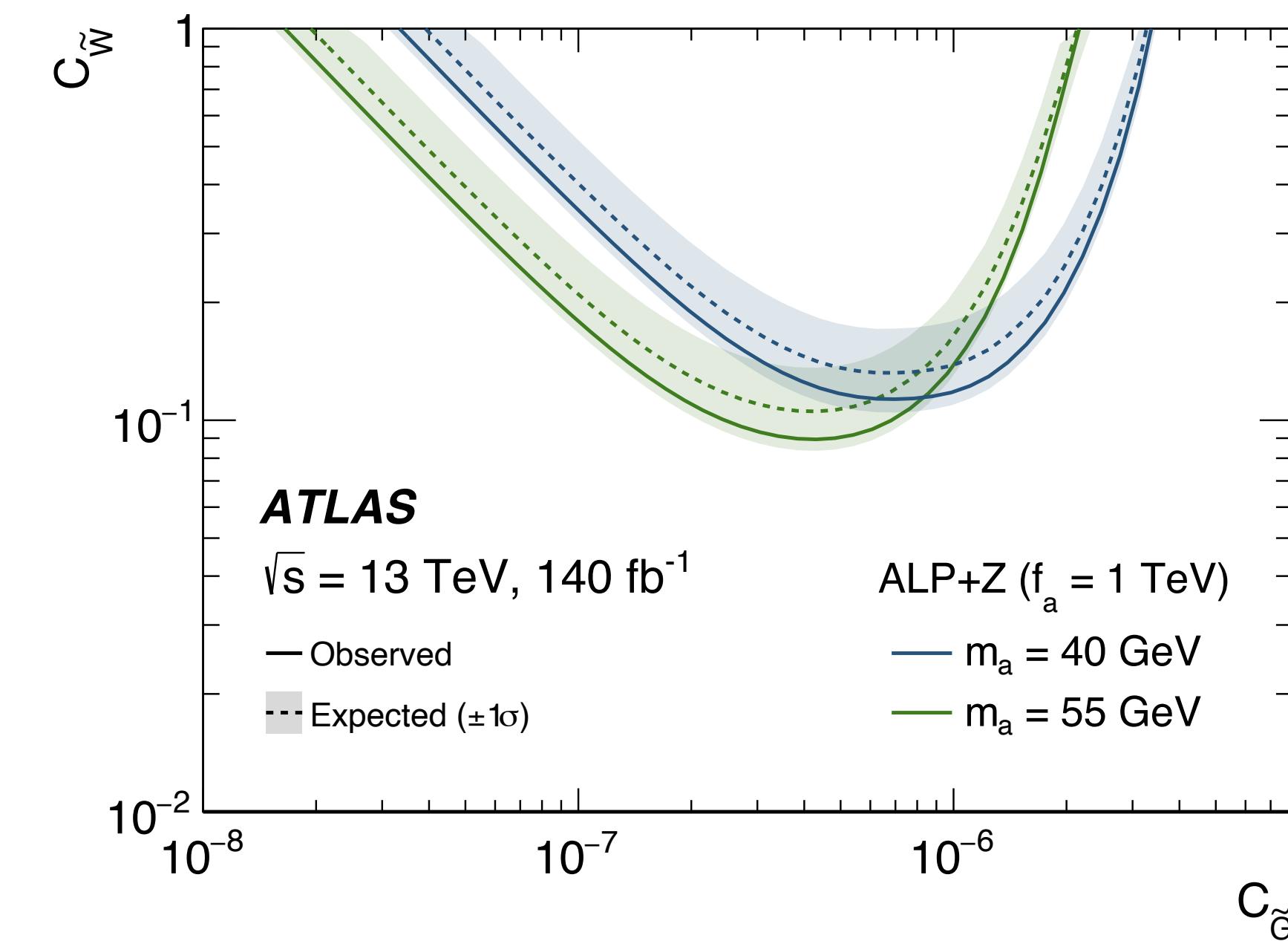
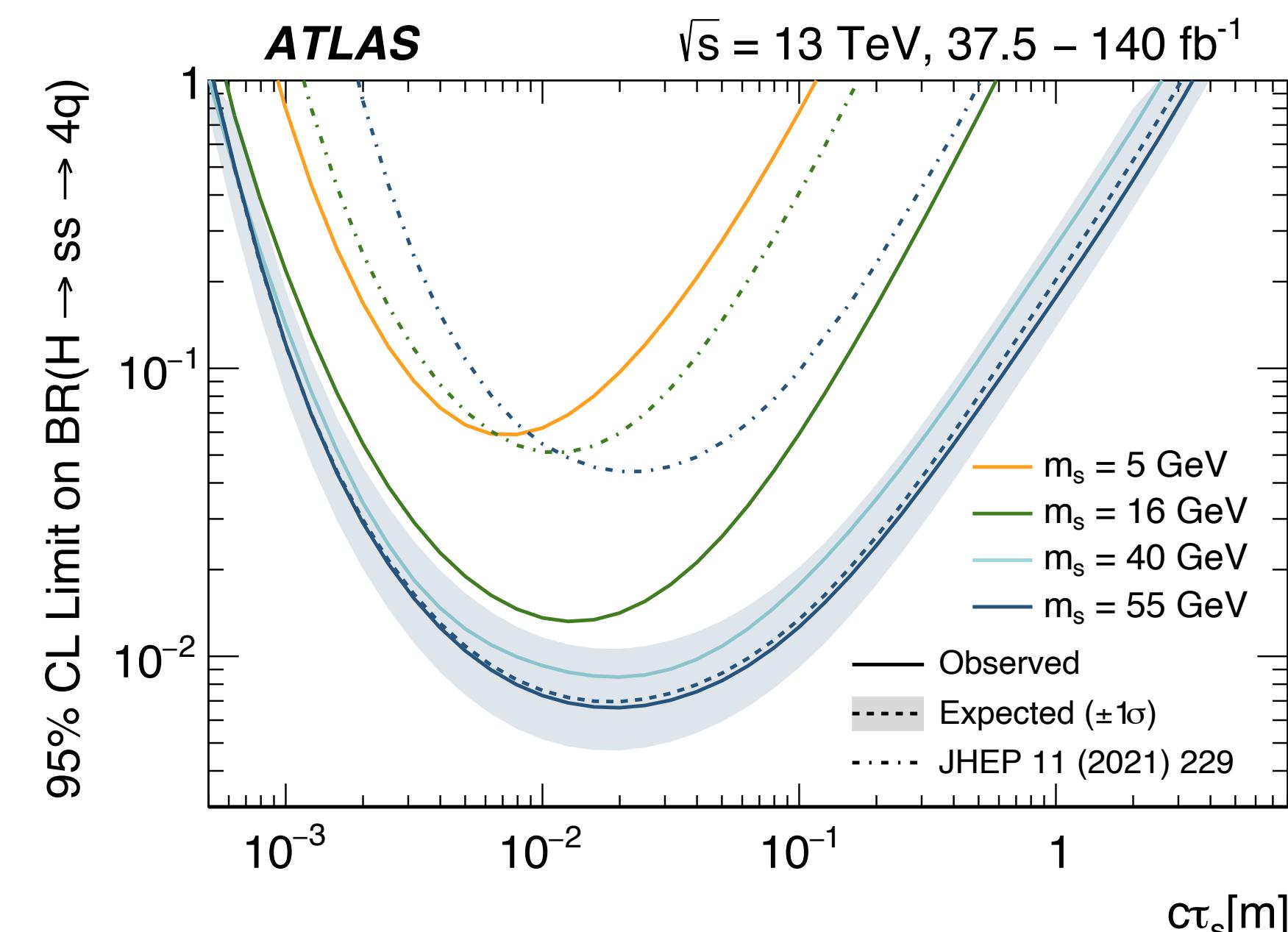
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- 10x improvement w.r.t. previous ATLAS Run 2 results using the same data, first limits on both ALP models



Displaced jets in the Calorimeter

EXOT-2022-04

For longer lifetimes, ATLAS searches for displaced jets decaying within the calorimeter

- Latest search targets VH/Va production, and ggF with one resolved LLP decay in the ID

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[EXOT-2022-04](#)

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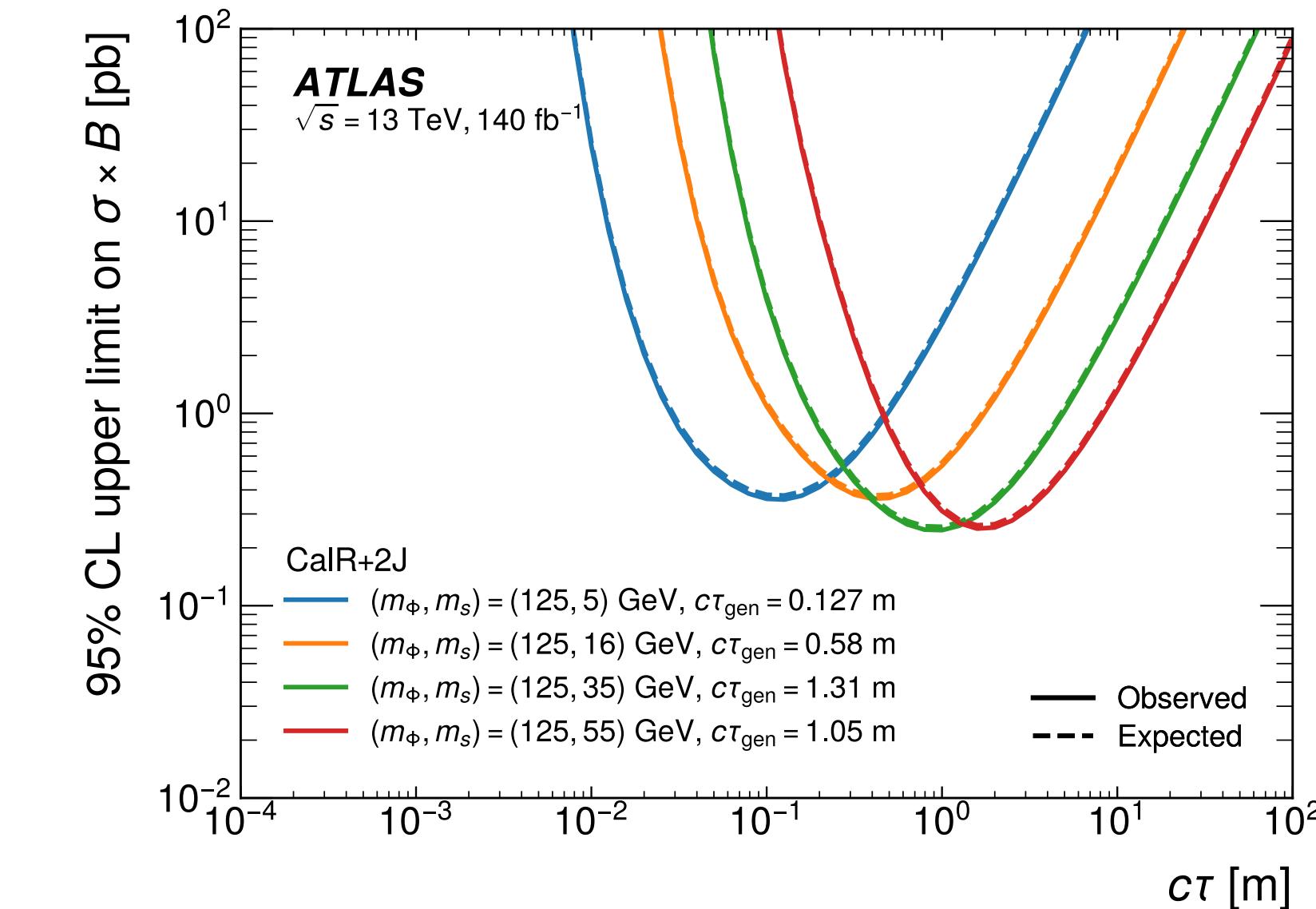
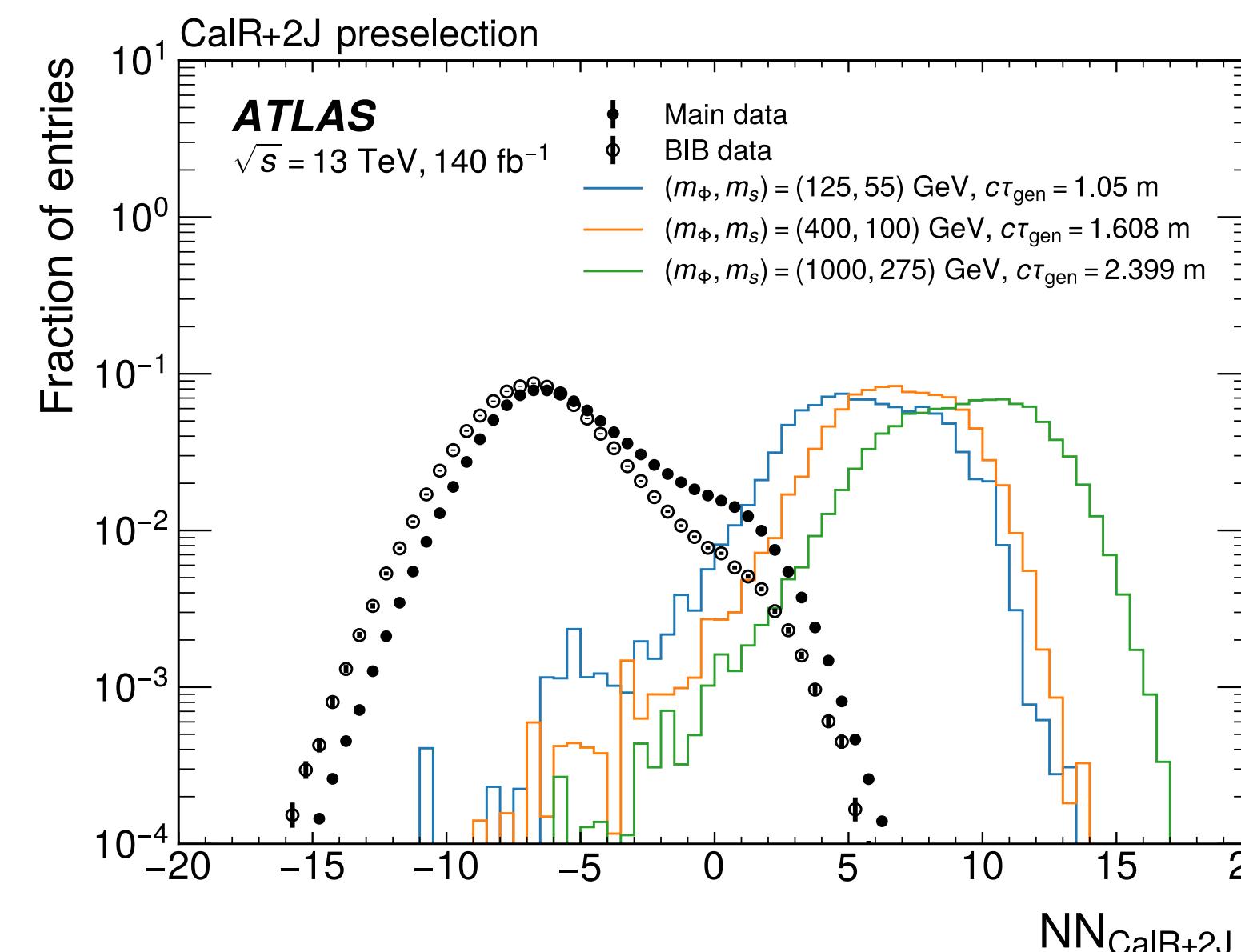
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Displaced jet + 2 prompt jet analysis uses dedicated displaced jet trigger and a NN to reject QCD and BIB

- Improves sensitivity at shorter lifetimes w.r.t. 2 displaced jet search



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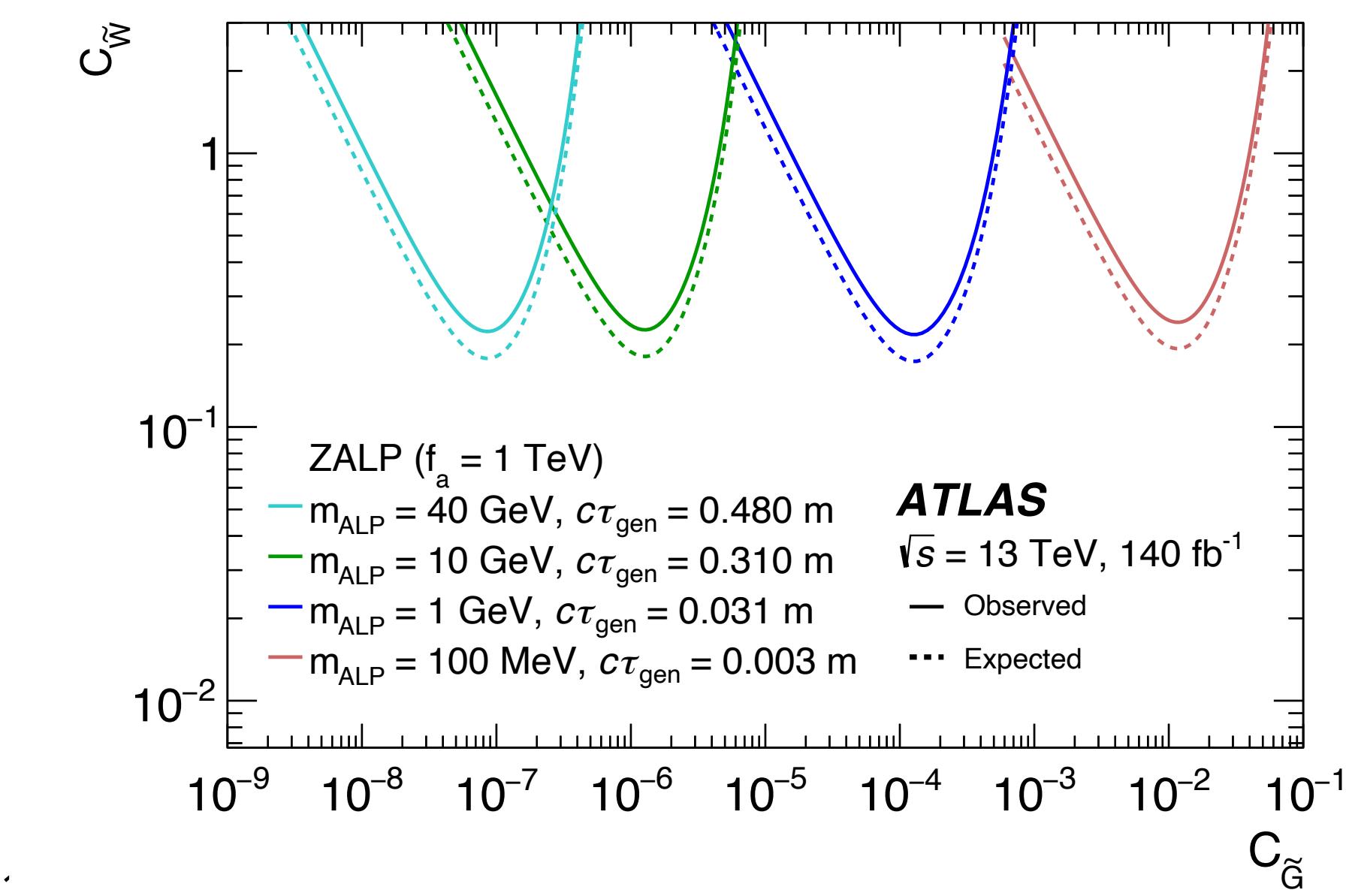
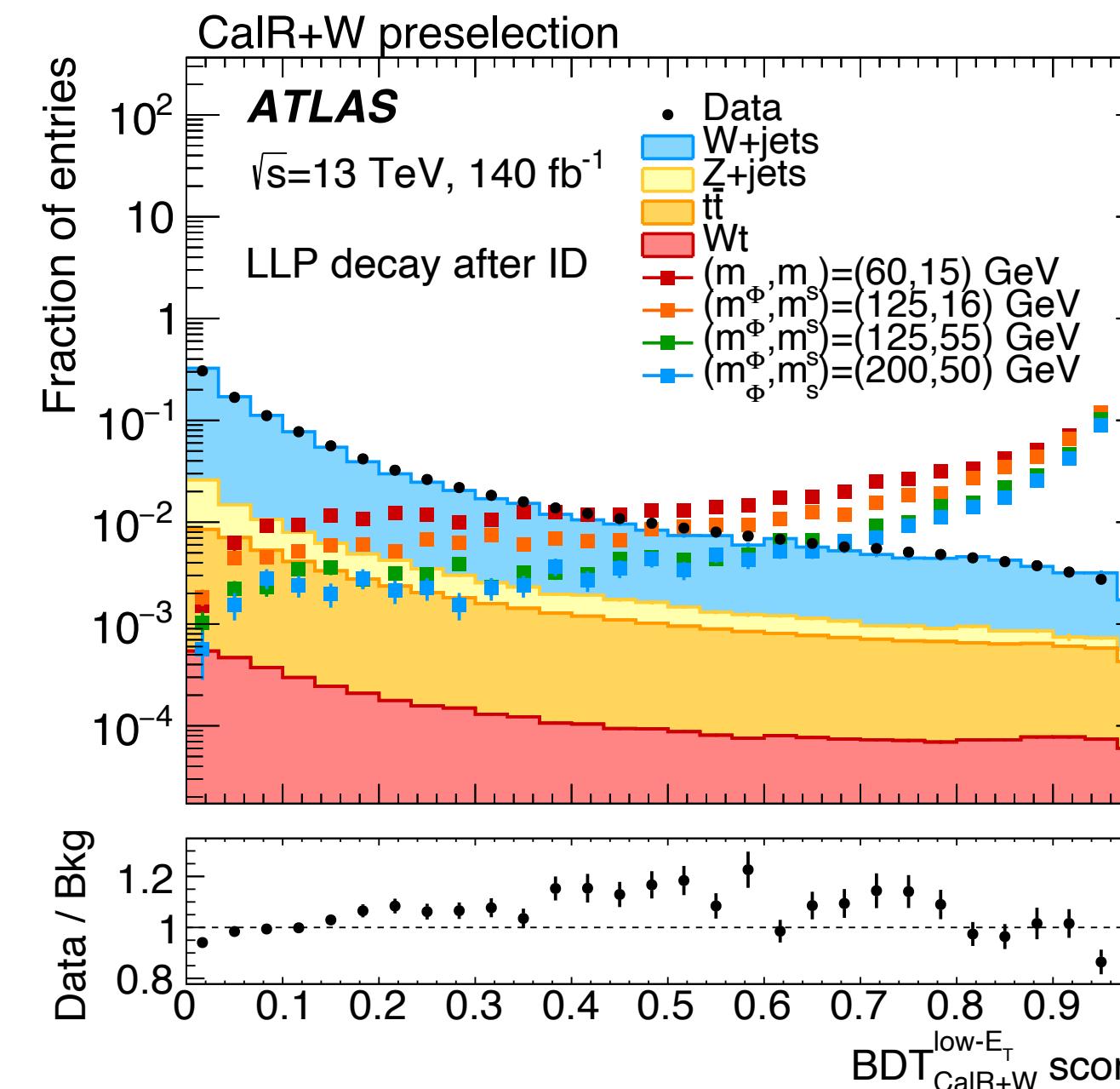
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Displaced jet + lepton channel uses lepton triggers and a BDT to separate signal and background

- Complementary sensitivity to Va ALP production as ID-based search



Displaced vertices in Muon Spectrometer

EXOT-2019-24

Displaced vertices in Muon Spectrometer

EXOT-2019-24

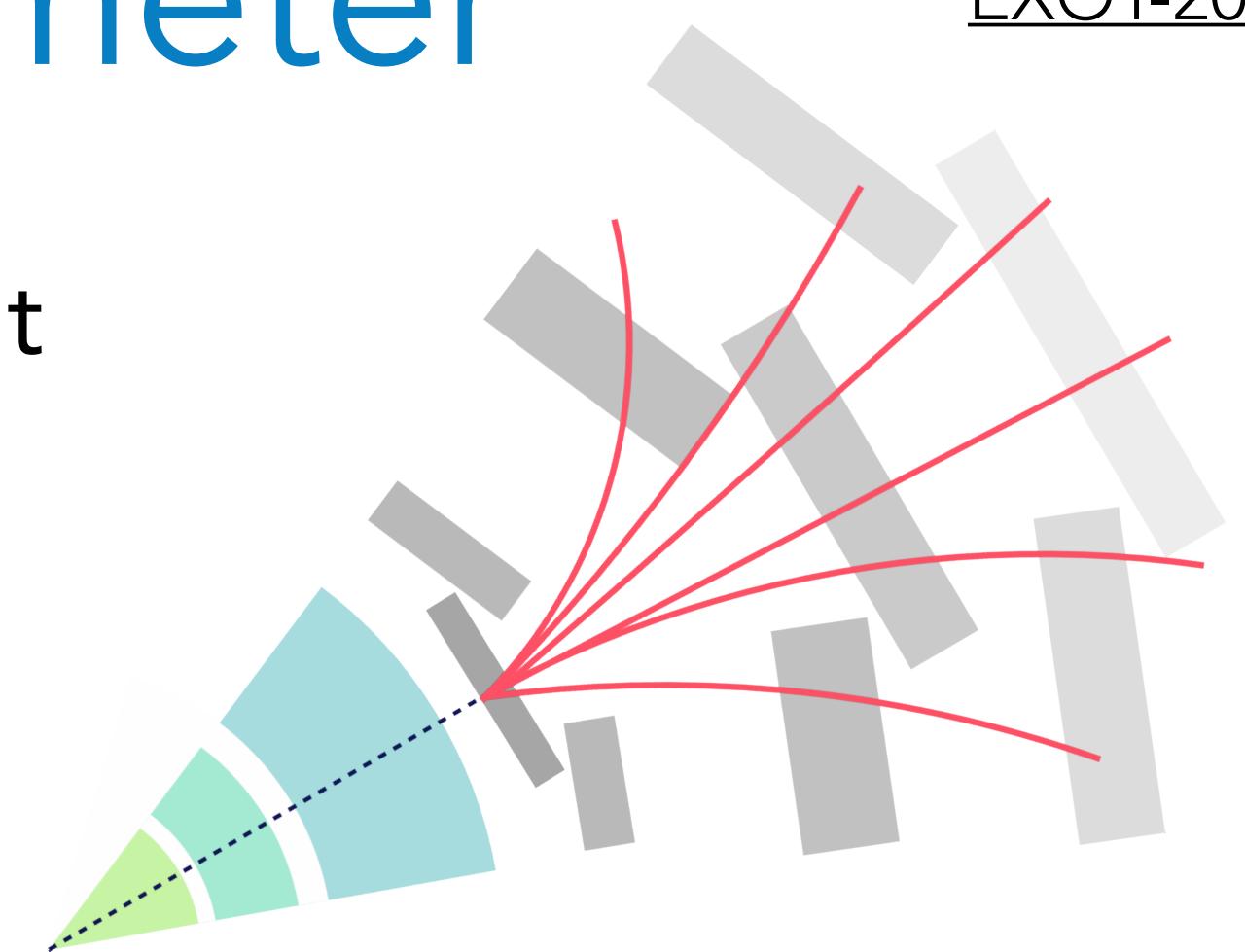
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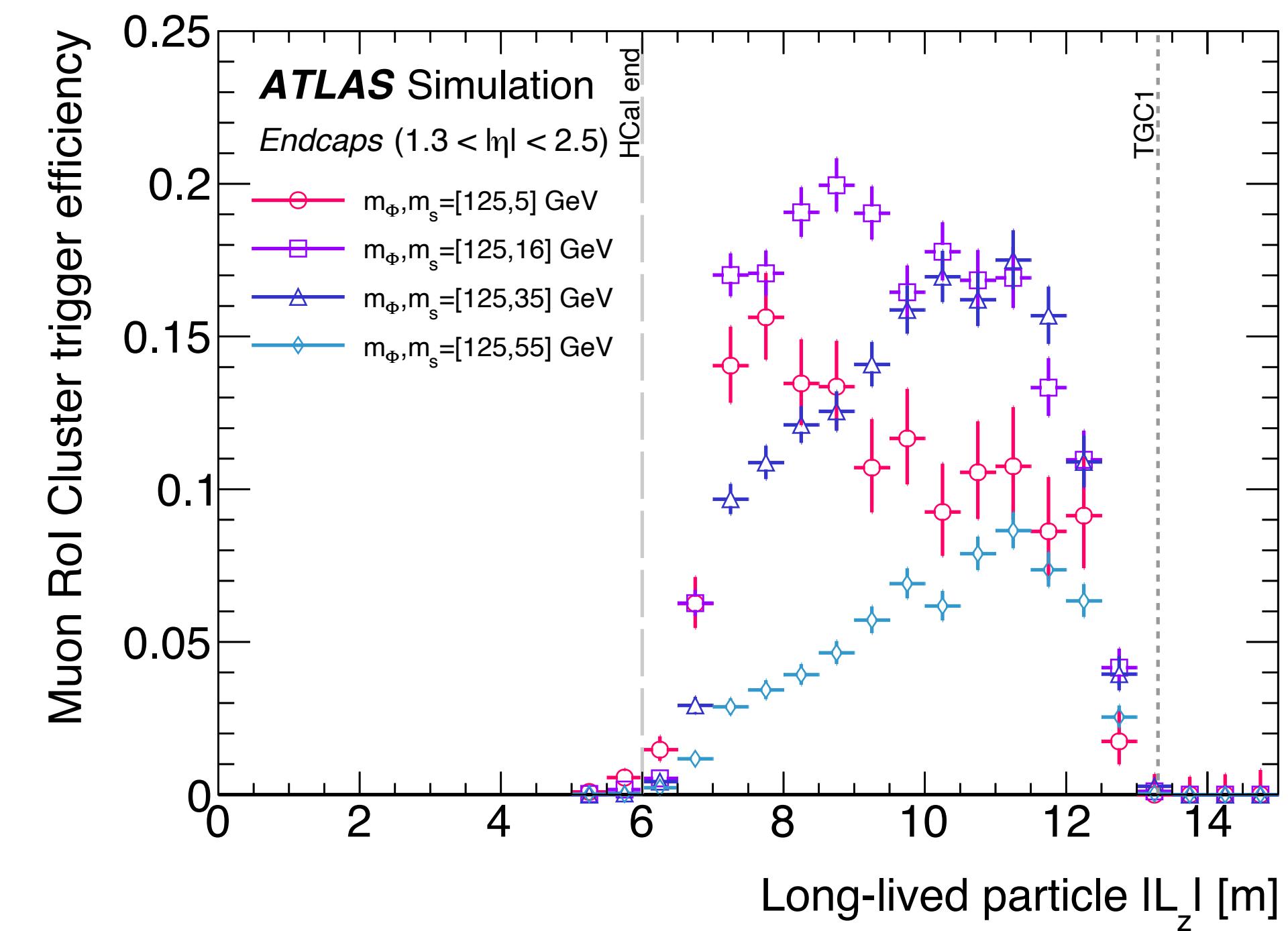
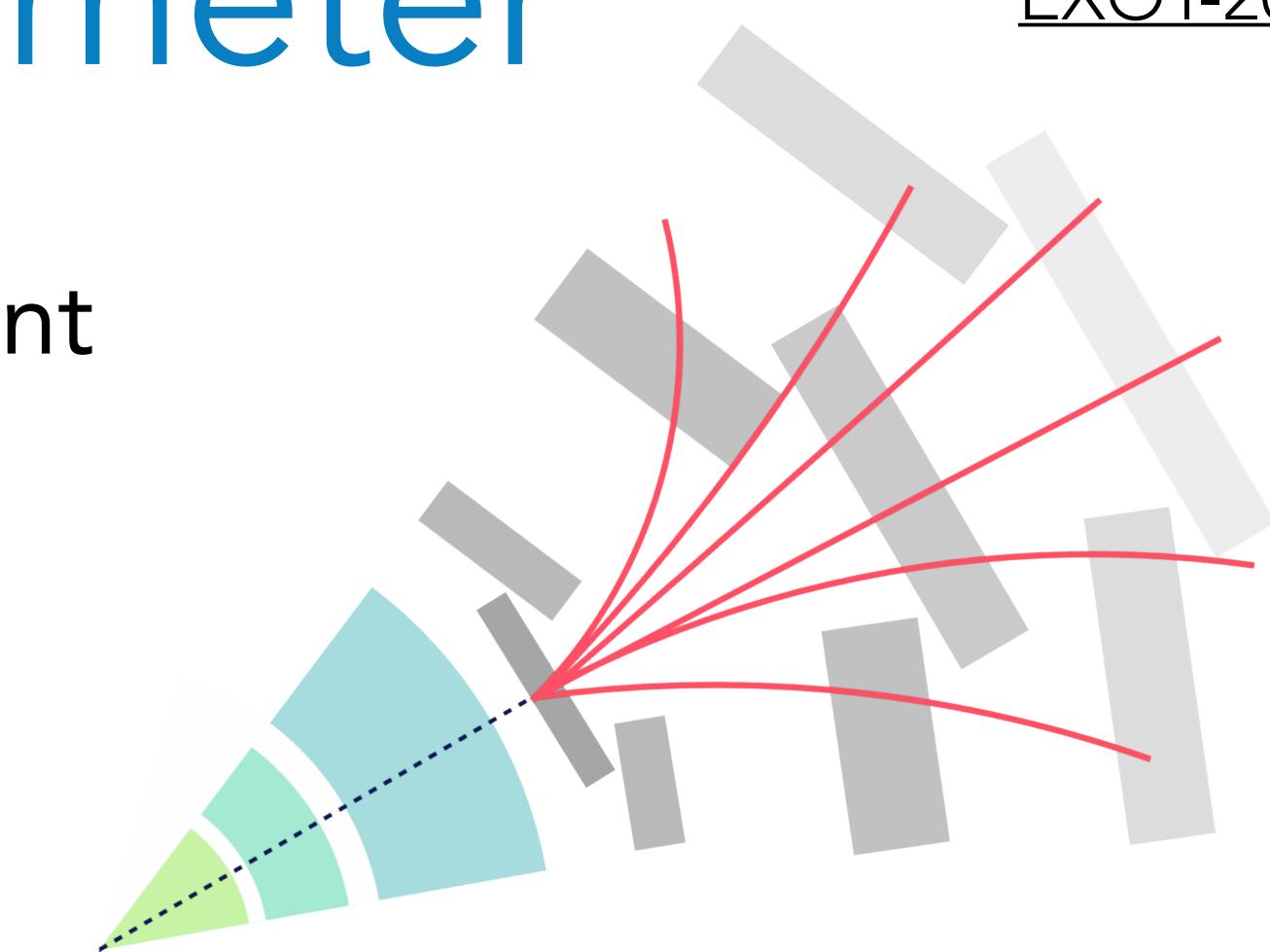


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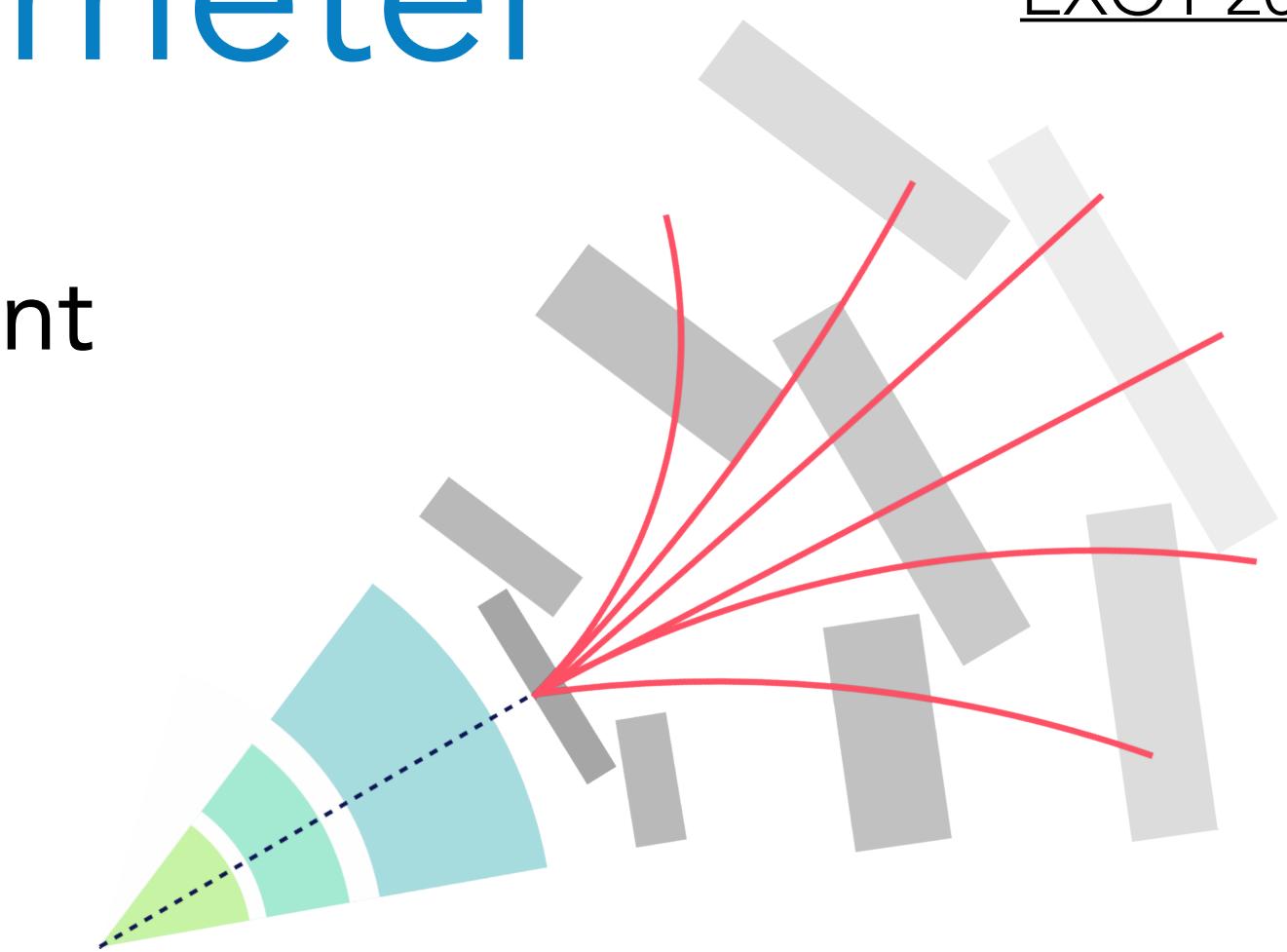


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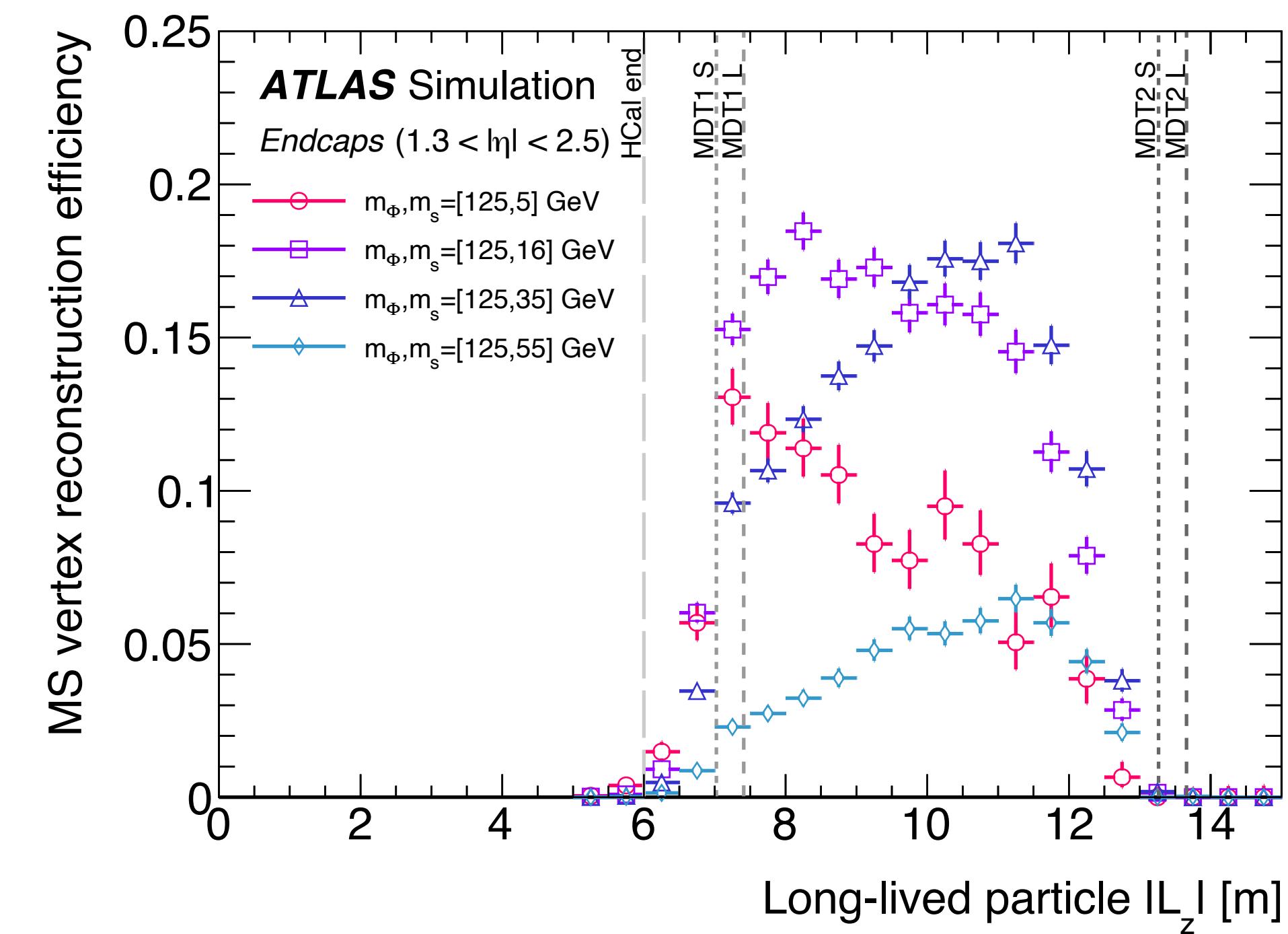
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Main background: “punch through jets”

- Custom vertex reconstruction algorithm to reconstruct LLP decay vertices and reject background

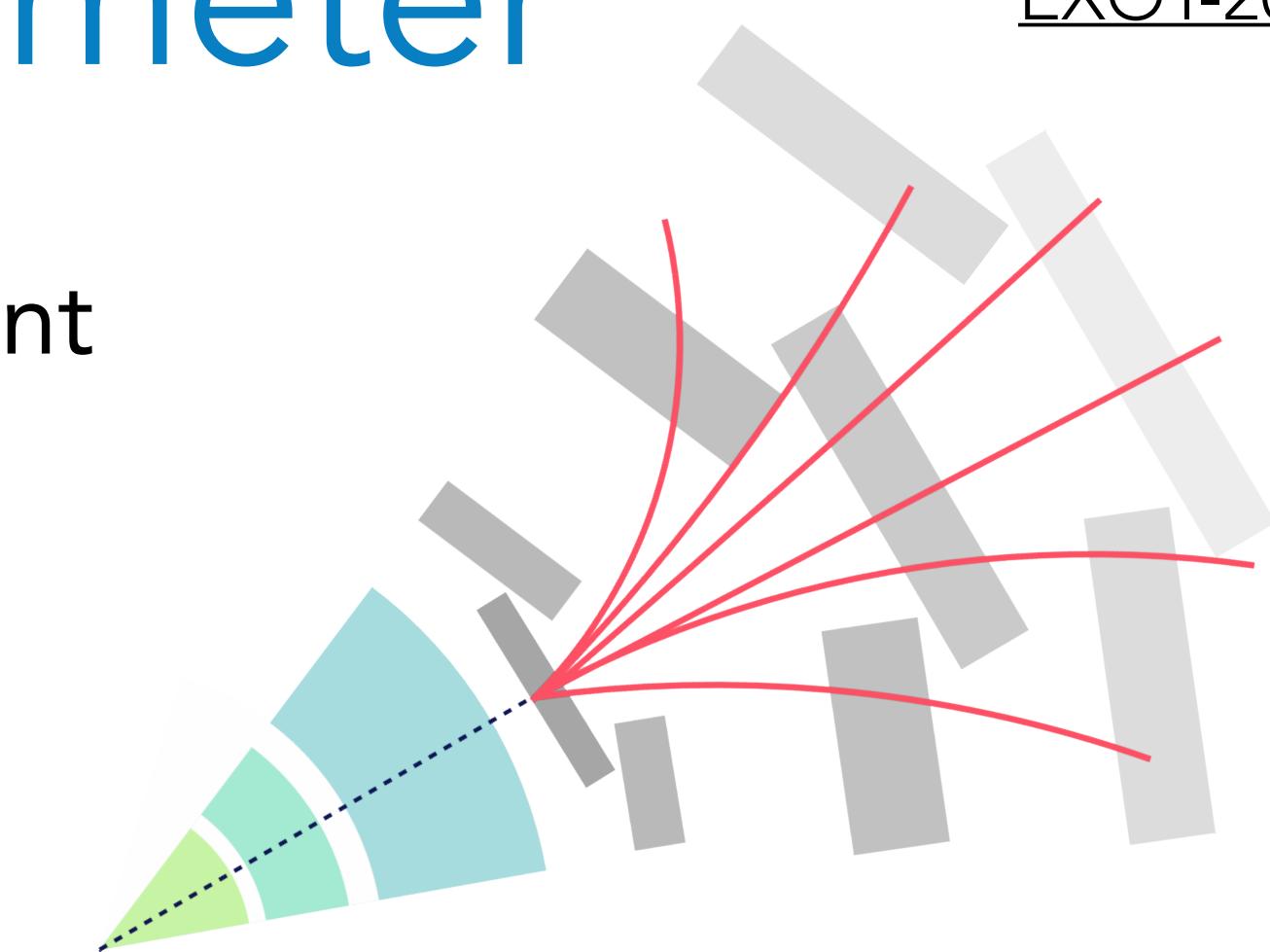


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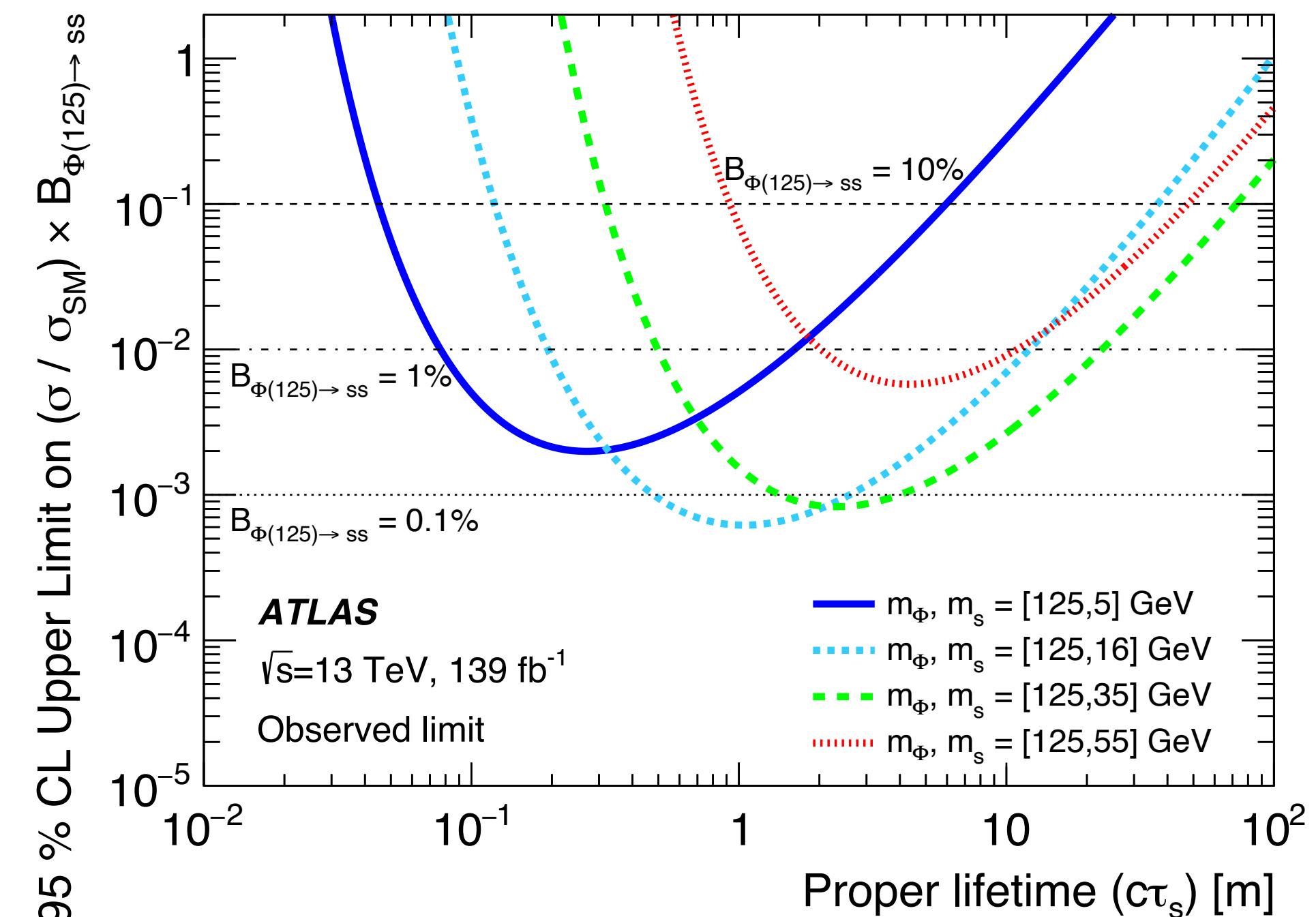
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Dark photons

Dark photons

Another renormalizable portal interaction is the vector portal

Dark photons

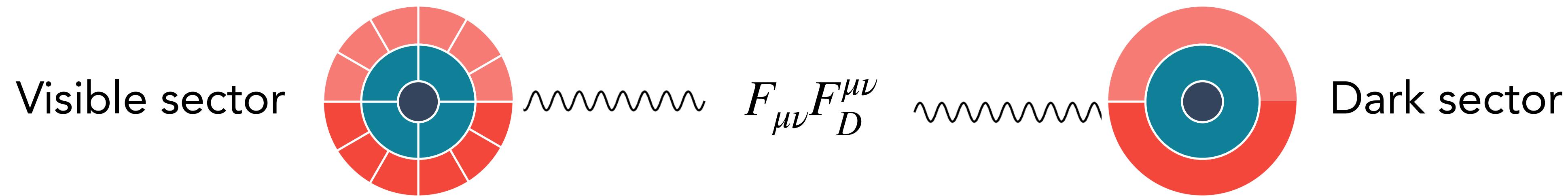
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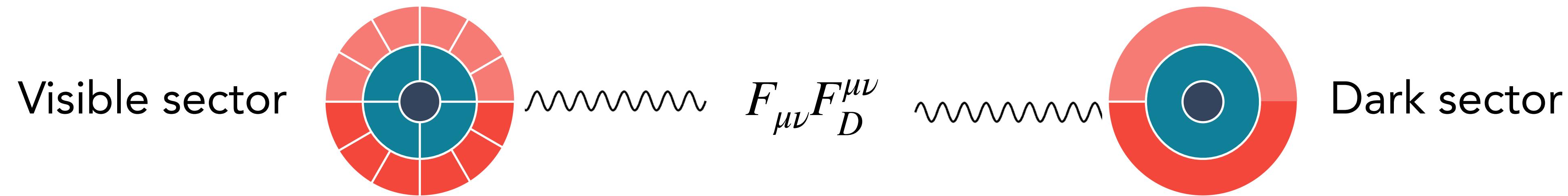
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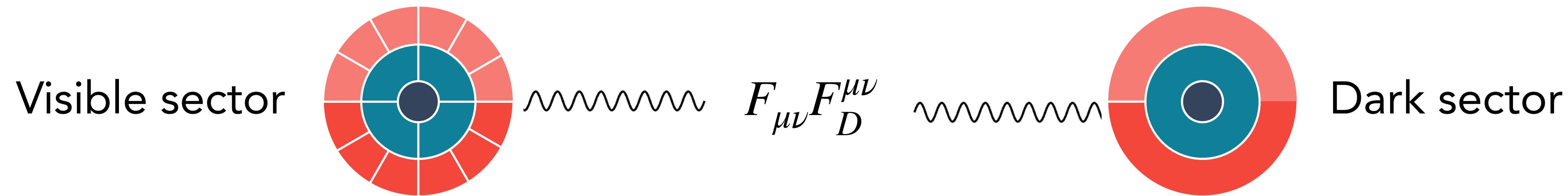


Two benchmark models:

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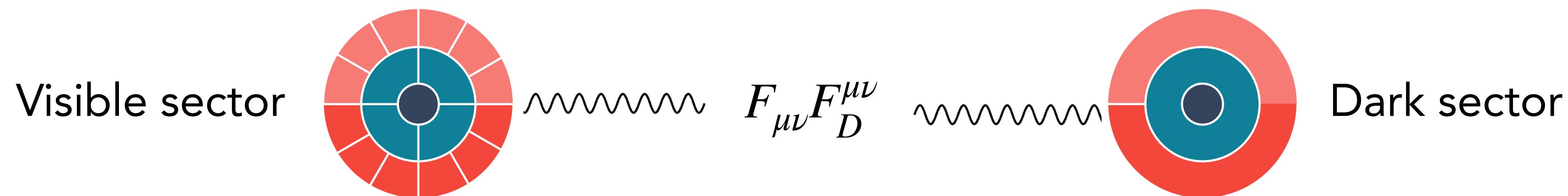
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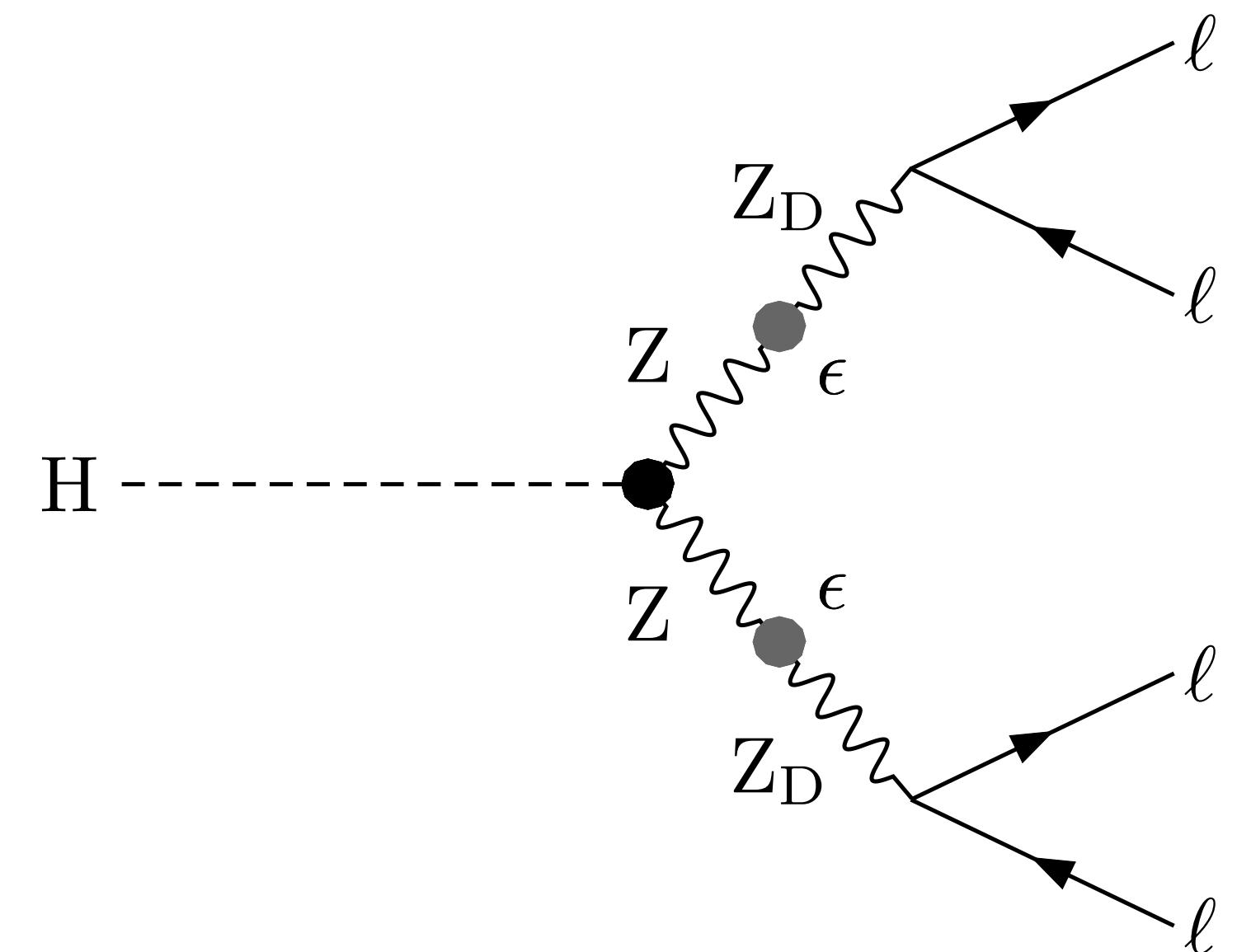
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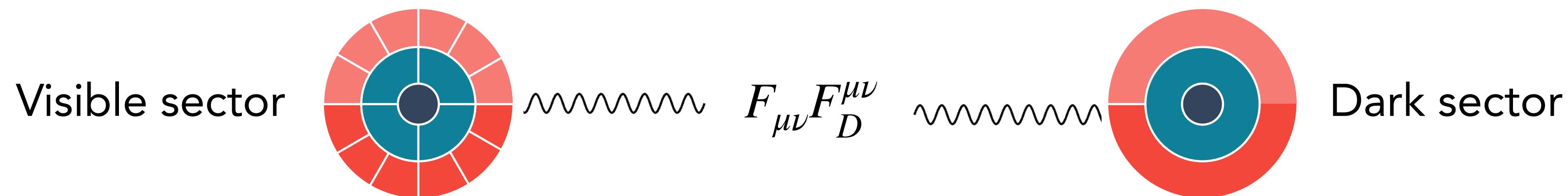
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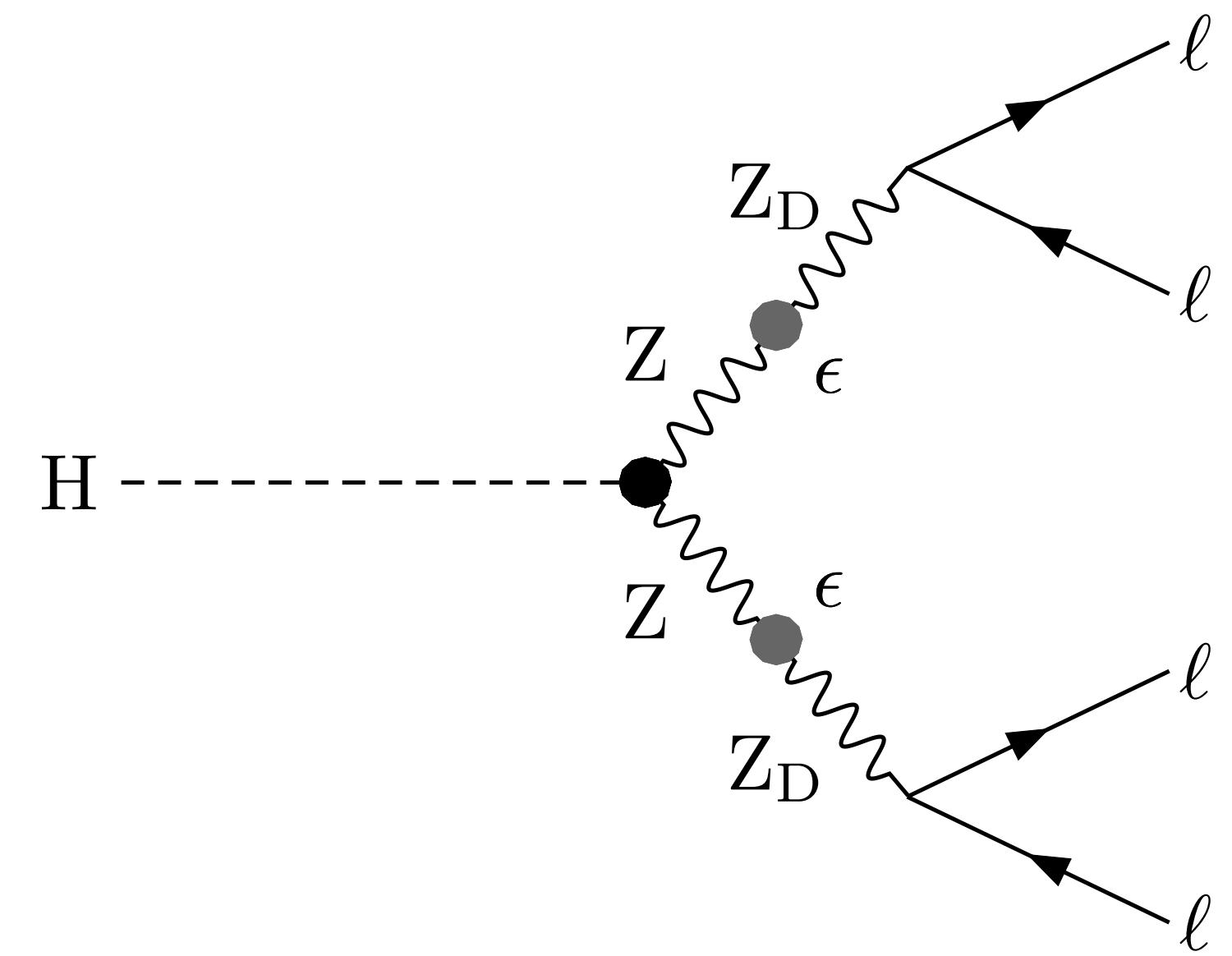
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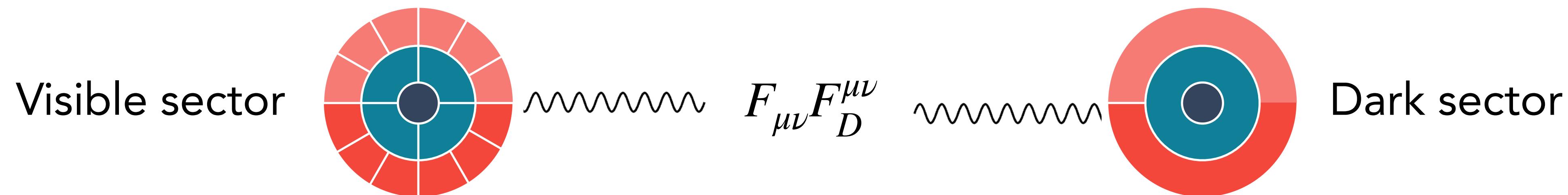
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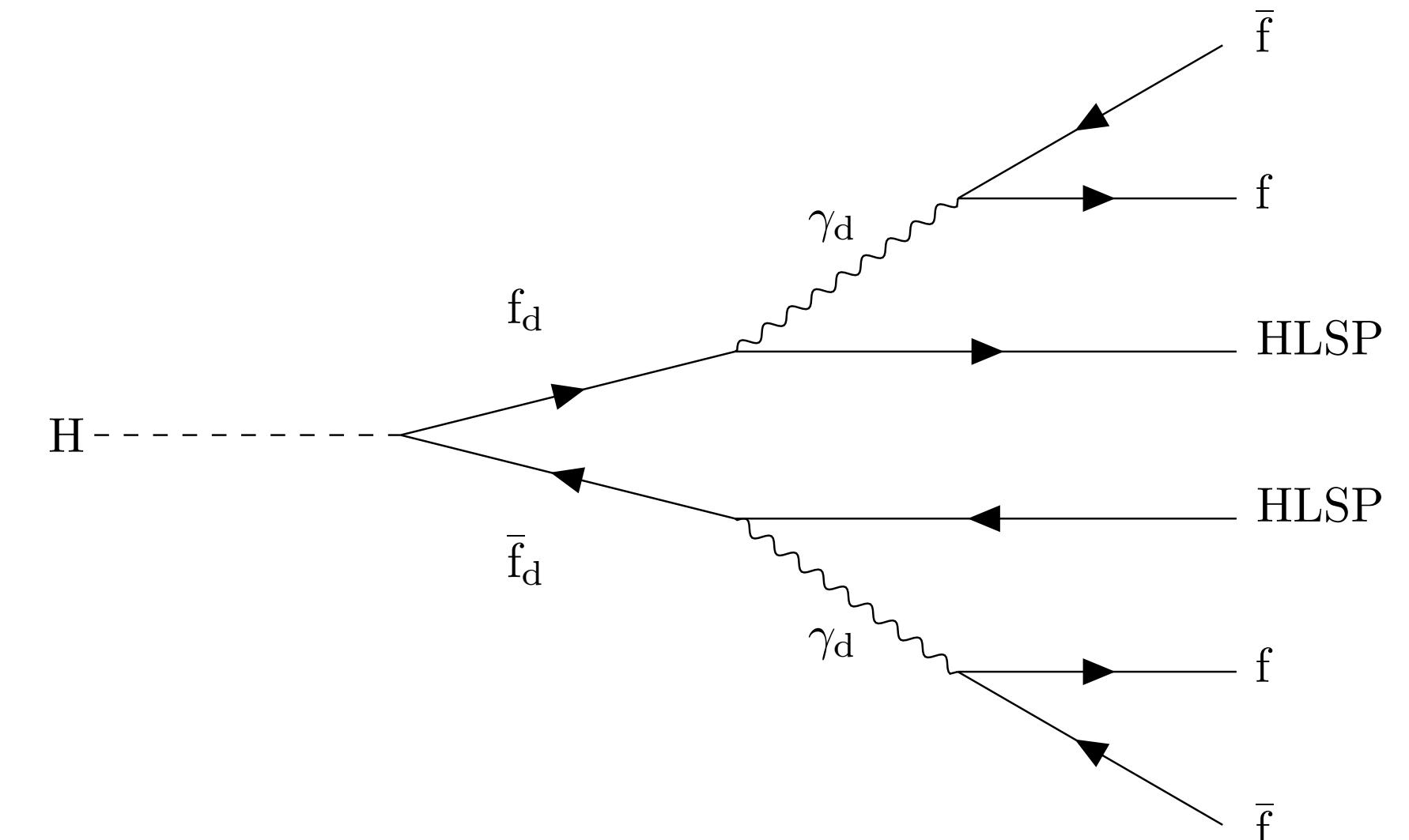
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- Dark photon production via intermediate dark fermion f_D



Dark photons

[EXOT-2019-05](#)

[EXOT-2022-15](#)

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ATLAS probes long-lived dark photons via collimated displaced leptons/hadrons: “**dark photon jets**” (DPJs)

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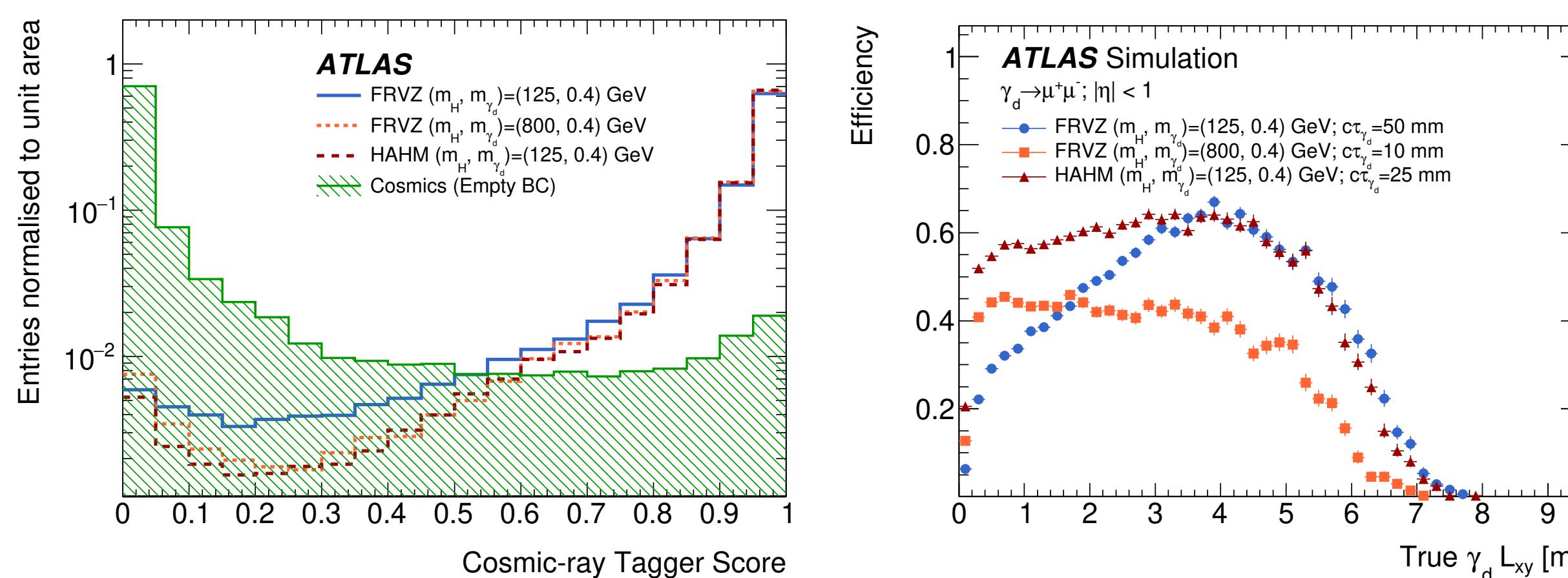
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Muonic DPJs

- Jets formed using Cambridge-Achen clustering of MS tracks
- Cosmic ray muons main source of background
- Per-track DNN trained on z_0 , η , ϕ , and timing information from the MS



Dark photons

[EXOT-2019-05](#)

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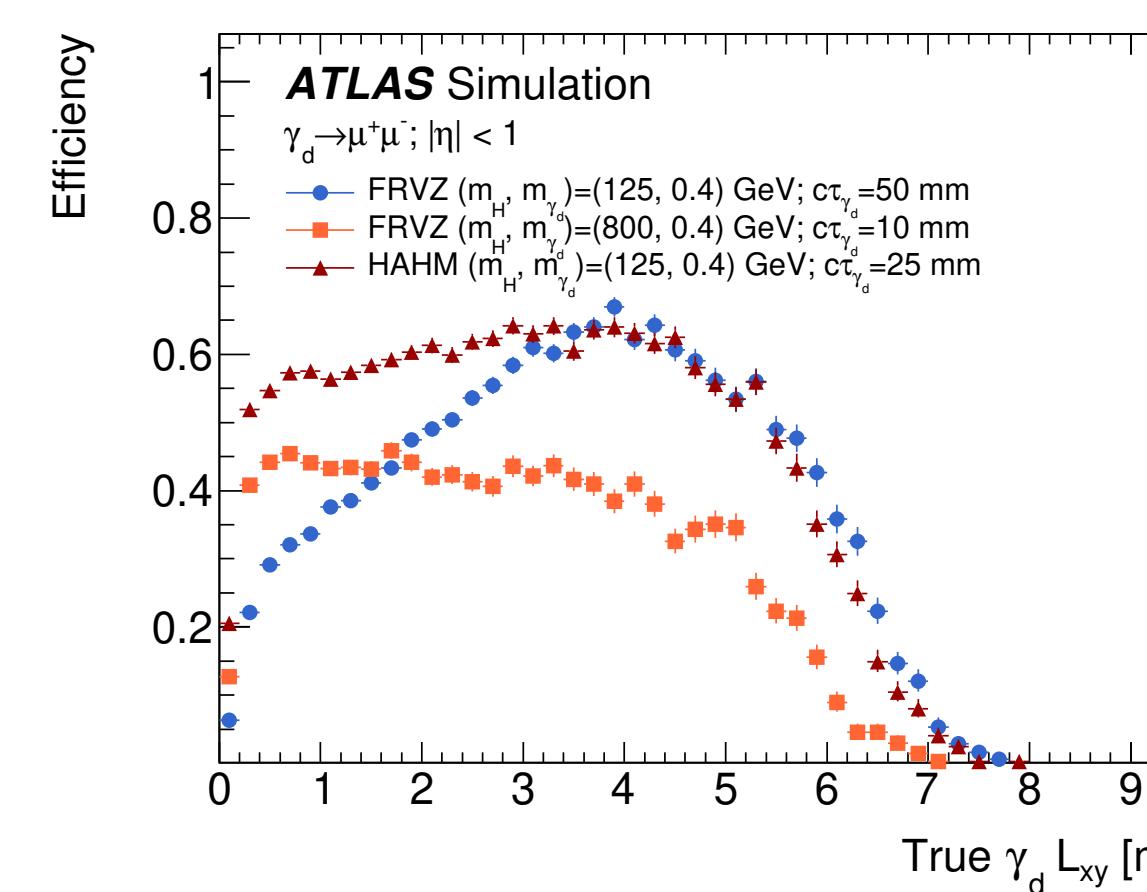
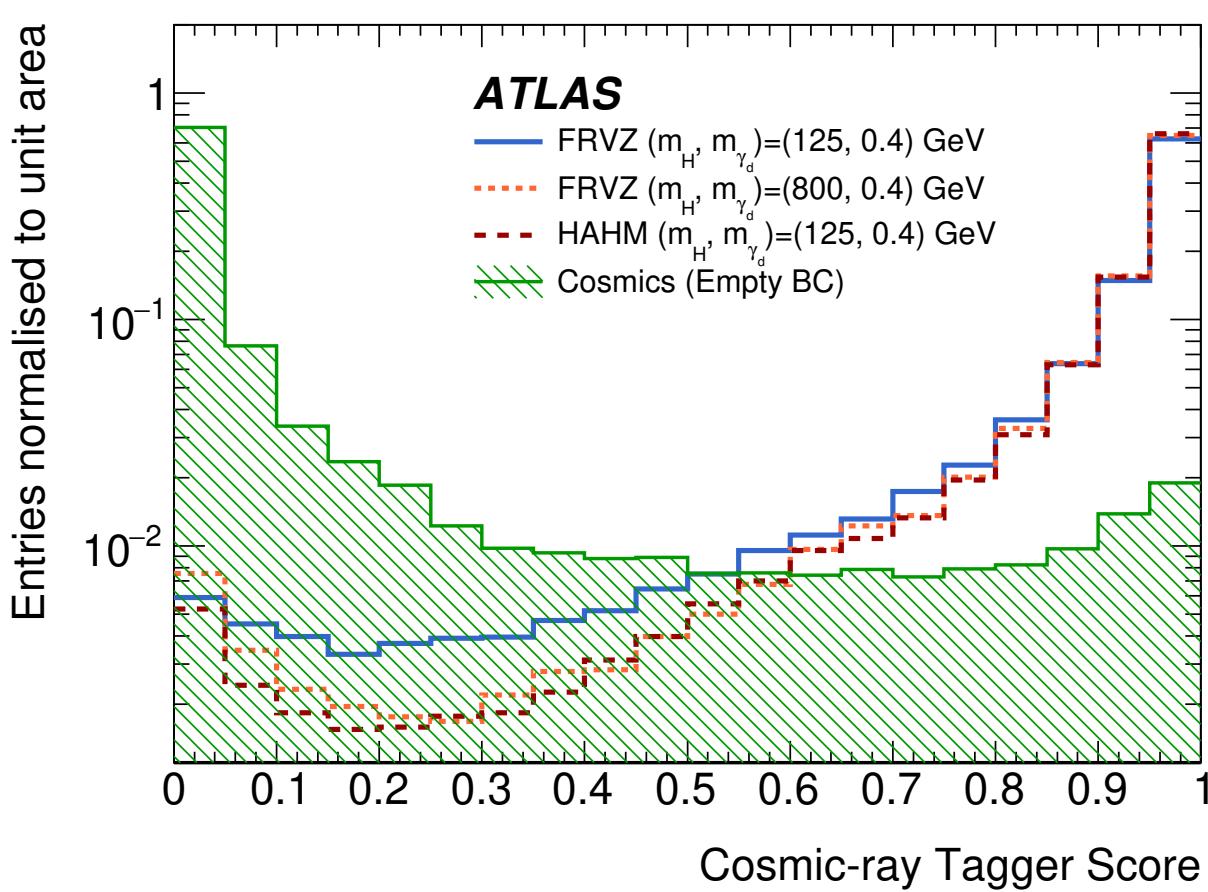
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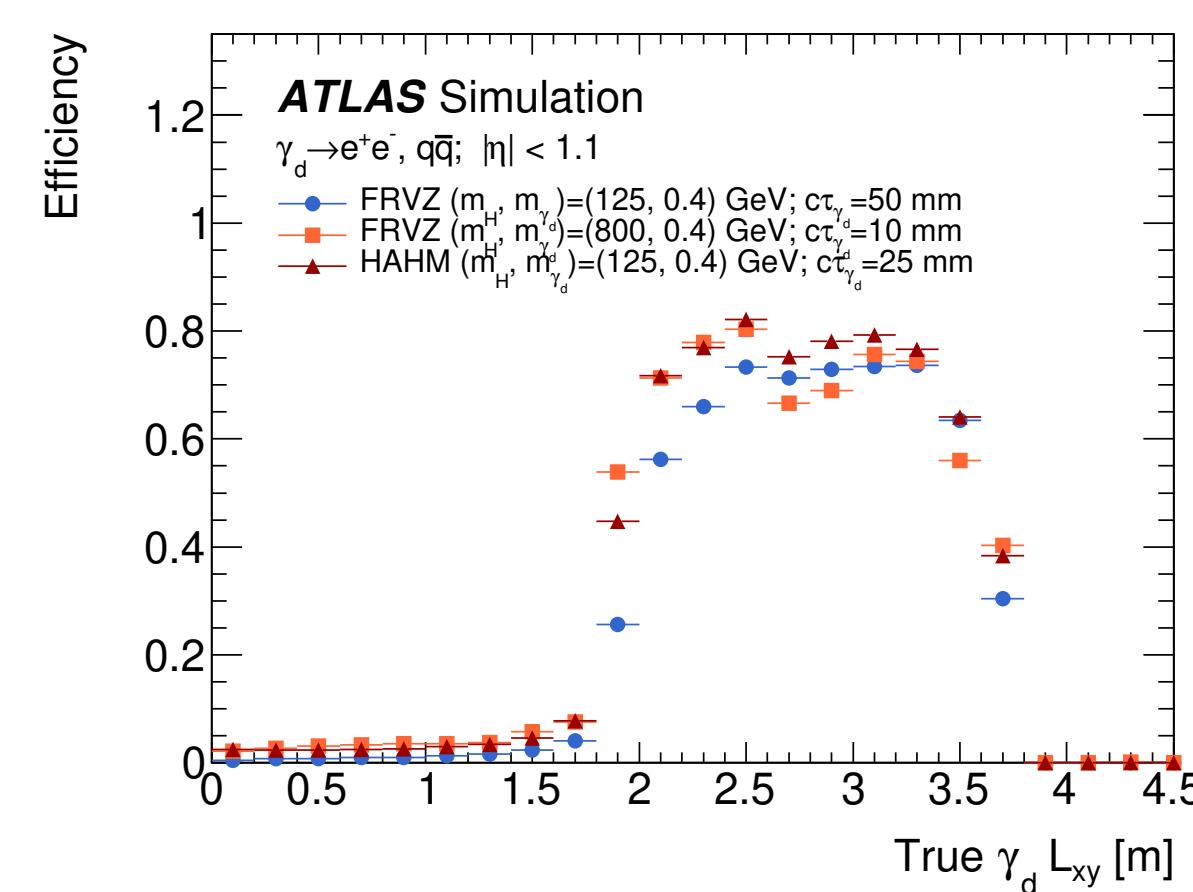
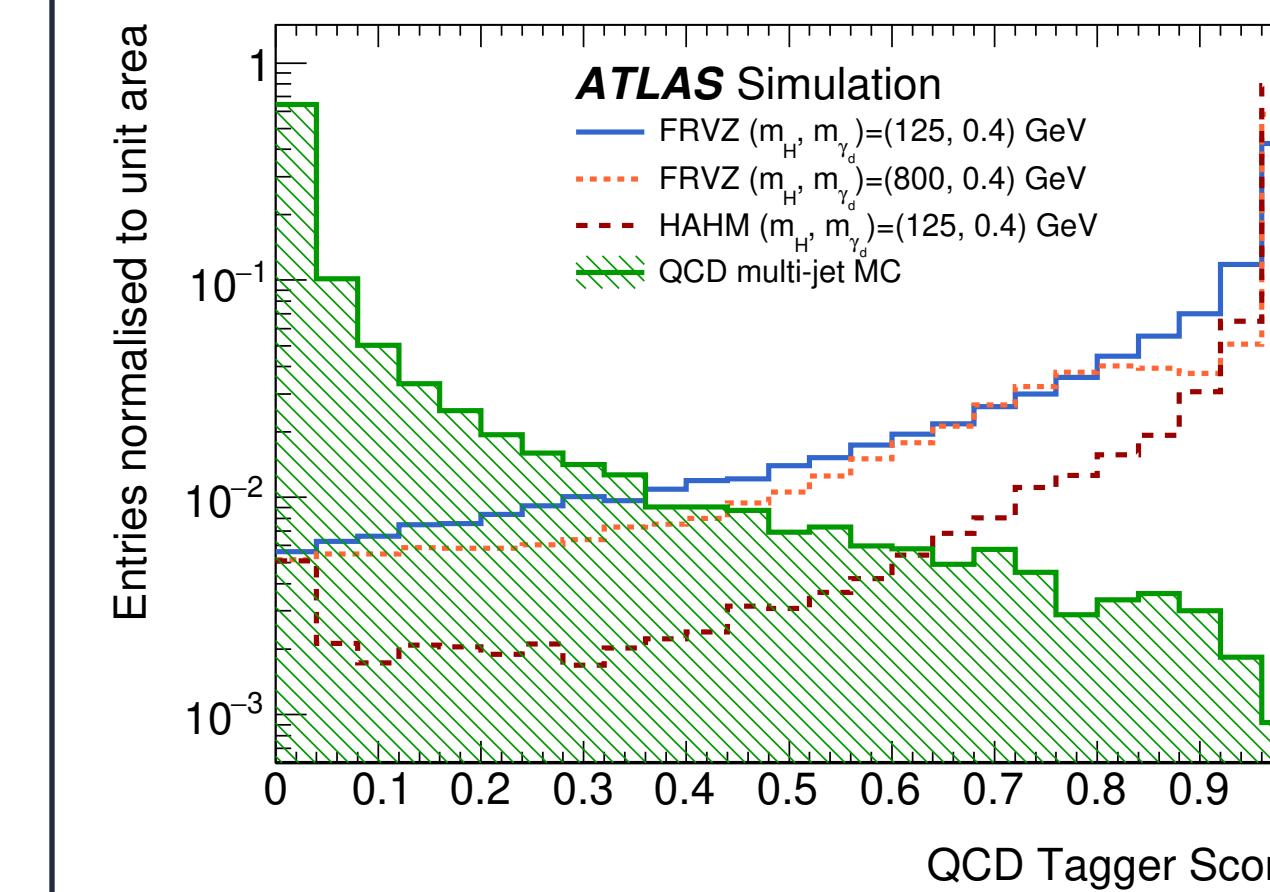
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Calorimeter DPJs

- Two separate discriminators used for QCD and BIB
- CNN trained on three-dimensional representations of energy deposits associated to the jet



Dark photons

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[EXOT-2022-15](#)

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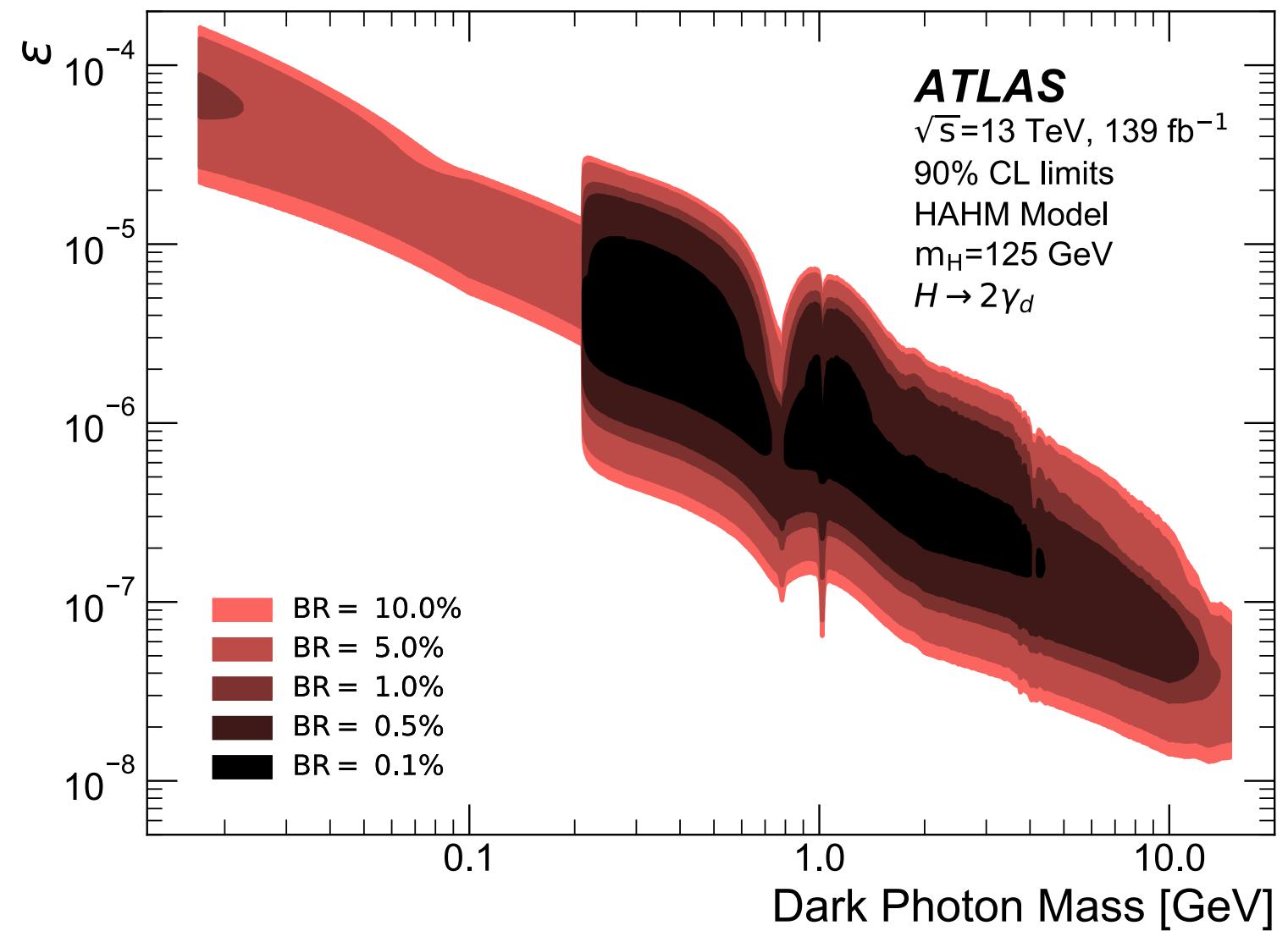
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Dark photons

[EXOT-2019-05](#)

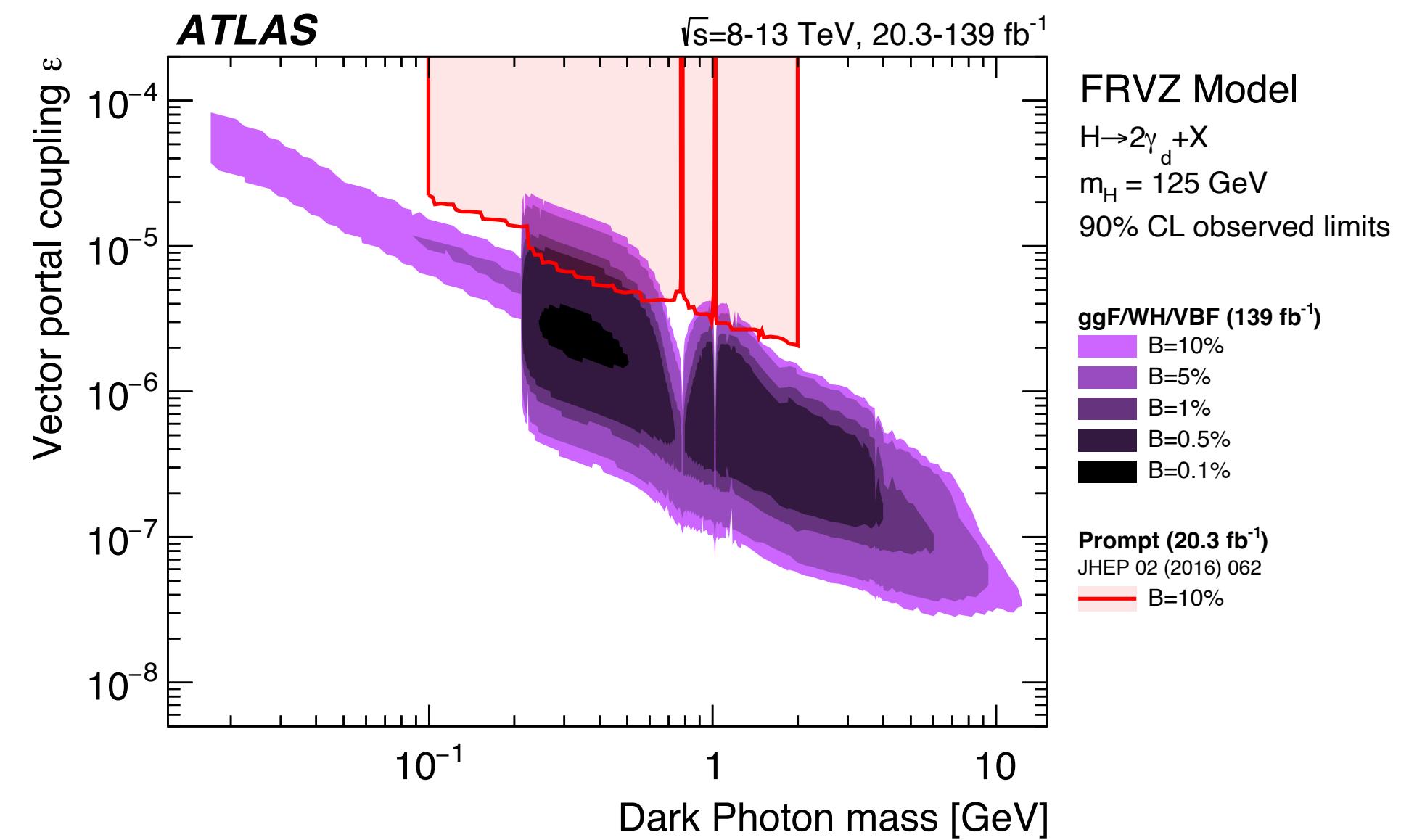
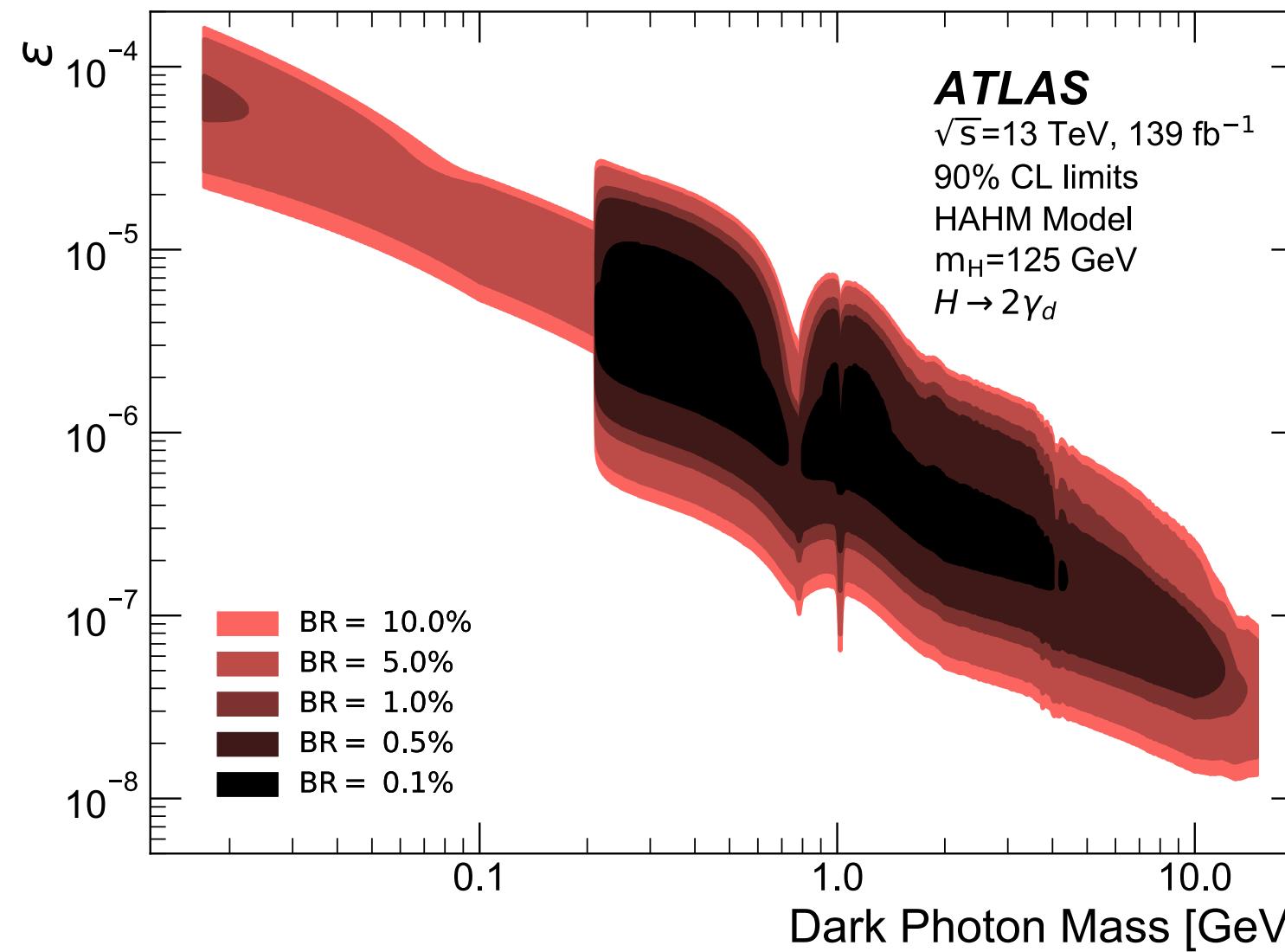
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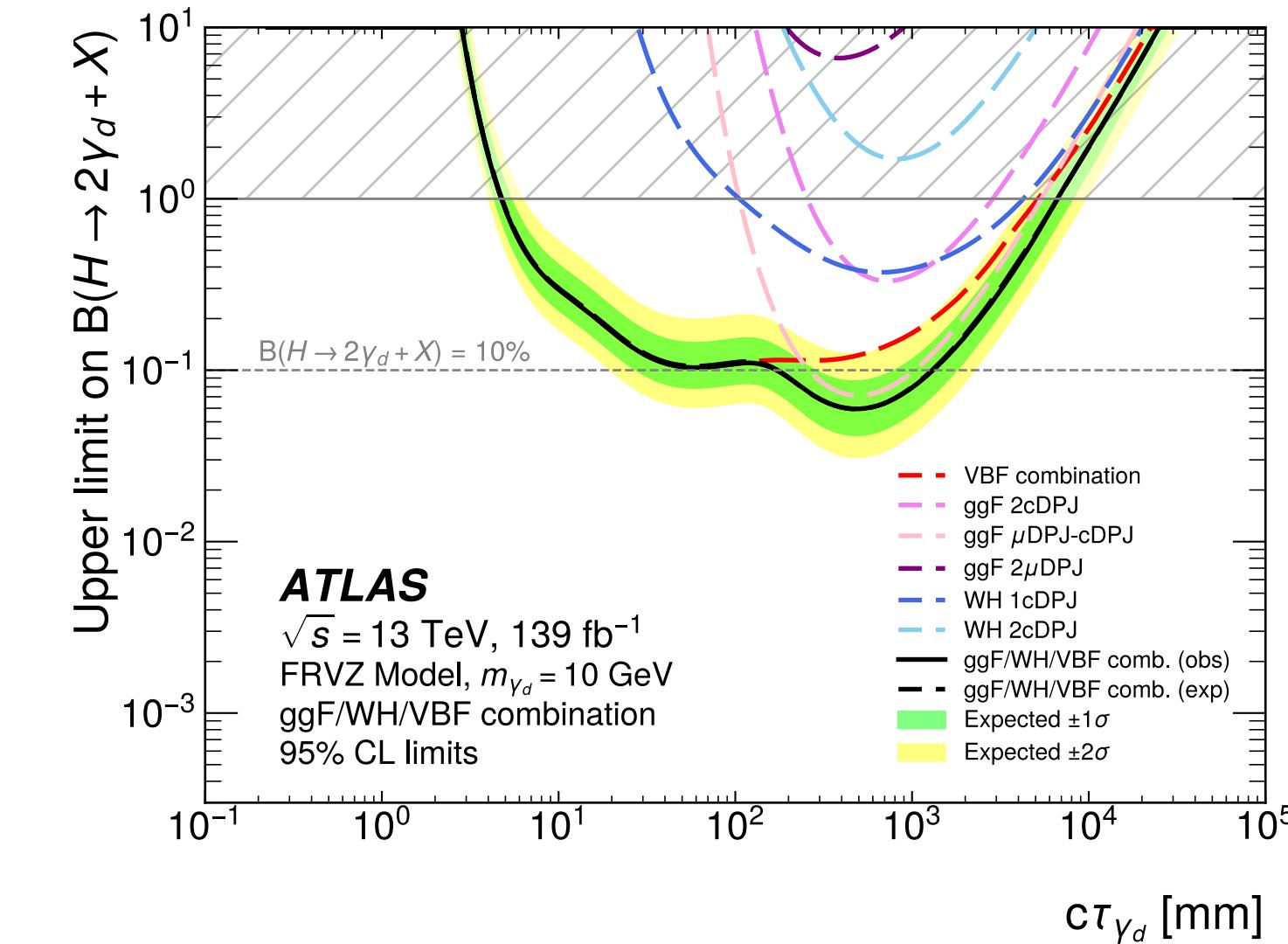
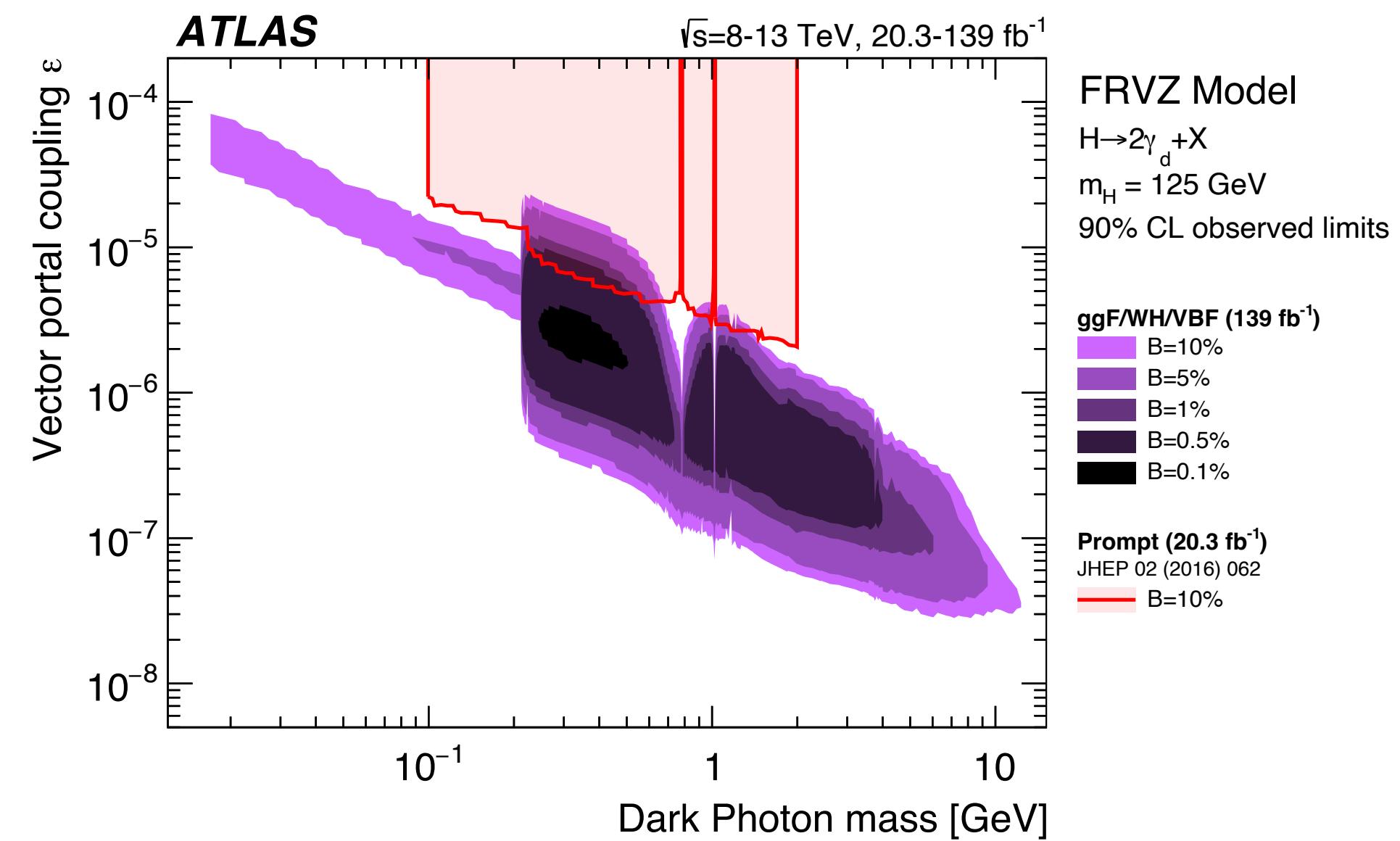
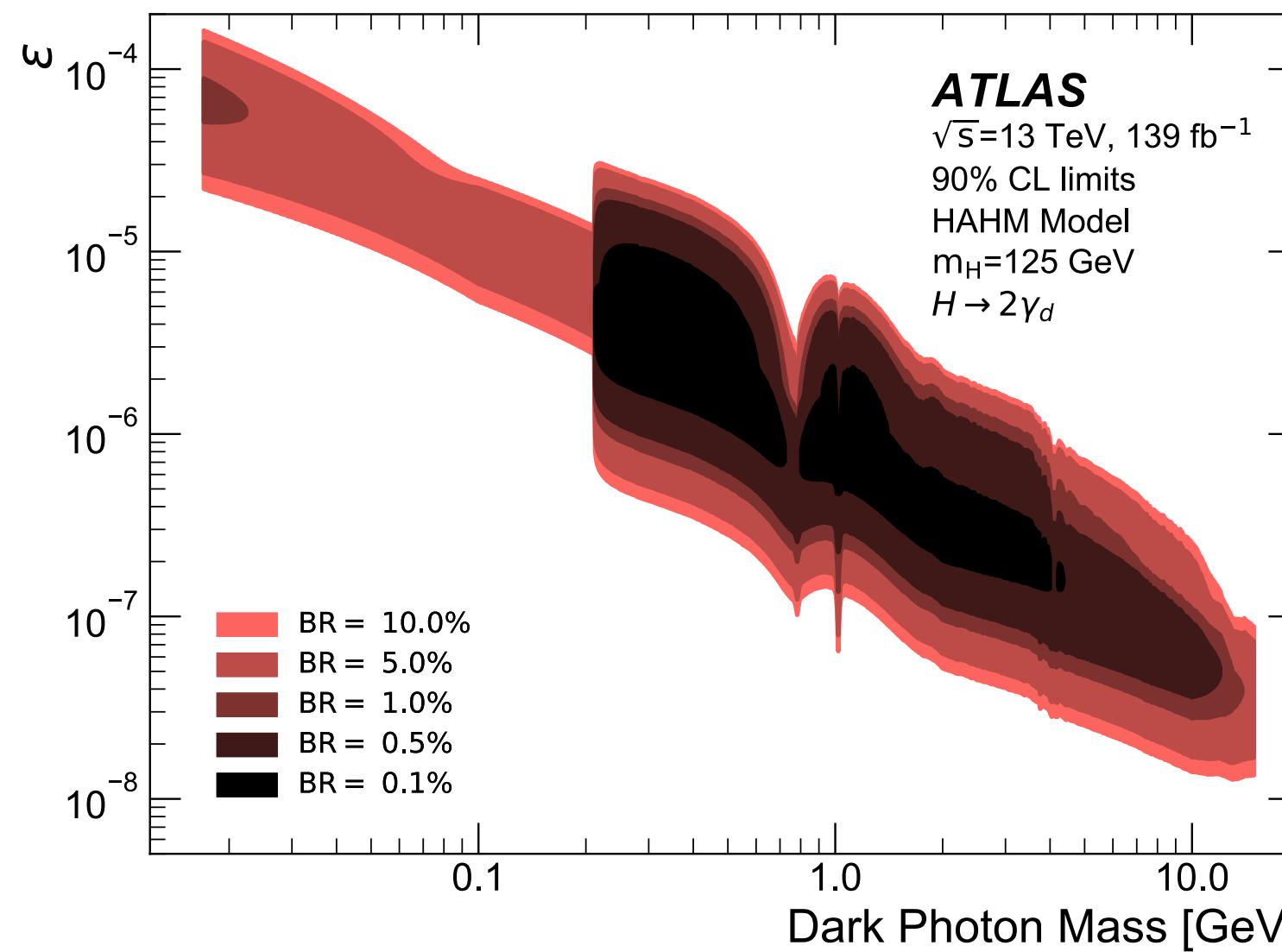
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- VBF channel dominates sensitivity at low lifetimes due to trigger on prompt objects



Heavy Neutral Leptons

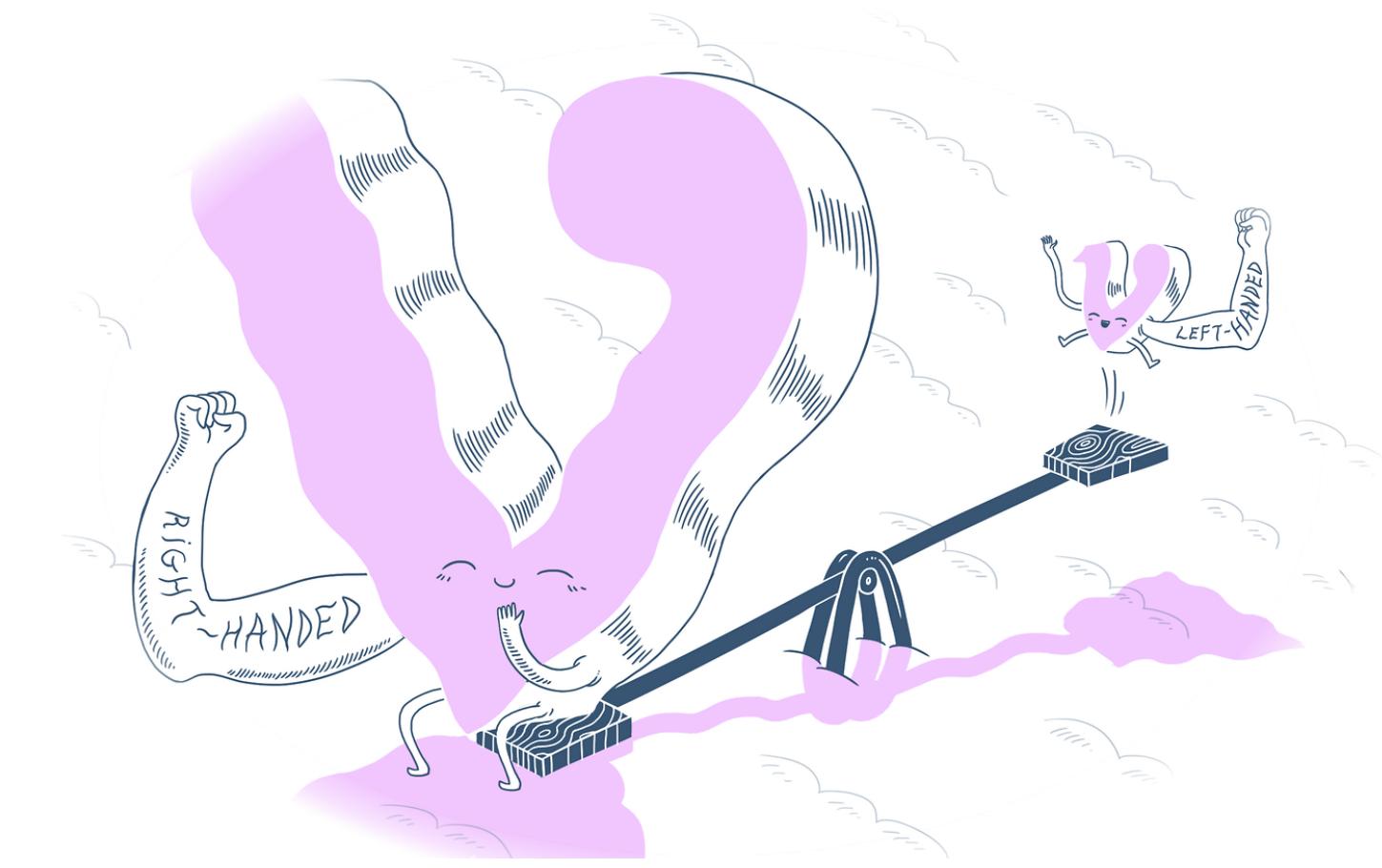
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Heavy Neutral Leptons

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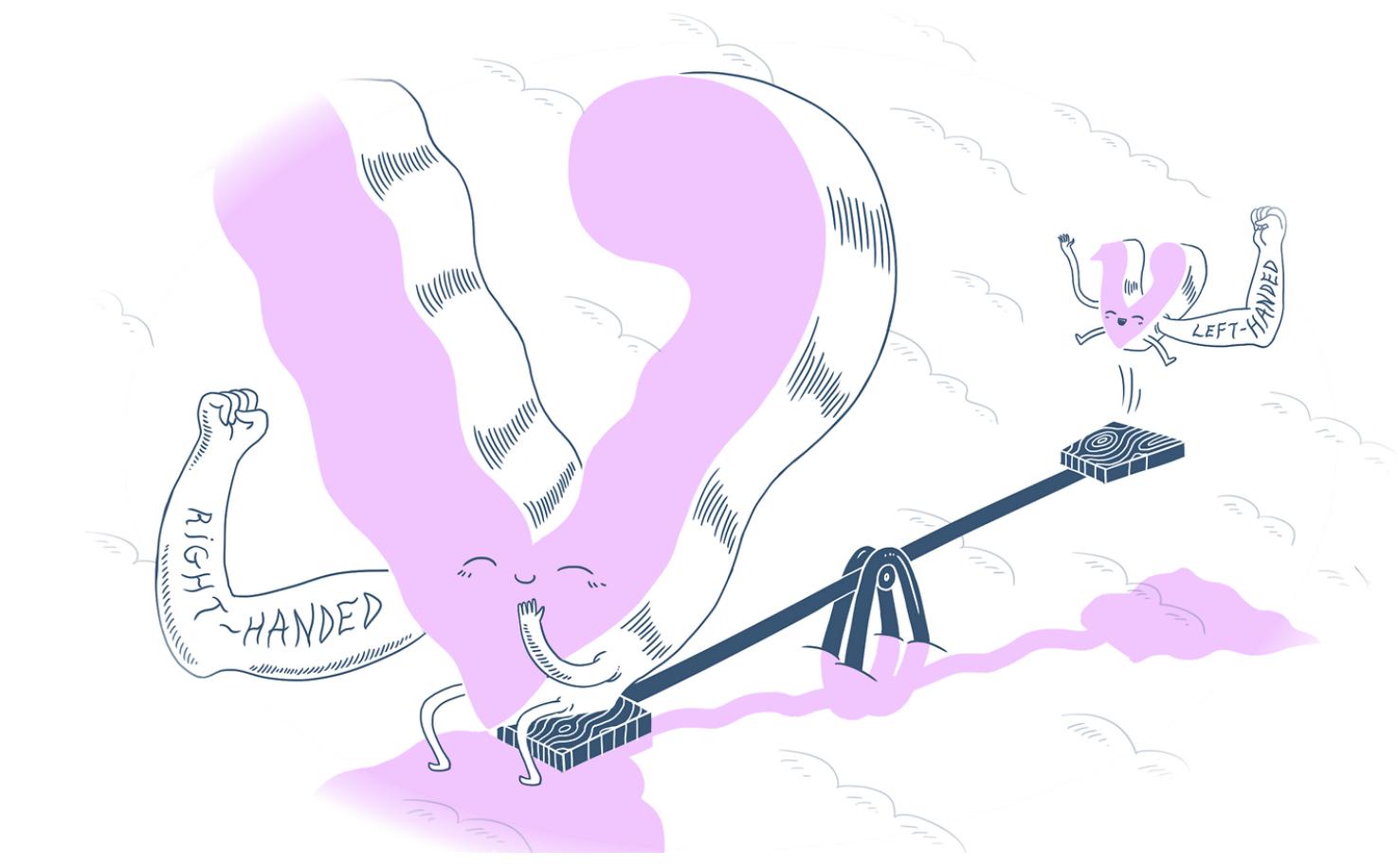
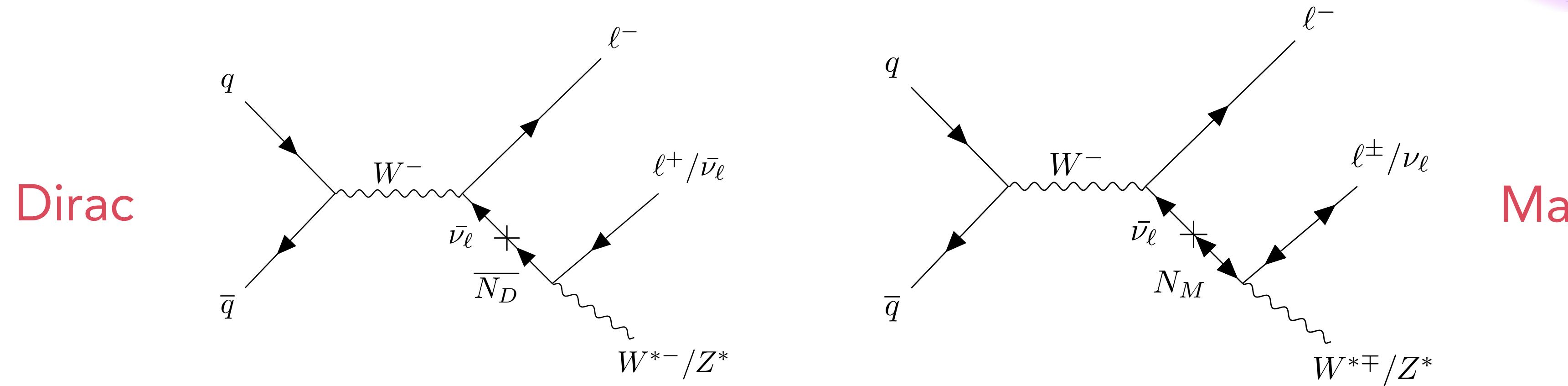
- e.g. Type-I seesaw mechanism



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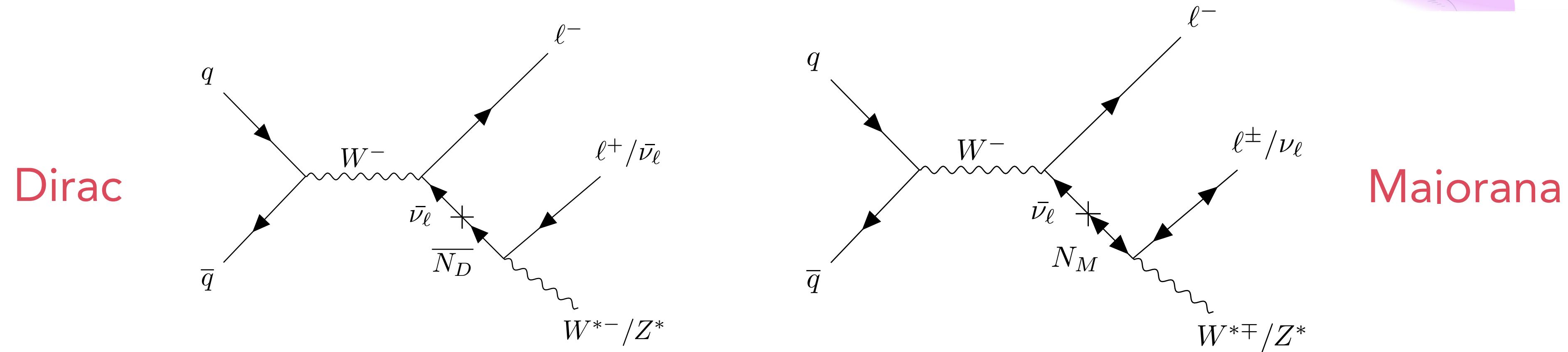
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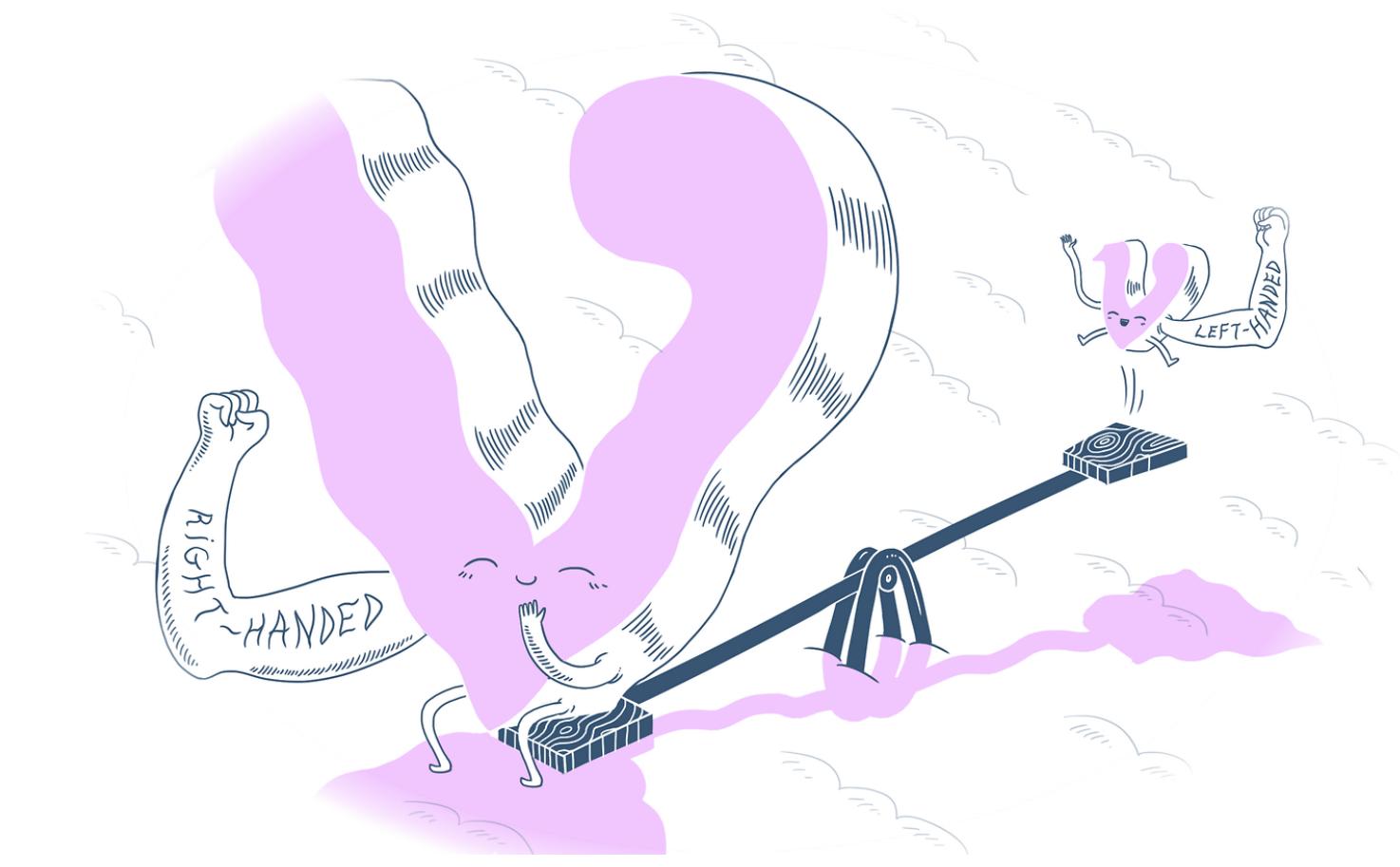
- e.g. Type-I seesaw mechanism



Lifetime driven by mixing angle between SM neutrino and HNL and HNL mass

- Natural to expect long-lived HNLs

$$\tau_N \propto \frac{1}{m_N^5 |U_\alpha|^2}$$



Leptonic HNL decays

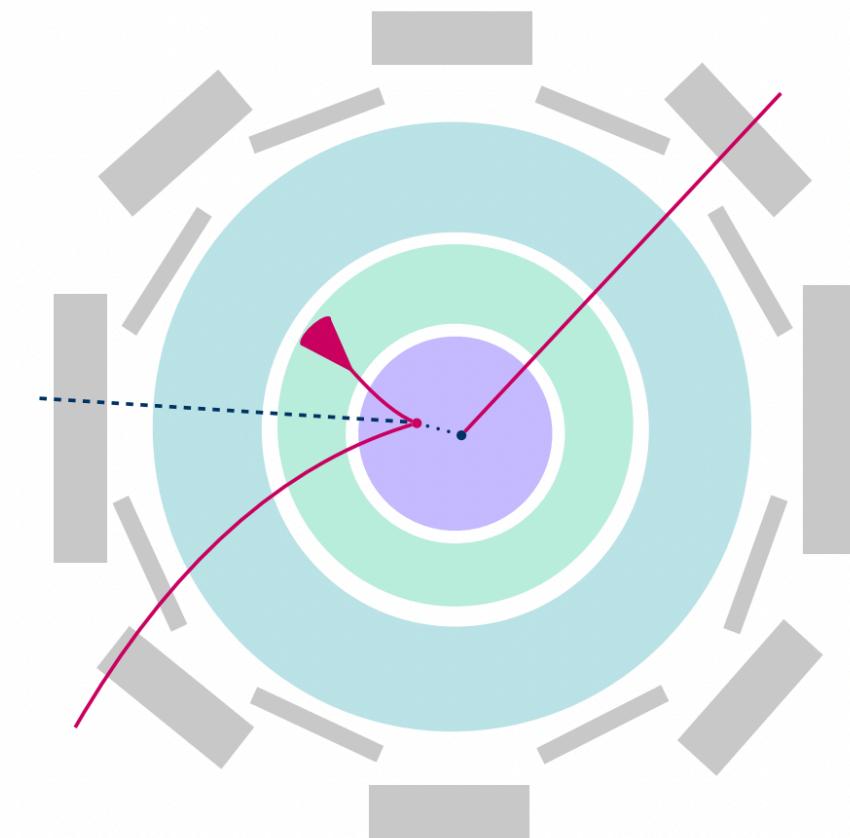
EXOT-2019-29

Leptonic HNL decays

EXOT-2019-29

Clean channel of **displaced dilepton vertex** in the inner detectors

- Background dominated by random crossings of two lepton tracks



Leptonic HNL decays

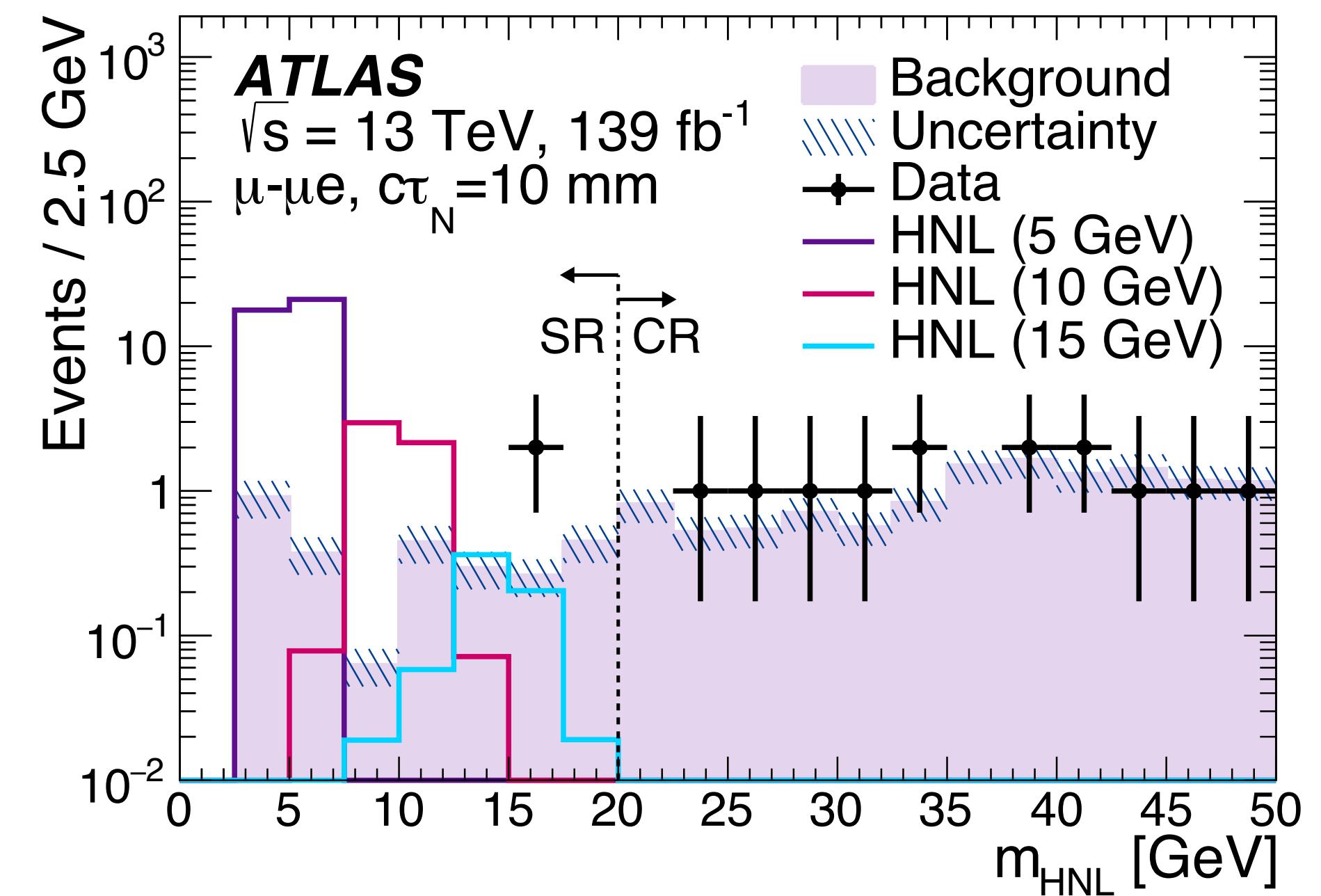
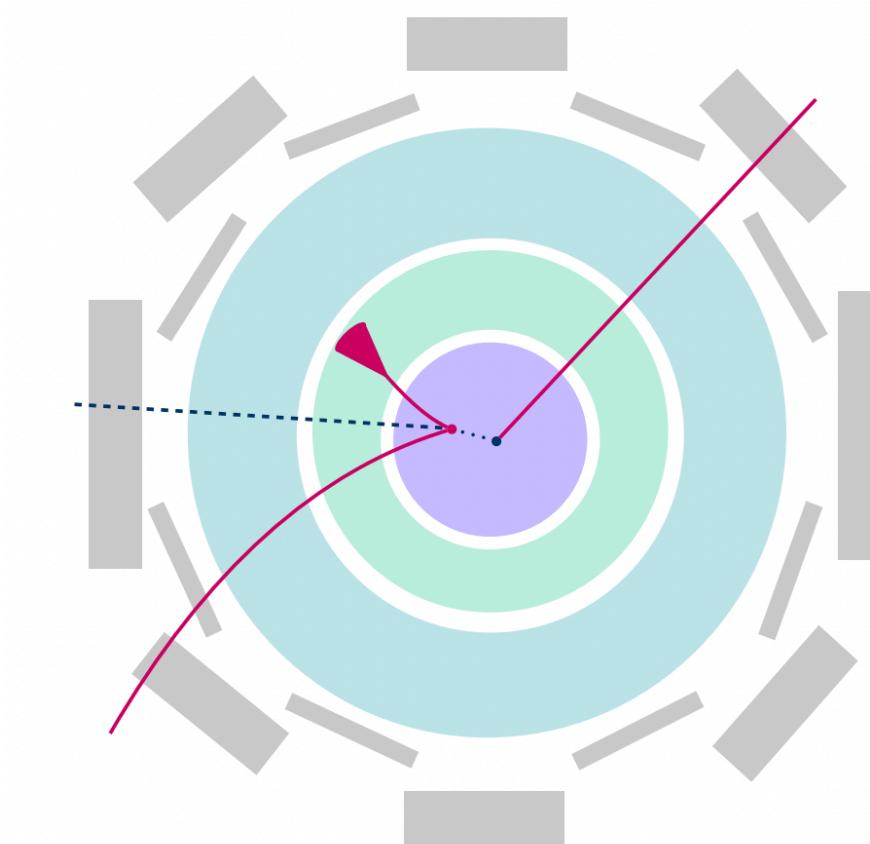
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Reconstruct mass of HNL using energy momentum conservation

- Background shape template derived and normalized in control region

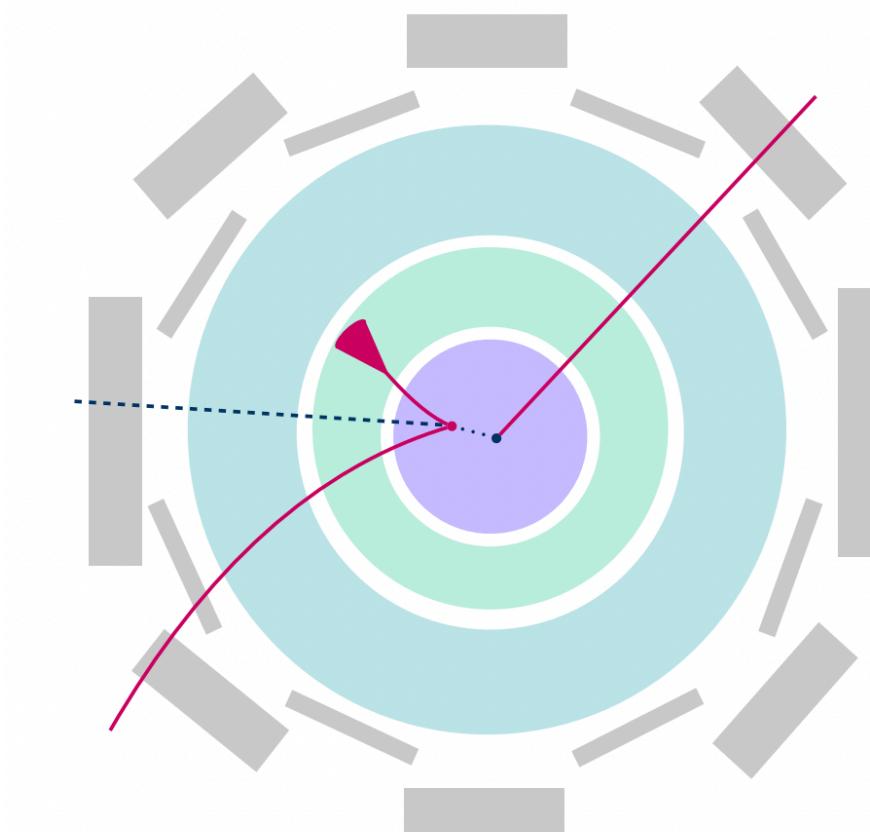


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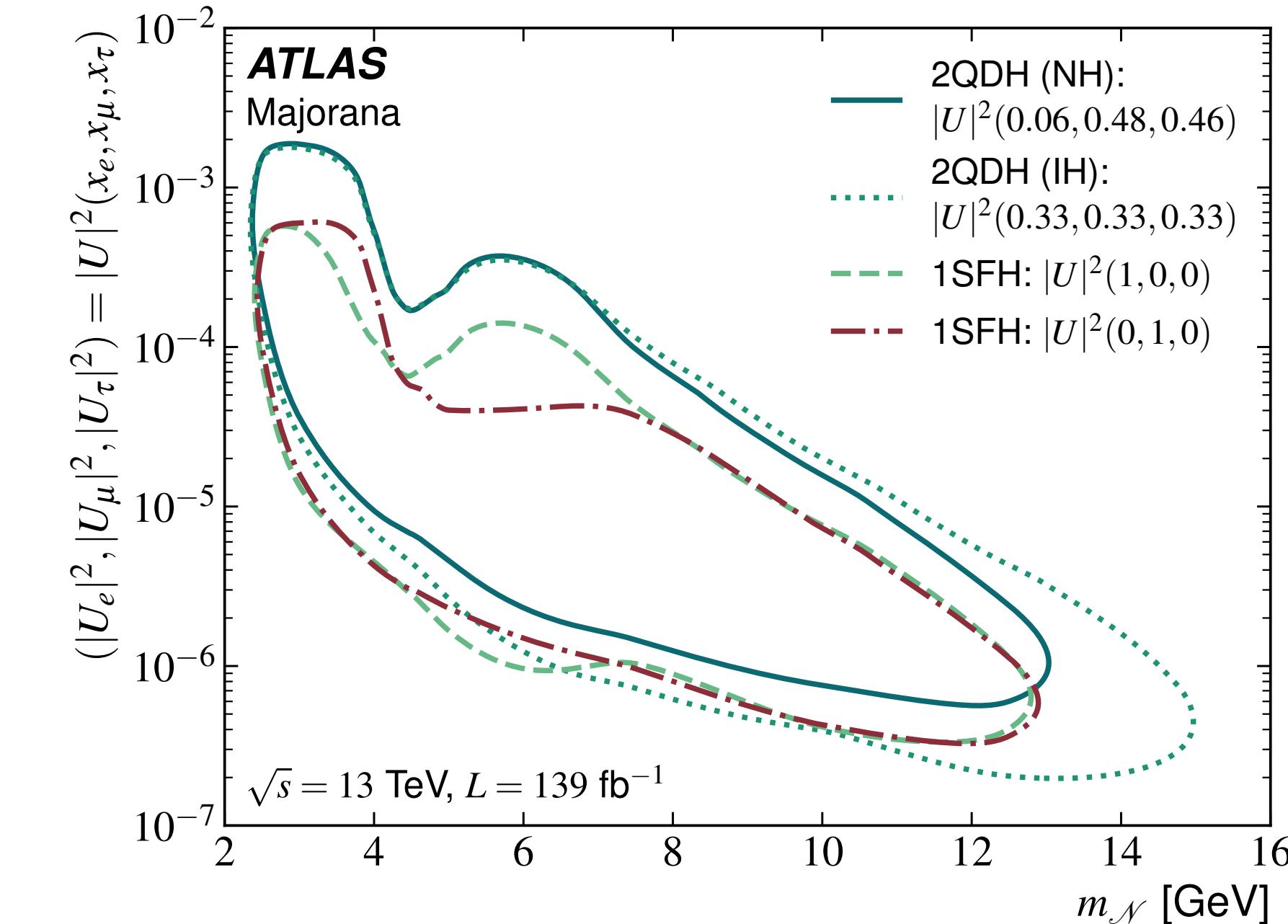
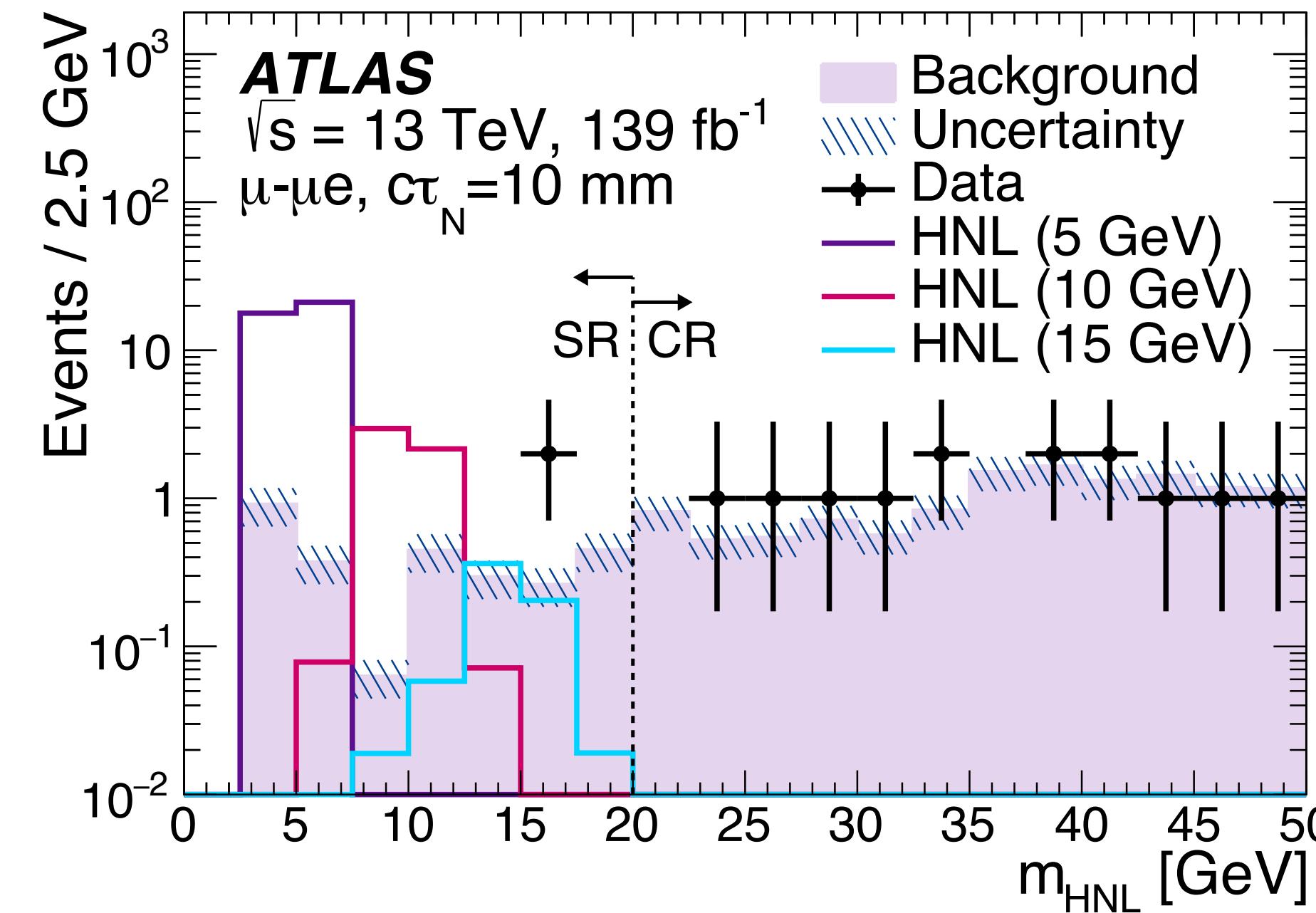
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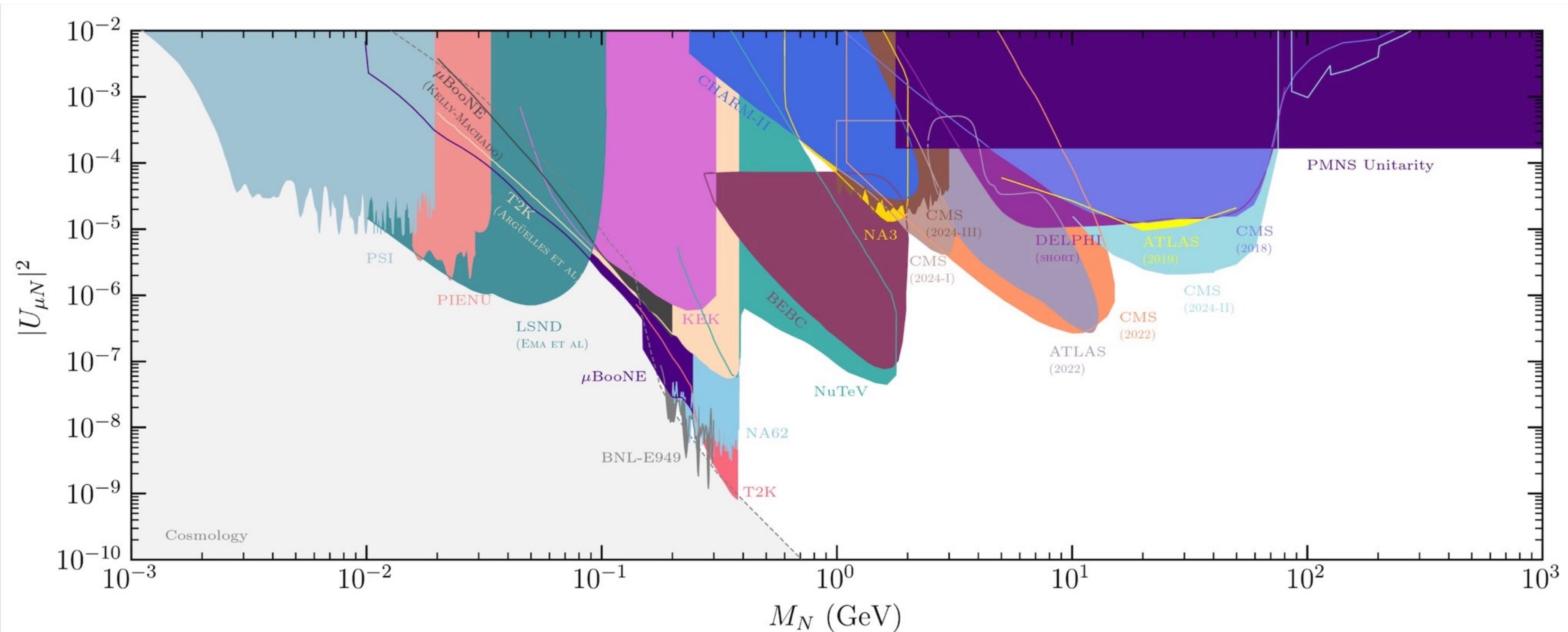
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First search to target models with two quasi-degenerate HNLs (2QDH) with multi-flavour mixing



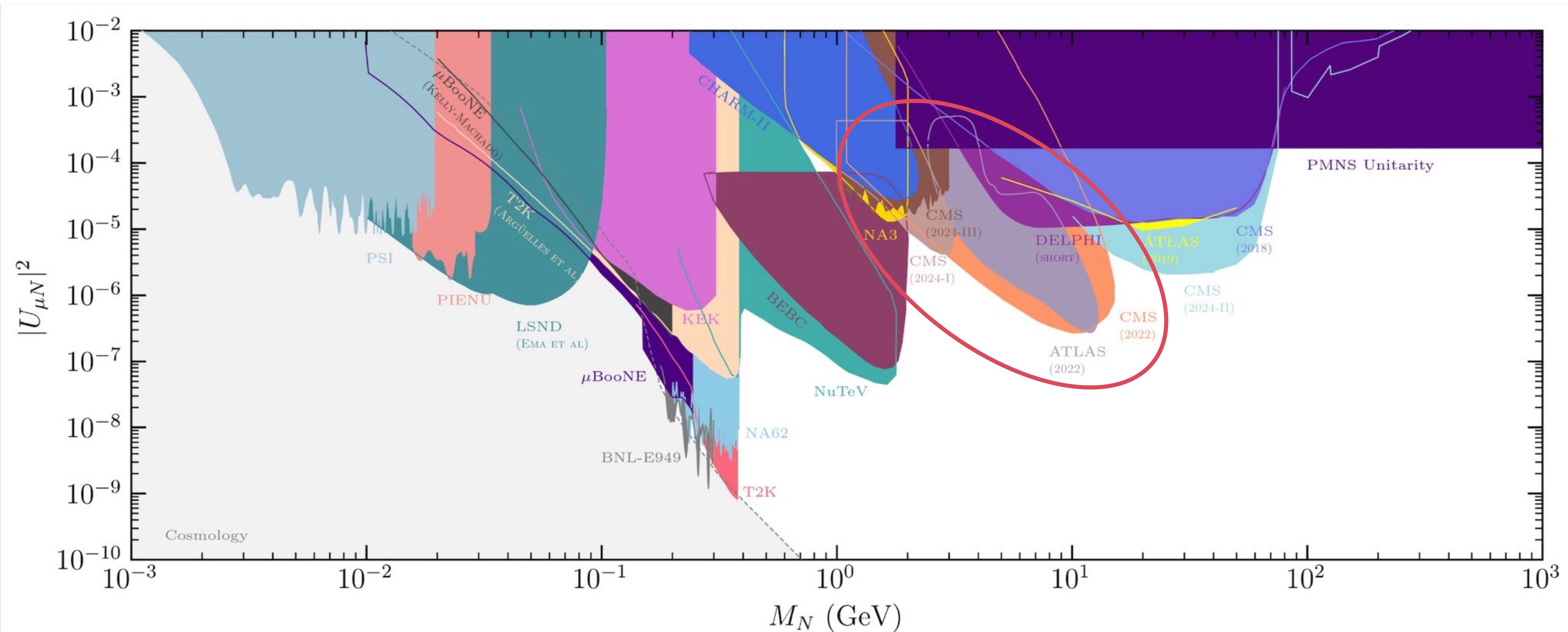
Current HNL landscape

Together, LHC searches are considerably expanding our reach into unexplored phase space



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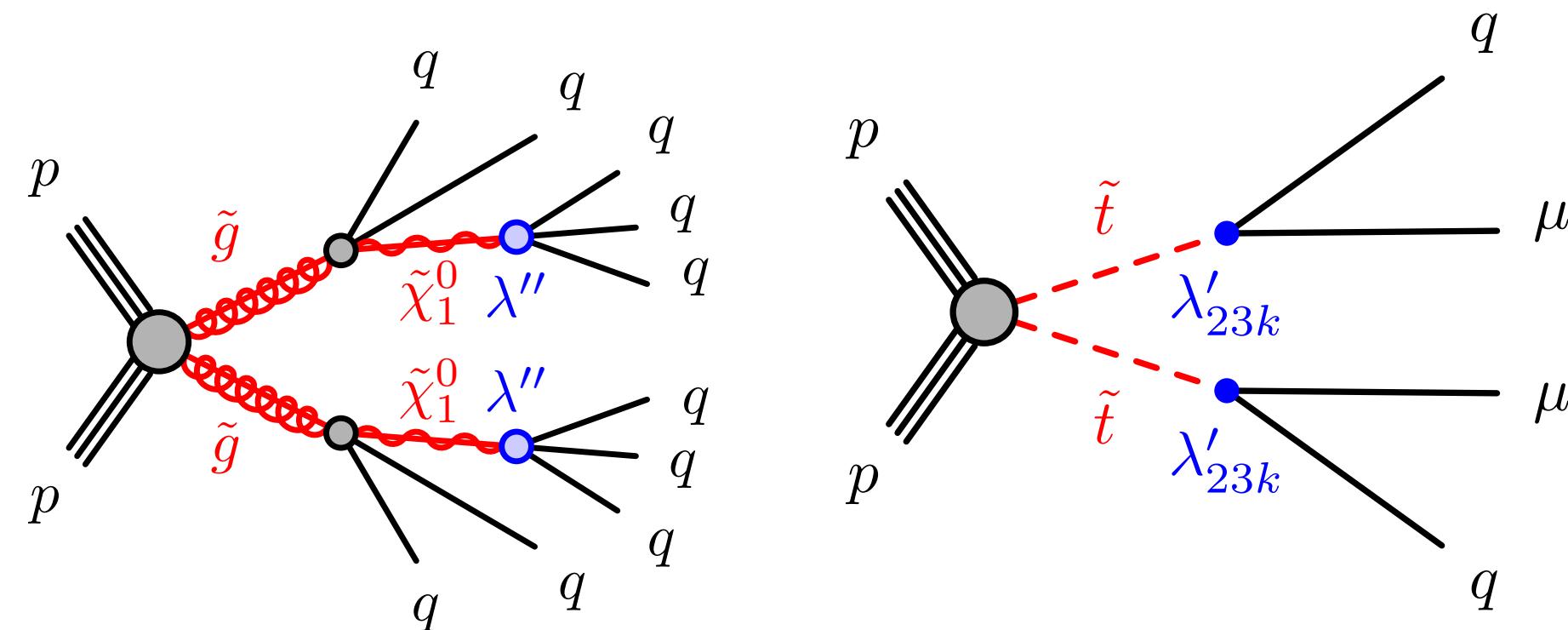
Long-lived SUSY

LLPs are also ubiquitous in various SUSY scenarios:

R-parity violating:

$$\mathcal{W}_{\text{RPV}} = \mu_i \ell_i h_u + \lambda_{ijk} \ell_i \ell_j \bar{e}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} \ell_i q_j \bar{d}_k + \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{u}_i \bar{d}_j \bar{d}_k$$

Small λ values suppress decays of SUSY particles leading to long lifetimes

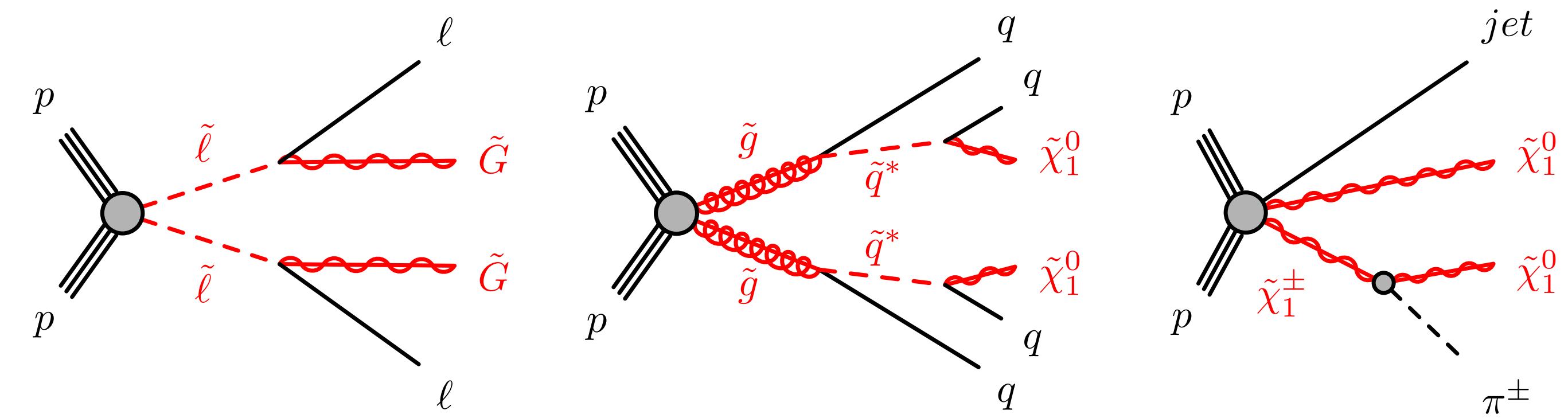


R-parity conserving:

GMSB: weak coupling between NLSP and LSP

Split SUSY: heavy intermediate particles

Compressed SUSY: small phase space

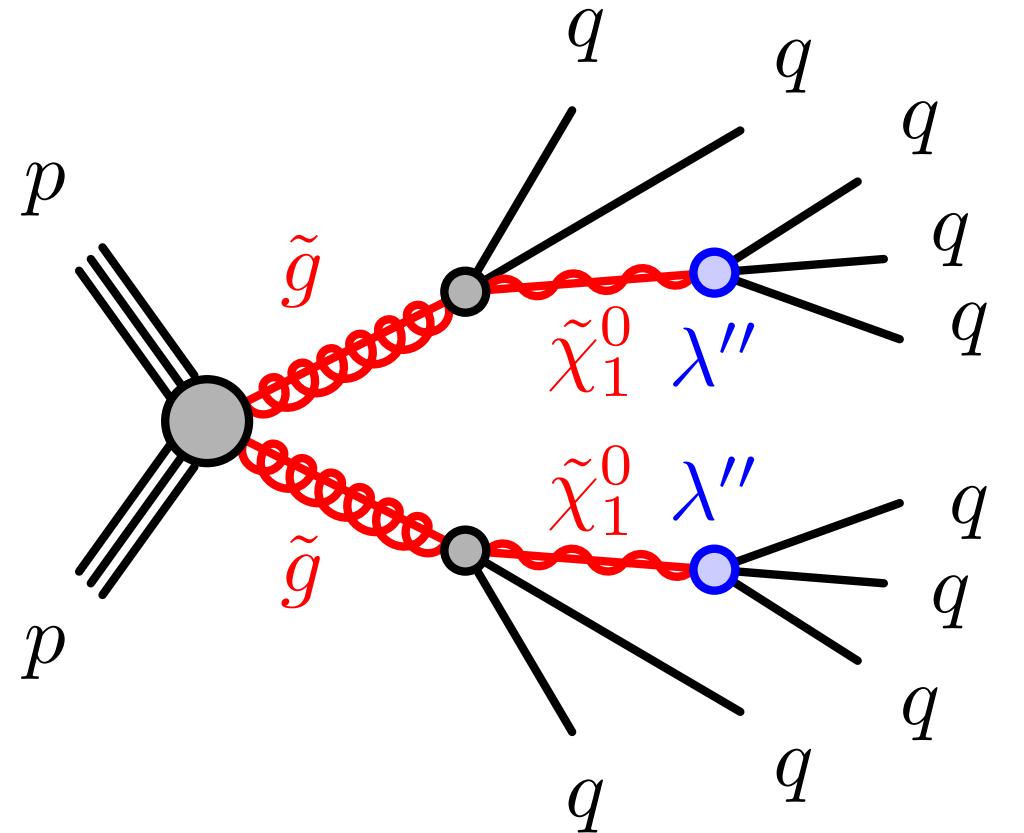


Displaced vertices + jets in ATLAS

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Search for a heavy, multitrack displaced vertex in the ATLAS Inner Detector

- Targeting λ'' RPV coupling

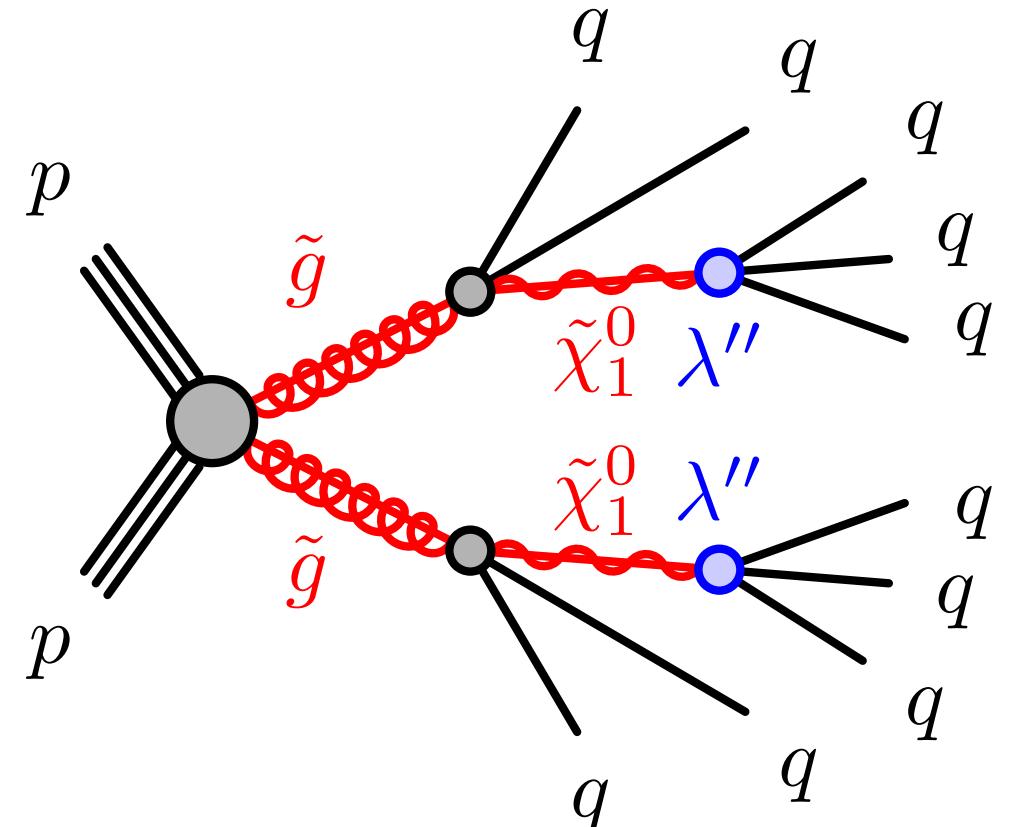


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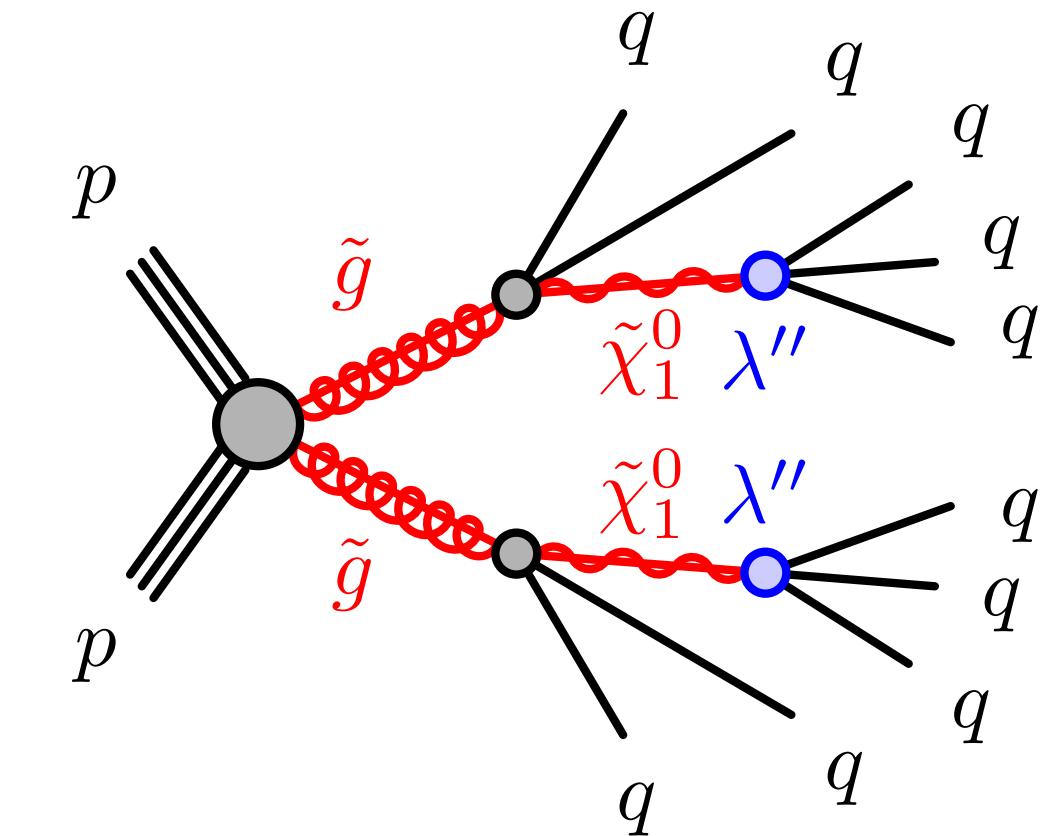
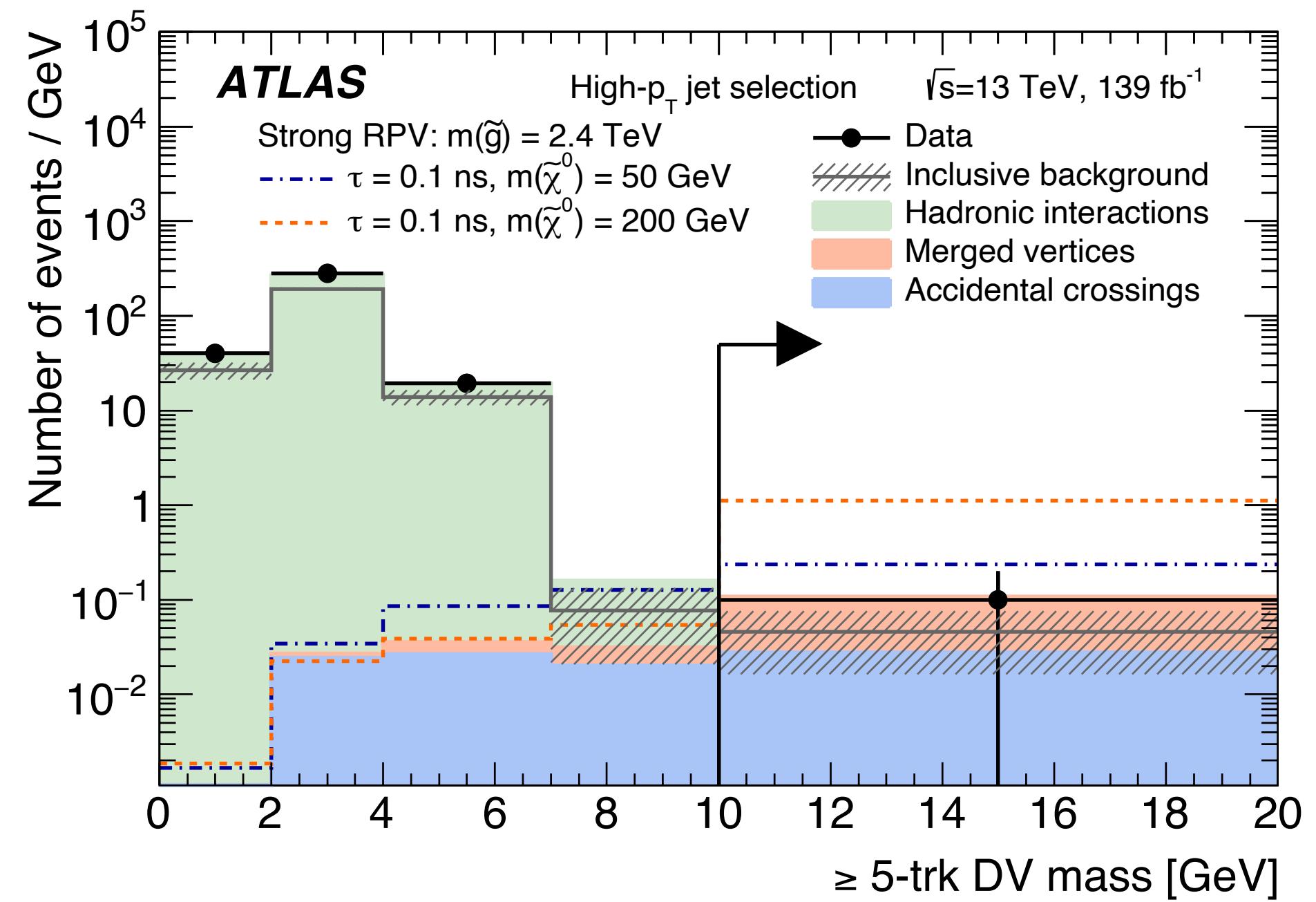
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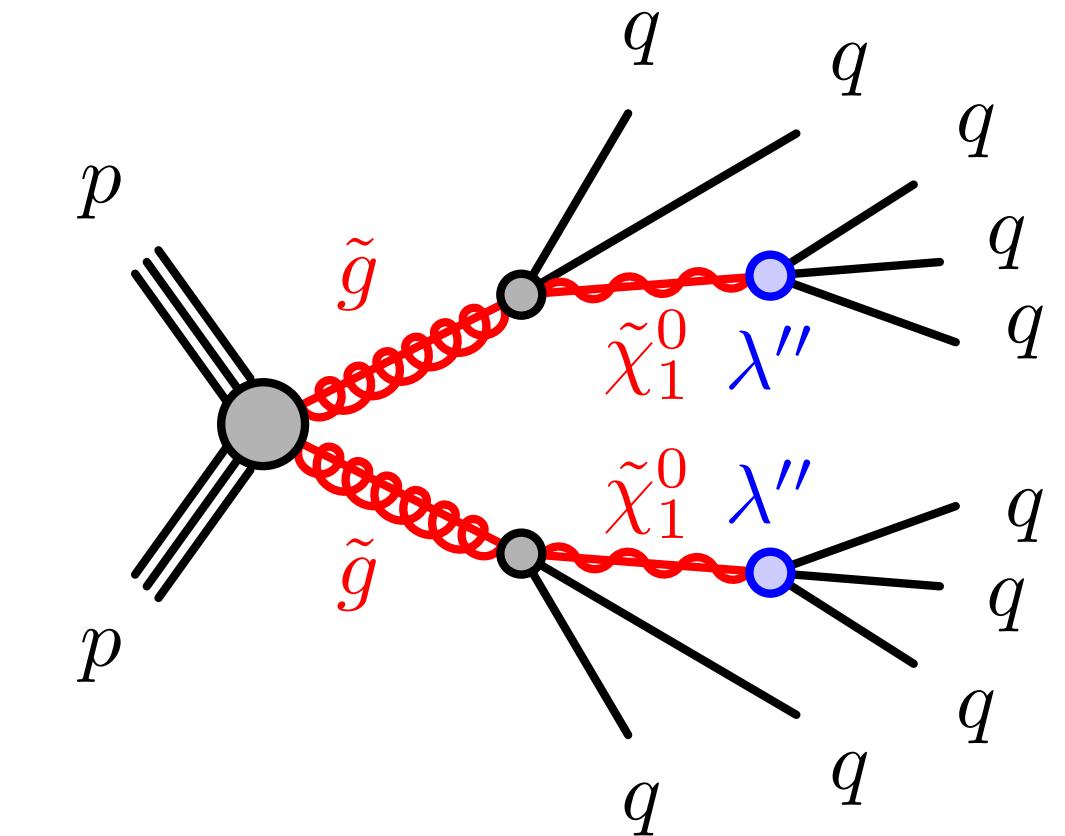
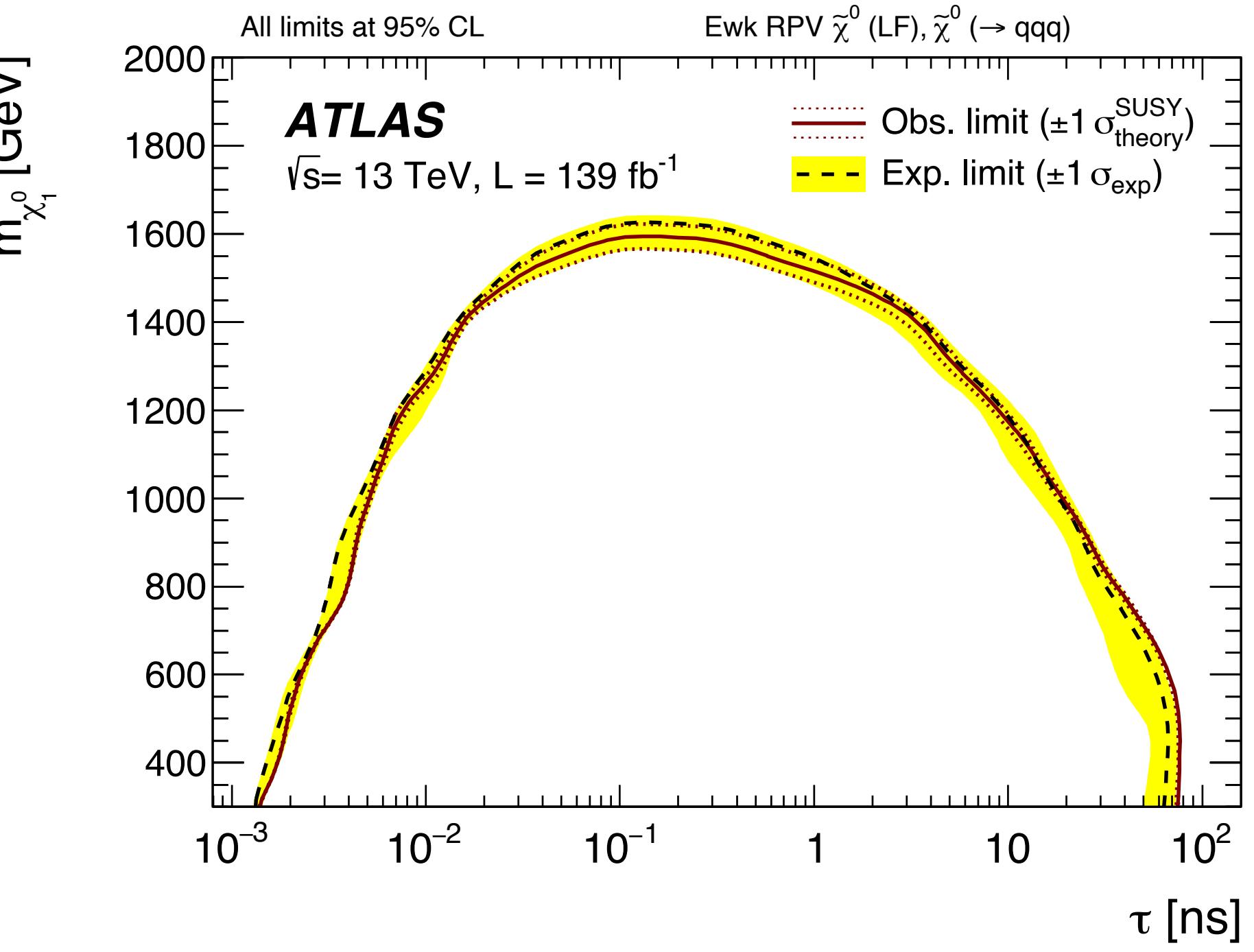
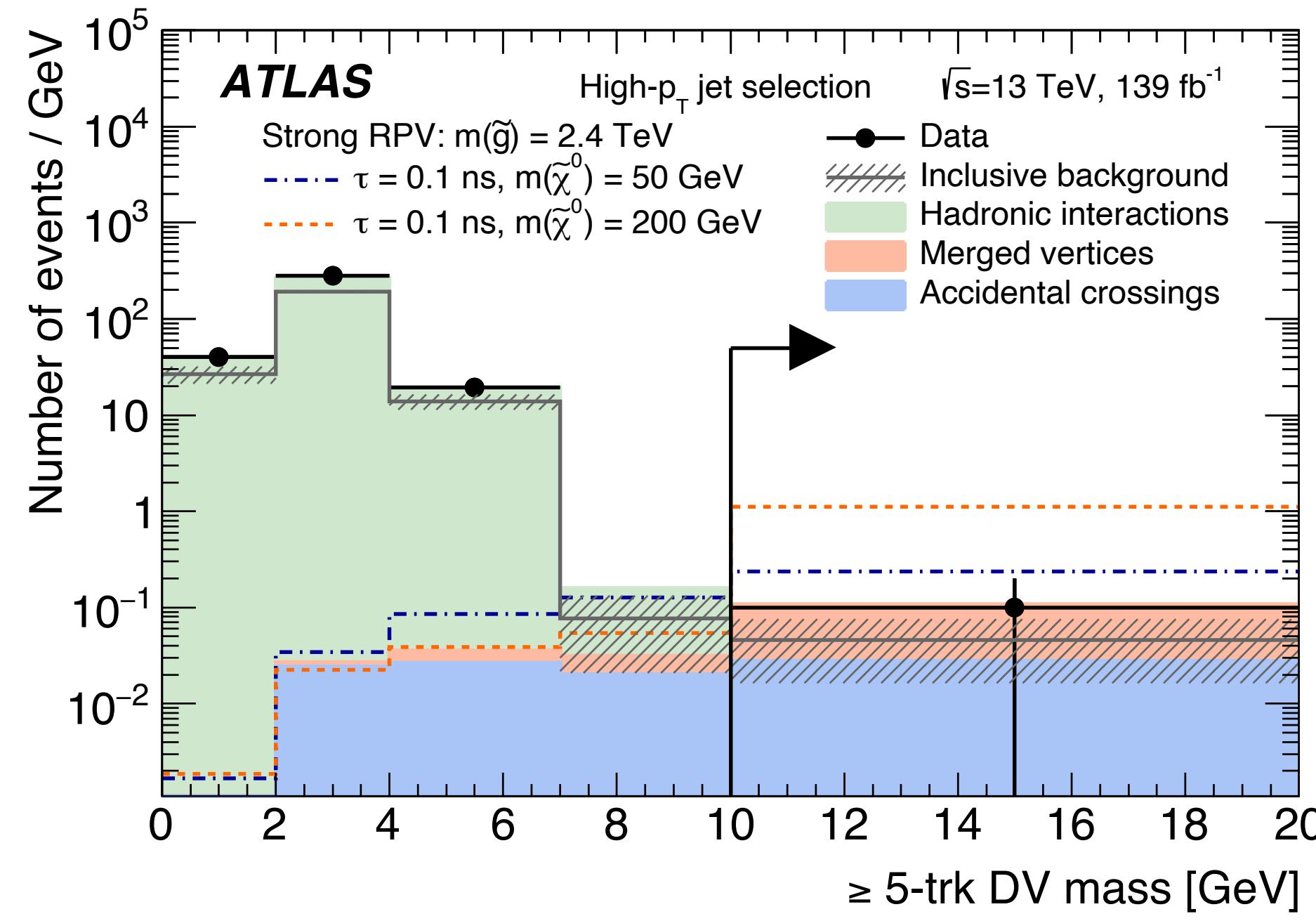
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Displaced leptons

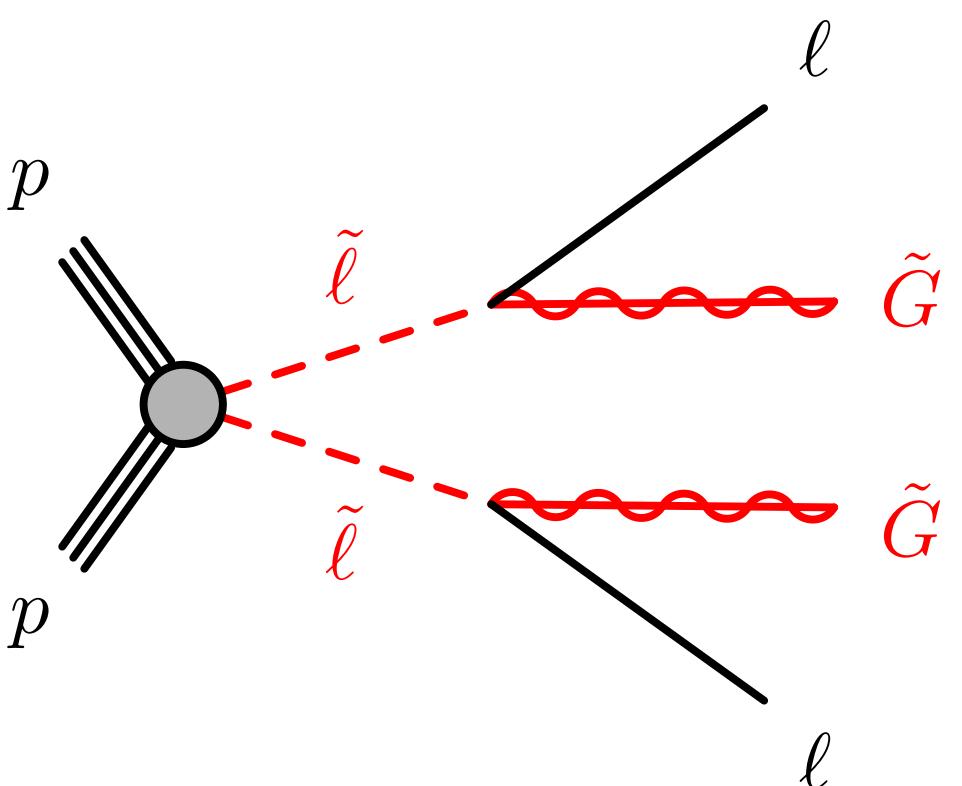
ATLAS-CONF-2024-011

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Search for long-lived sleptons in GMSB model

- First ATLAS Run 3 search results! Combined with Run 2 data



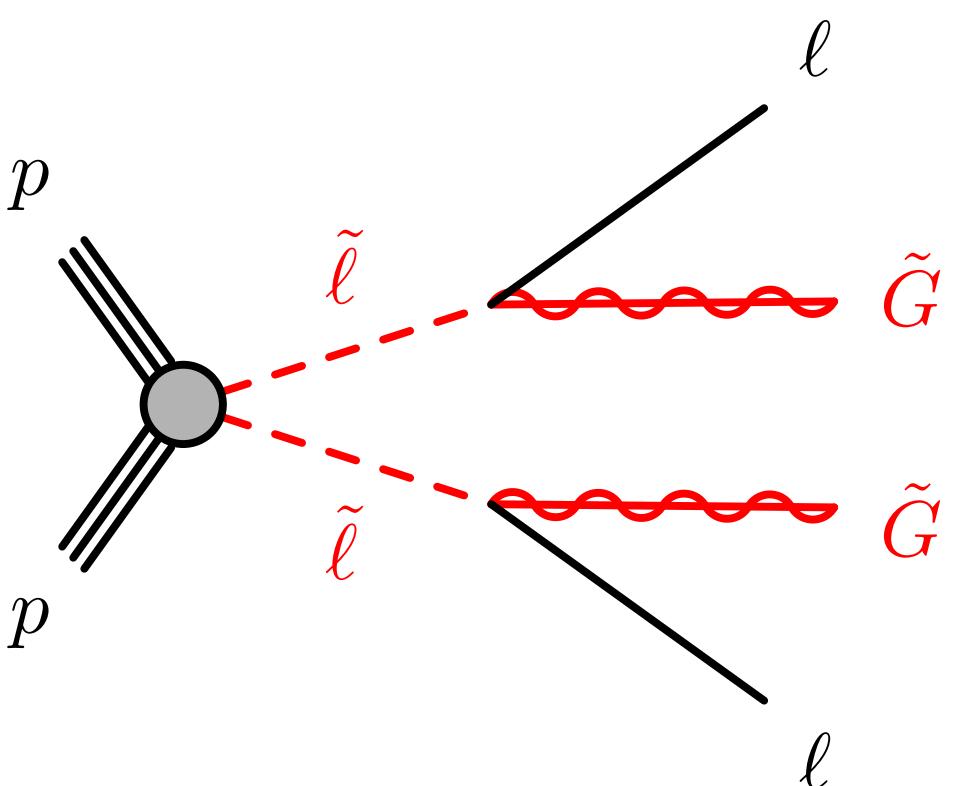
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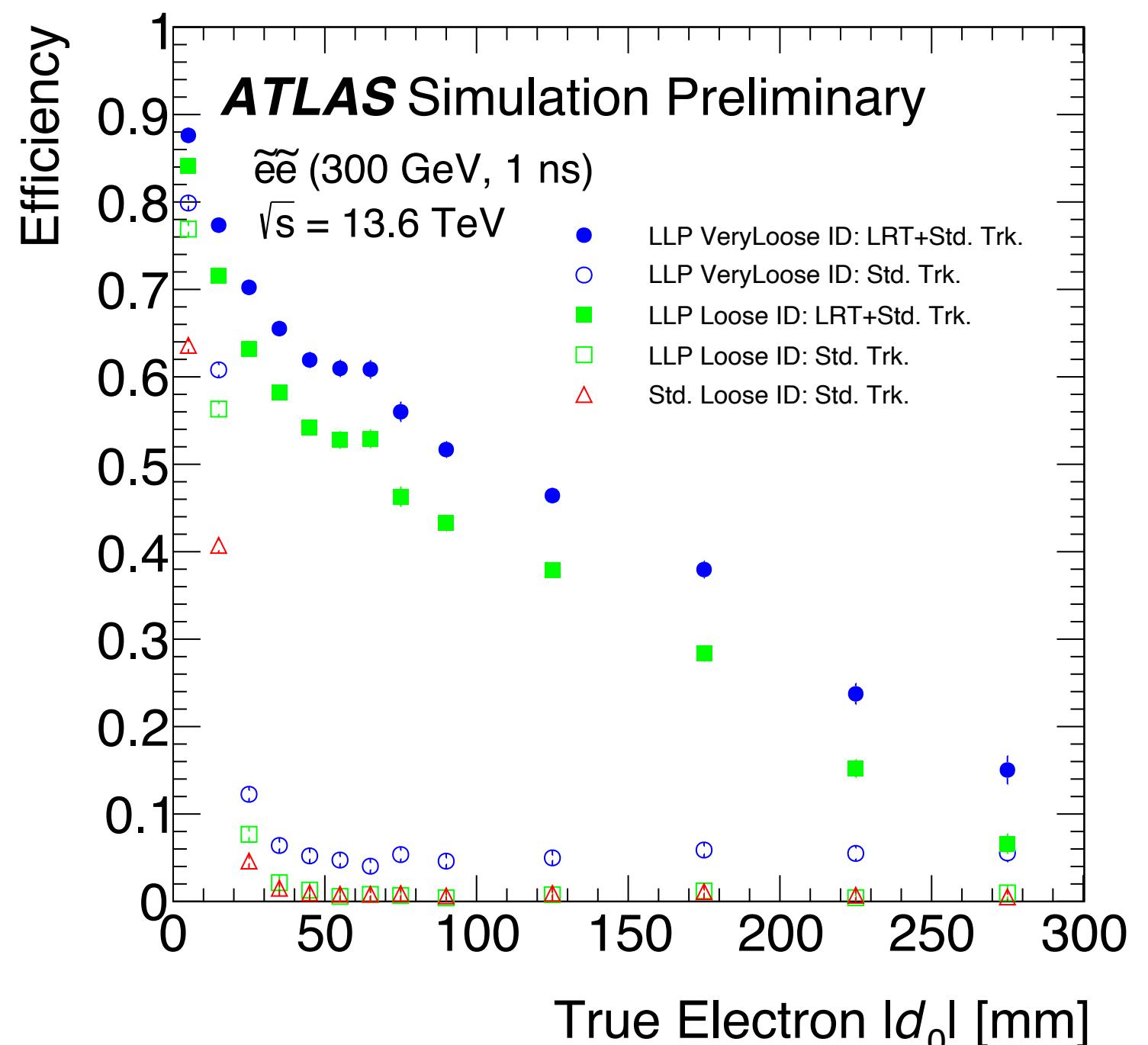
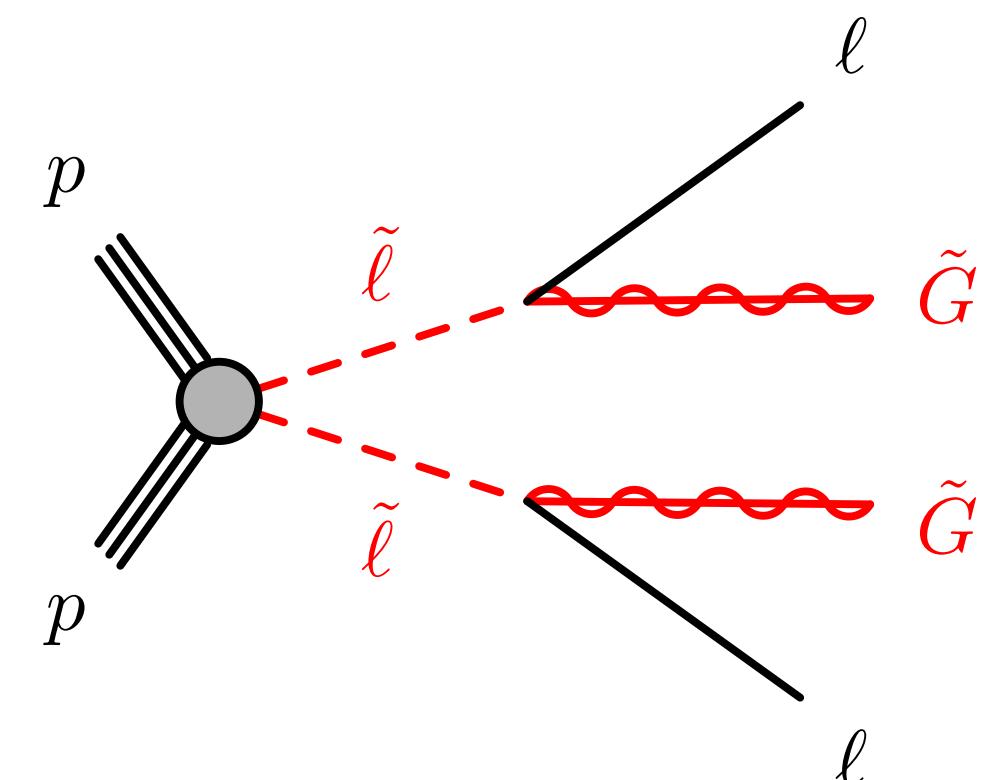
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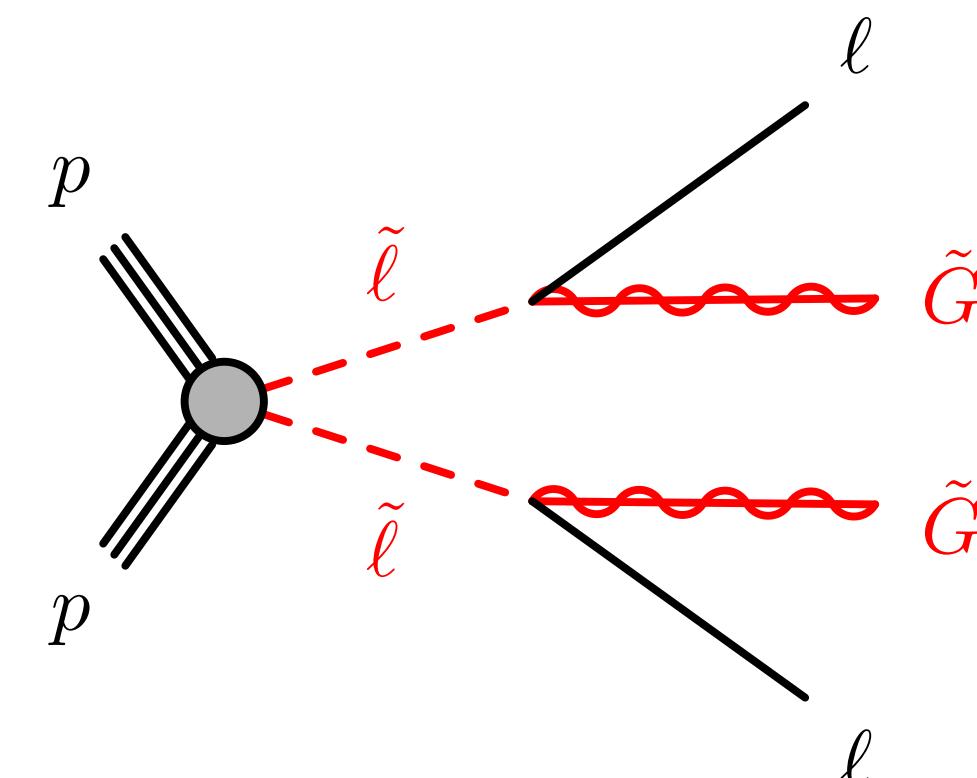
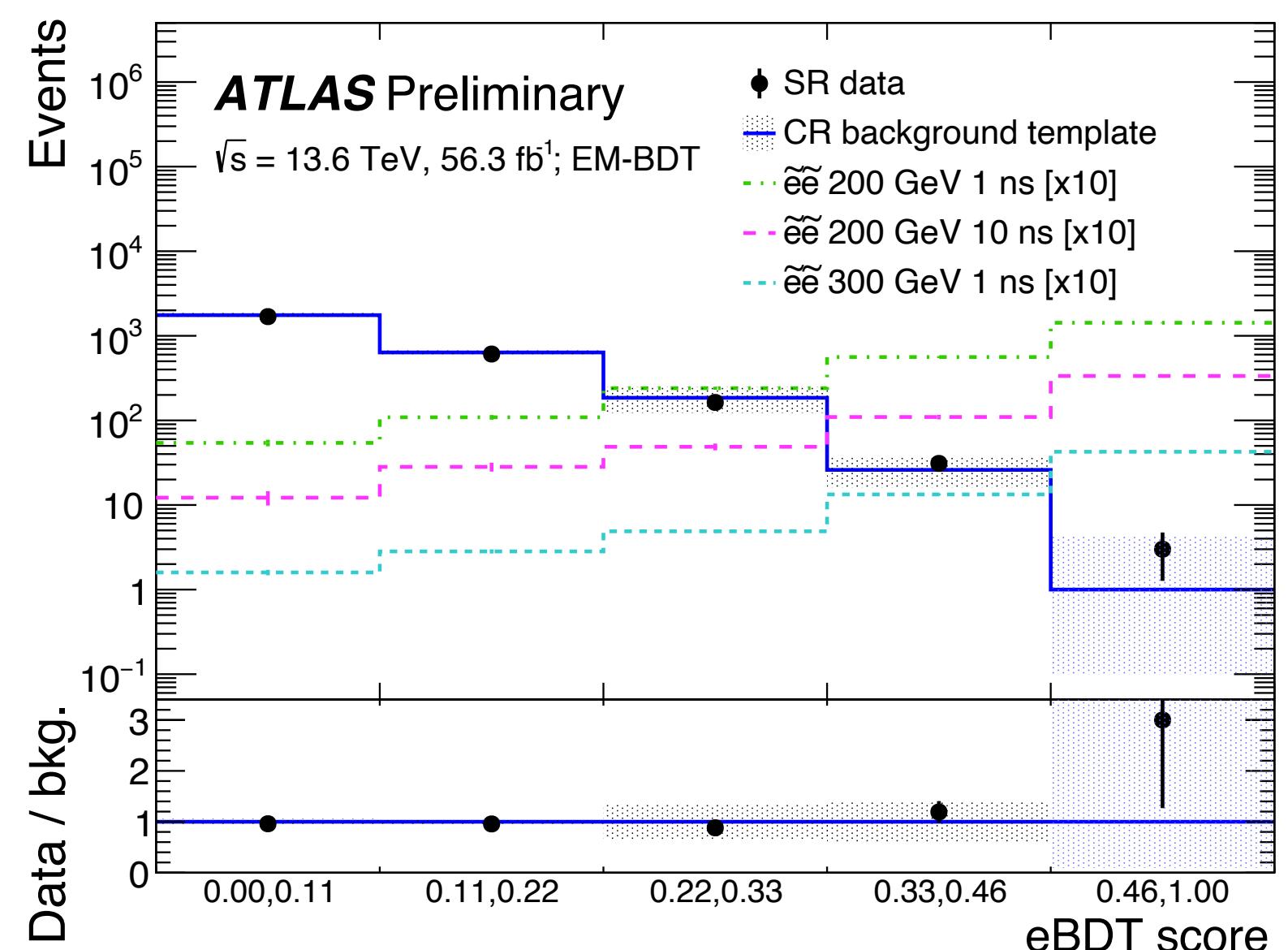
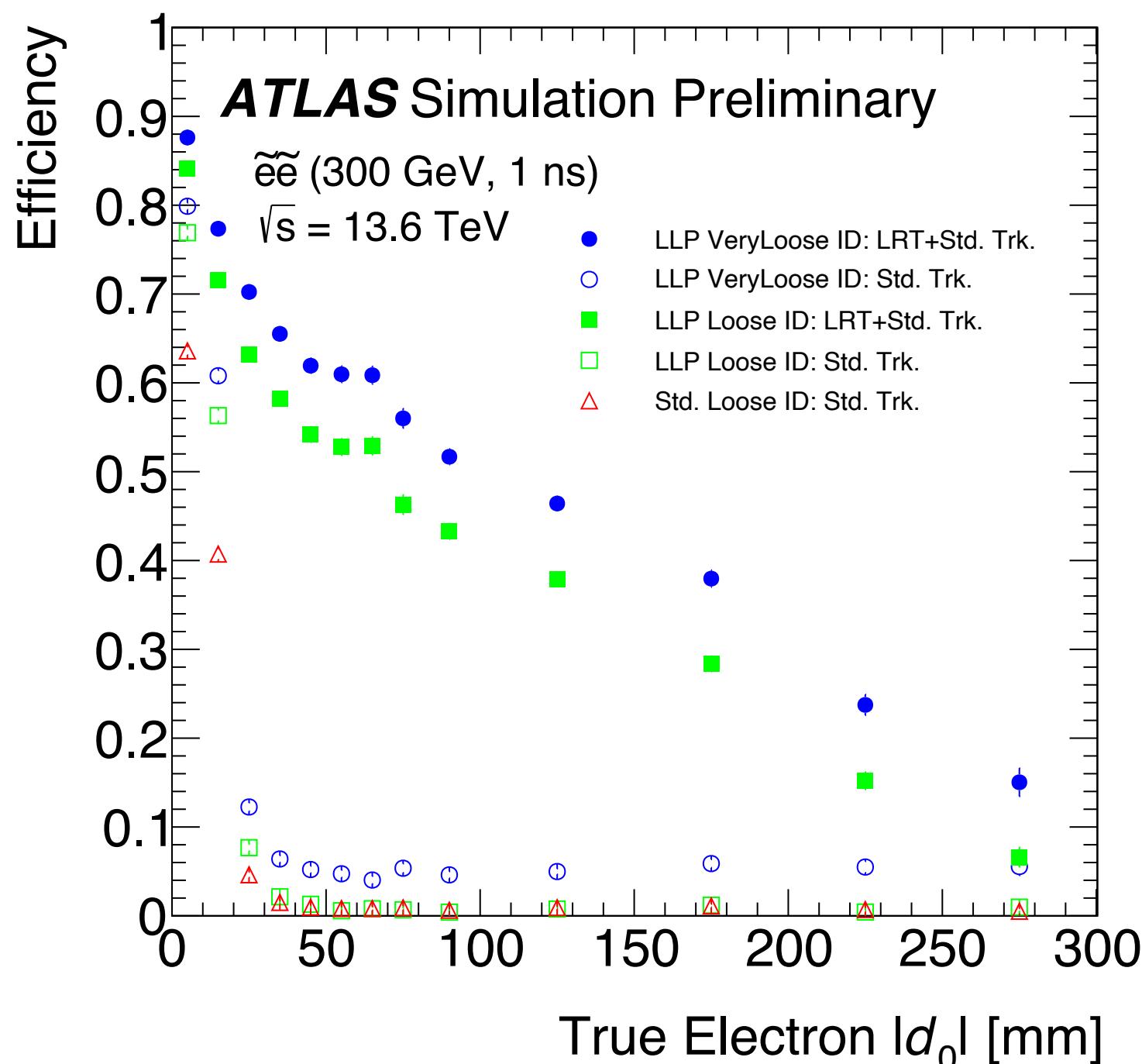
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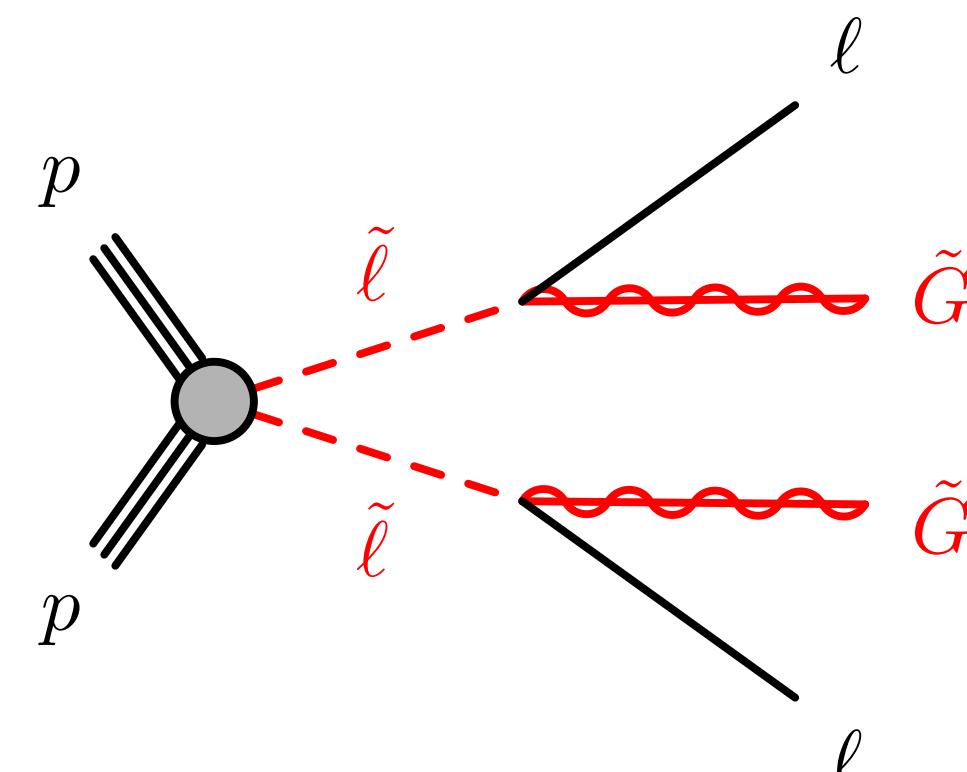
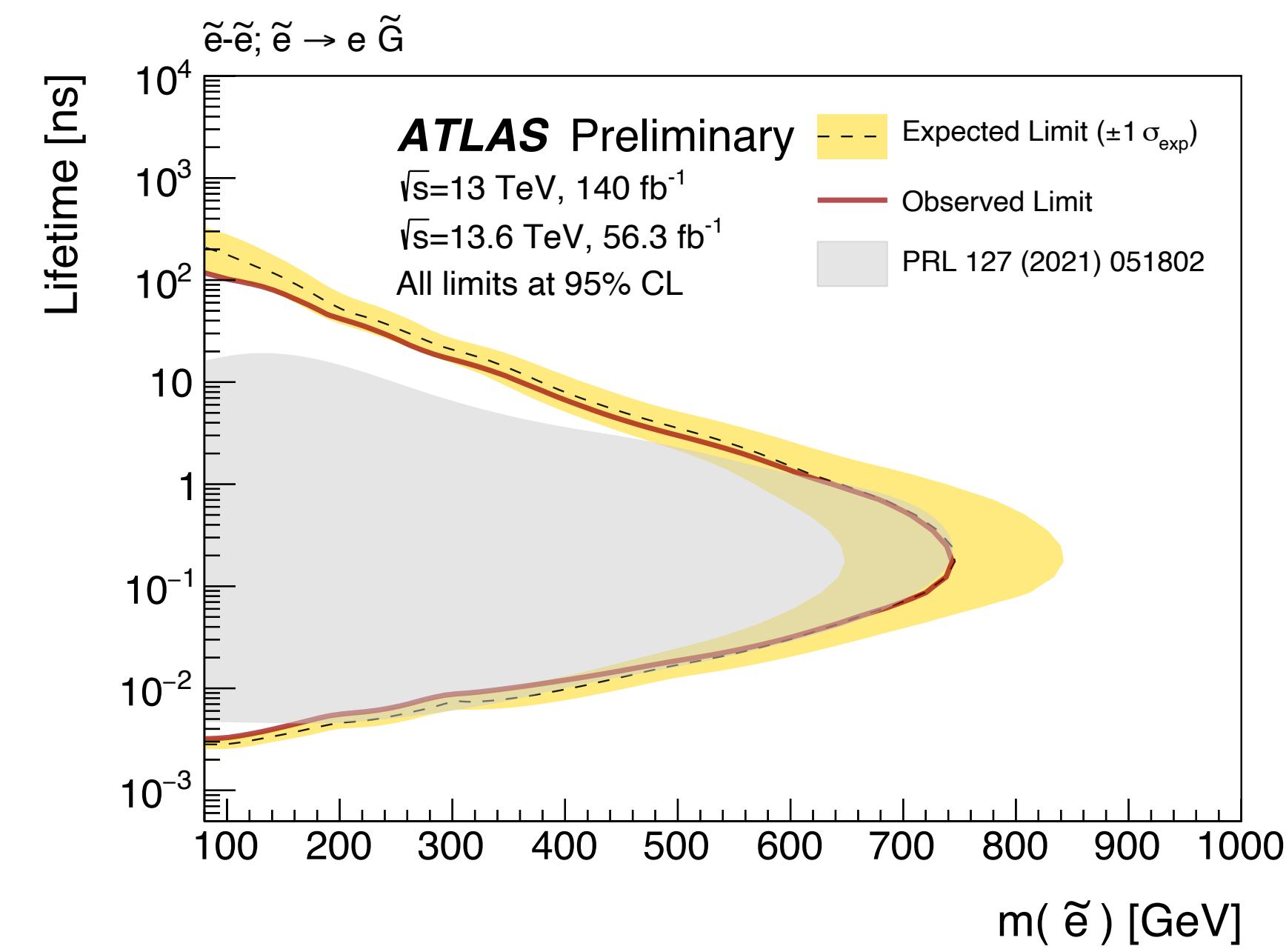
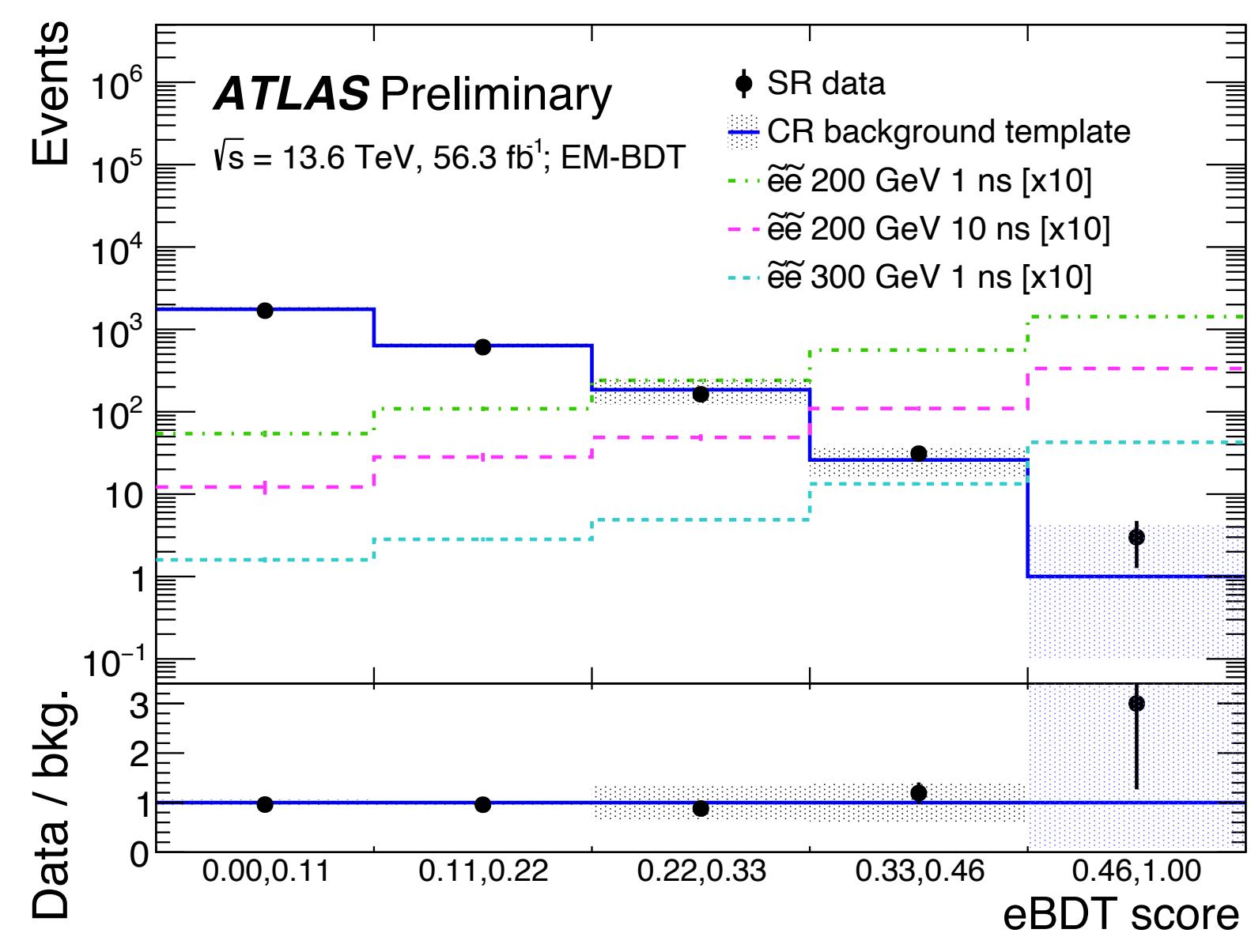
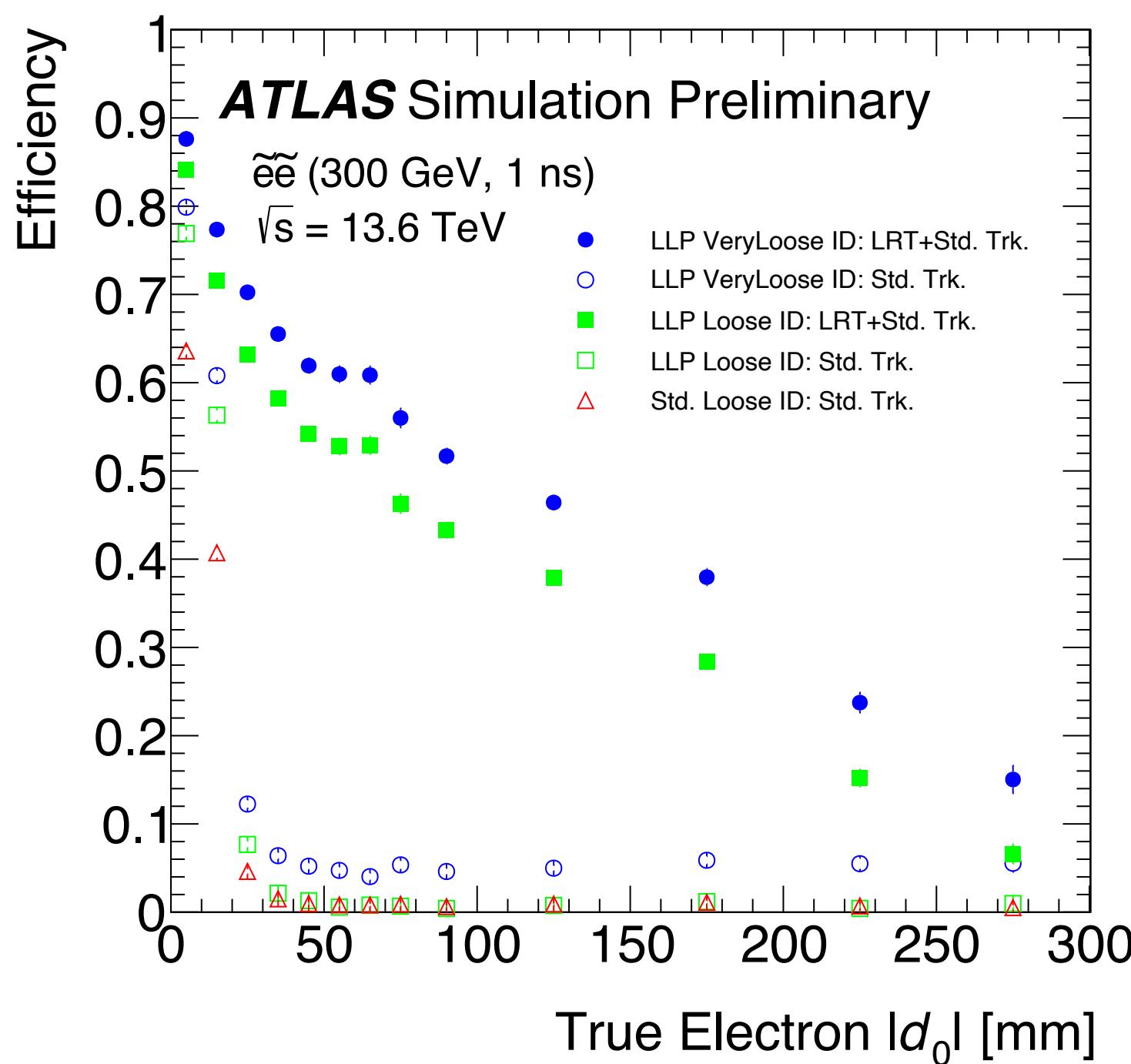
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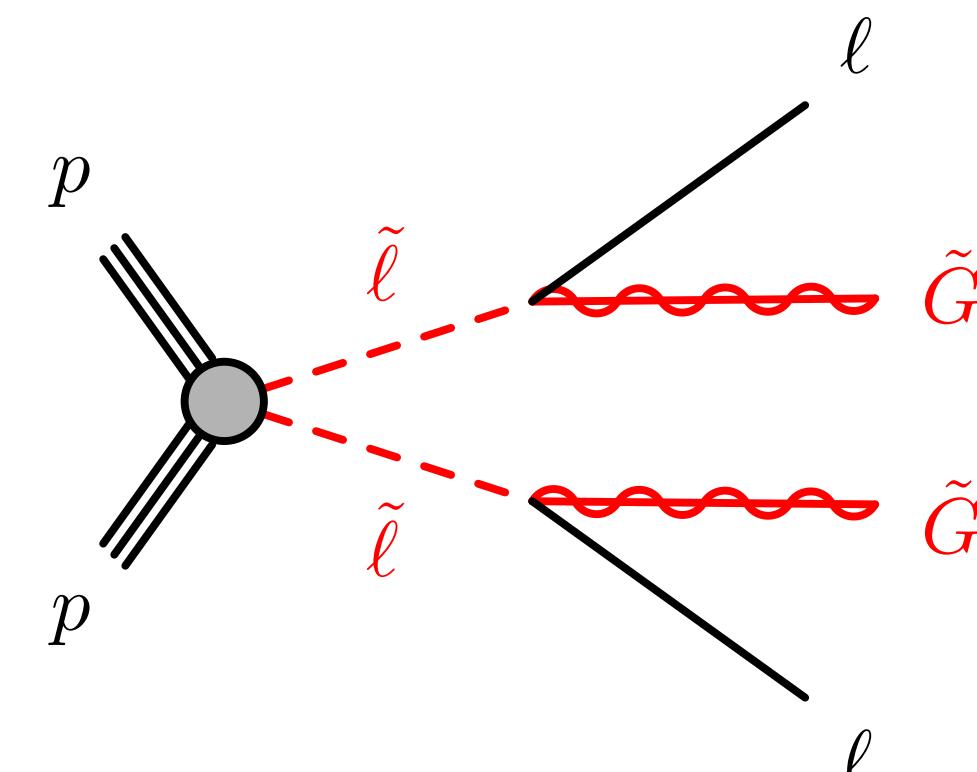
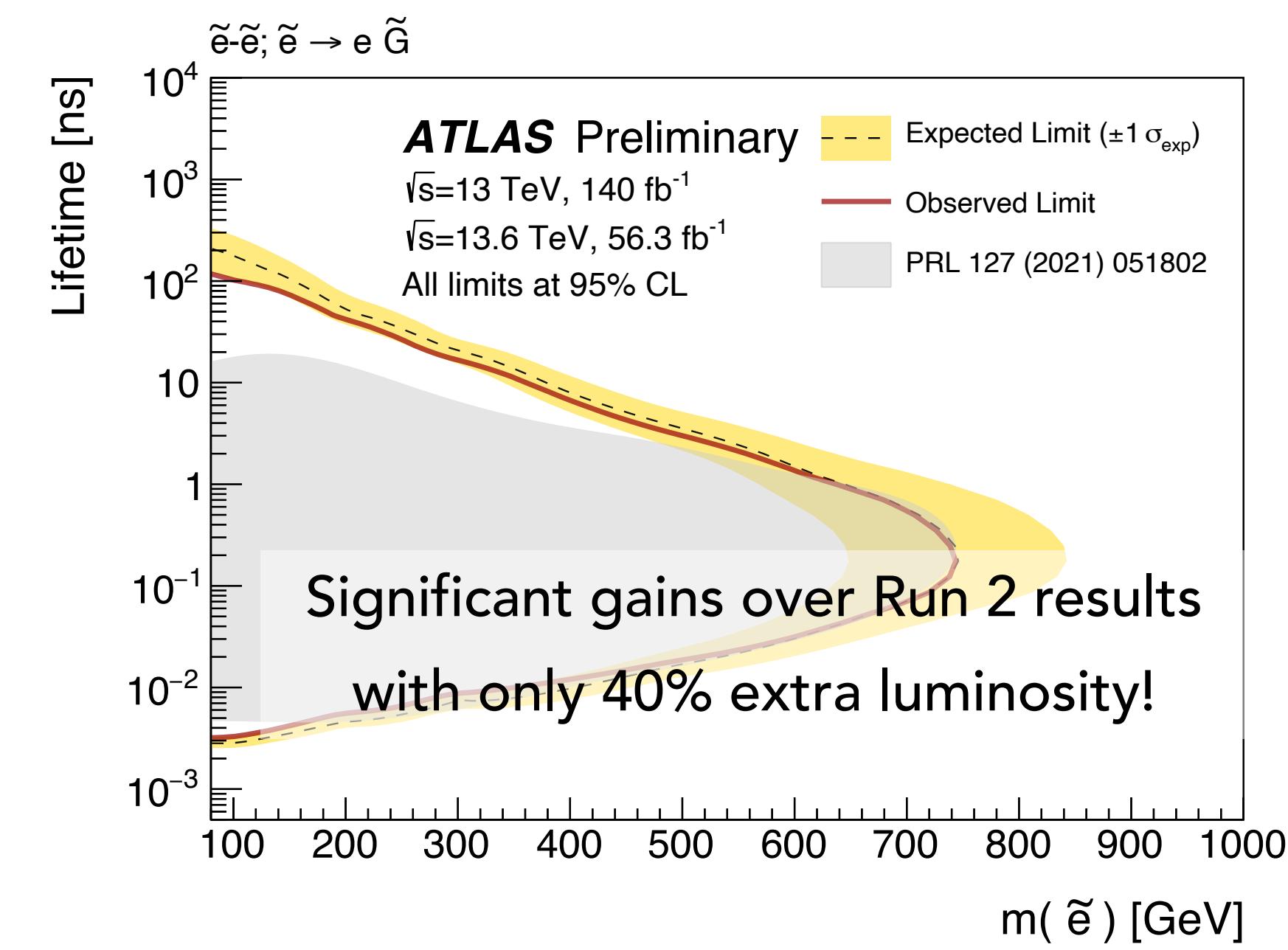
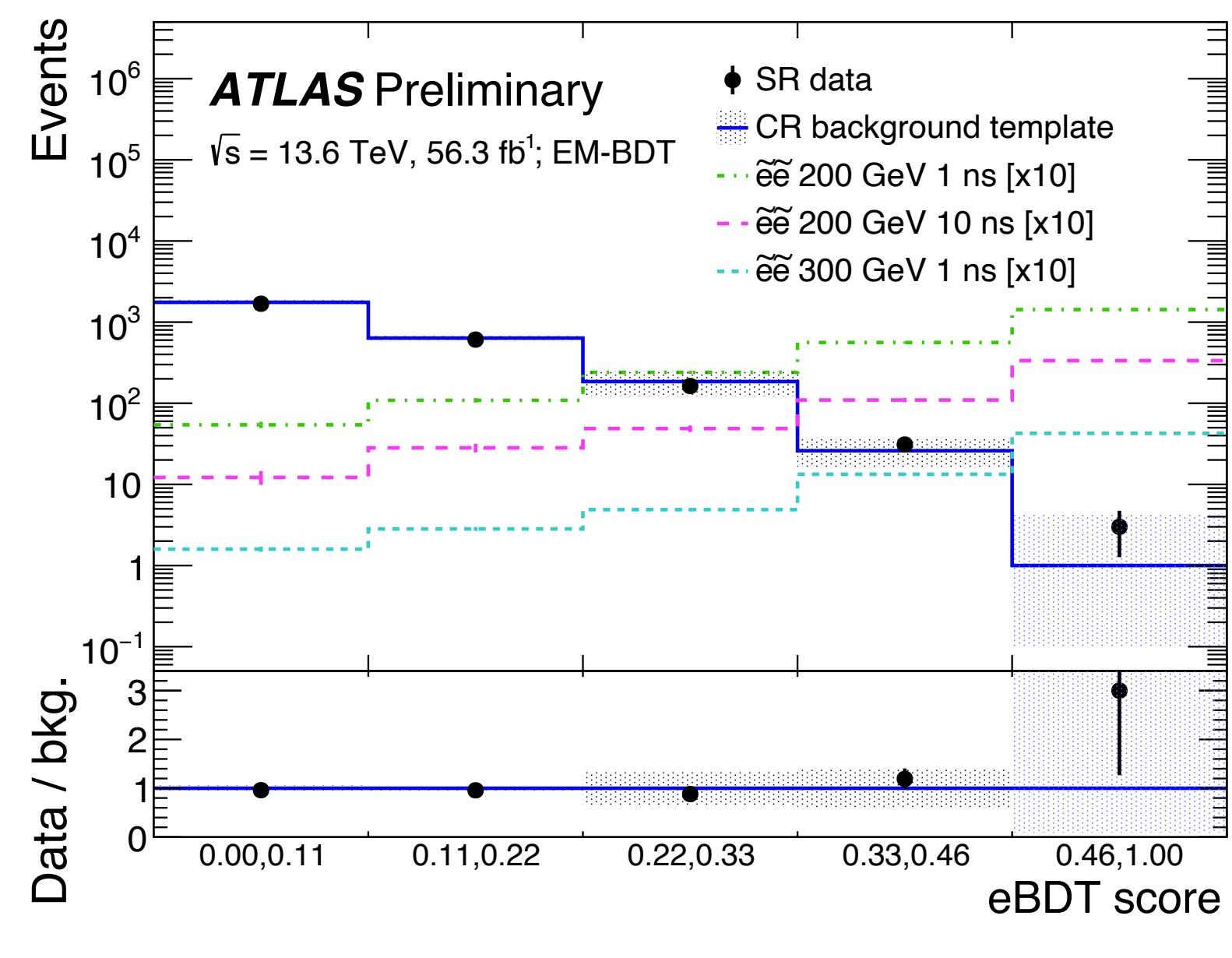
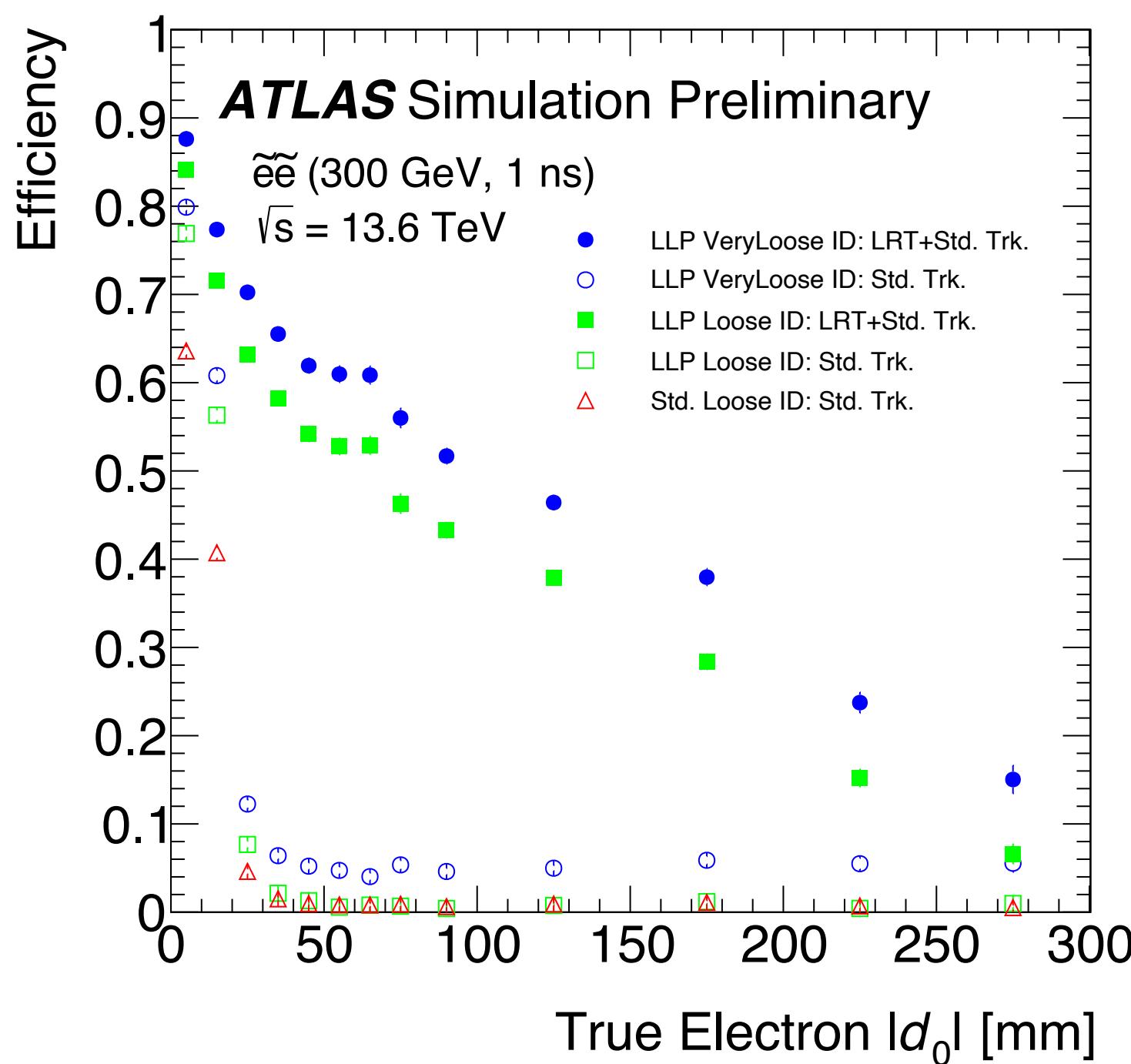
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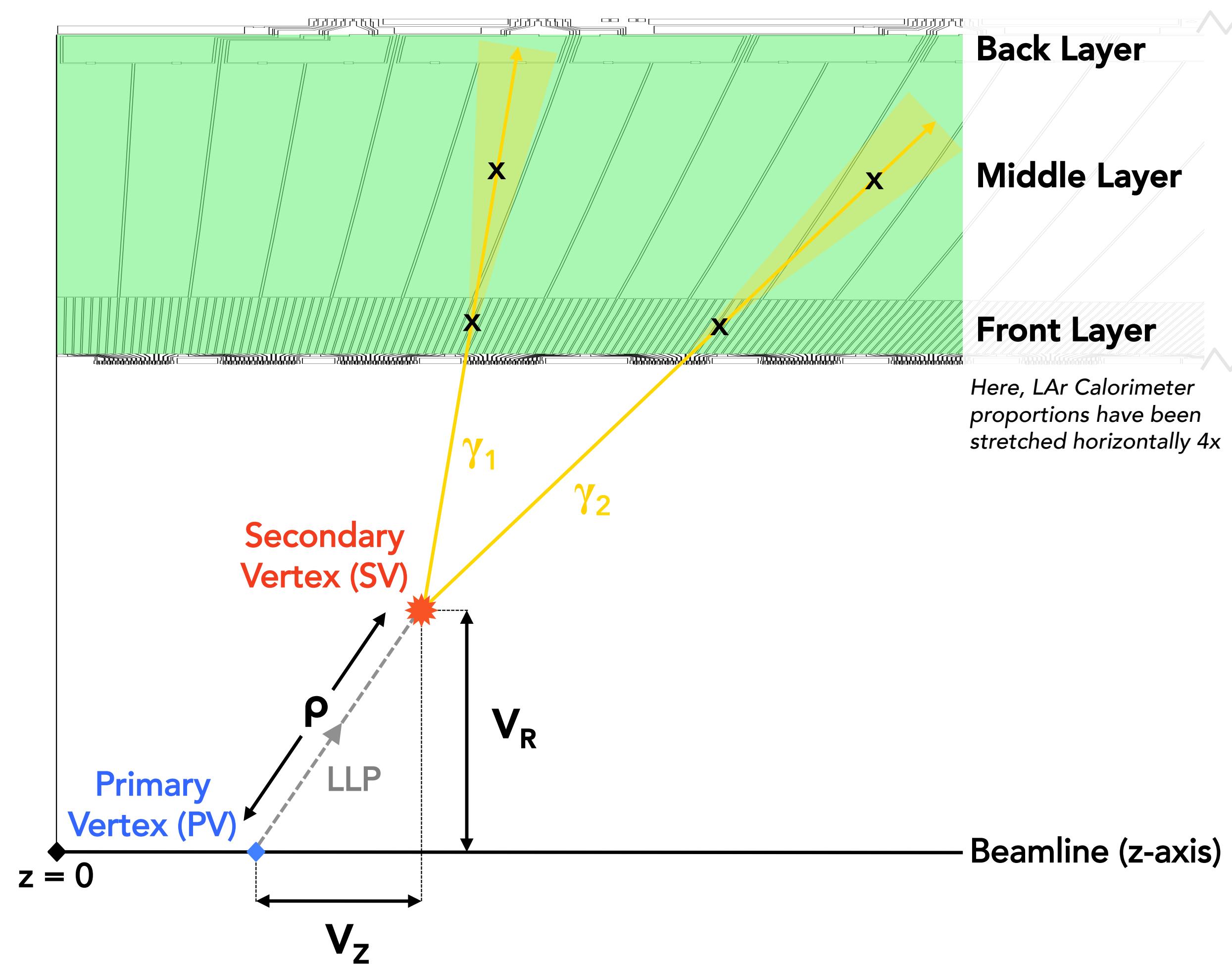
[SUSY-2020-28](#) [SUSY-2019-14](#)

For LLP decays to photons, use timing & geometric information from the ECAL to identify displaced photons

Displaced photons

[SUSY-2020-28](#) [SUSY-2019-14](#)

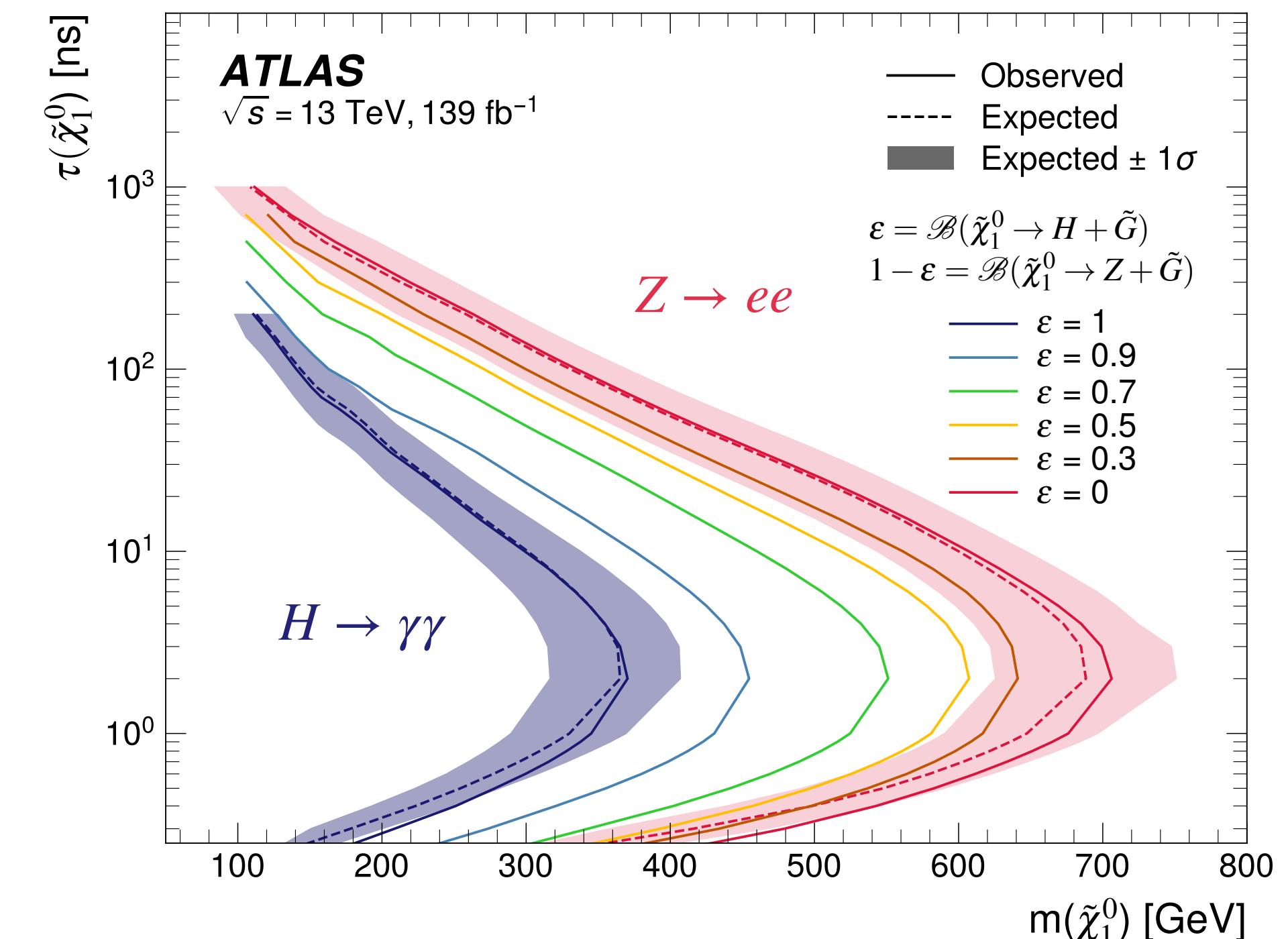
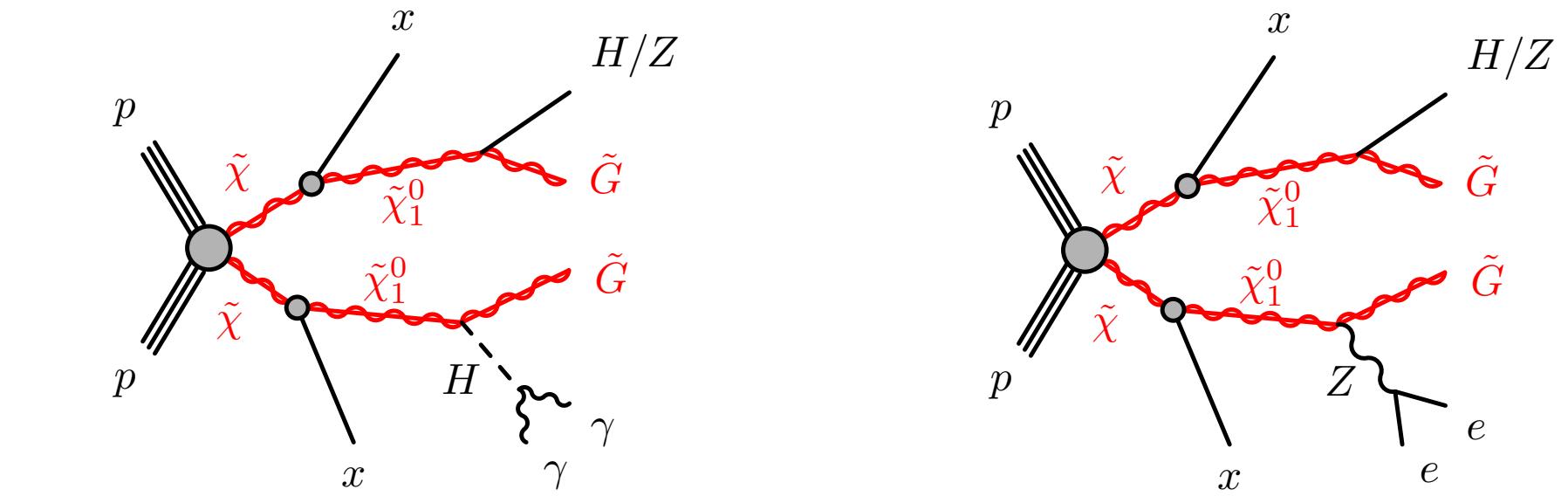
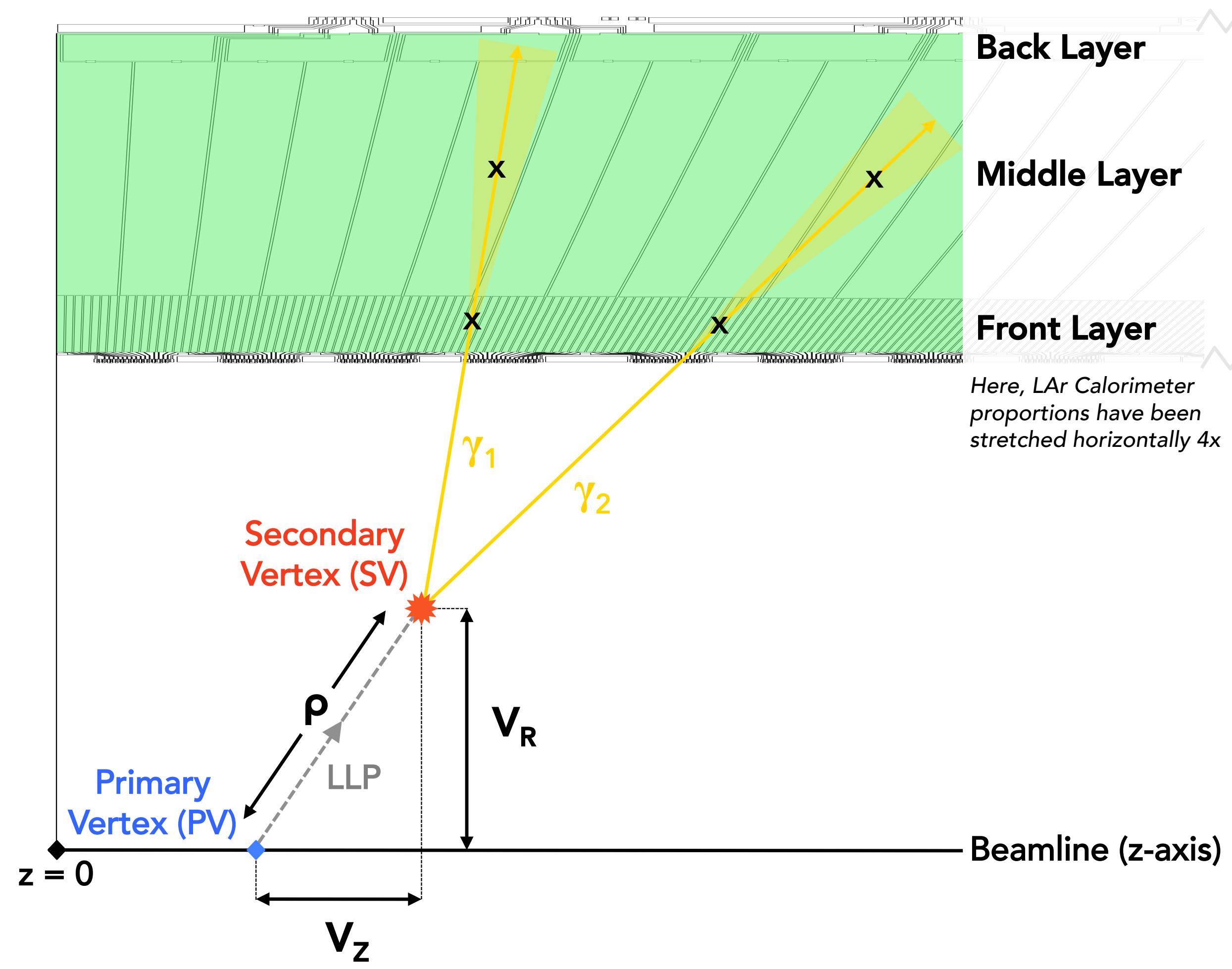
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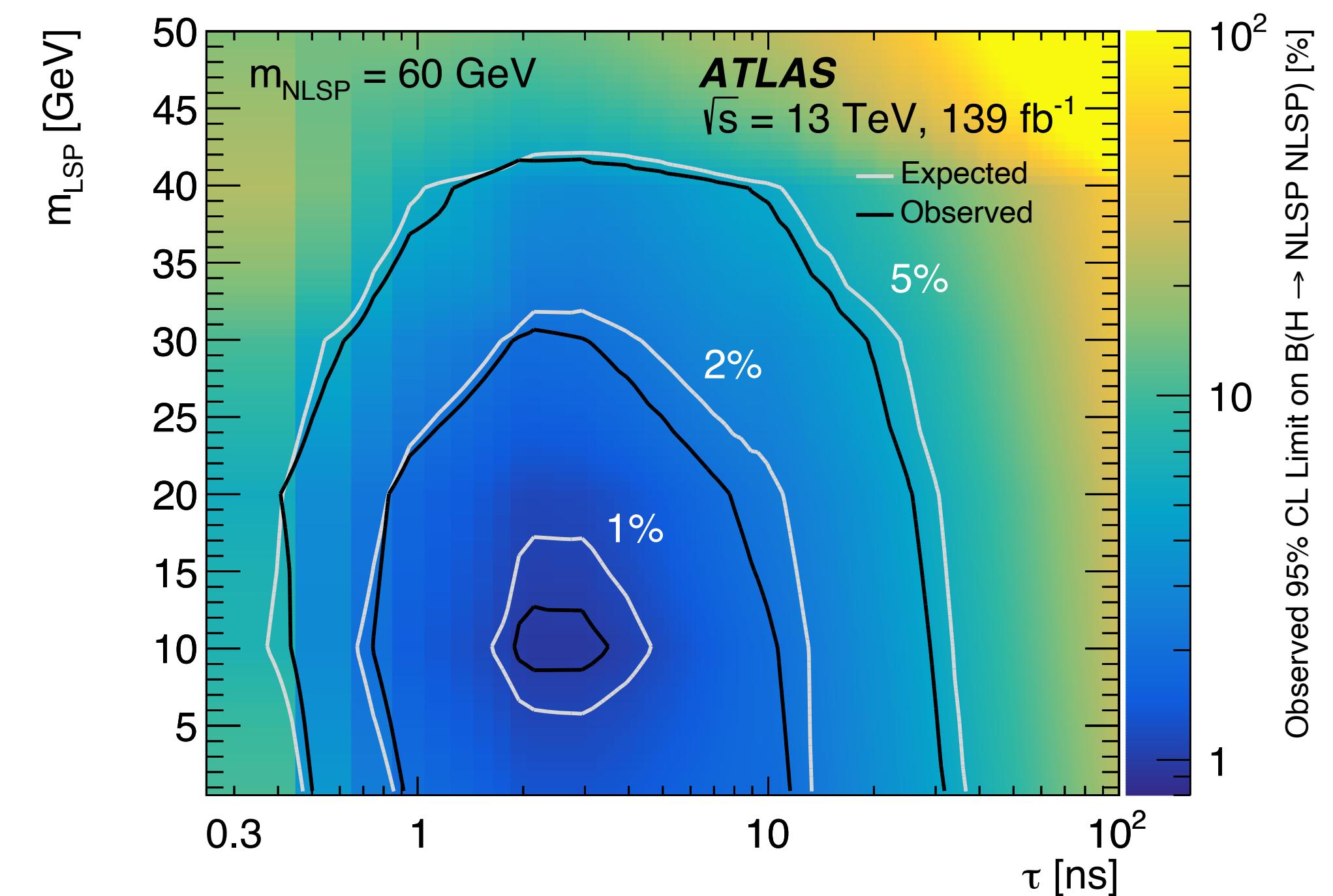
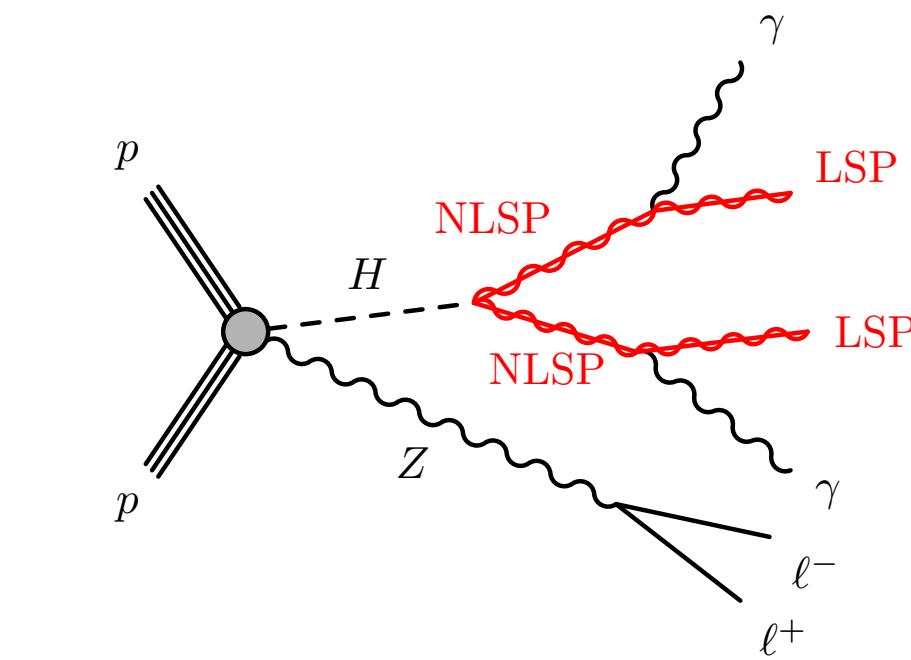
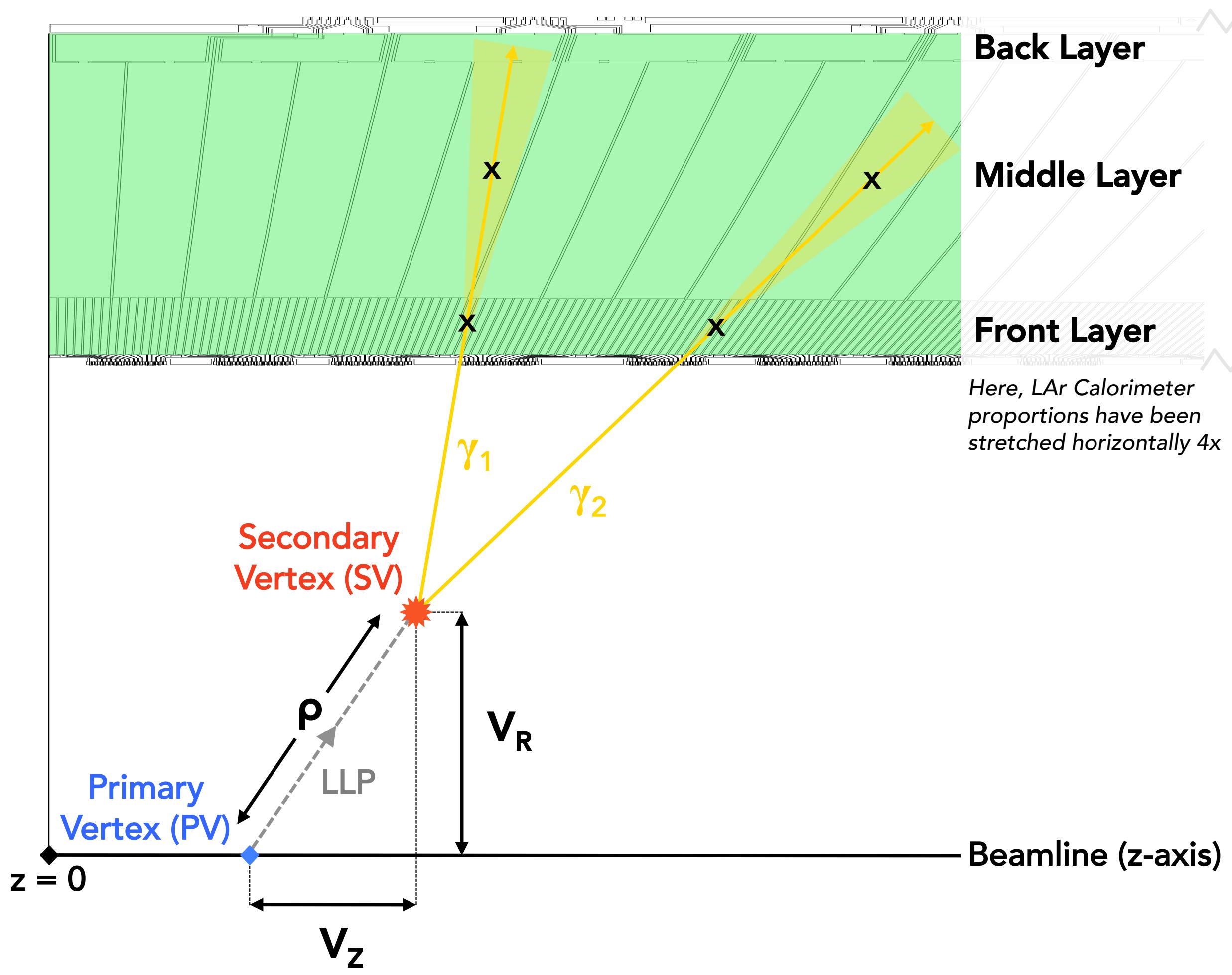
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Displaced tracks

SUSY-2020-04

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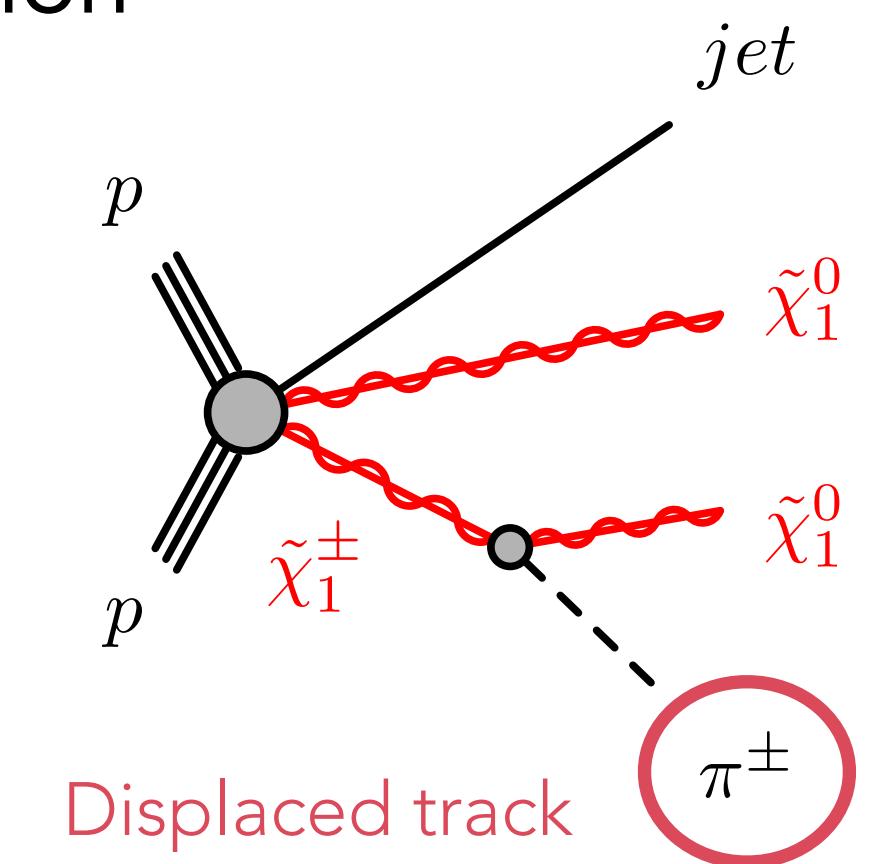
Nearly-degenerate electroweakinos will lead to long lifetimes due to phase space suppression

Displaced tracks

SUSY-2020-04

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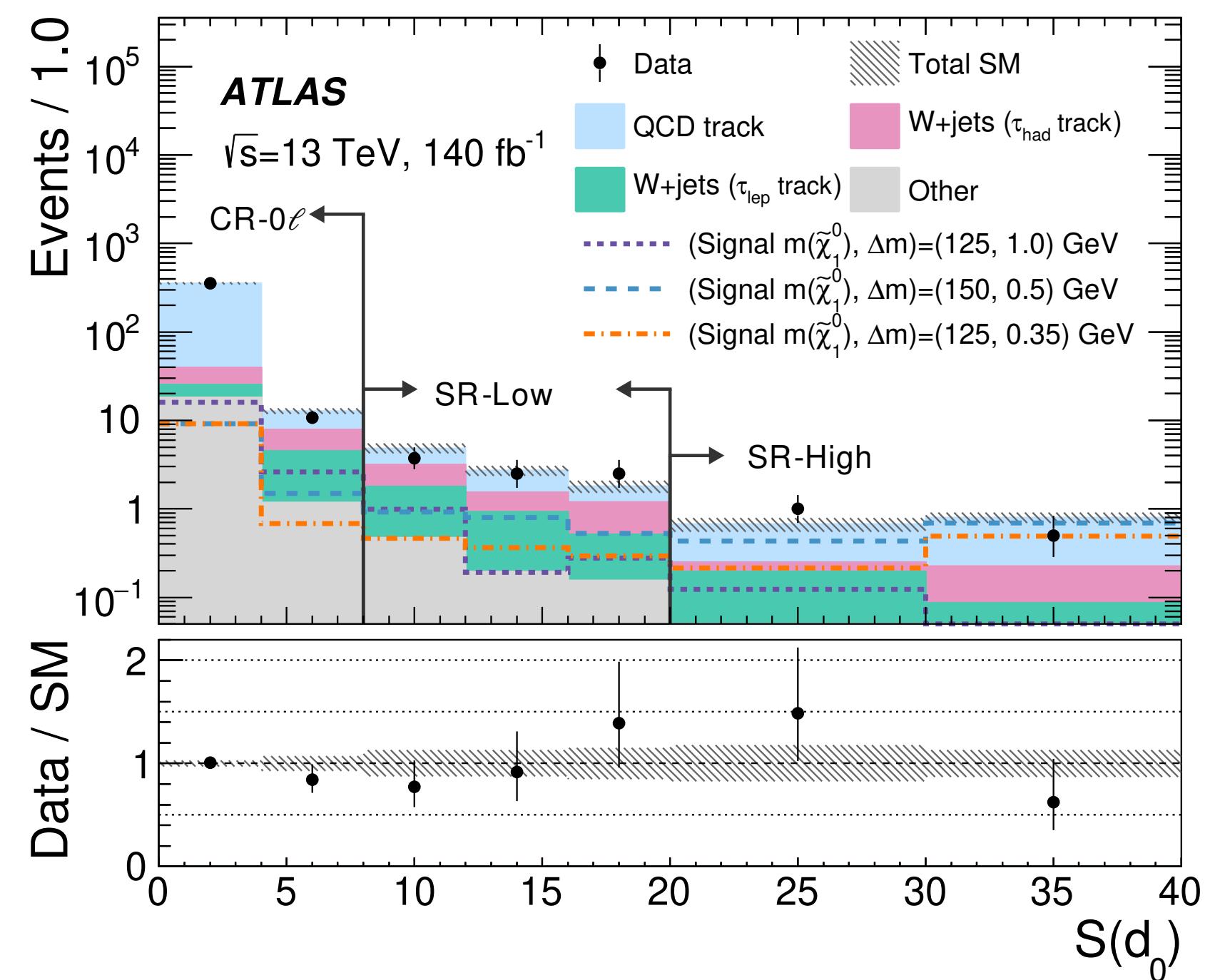
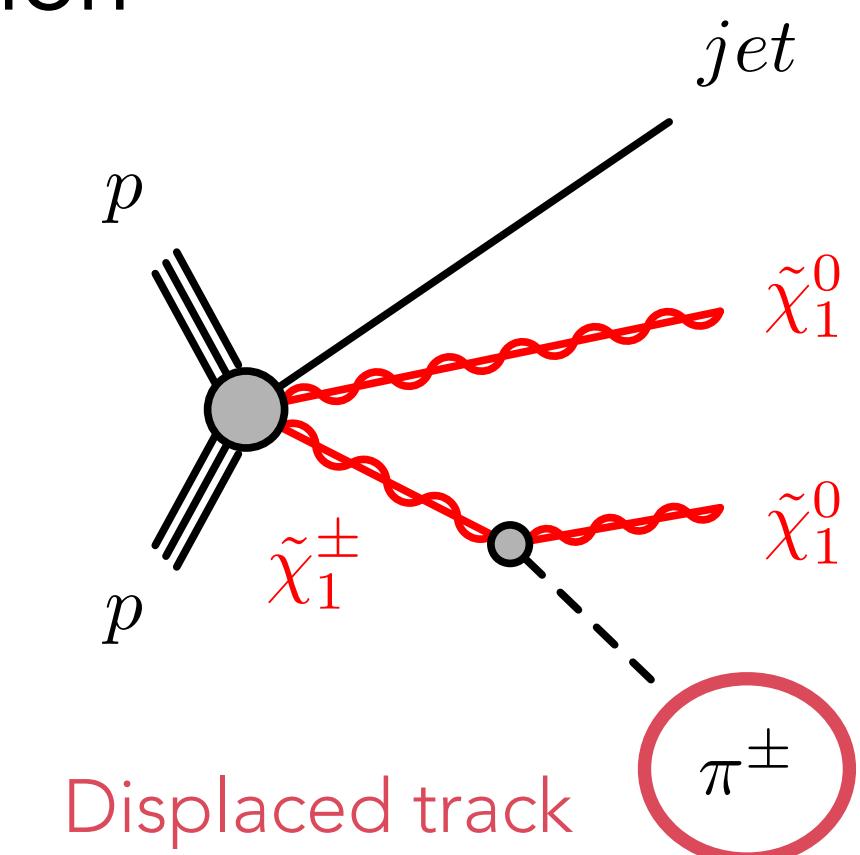


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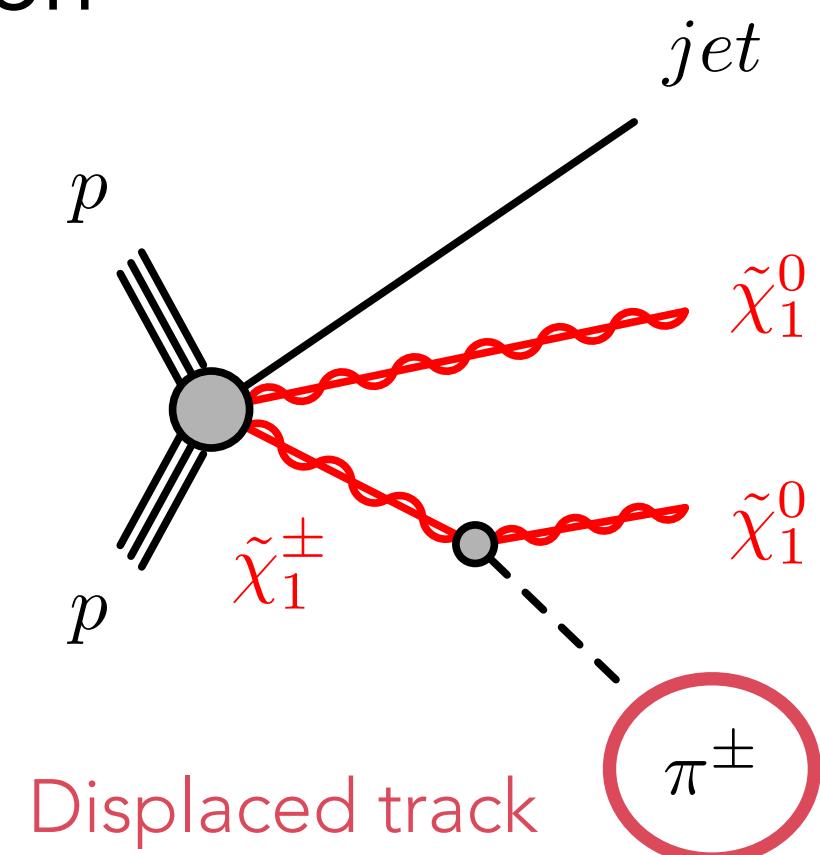
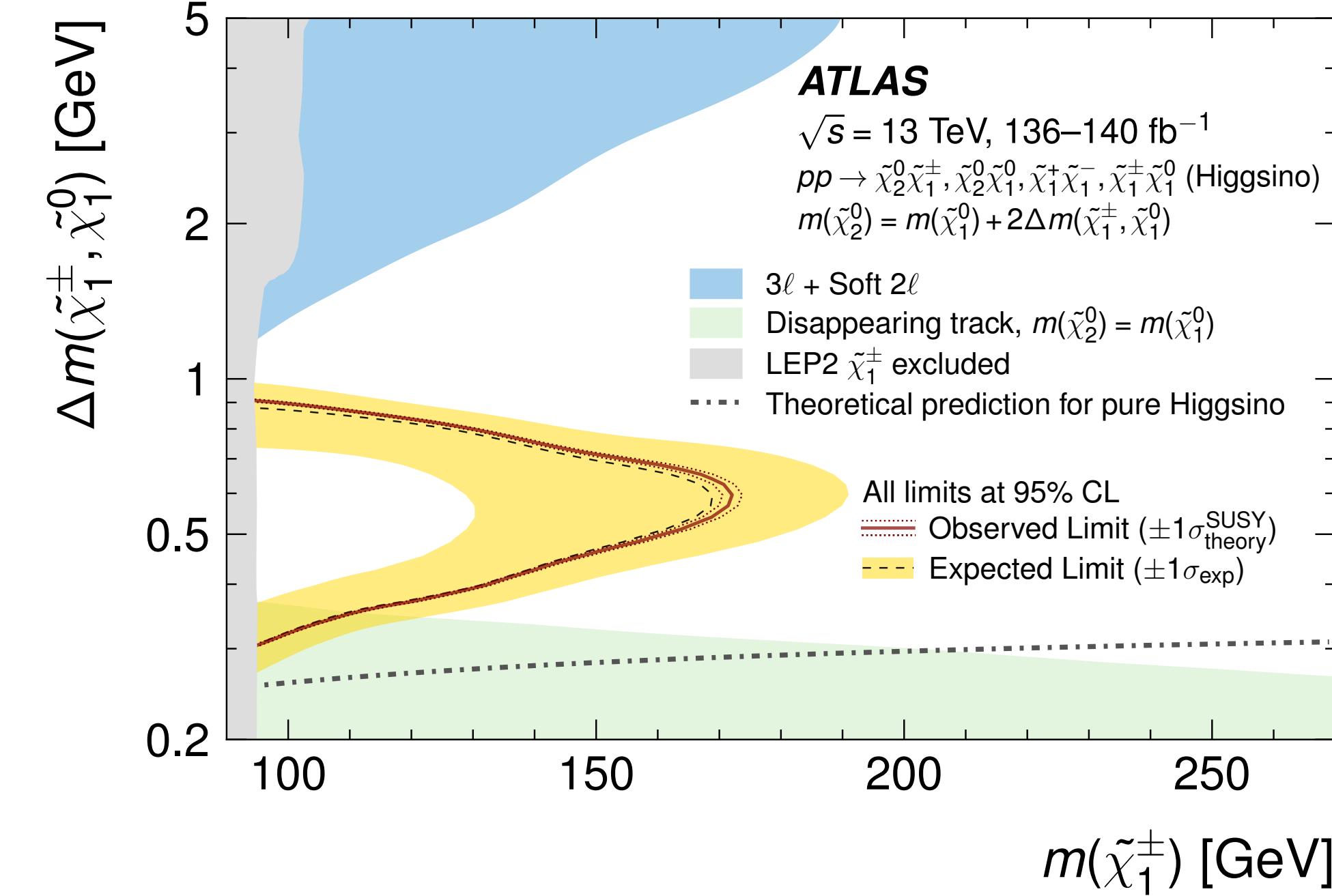
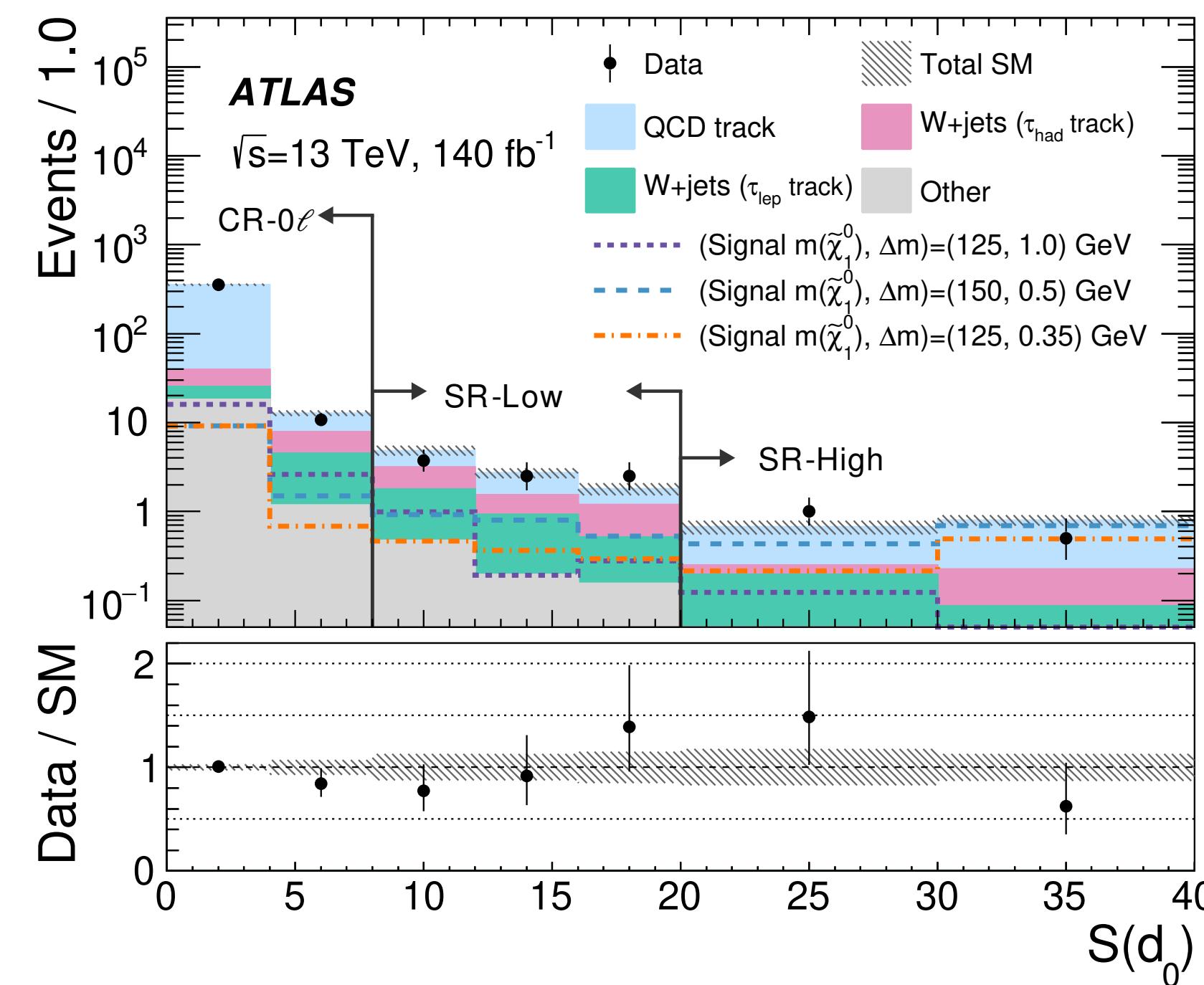
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Sensitive to mass splittings of $\mathcal{O}(0.5)$ GeV



Disappearing tracks

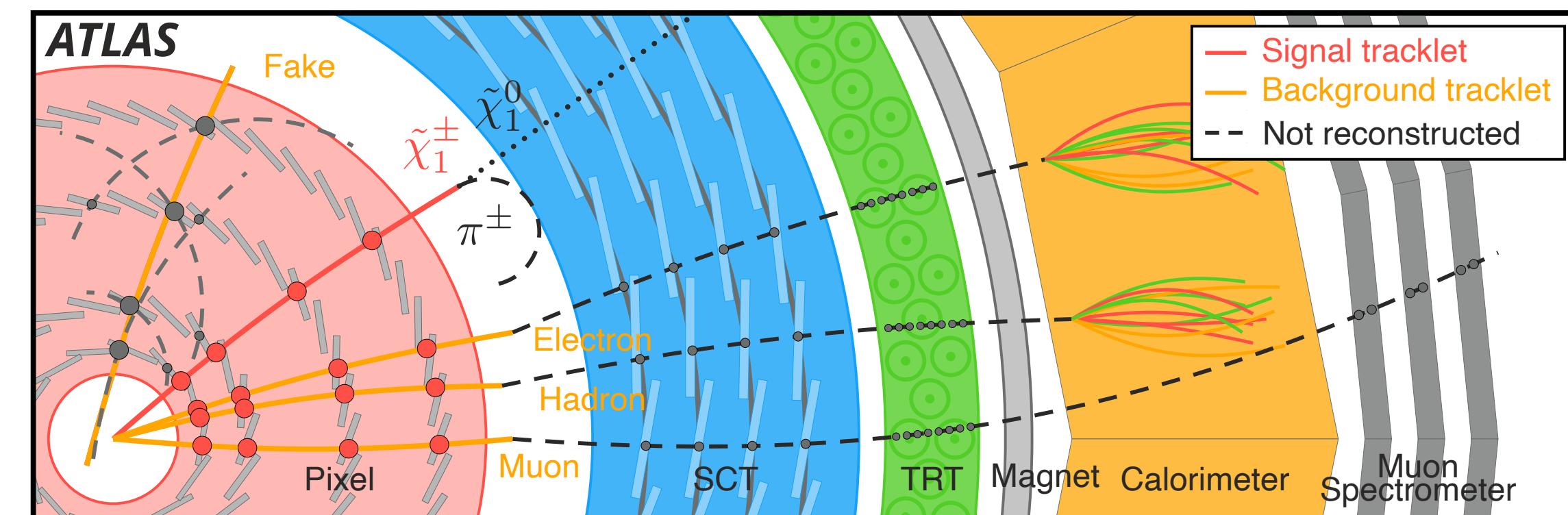
SUSY-2018-19

Disappearing tracks

SUSY-2018-19

Longer-lived charginos may interact directly with the pixel detector, but decay before reaching SCT

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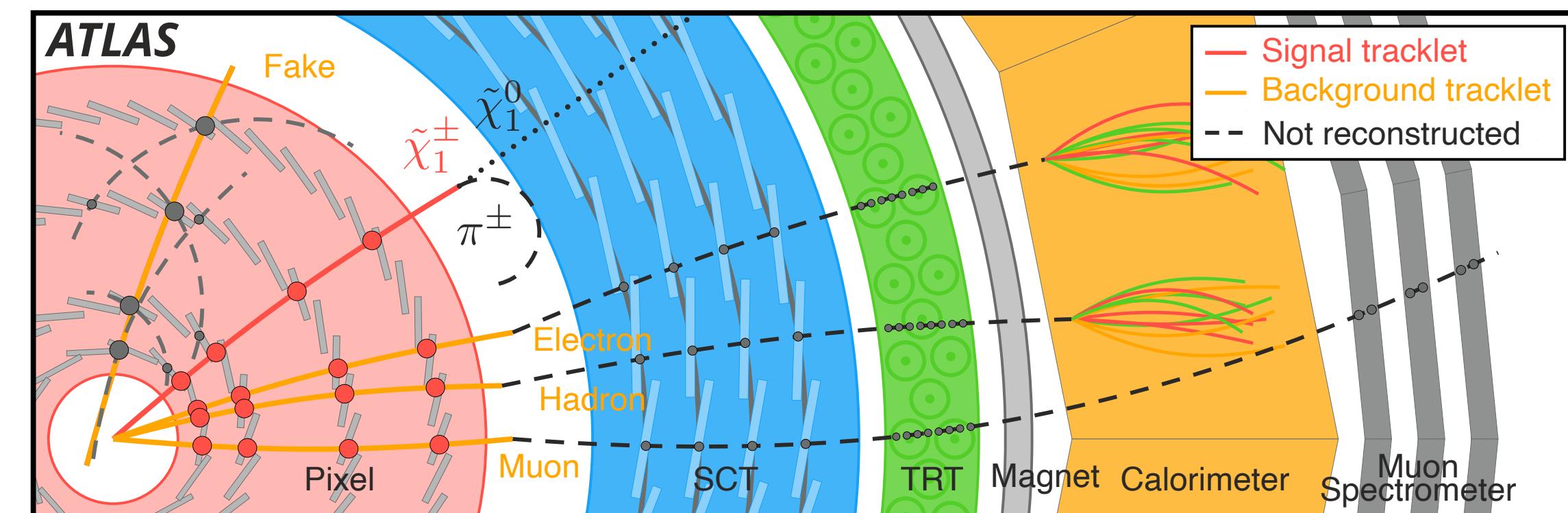


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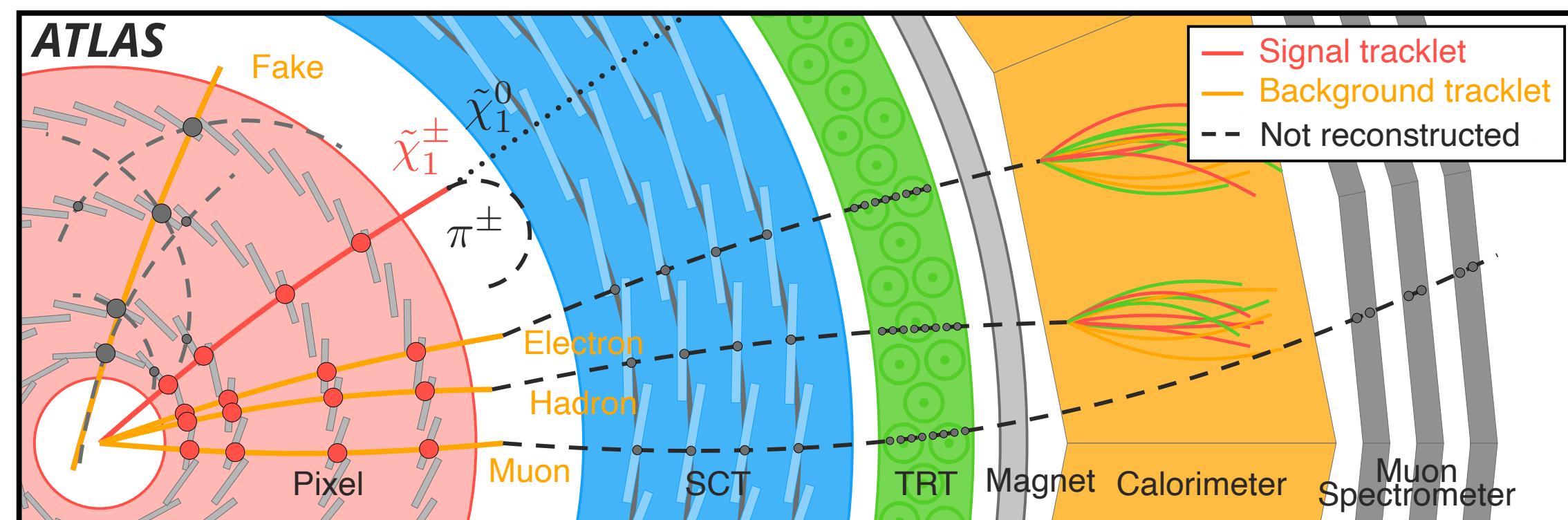
Use dedicated tracklet reconstruction run on unassociated hits from standard tracking

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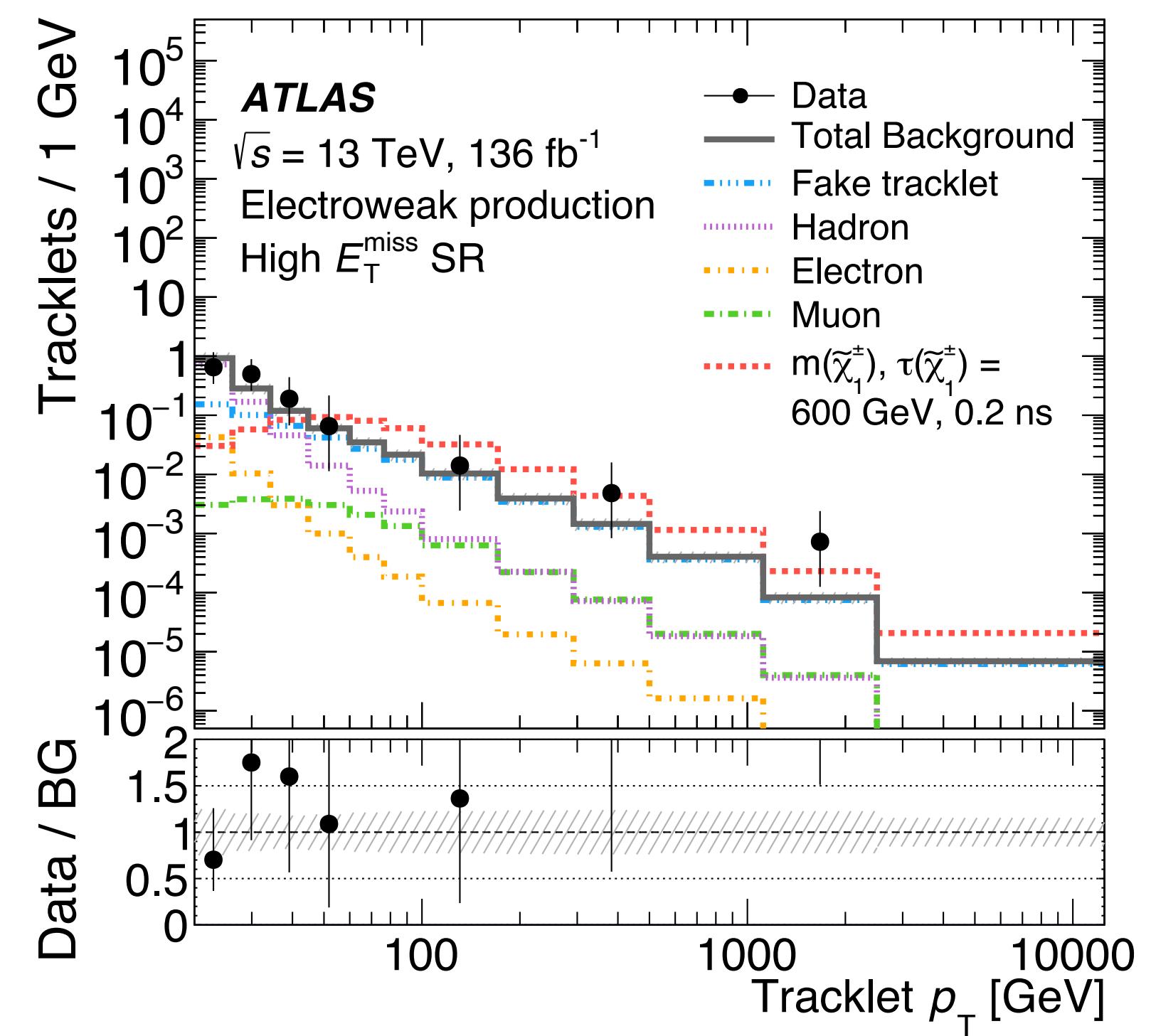
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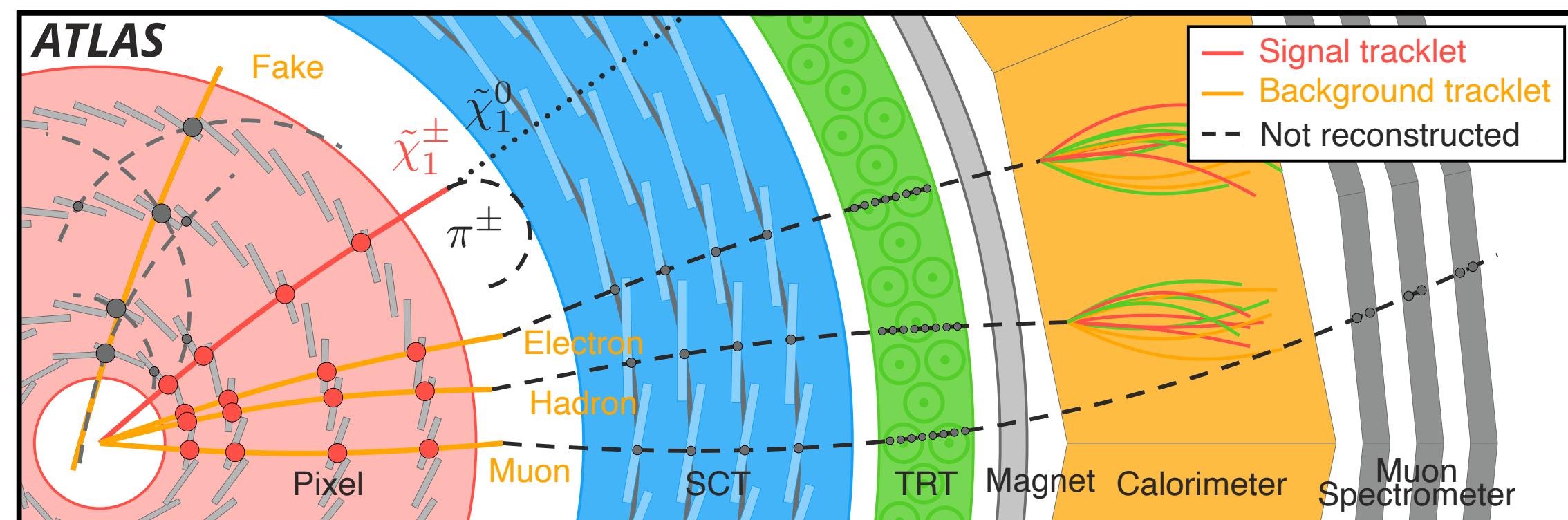


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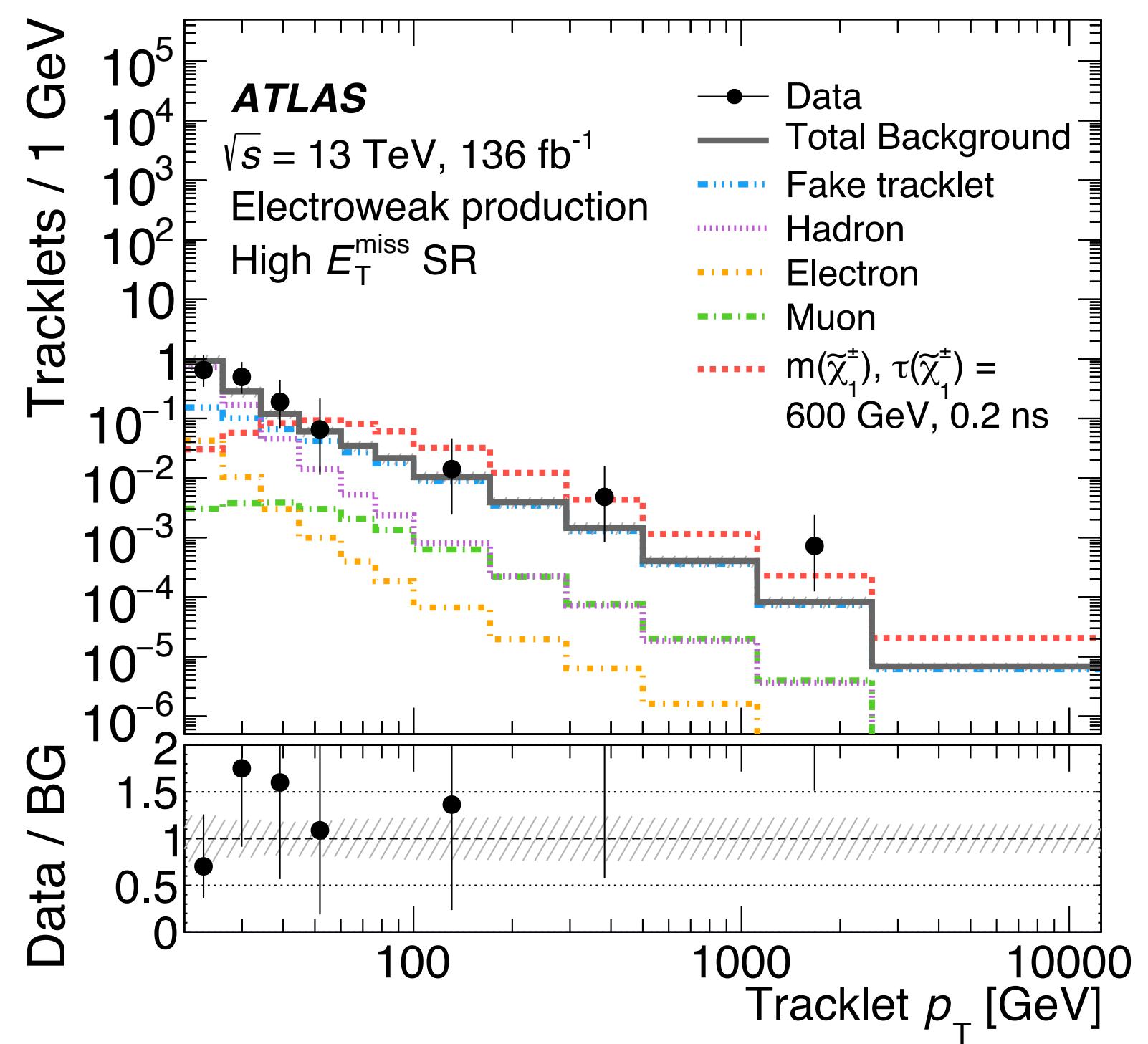
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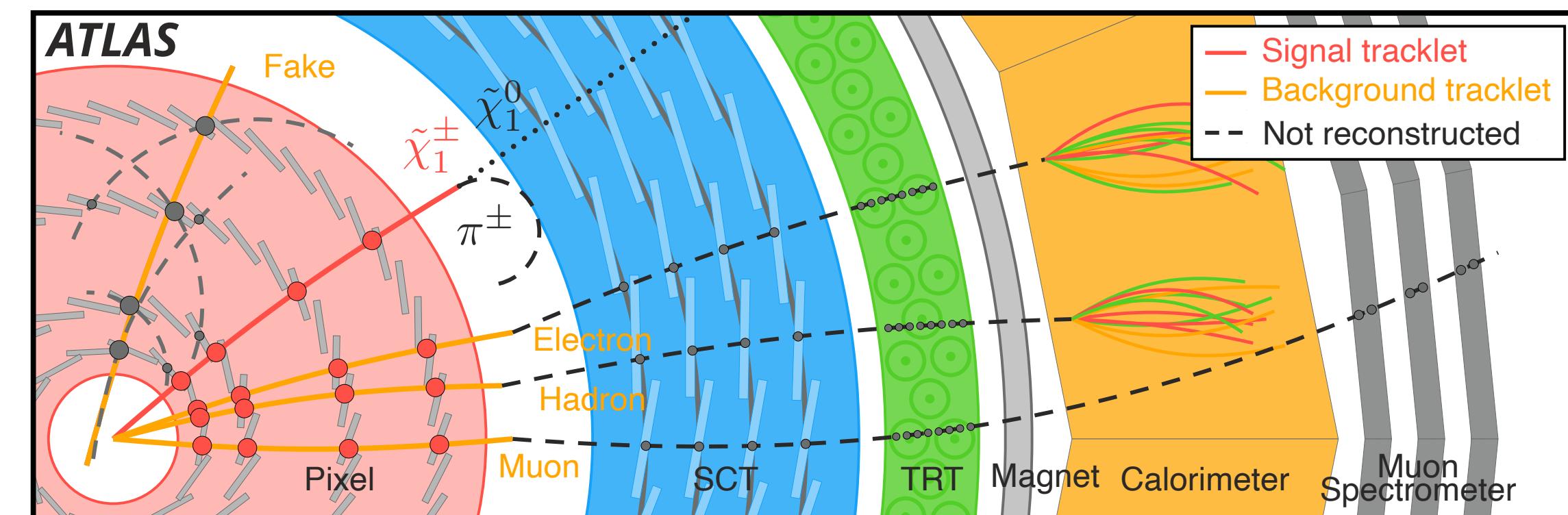


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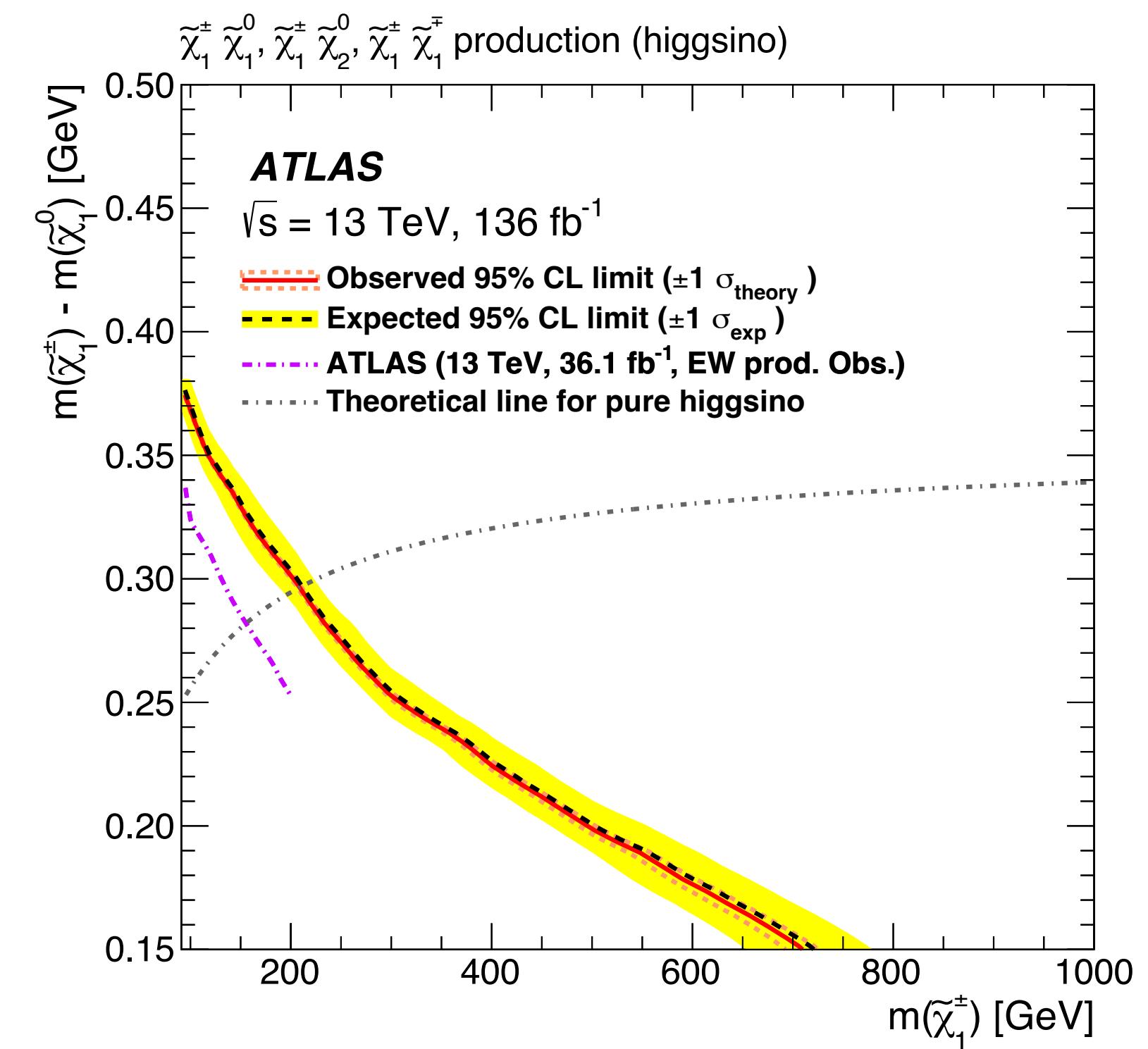
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 - Excludes pure higgsino scenarios up to $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) = 200$ GeV



Direct LLP detection

[SUSY-2018-42](#) [ATLAS-CONF-2023-044](#)

Direct LLP detection

[SUSY-2018-42](#) [ATLAS-CONF-2023-044](#)

Longer-lived charginos will leave anomalous energy deposits in the detector

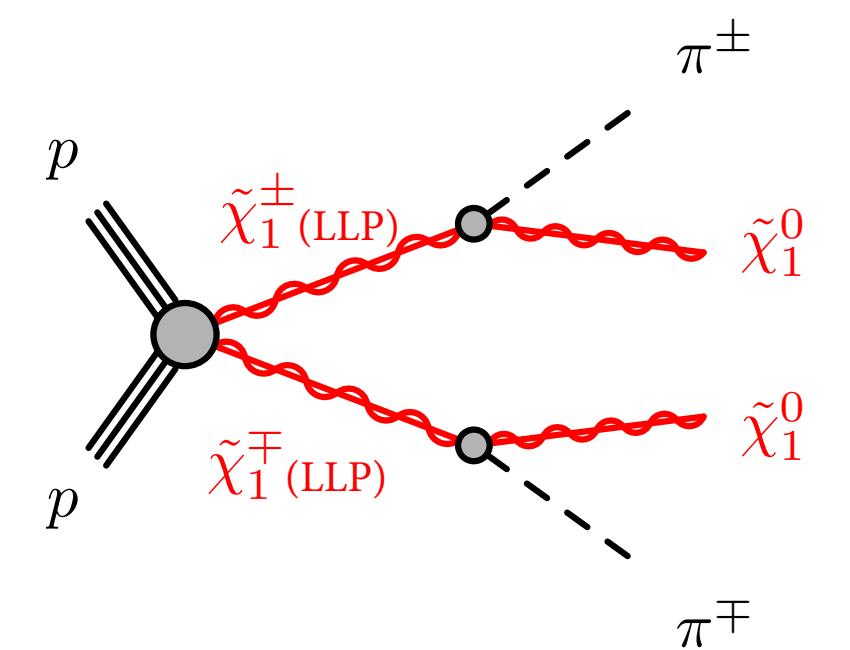
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Direct LLP detection

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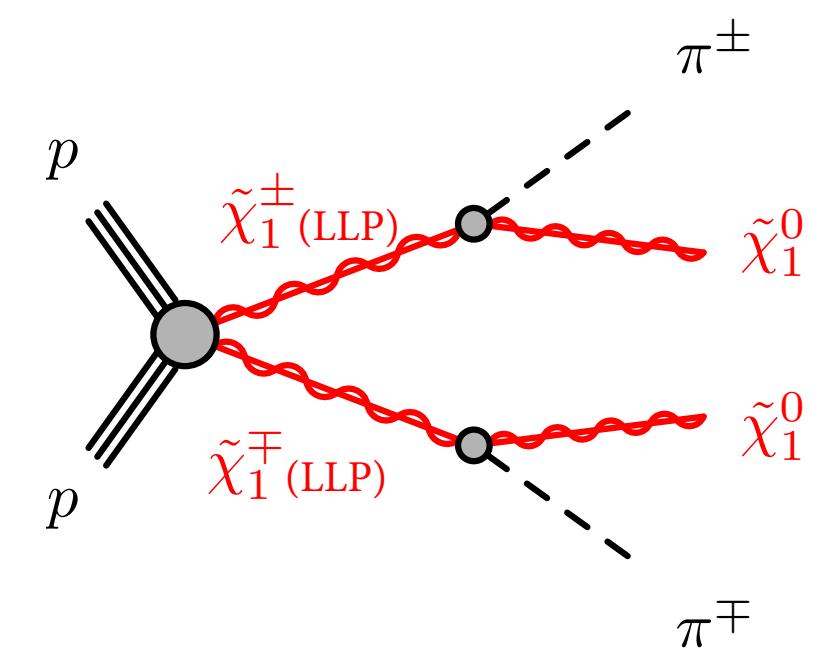
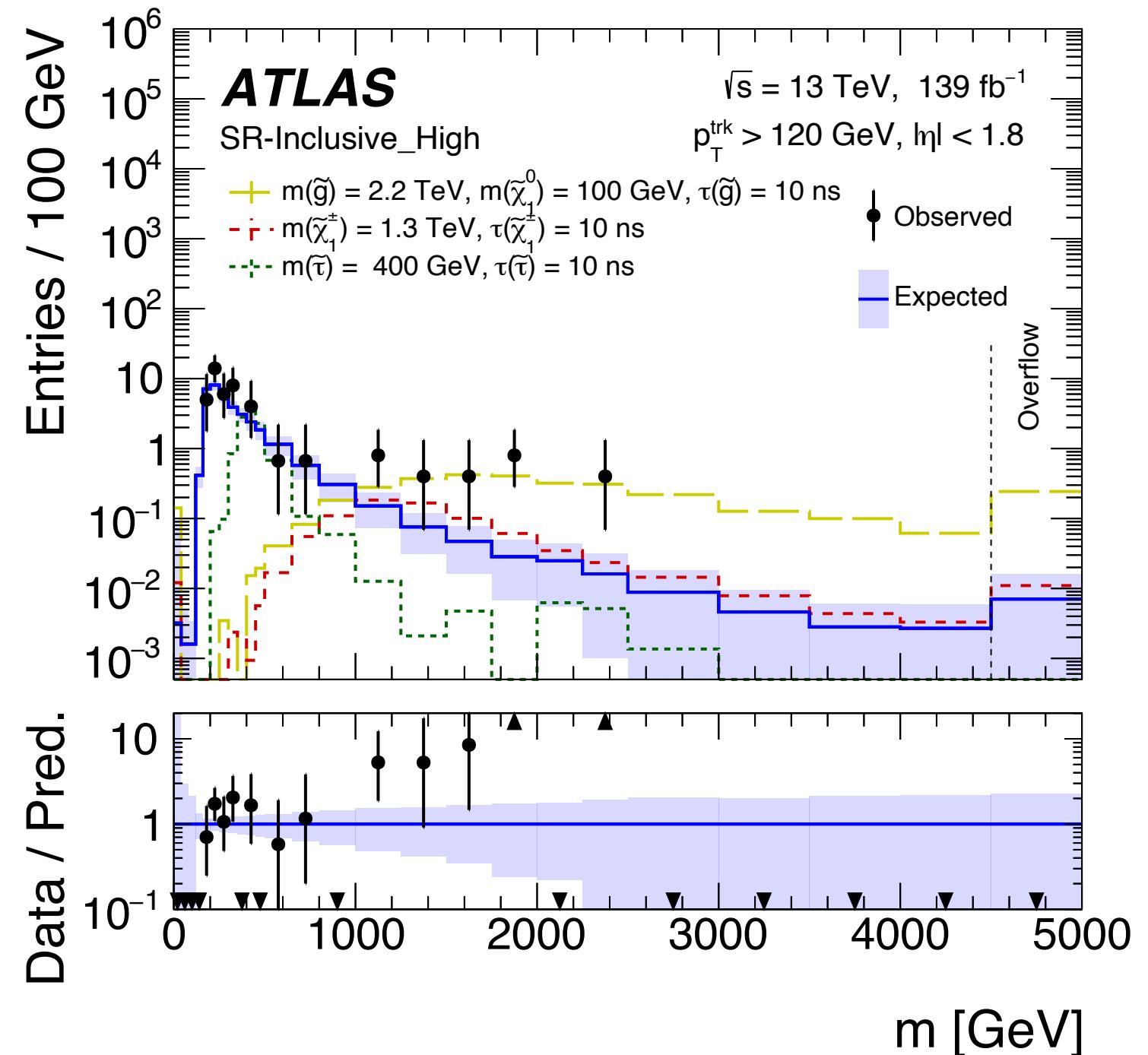
ATLAS-CONF-2023-044

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ATLAS search observed 3.3σ global excess

- Consistent with $\beta = 1$ from calo & MS ToF



Direct LLP detection

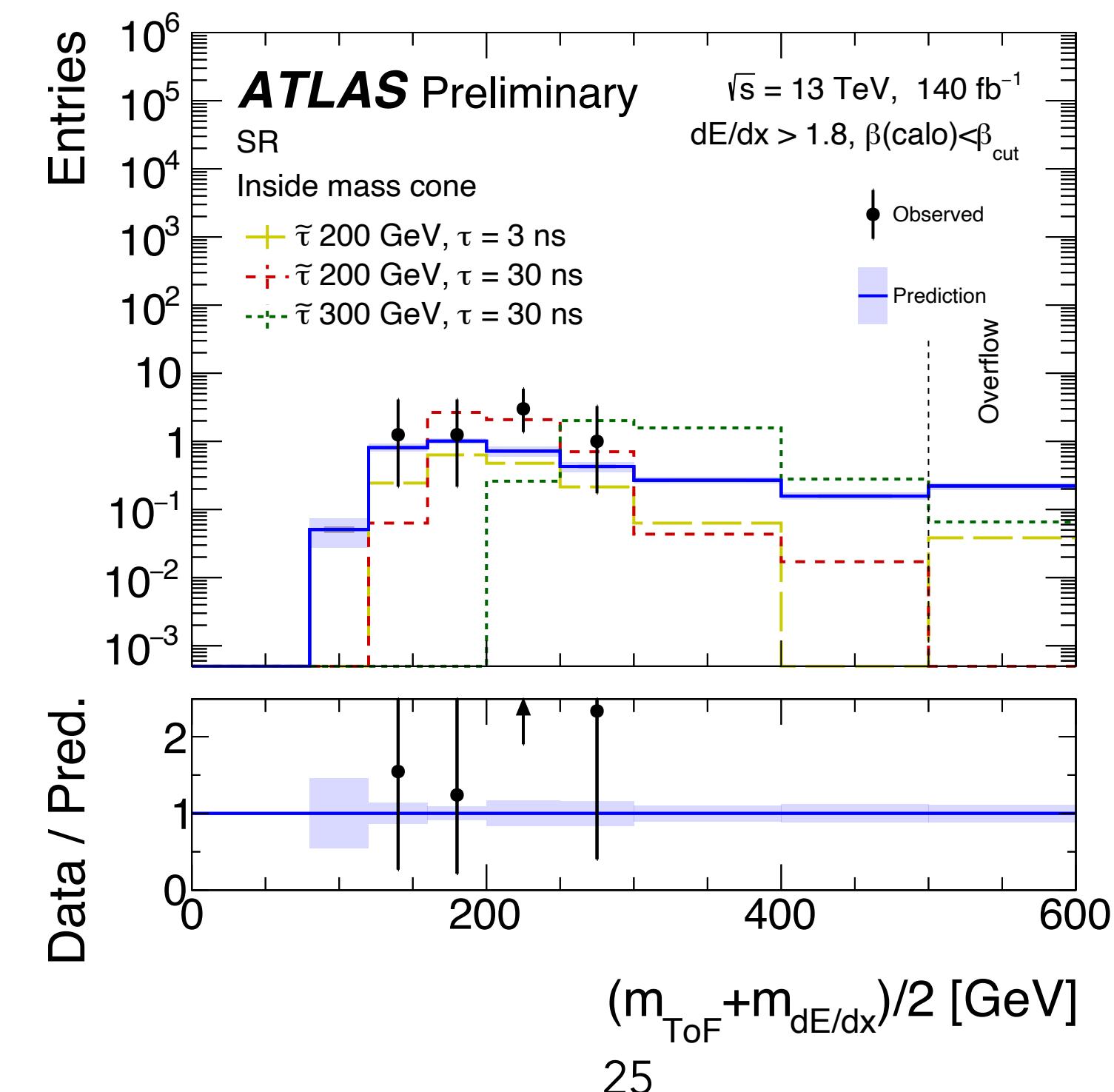
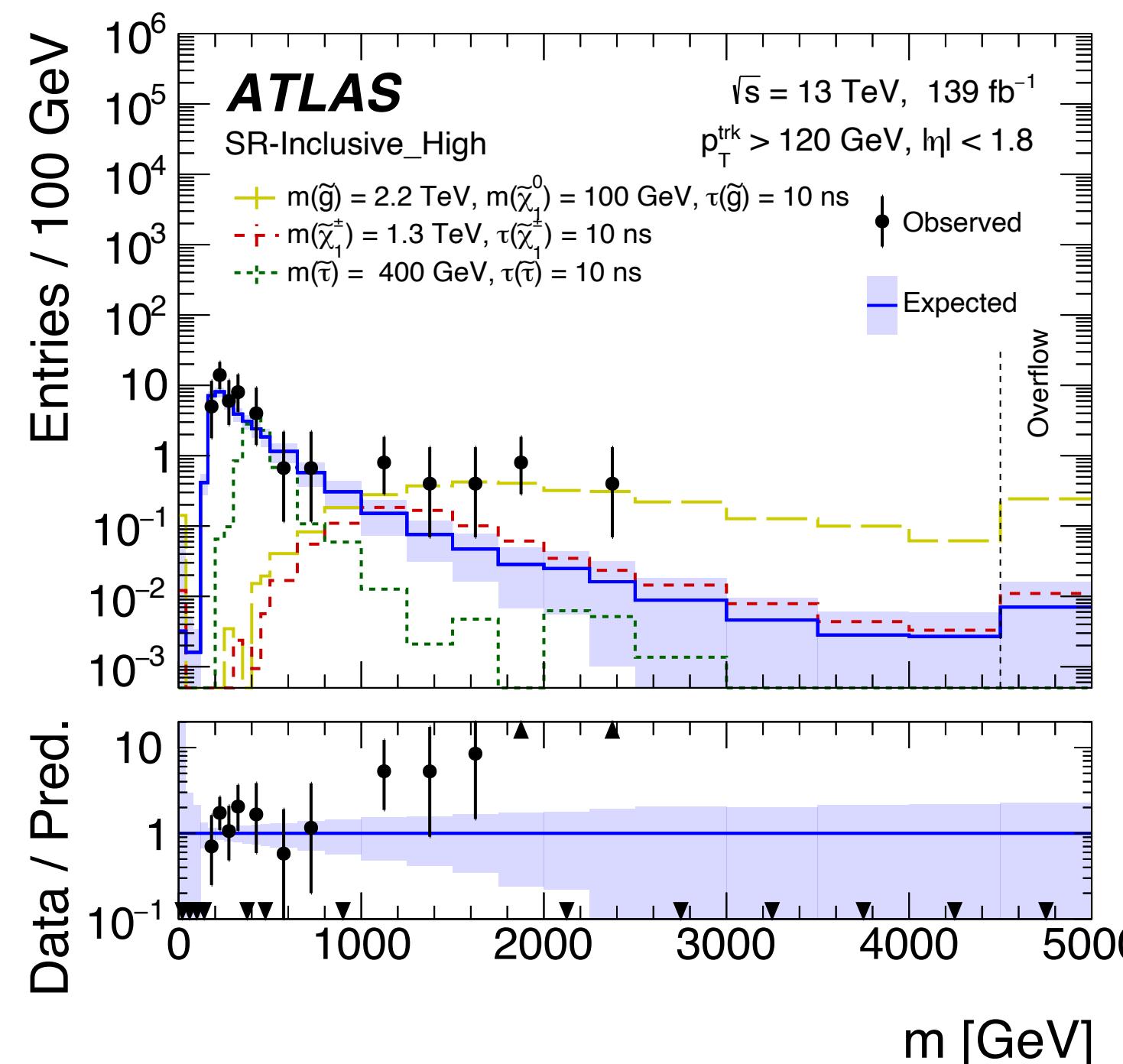
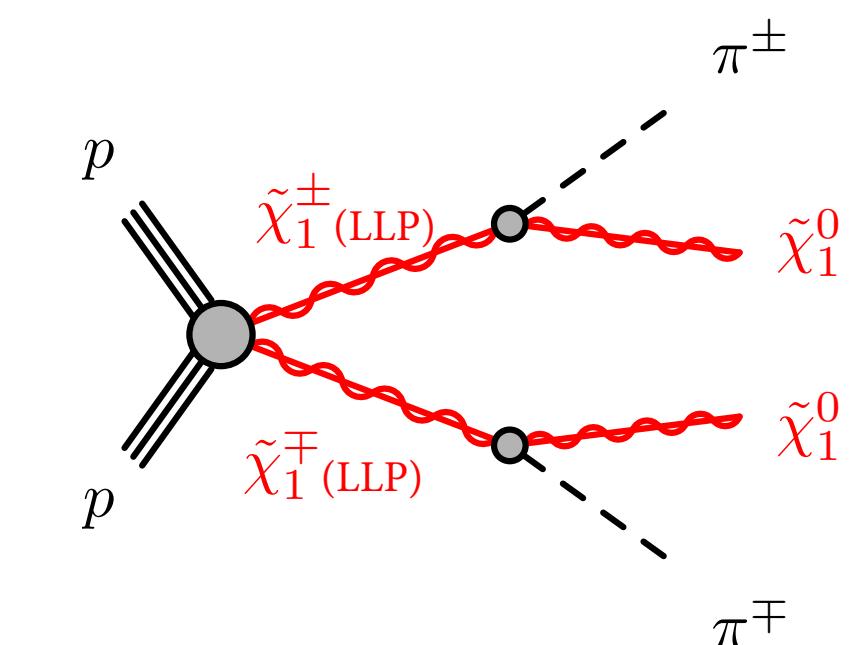
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- Determine β , and combine w/ track momentum to determine mass

Follow-up analysis requiring $\beta < 0.9$ showed no excess



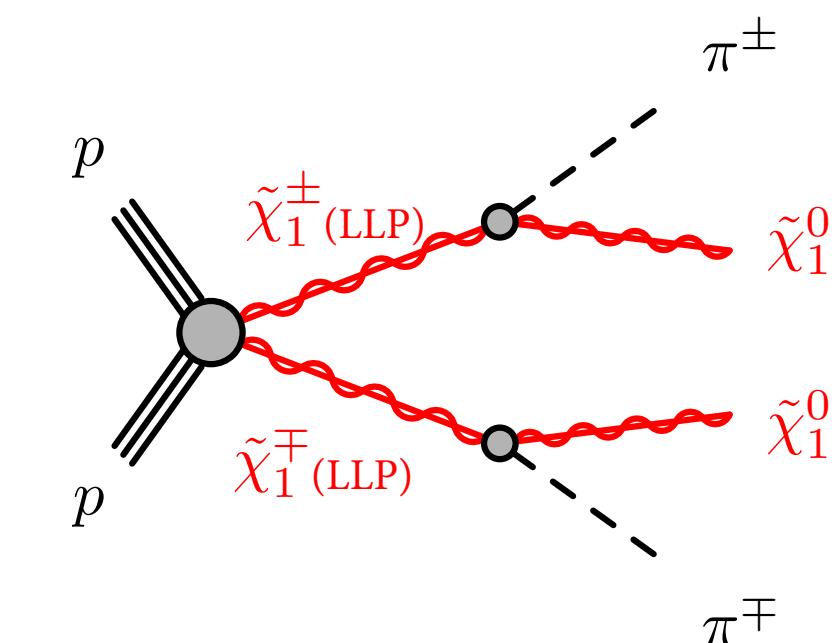
Direct LLP detection

SUSY-2018-42

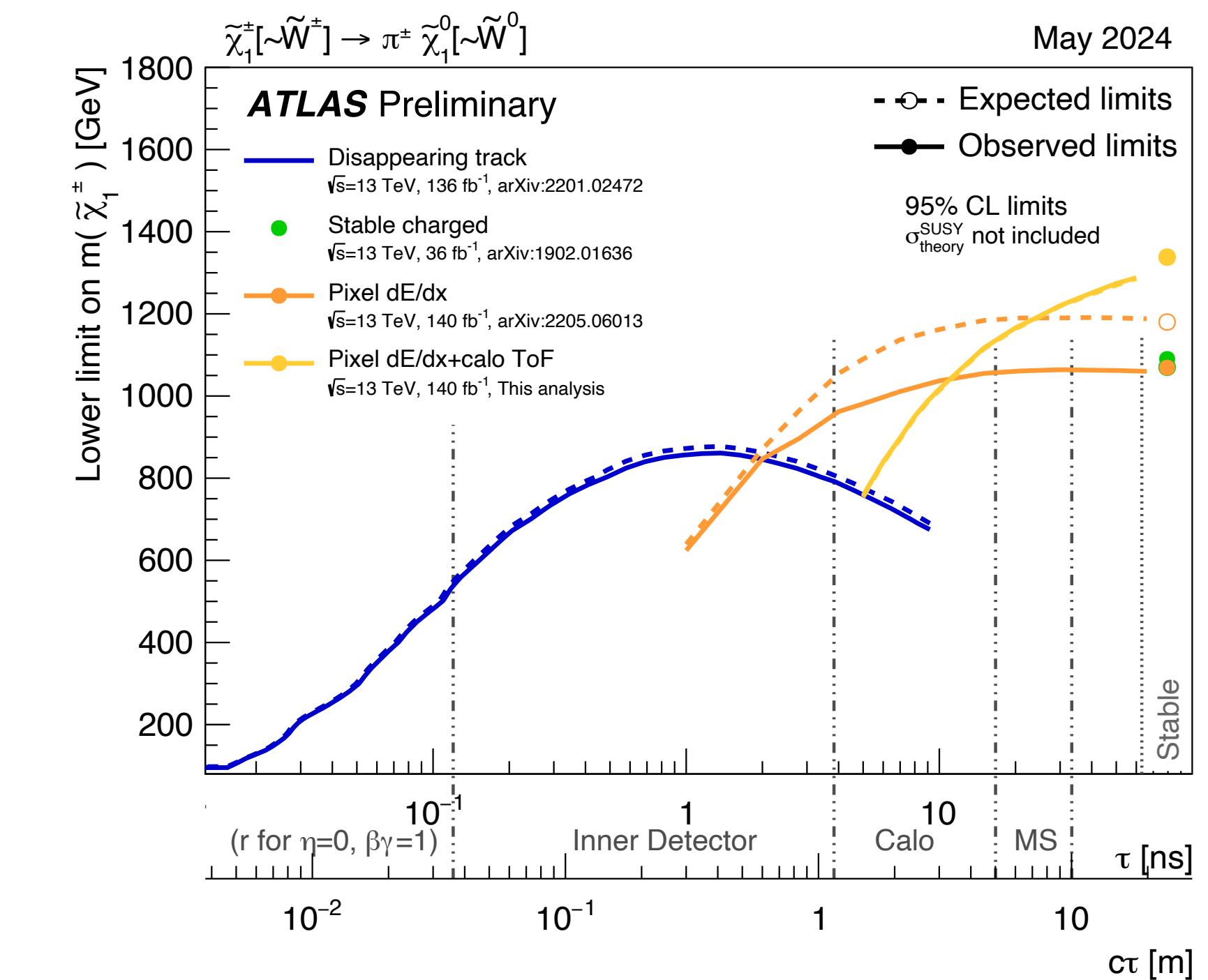
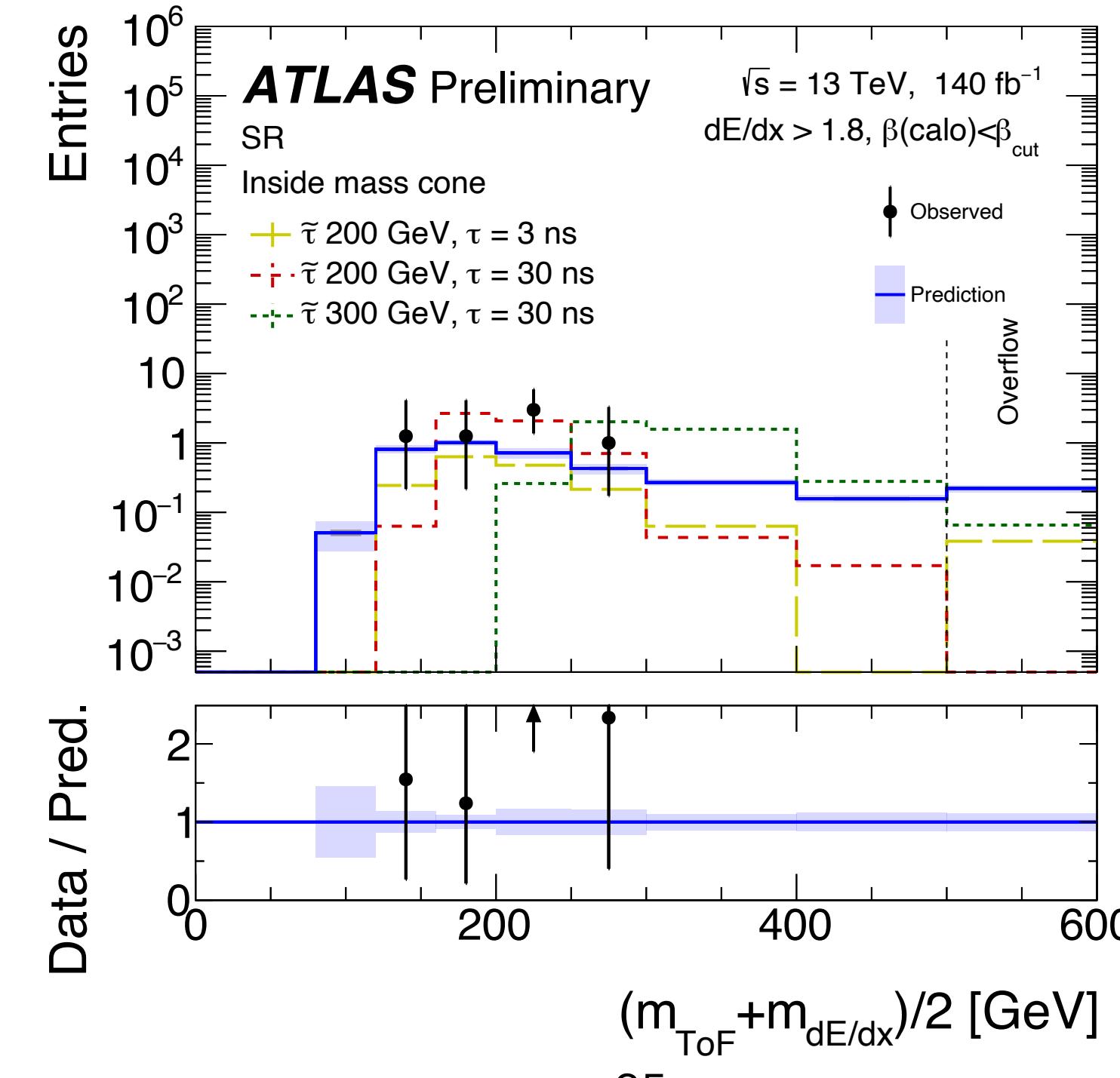
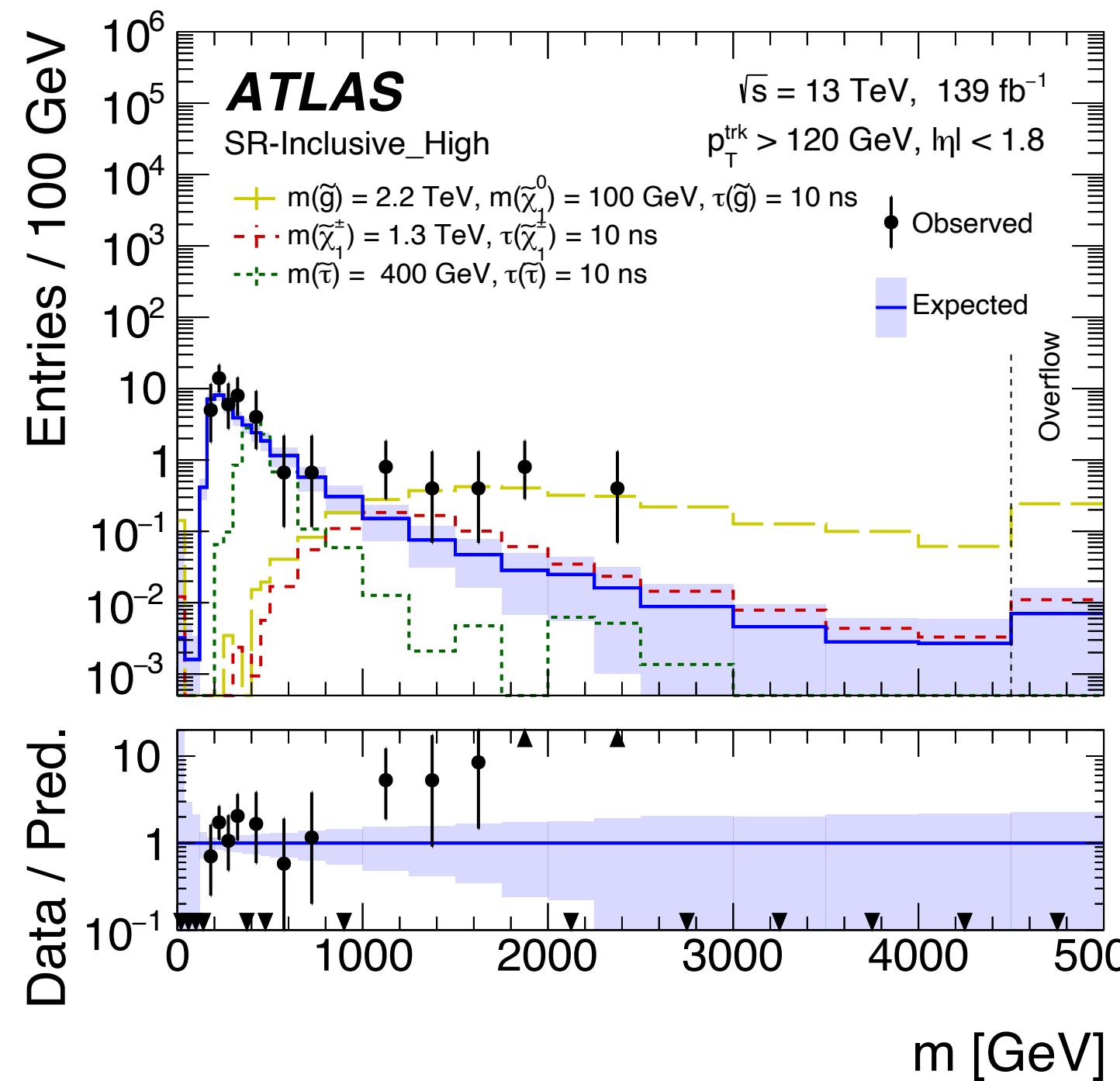
ATLAS-CONF-2023-044

Longer-lived charginos will leave anomalous energy deposits in the detector

- Measure dE/dx in silicon tracker based on charge collected
- Determine β , and combine w/ track momentum to determine mass



Add complementary sensitivity to disappearing track results



The potential of the HL-LHC

ATLAS Inner Tracker upgrade

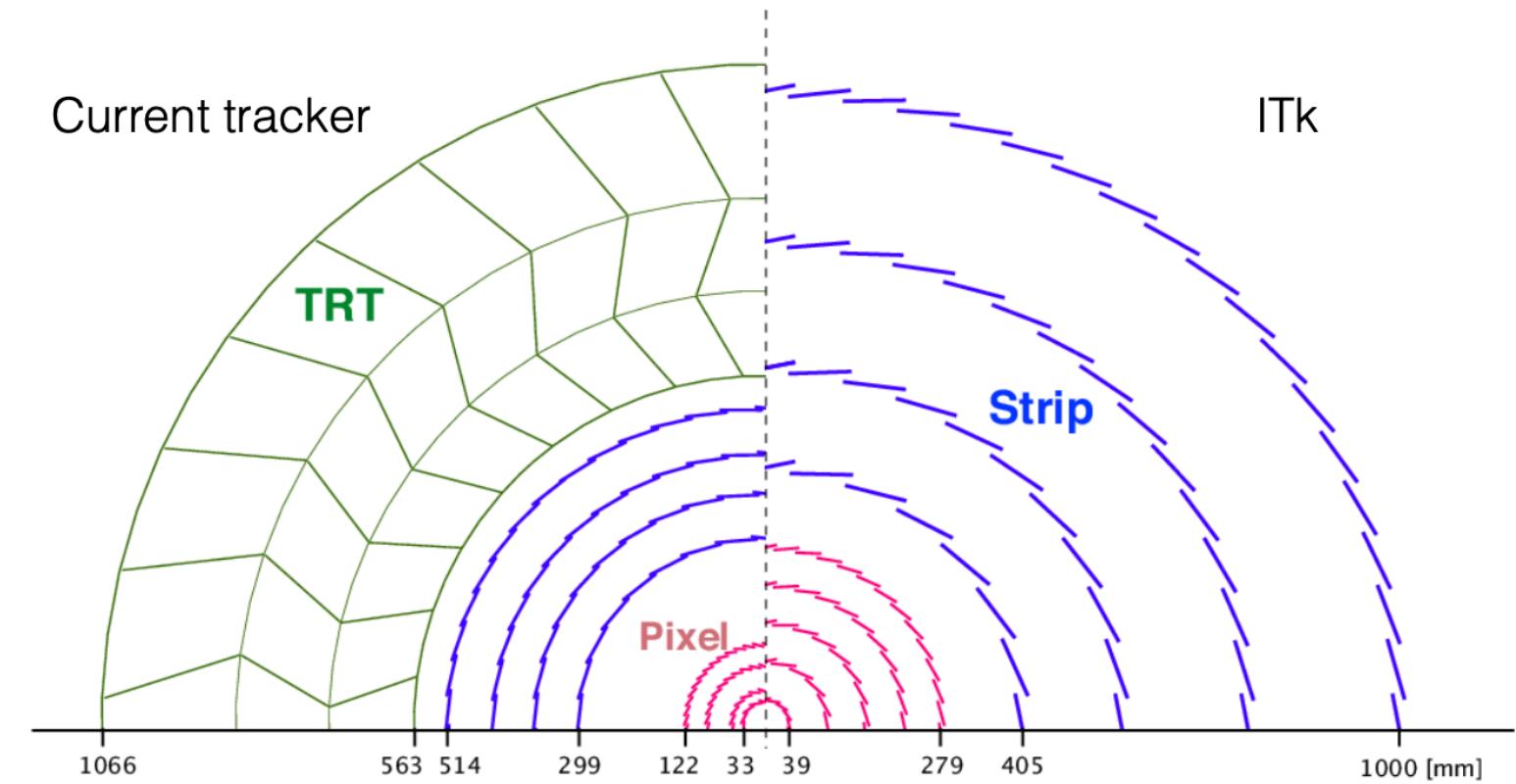
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-033

ATLAS Inner Tracker upgrade

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ATLAS Phase-II upgrades include a brand new inner tracking detector (ITk)

- improved geometry
- larger silicon volume
- lower material budget

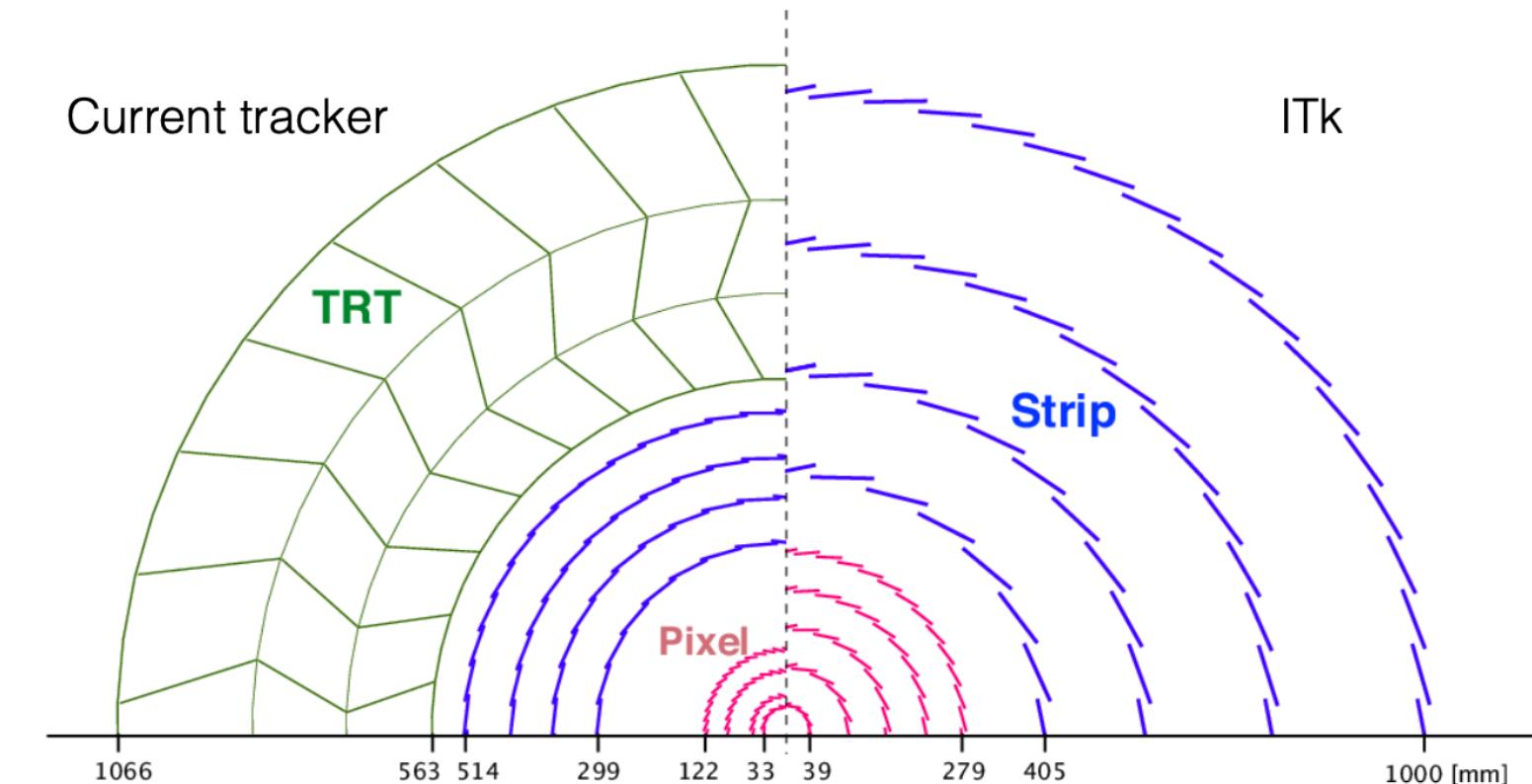


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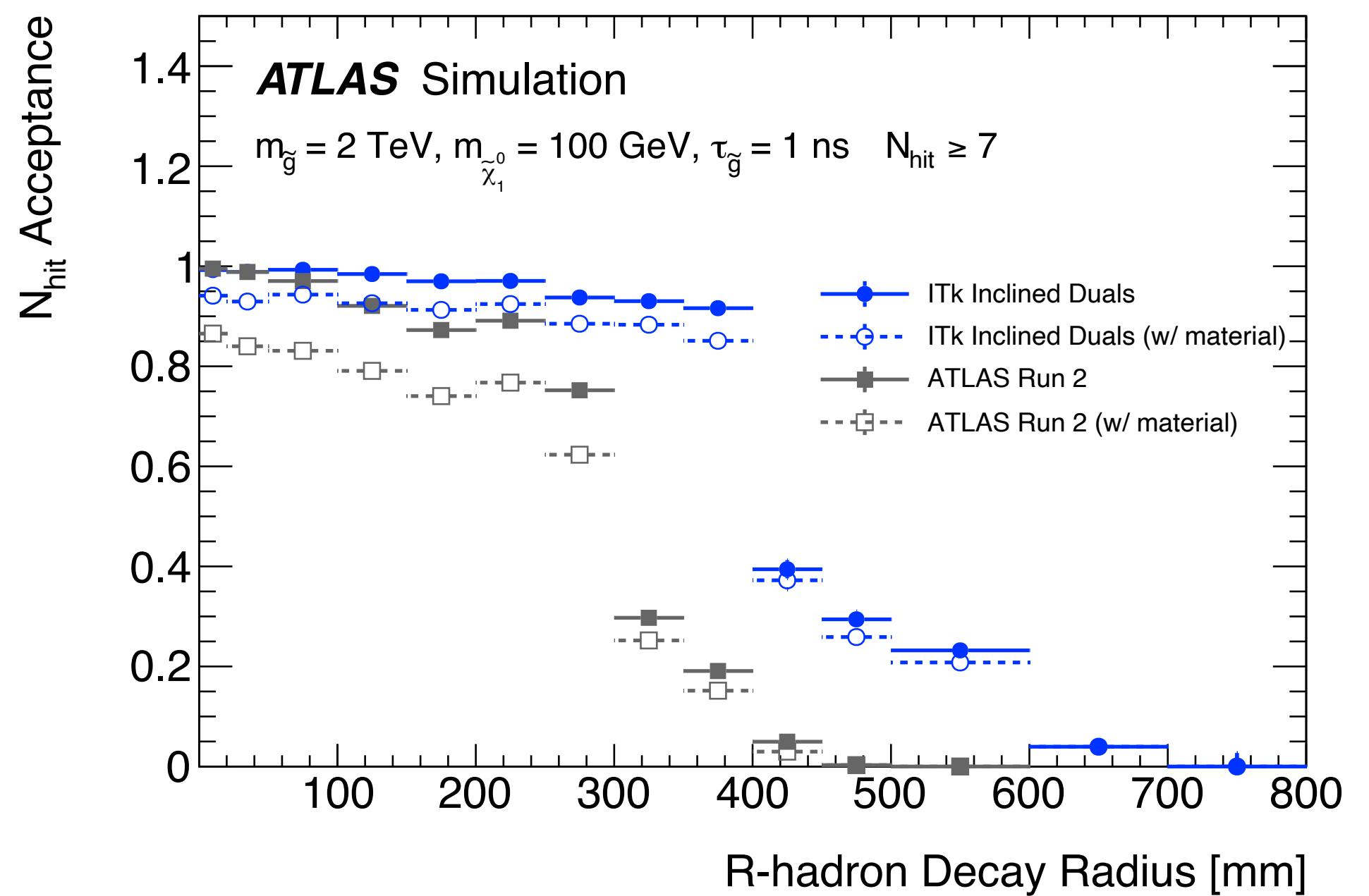
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Improved efficiency for displaced vertex signatures

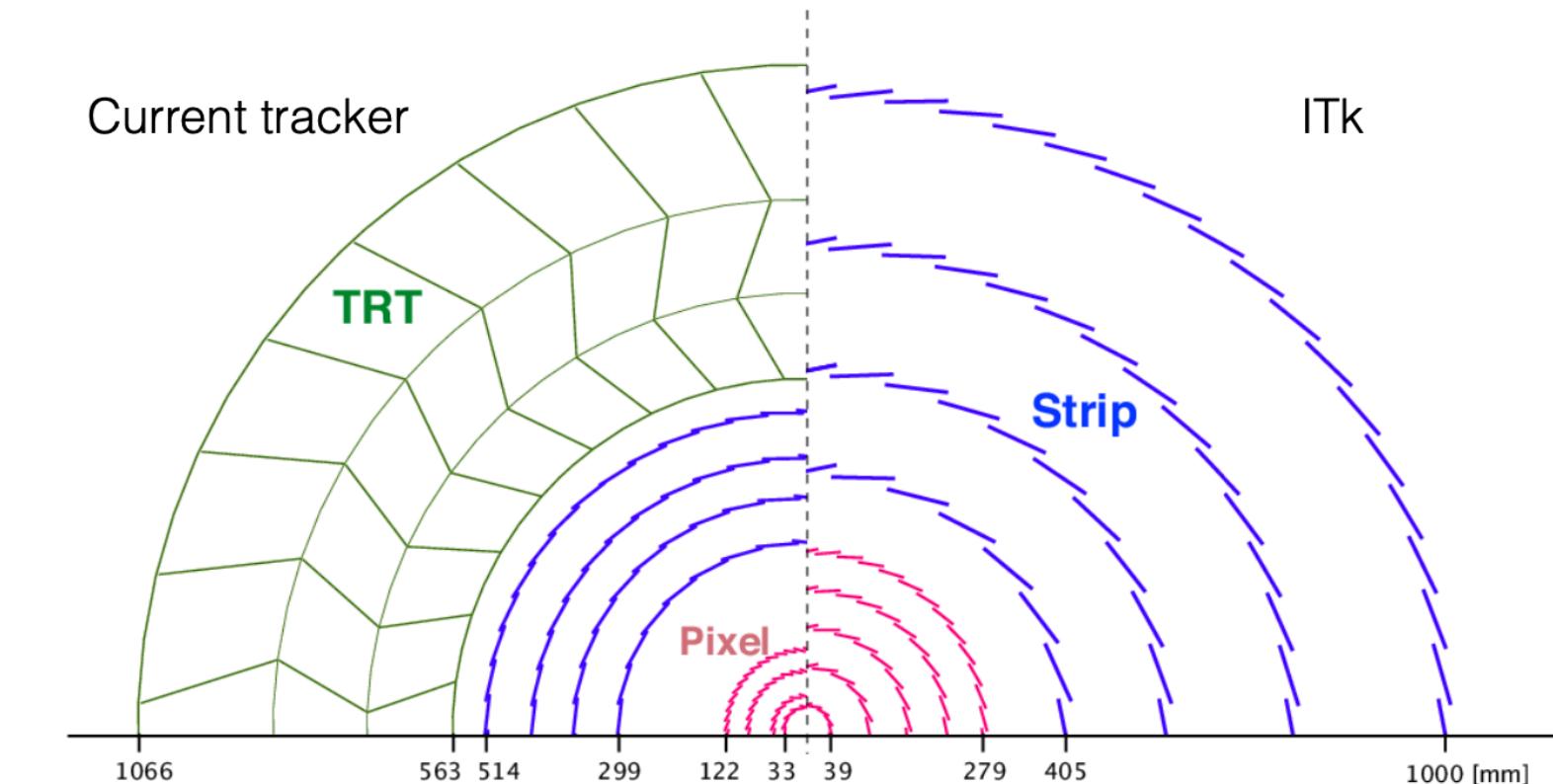


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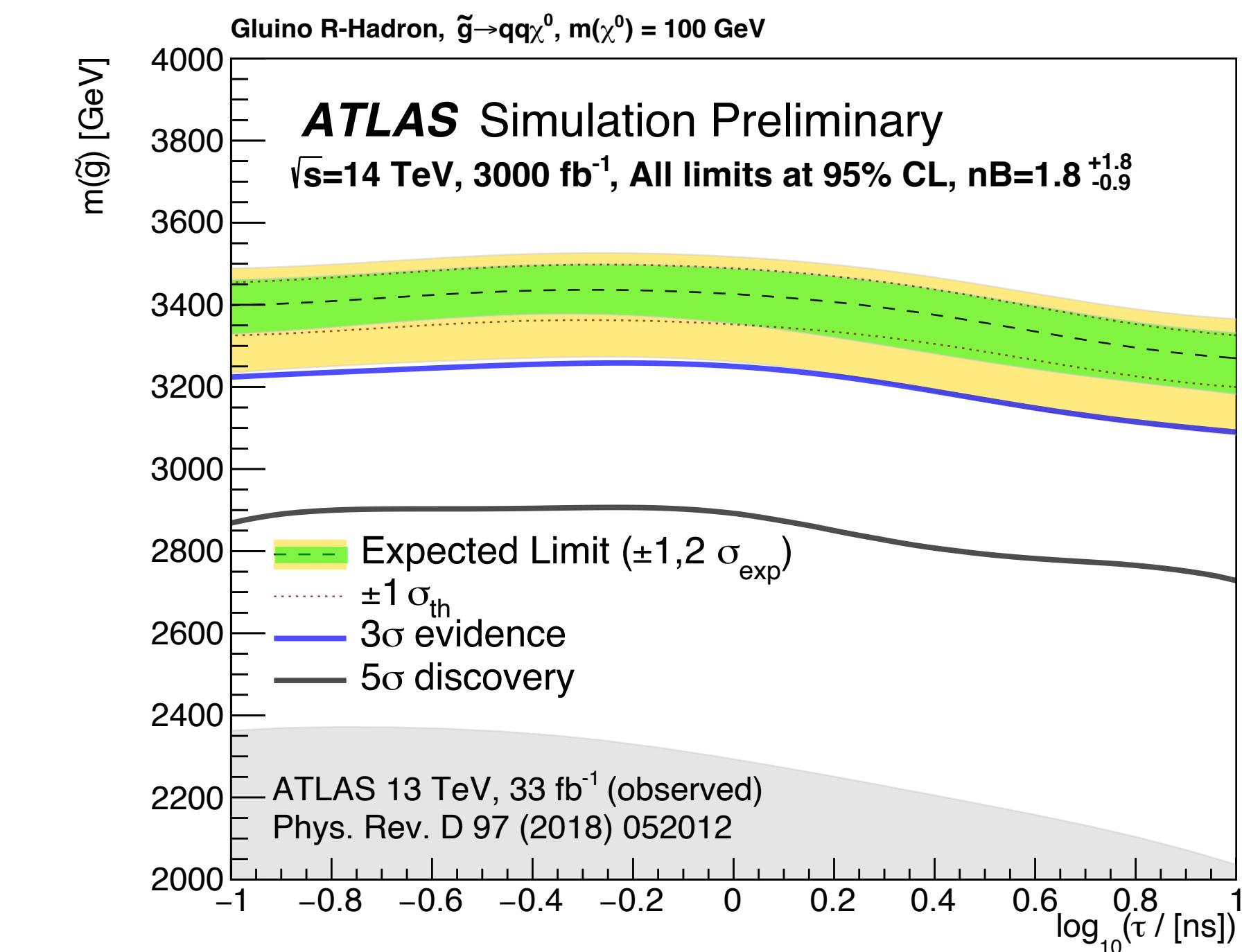
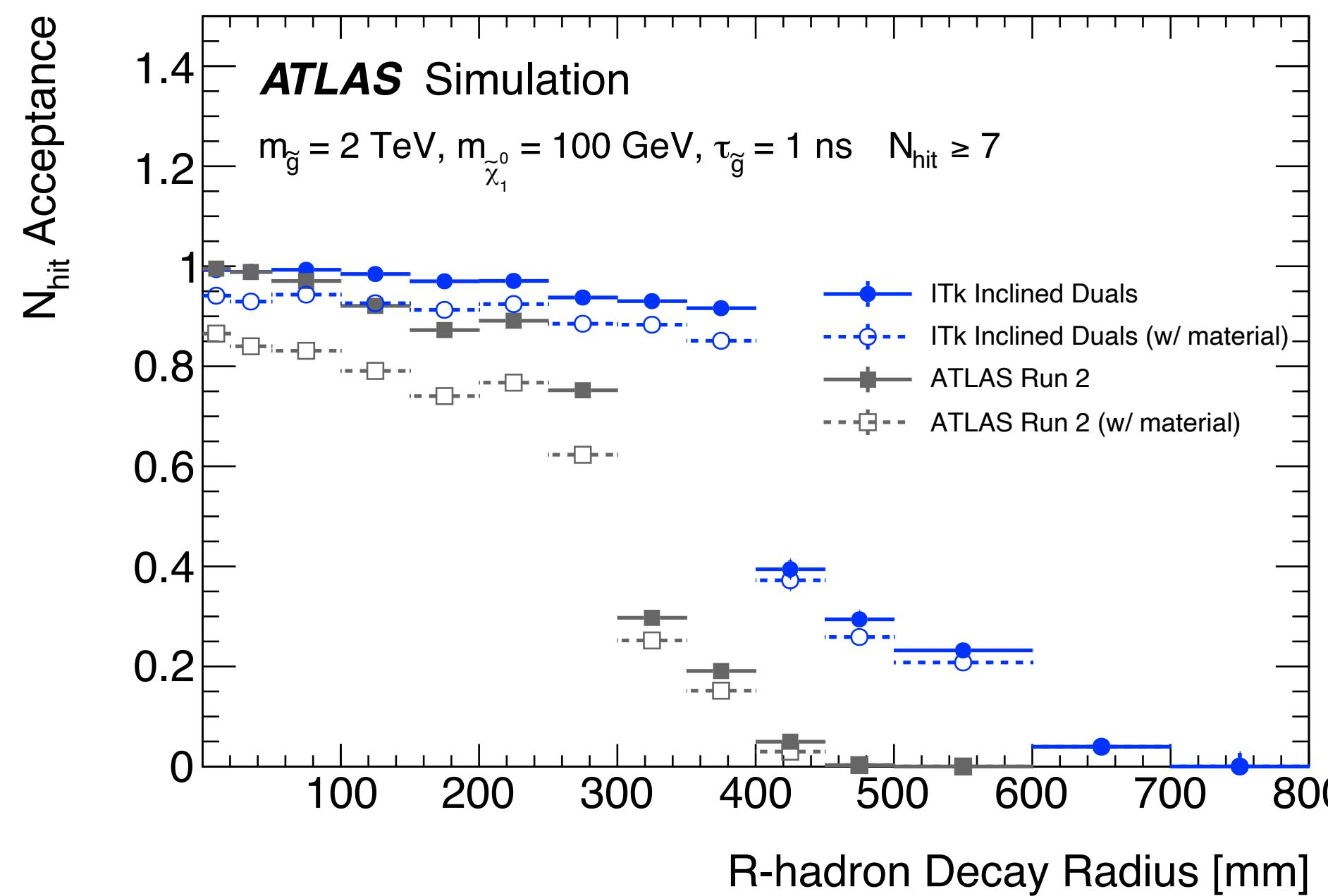
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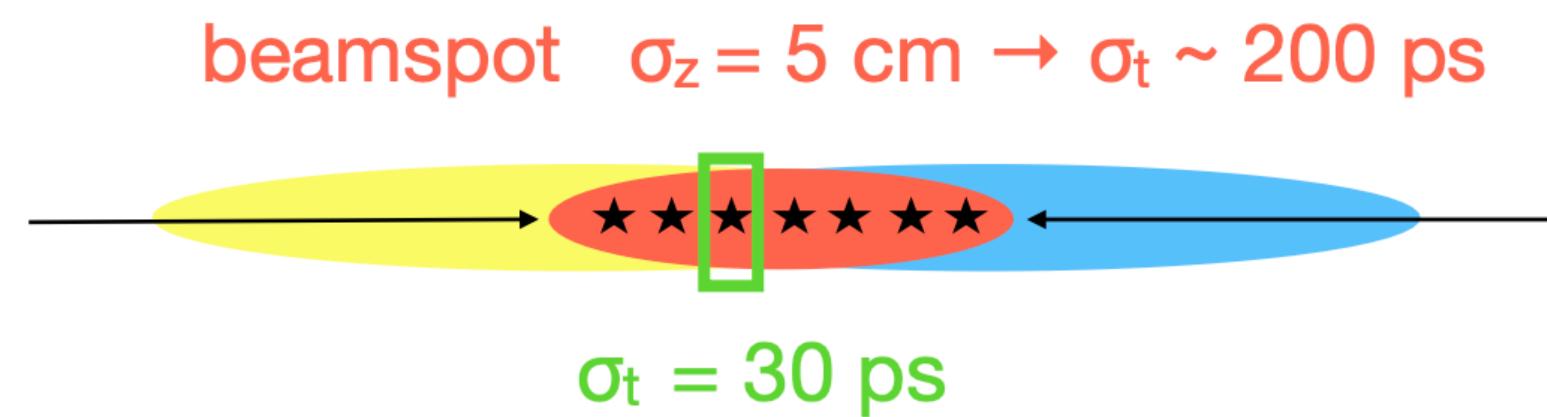
Translates to significantly improved sensitivity for LLP decays in the tracker



Timing information

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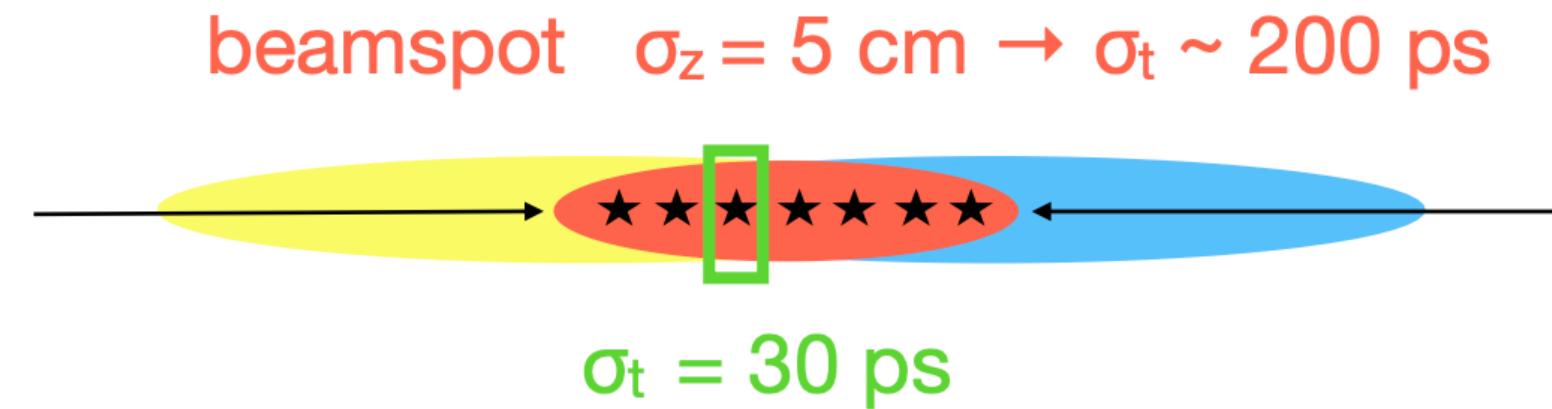
Precision timing information is essential to identify the PV time and displaced particles' time of flight



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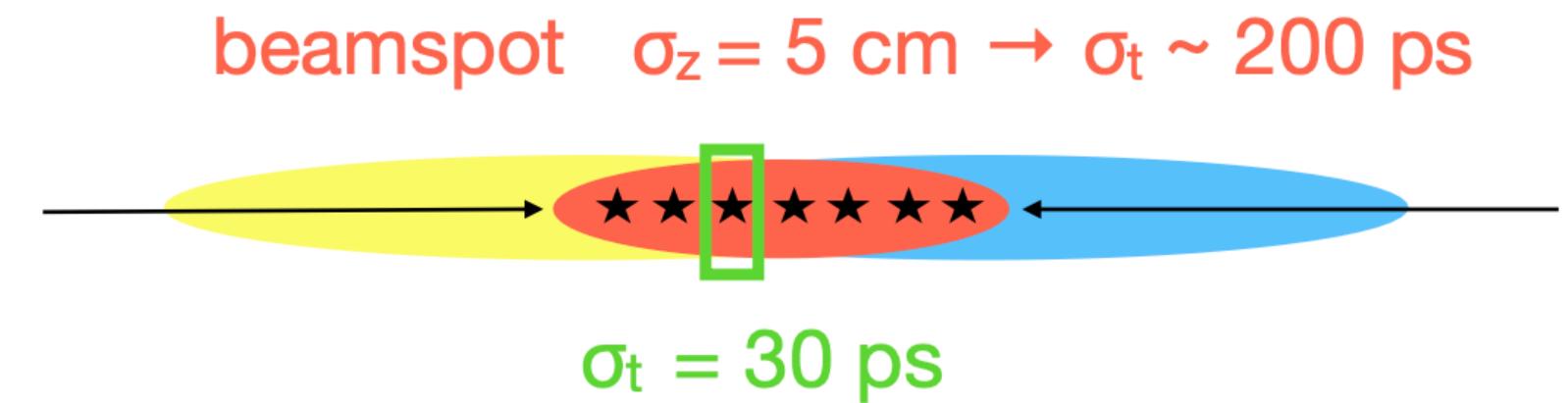
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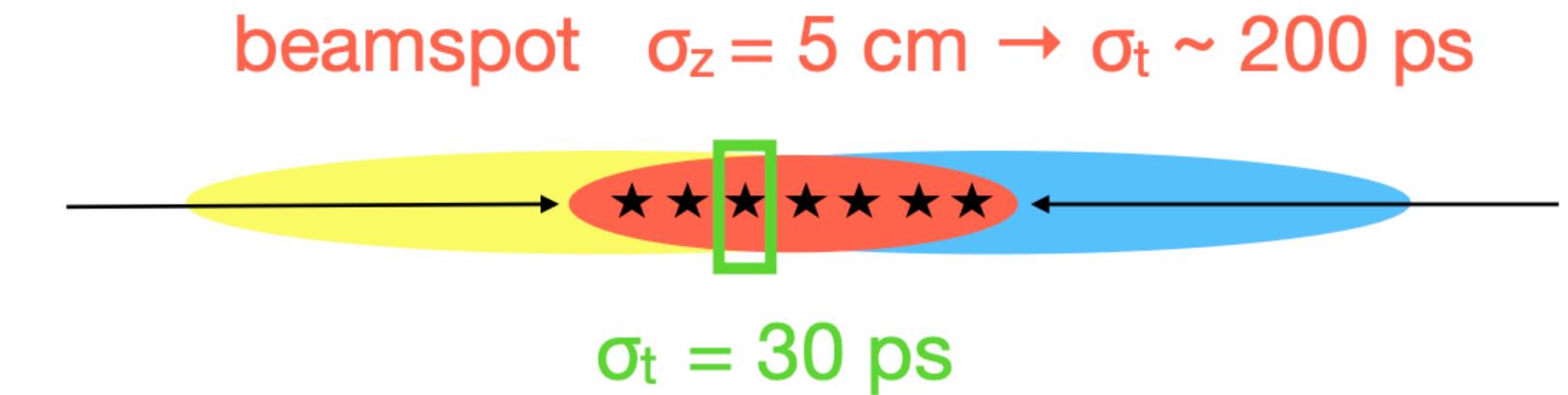
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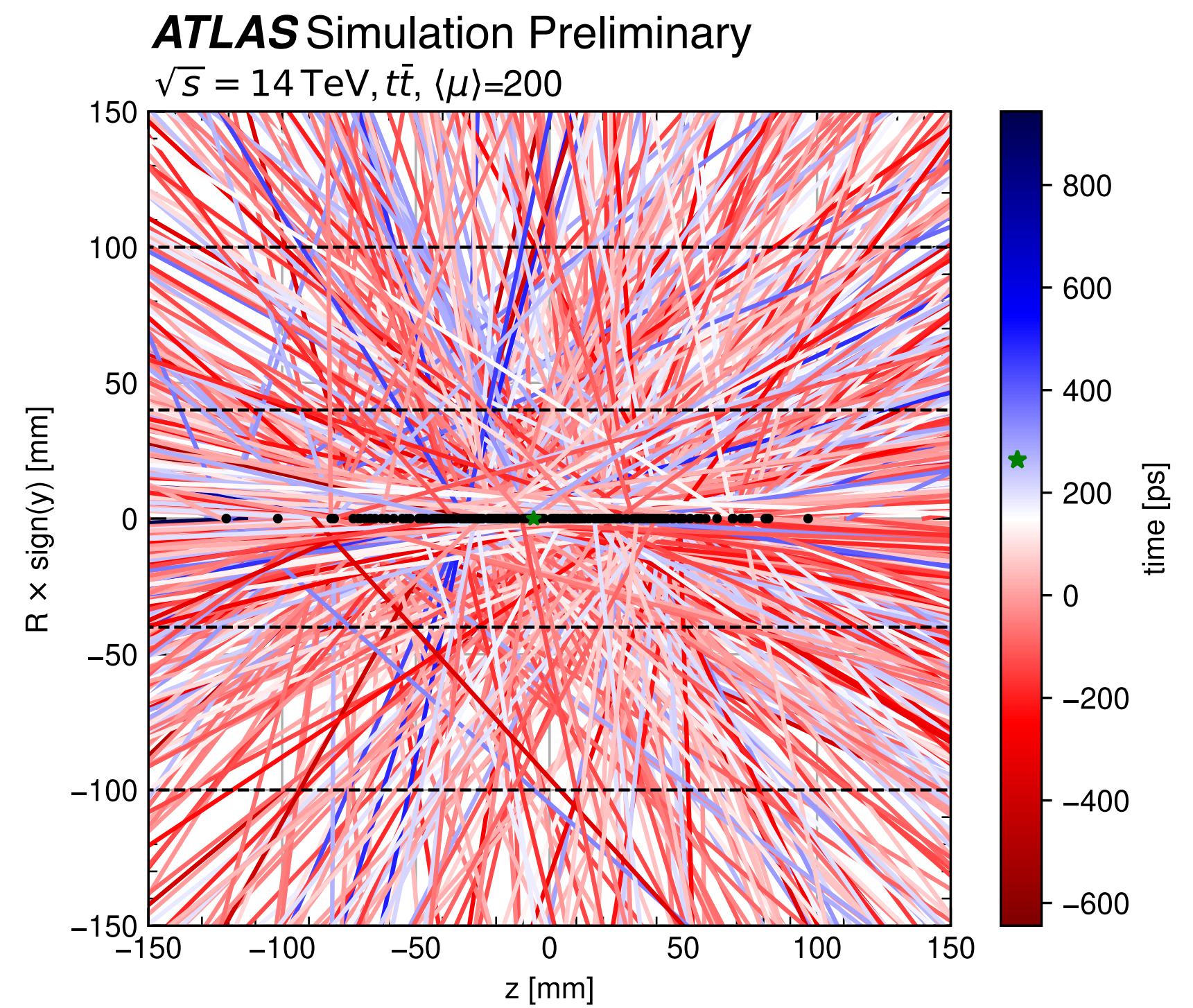
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- Would enable "4D" tracking algorithms that take timing information into account



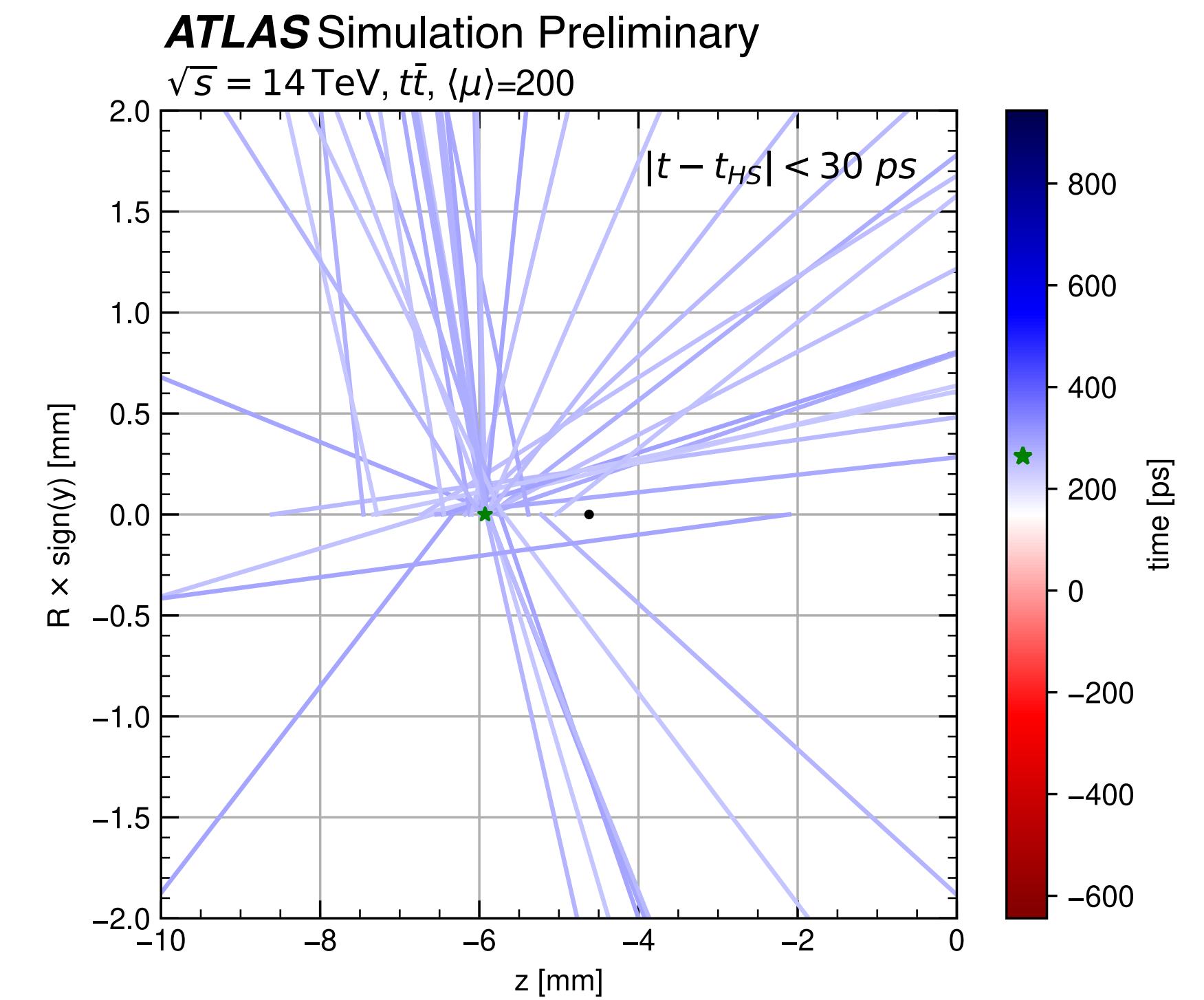
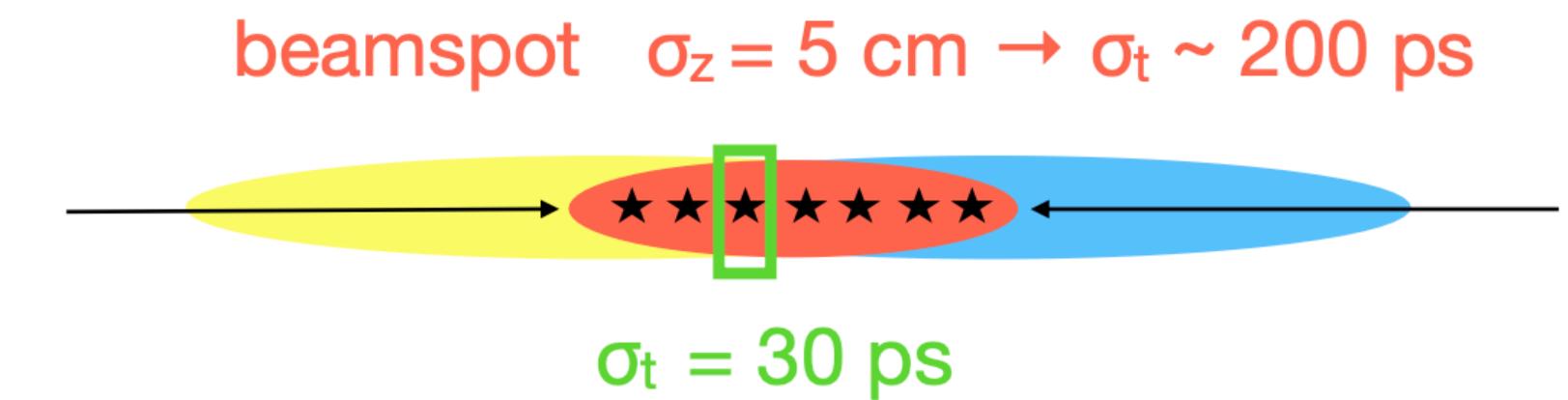
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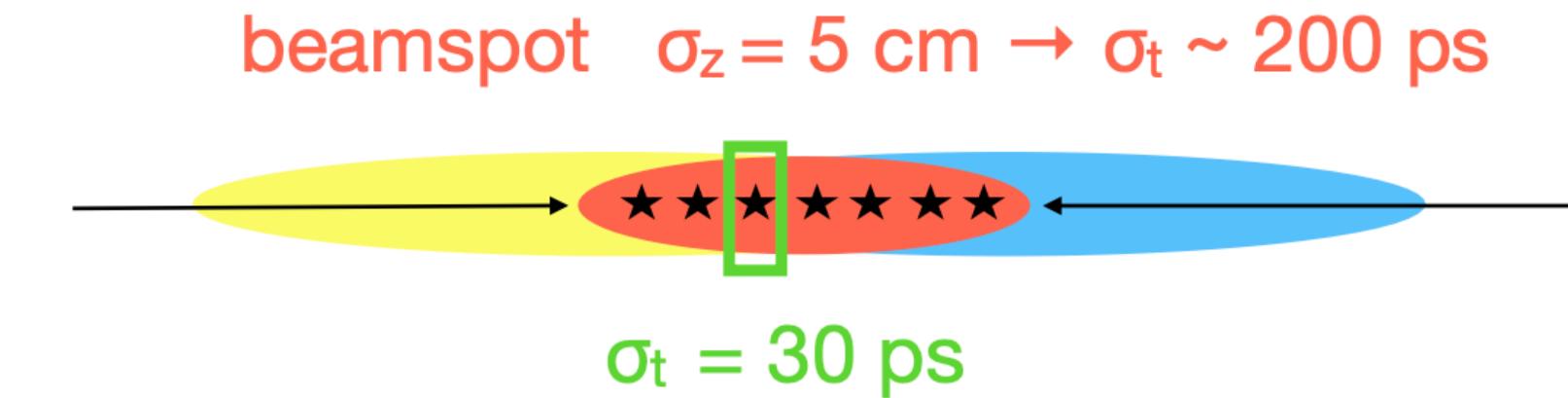
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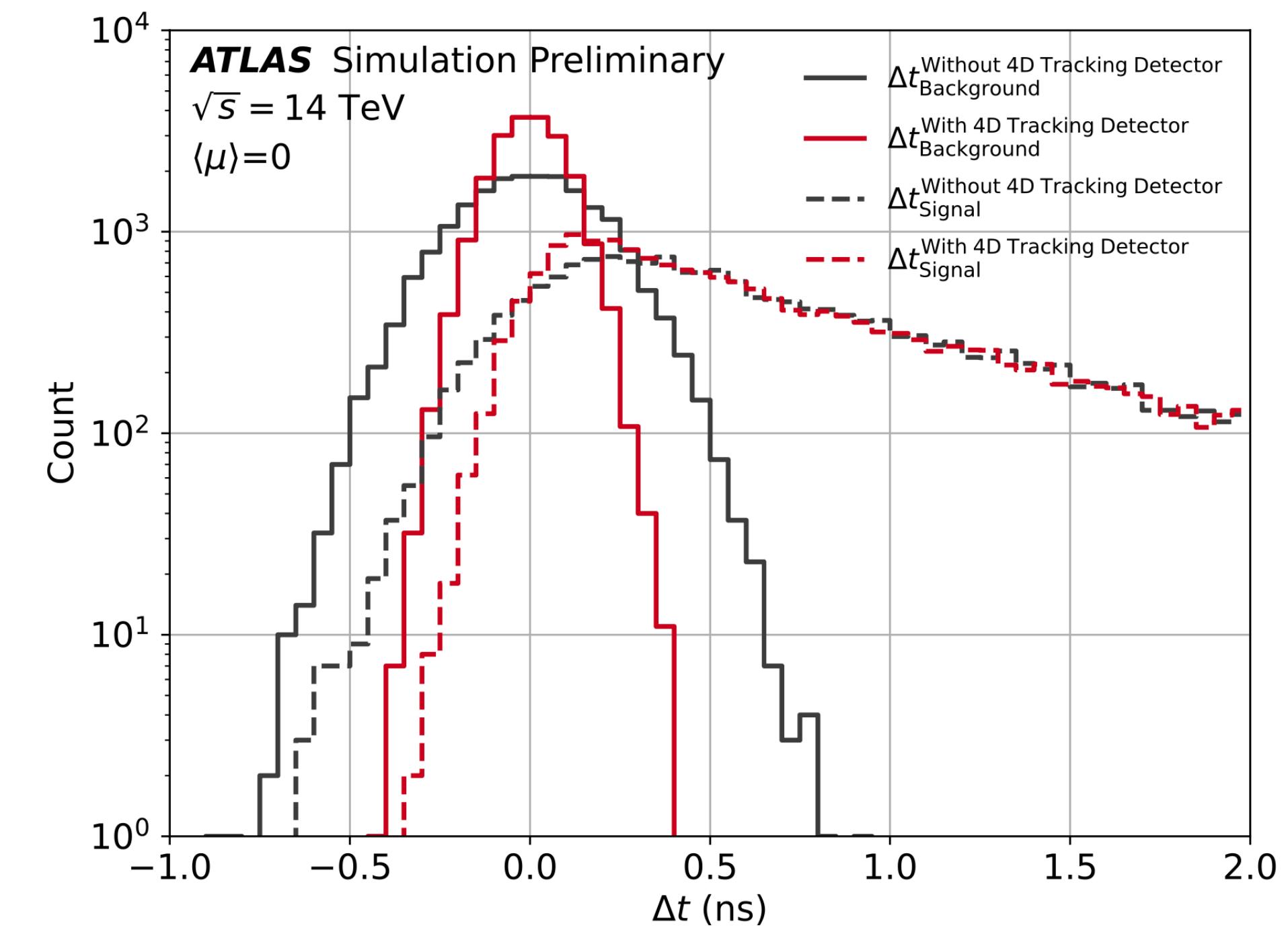
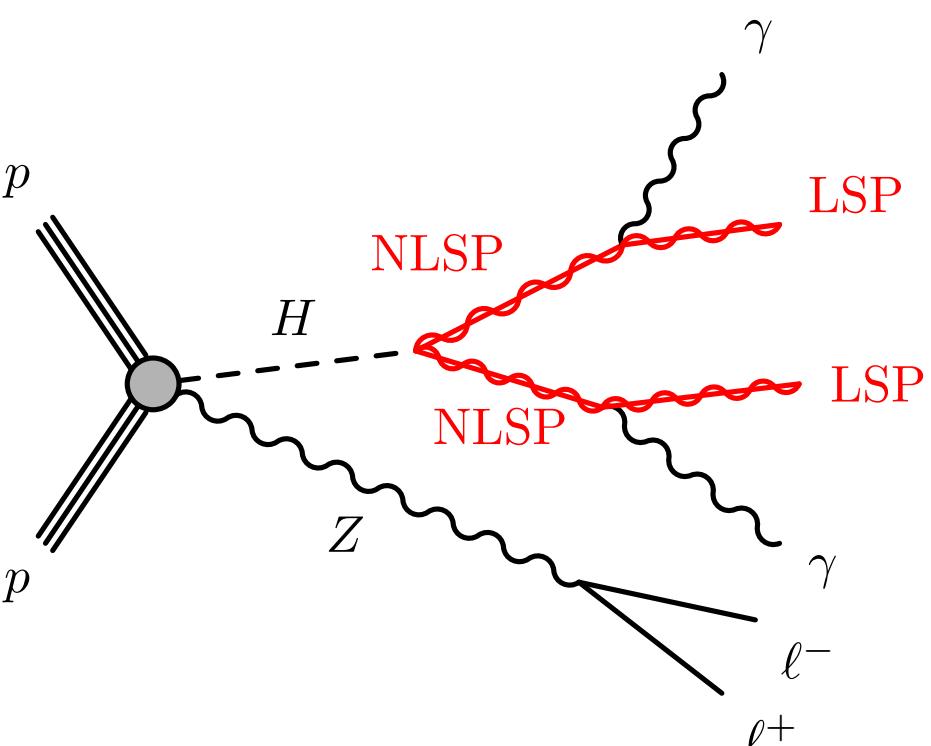
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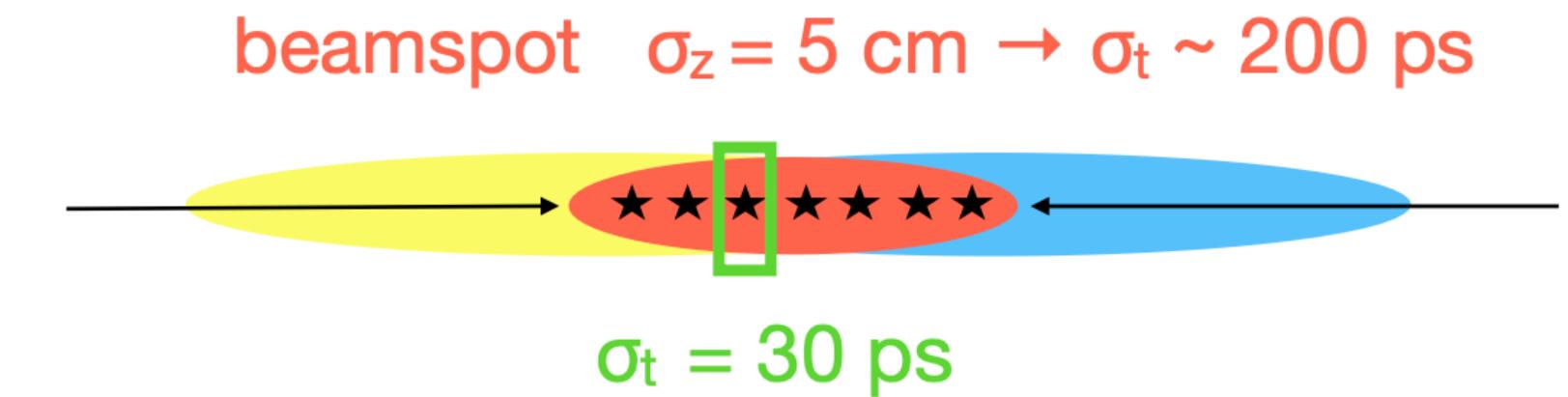
Case study: displaced diphotons in GMSB



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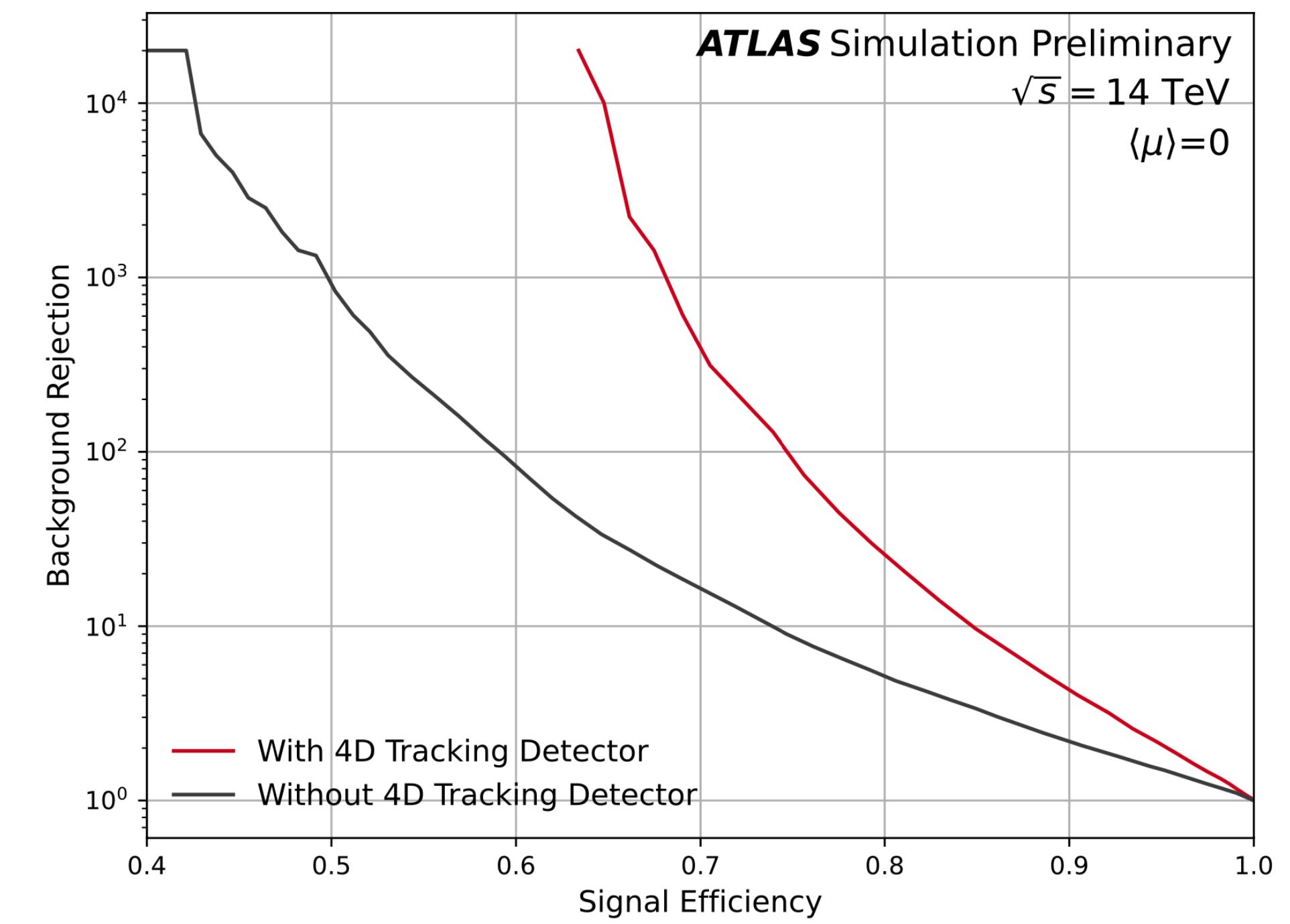
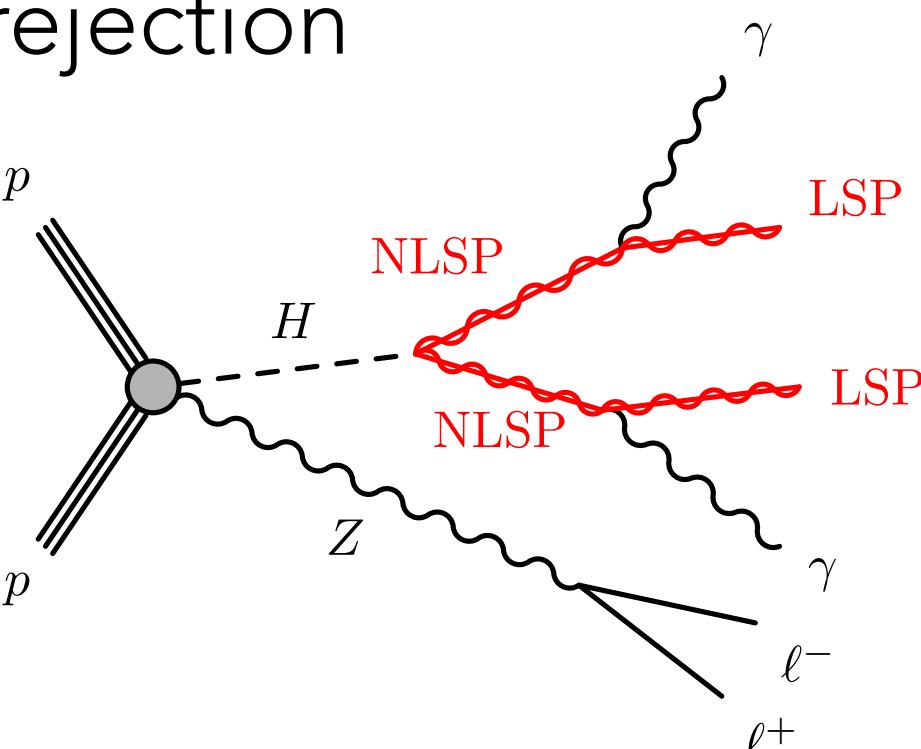


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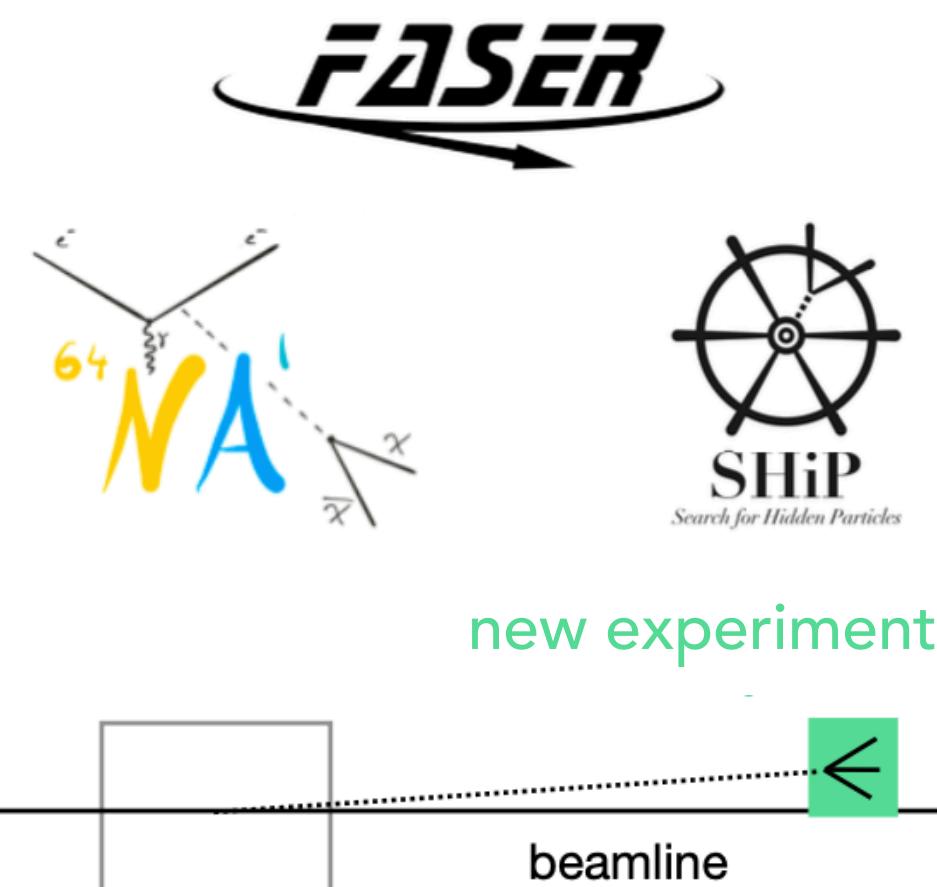
- 4D tracking can improve background rejection by more than a factor 10



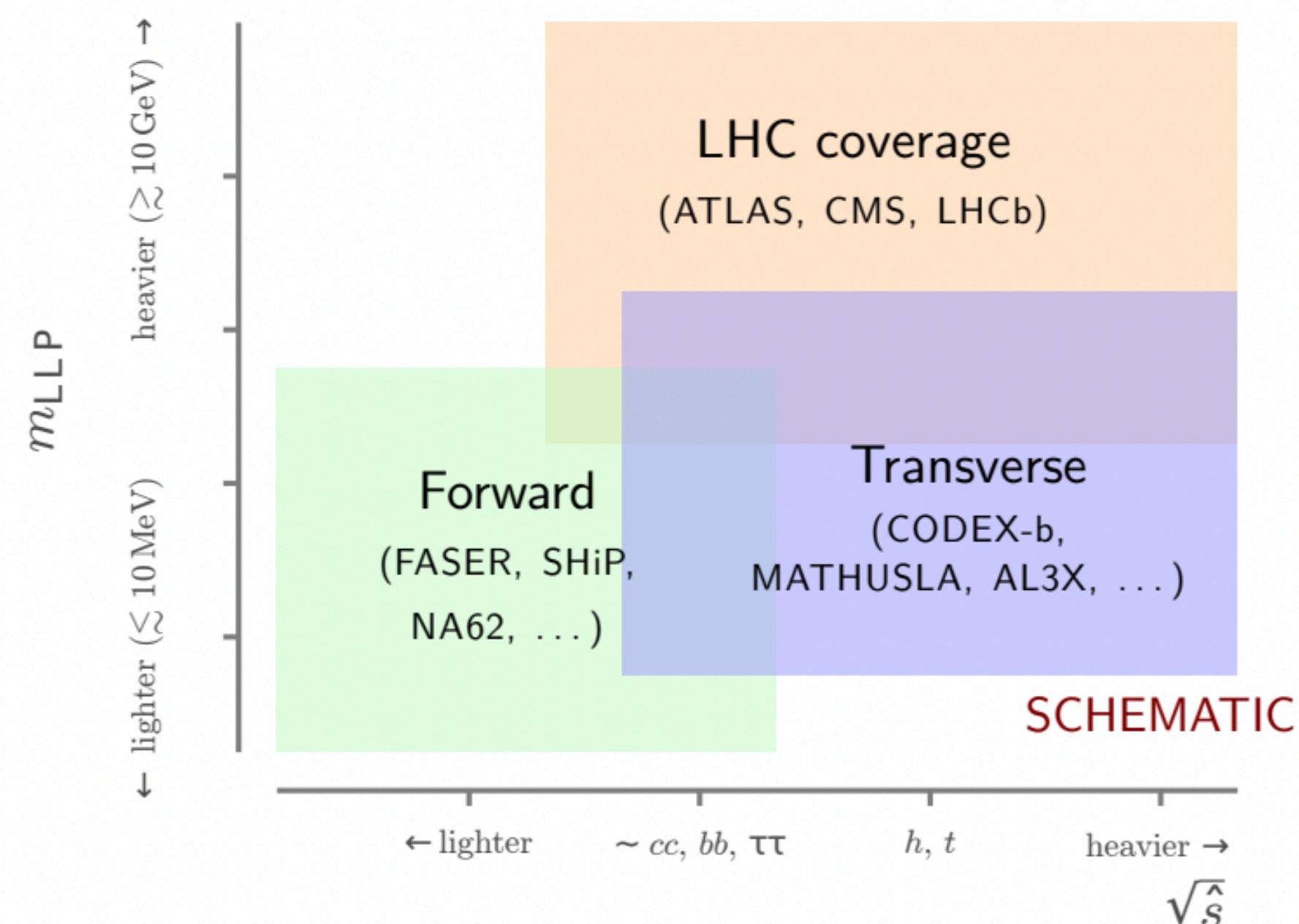
Dedicated LLP detectors

There are a number of existing or proposed **dedicated LLP search experiments**

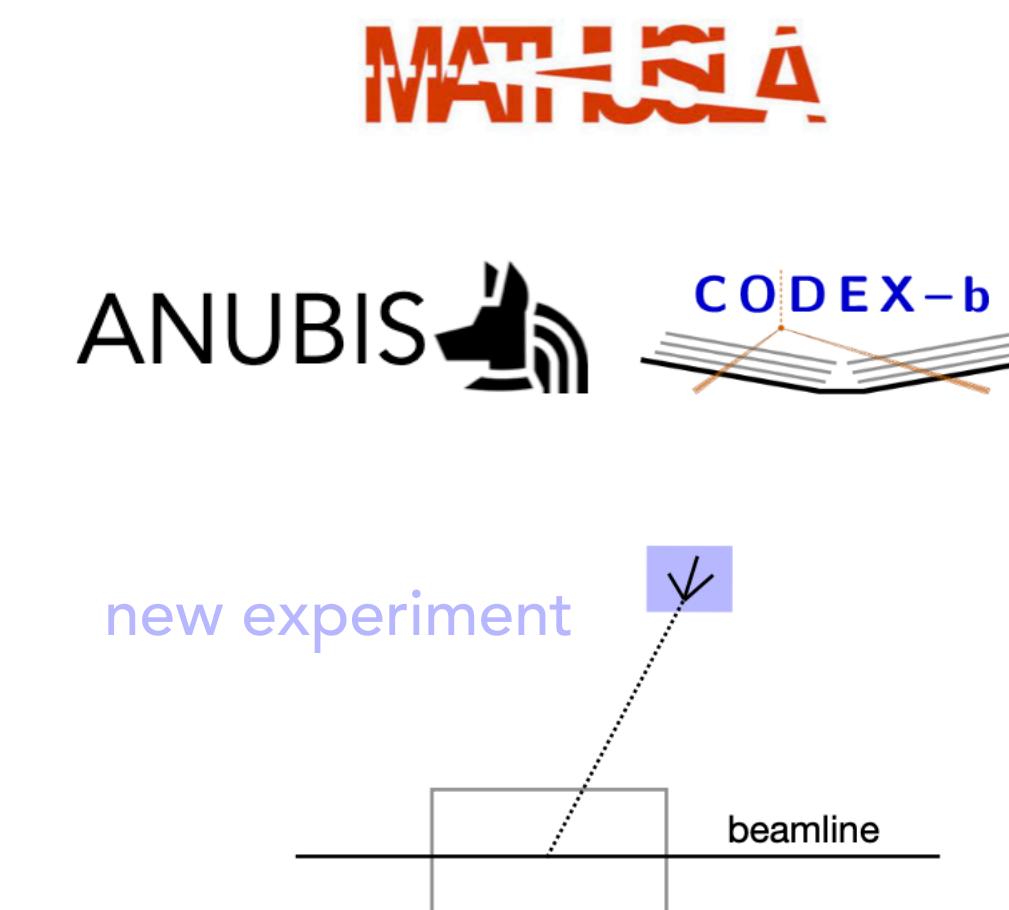
Fixed target experiments
and forward detectors to
probe low-mass scenarios



ATLAS/CMS/LHCb

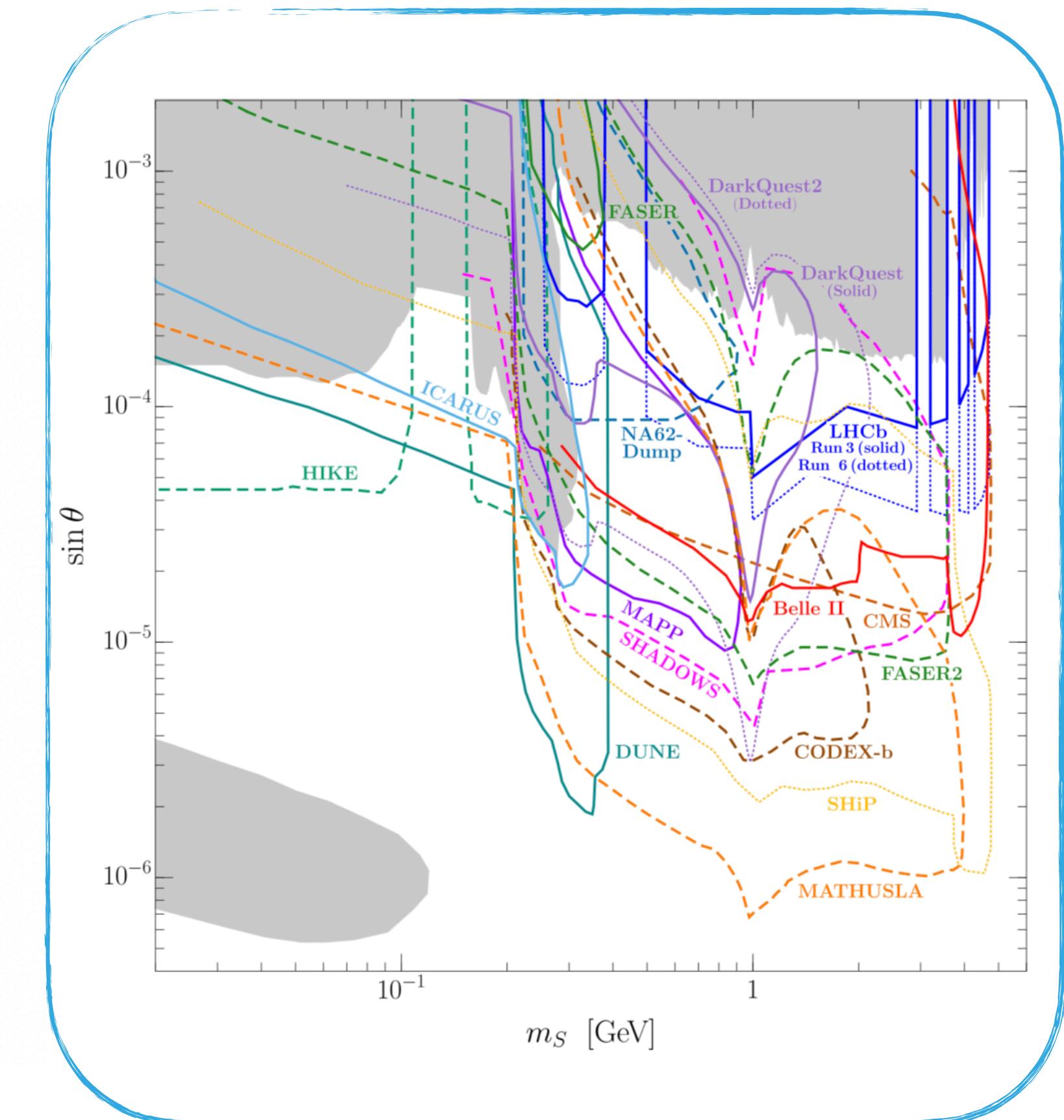
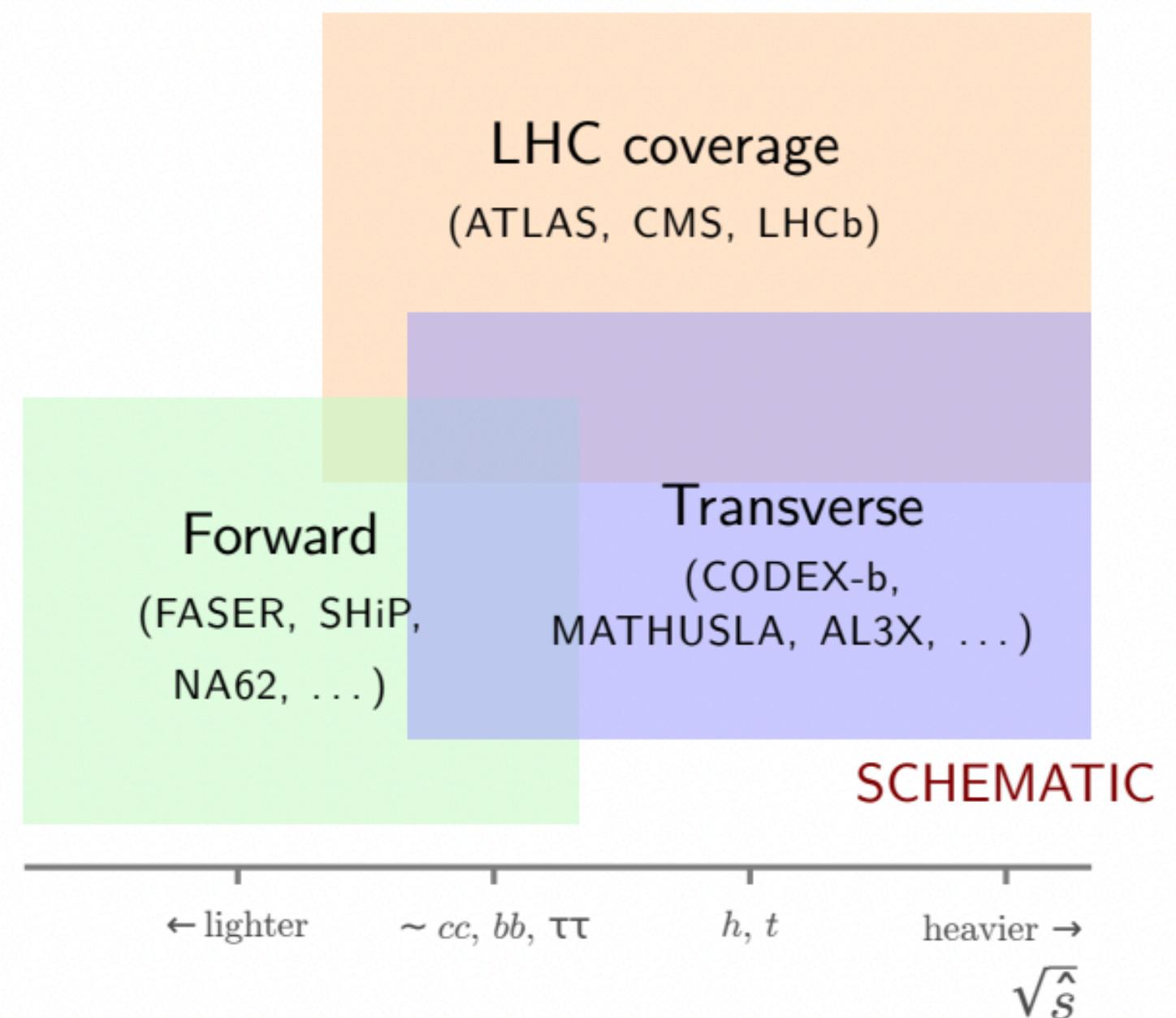
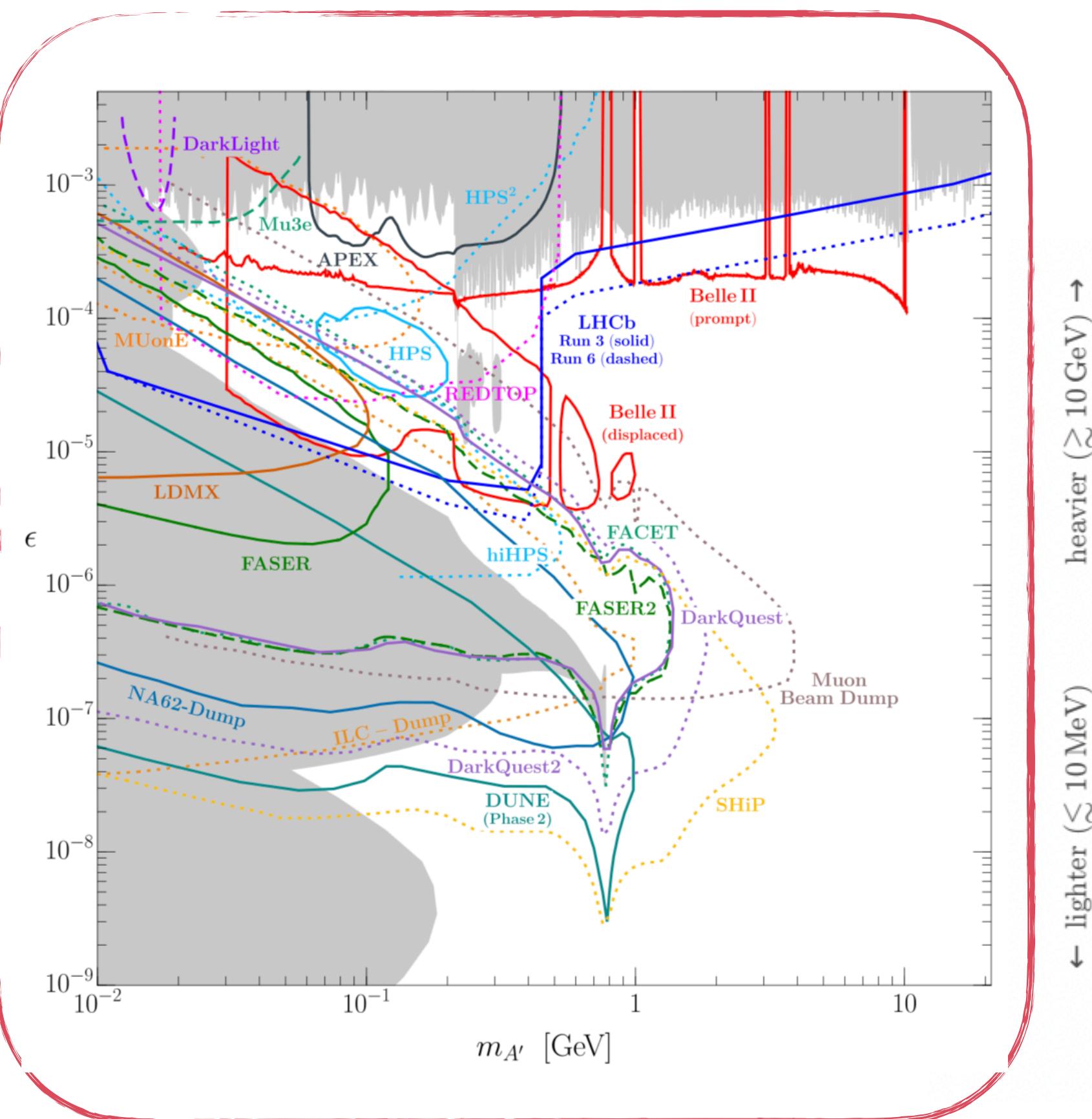


Transverse detectors searching
for higher-mass LLPs
at larger angles



ATLAS/CMS/LHCb

Dedicated LLP detectors



Potential to significantly expand sensitivity beyond searches at general purpose detectors

2207.06905

LLPs at Future Colliders

LLPs at Higgs factories

LLPs at Higgs factories

Higgs factories are LLP factories!

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- Cleaner environment allows for precise LLP reconstruction

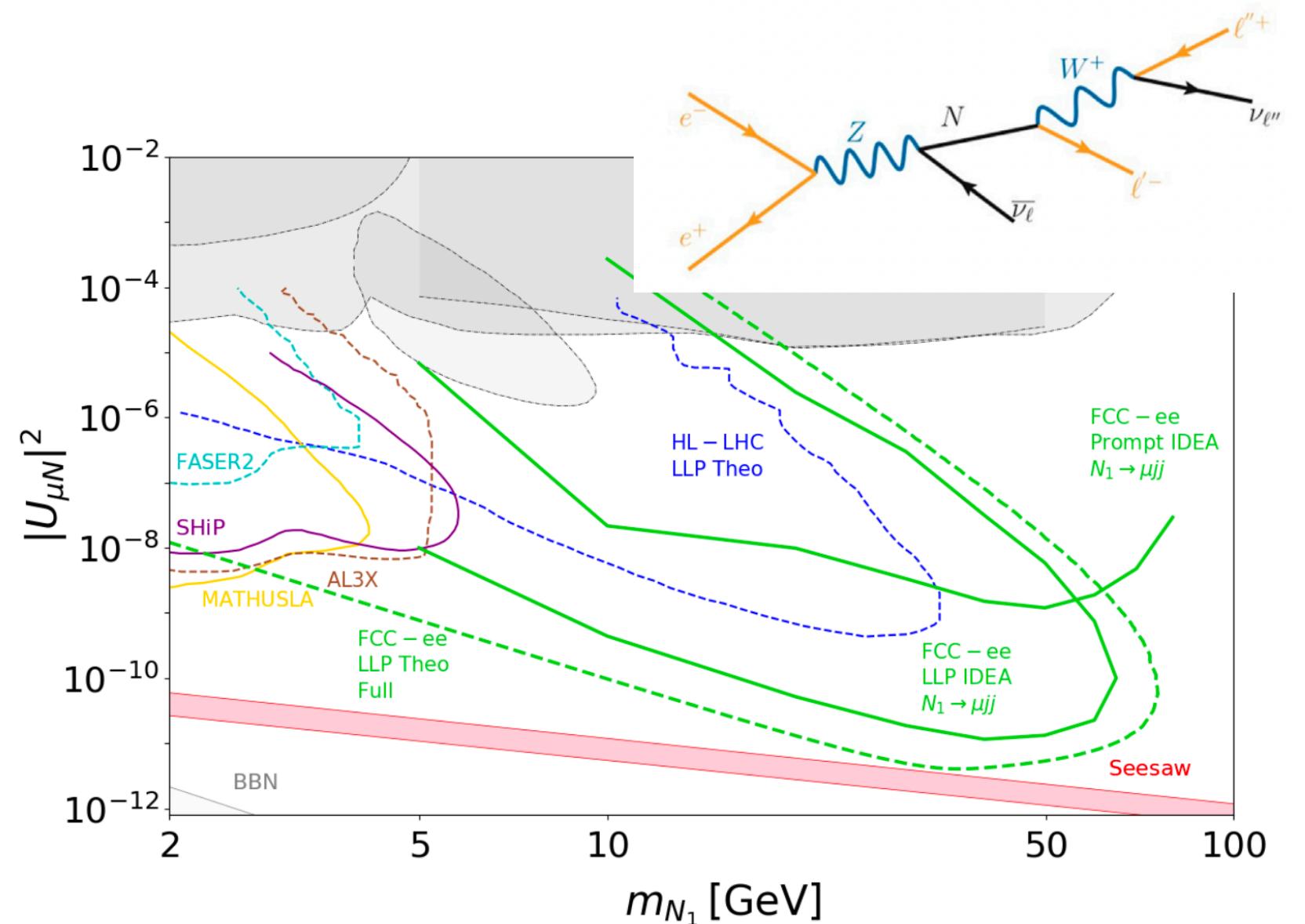
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HNLLs

- From Z -mediated processes



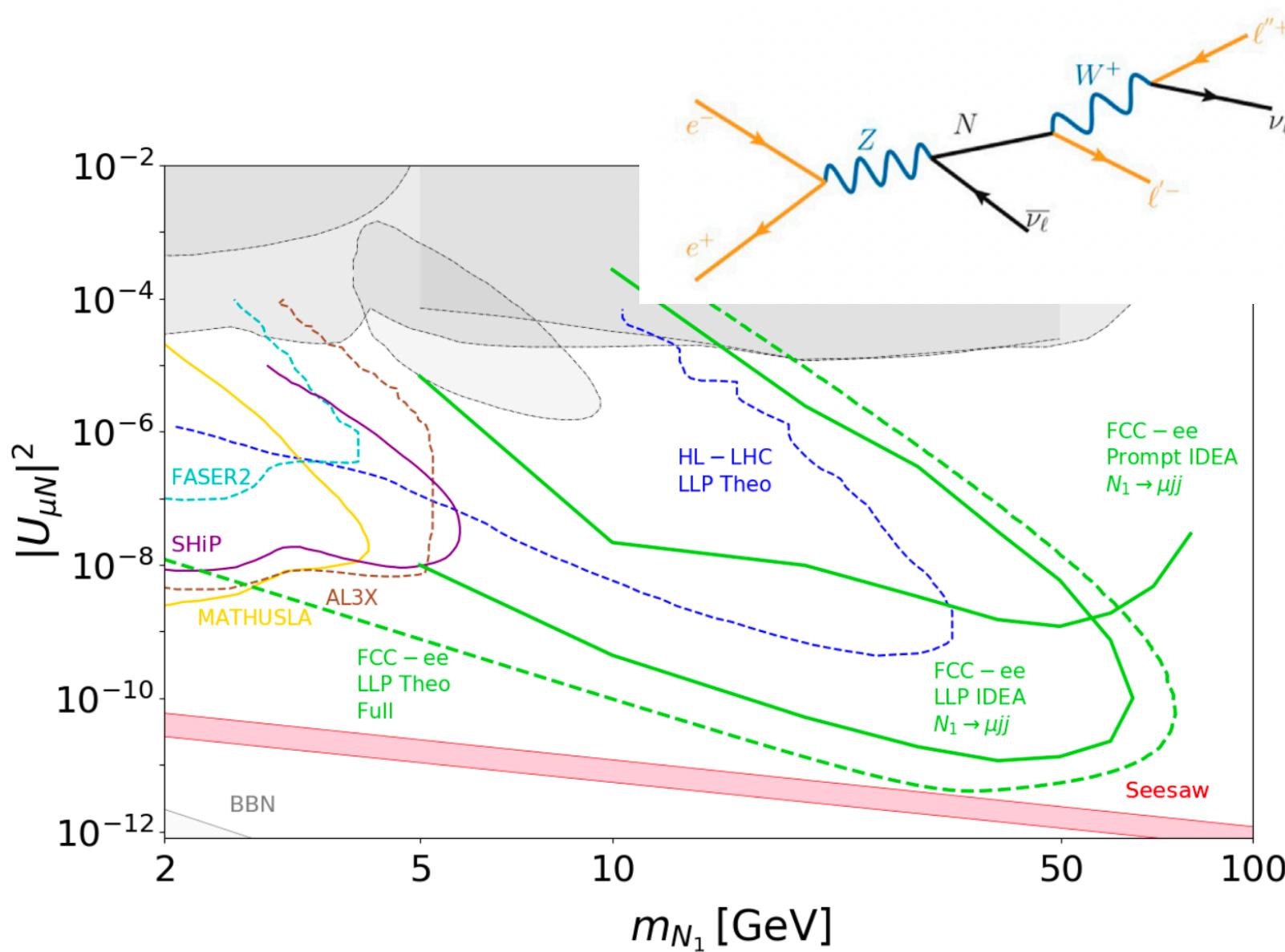
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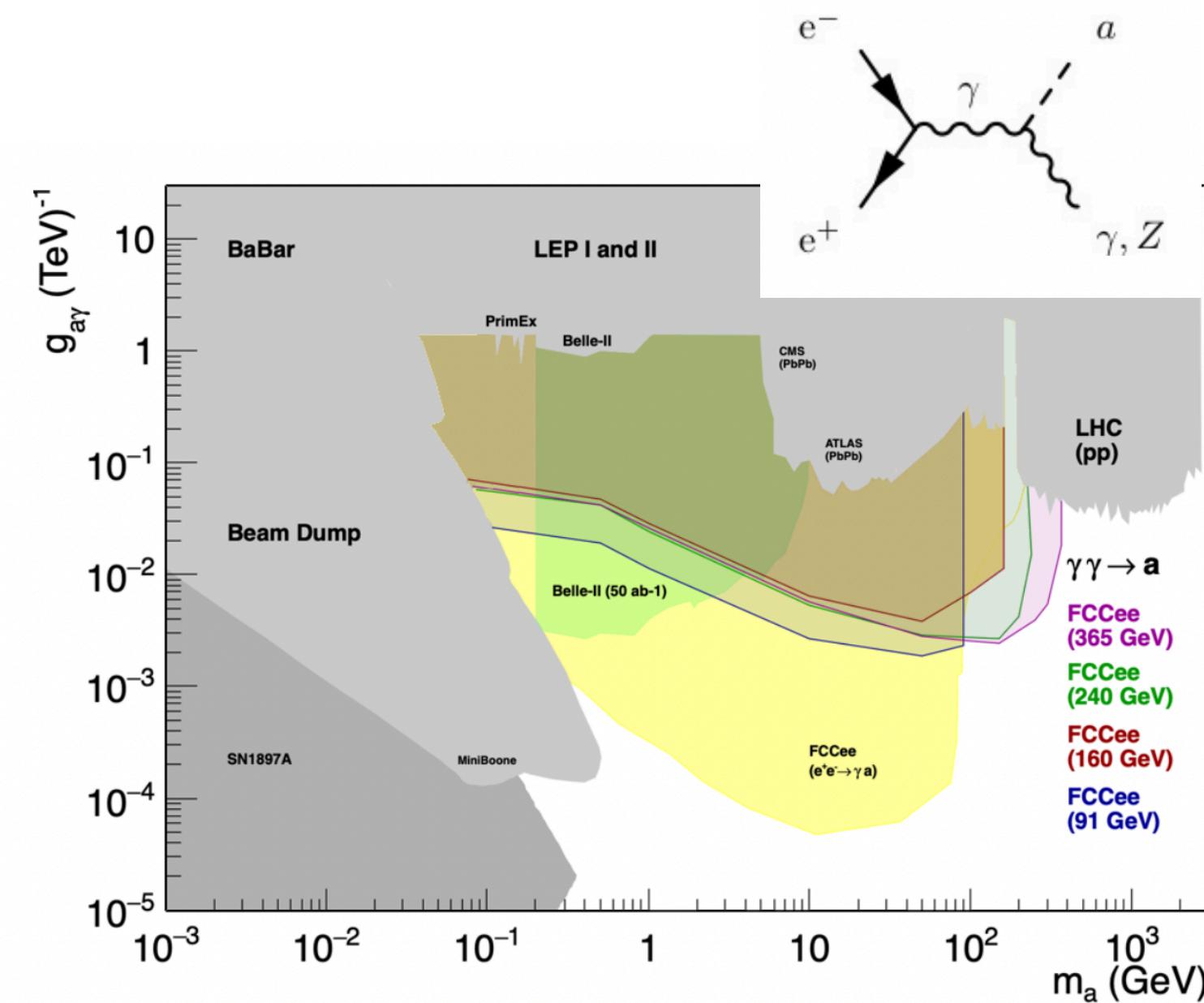
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ALPs

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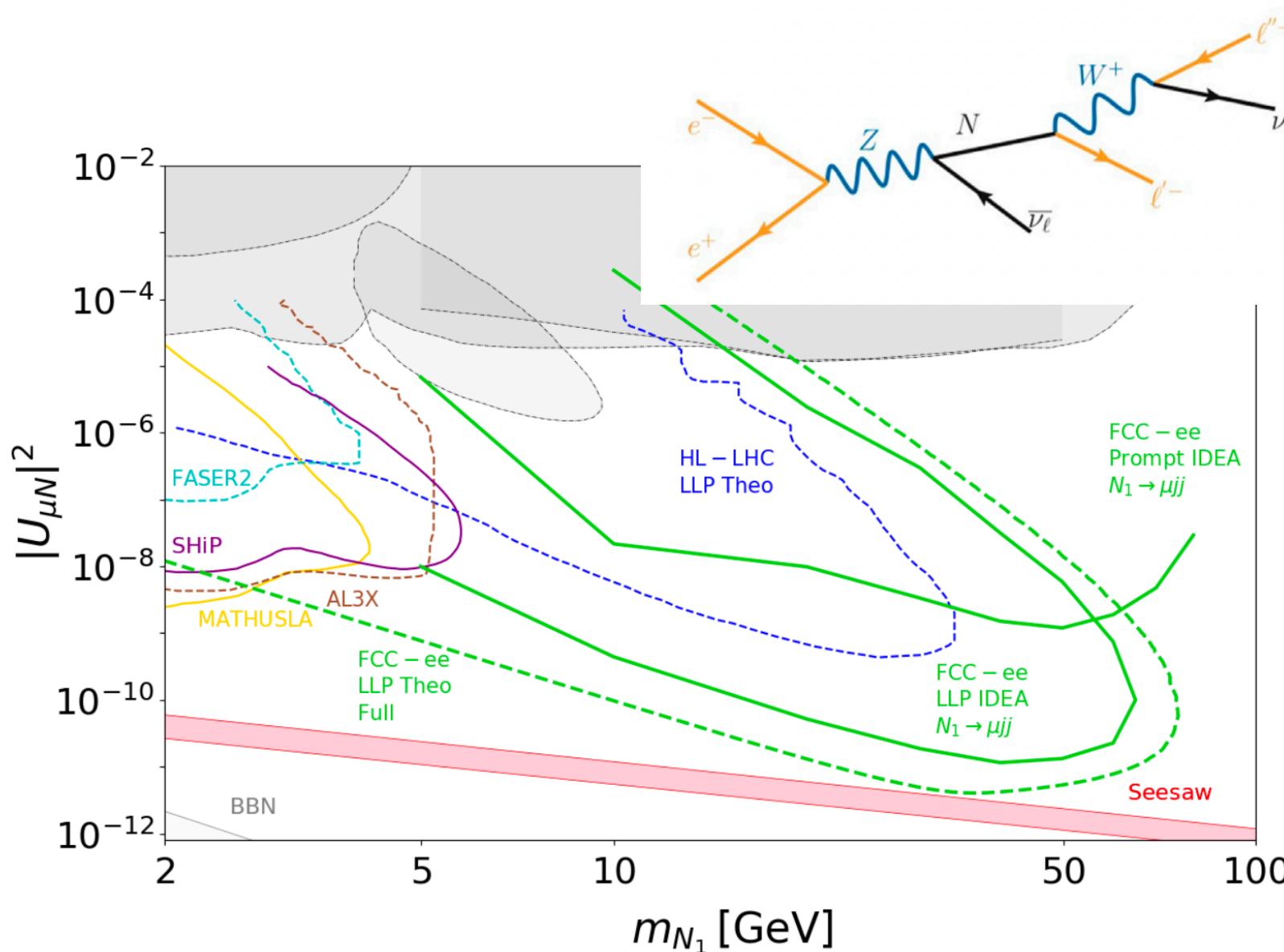
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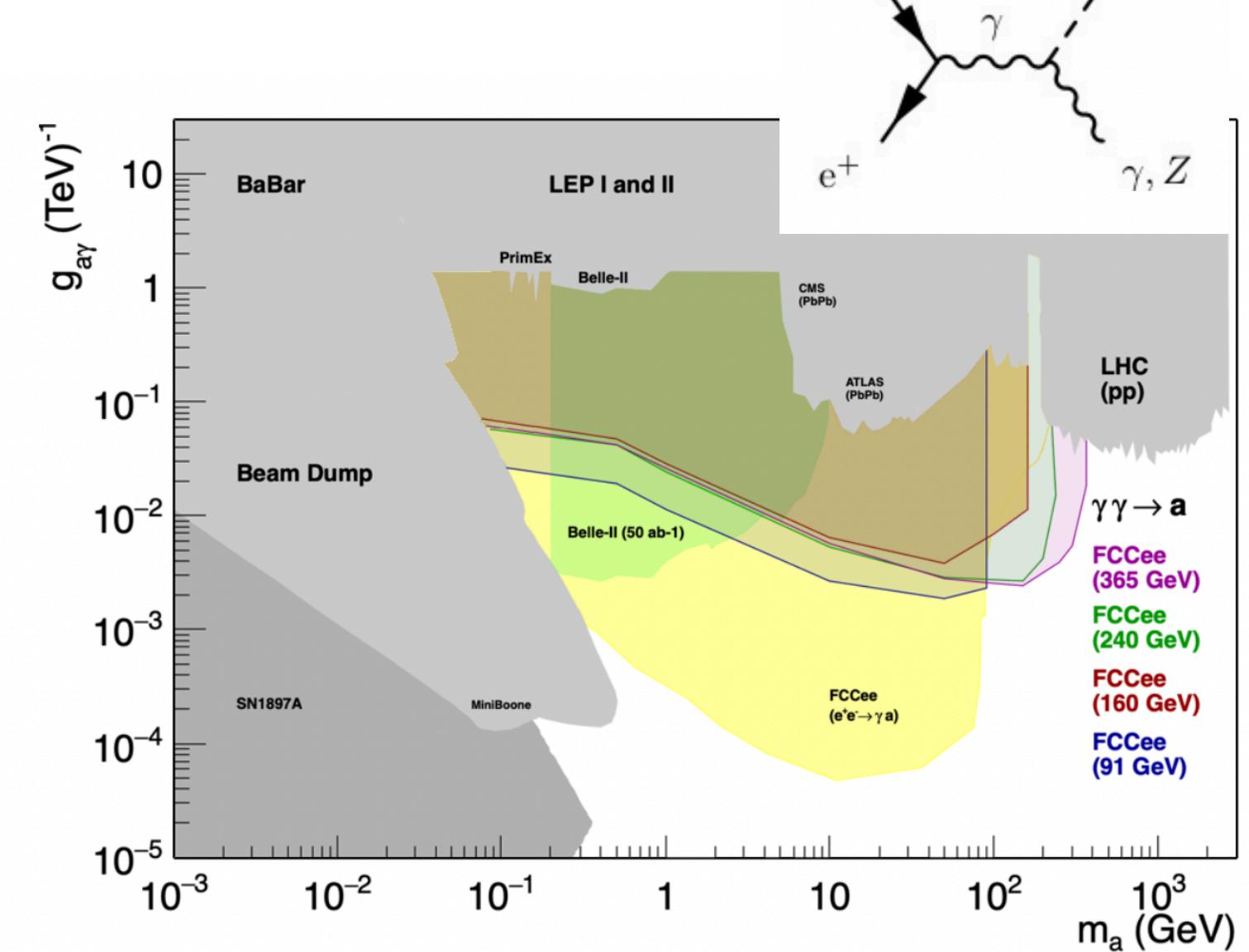
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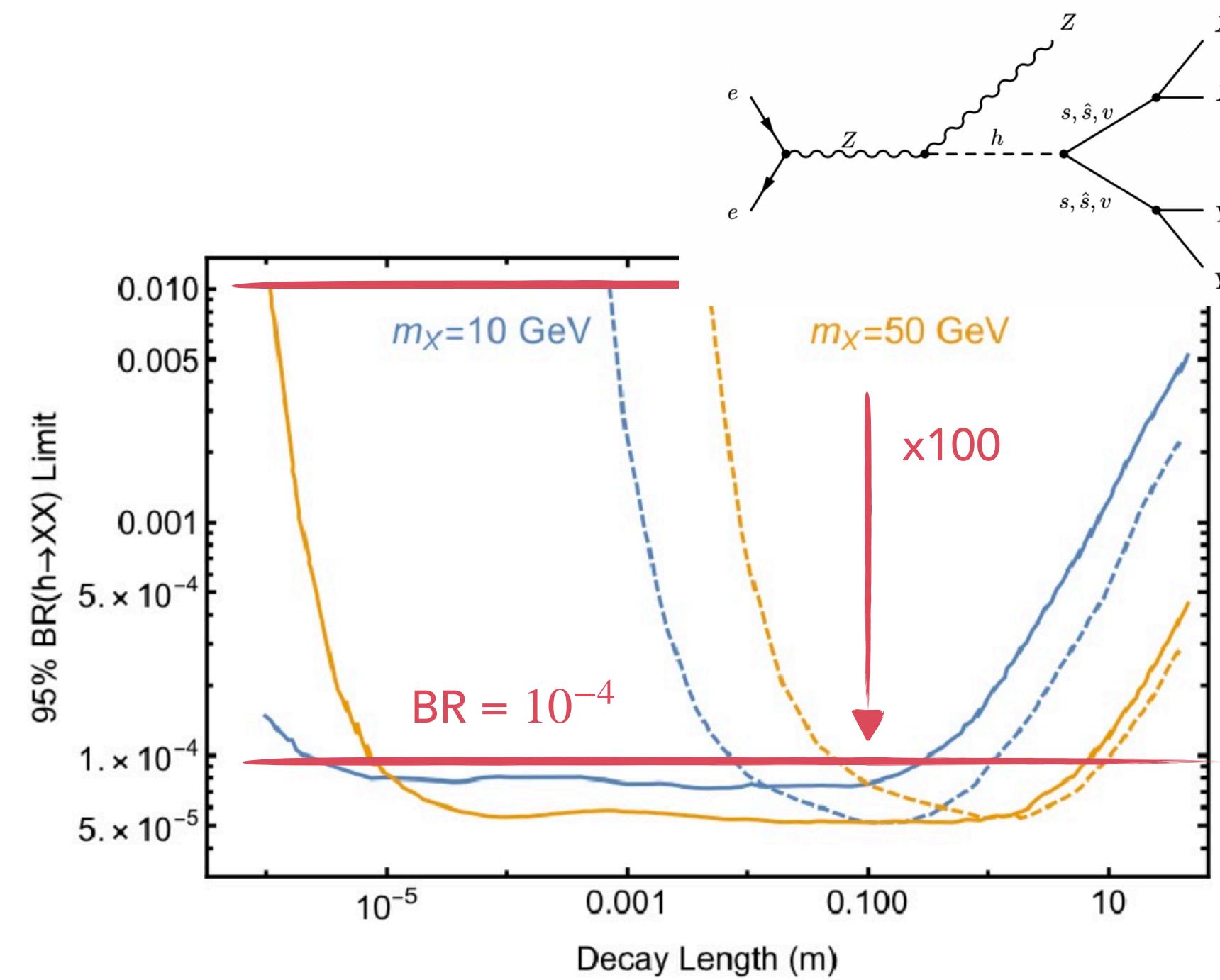
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Higgs portal scalars

- From $ZH, H \rightarrow ss$



Muon Colliders

2301.02602

Muon Colliders

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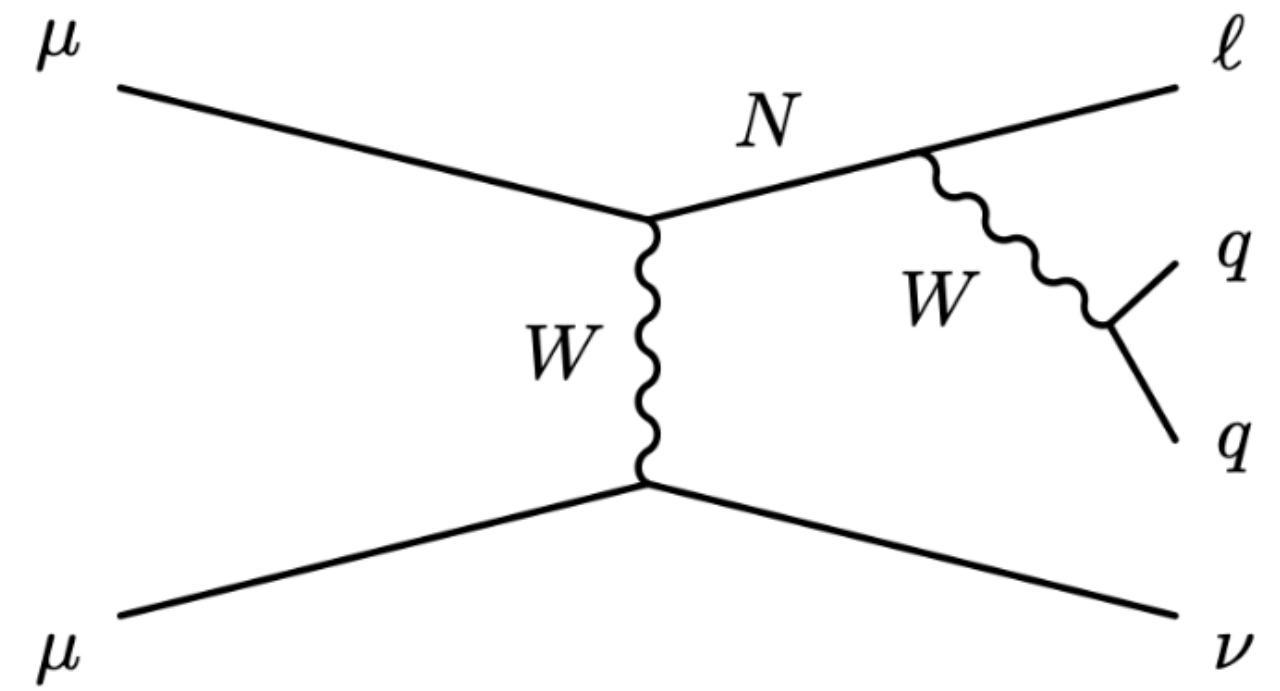
Muon colliders offer the largest possible increase in sensitivity to HNLs

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2301.02602

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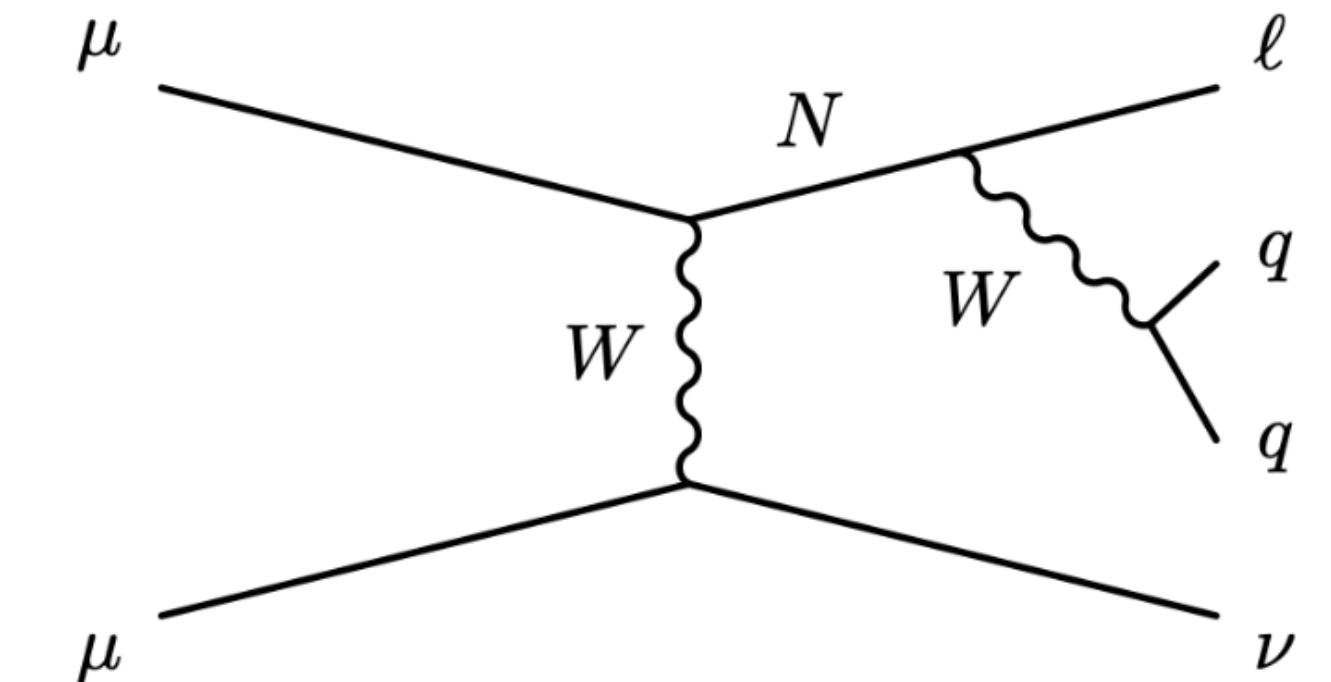
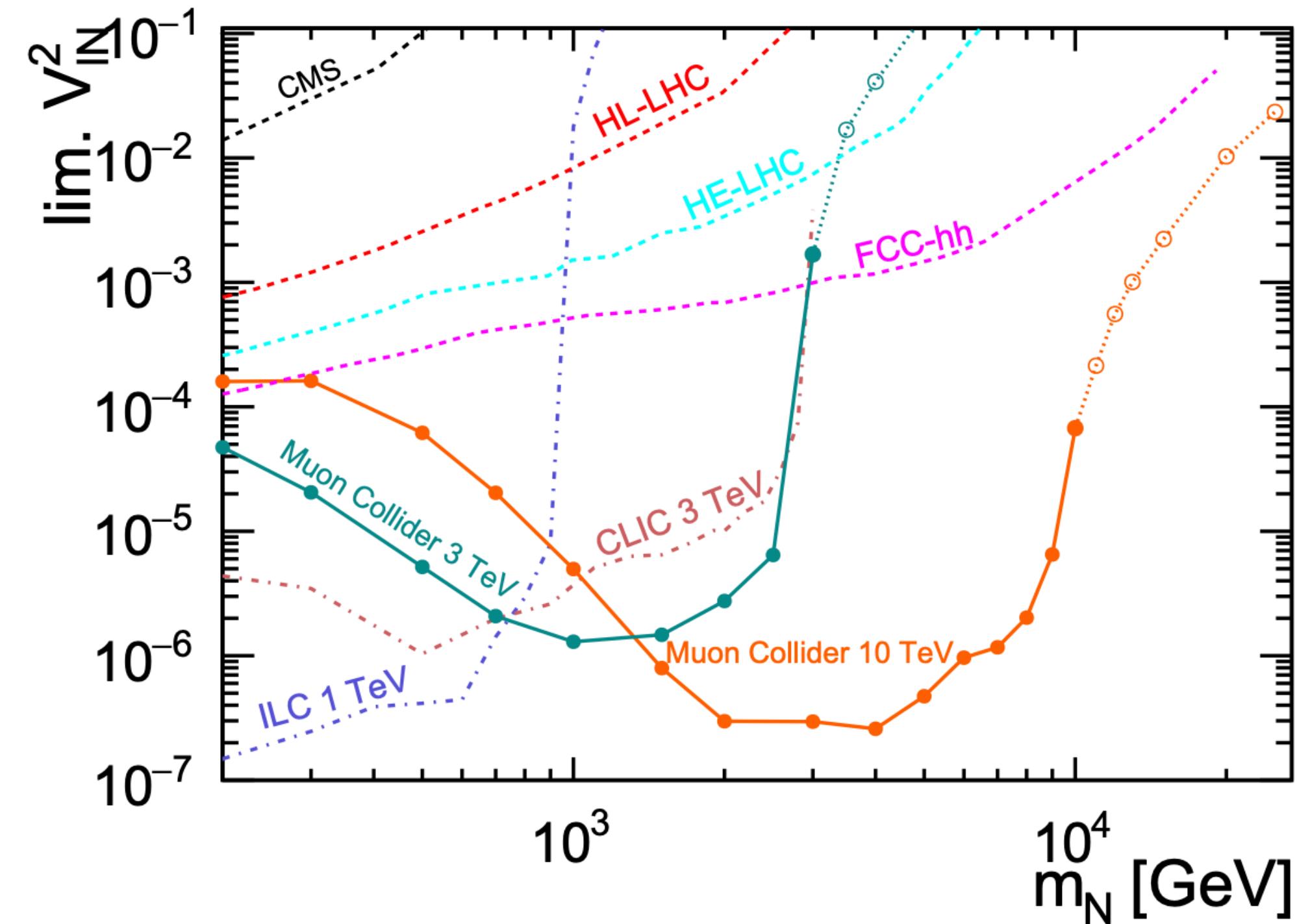
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Probe TeV-scale HNLs at mixing angles ~4 orders of magnitude smaller than FCC-hh



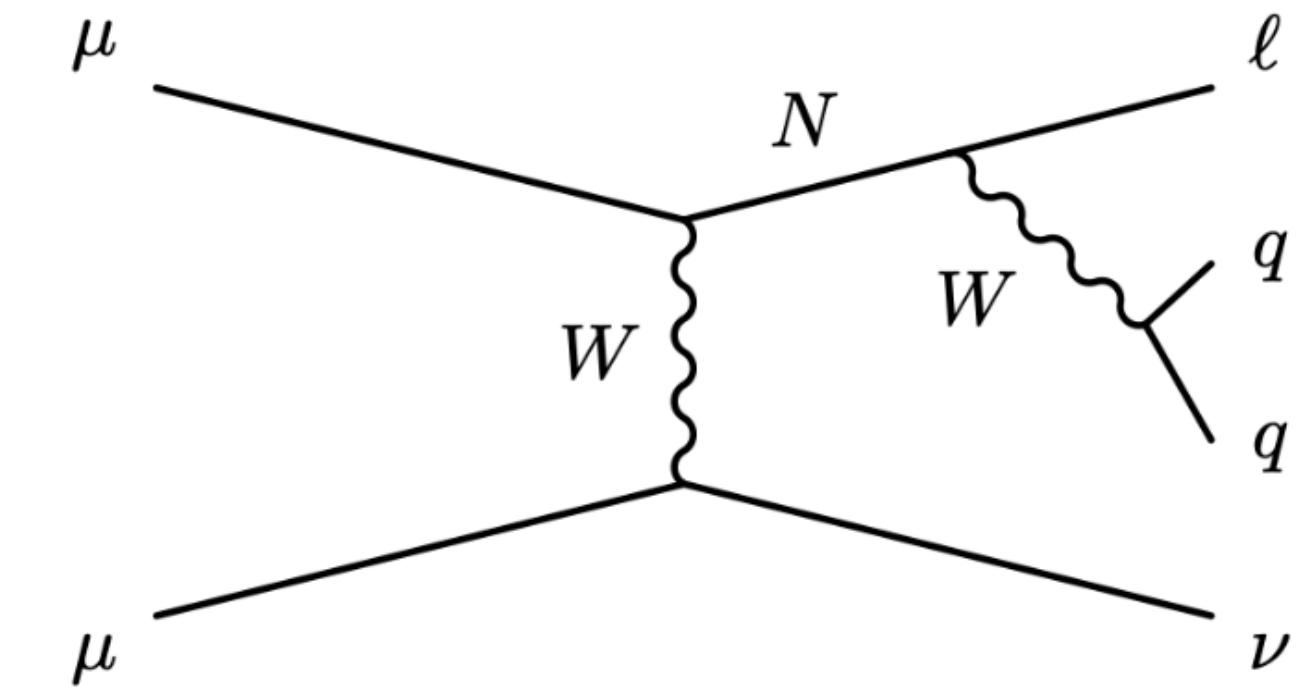
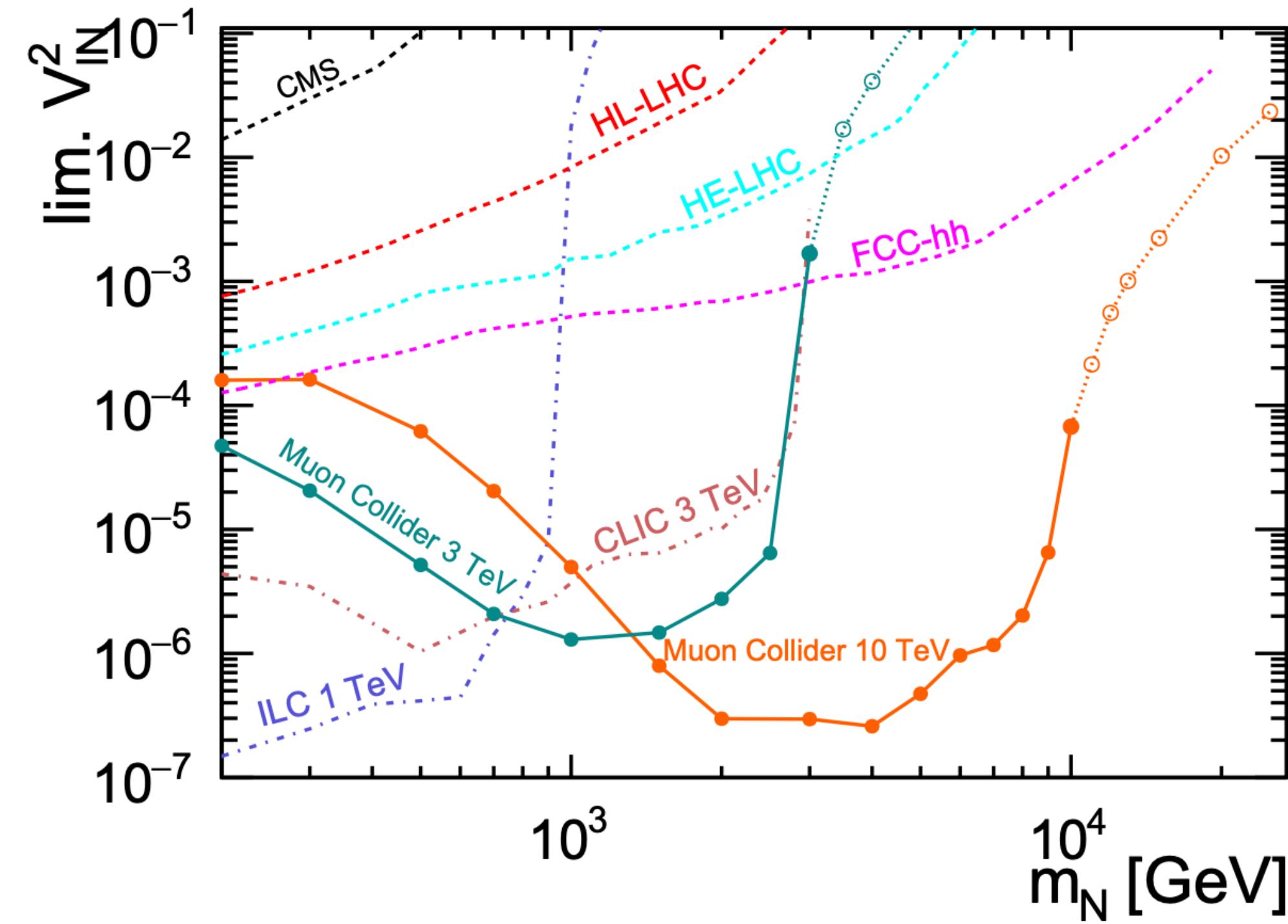
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Note: sensitivity projections for prompt HNLs, but similar gains possible for LLPs at lower masses

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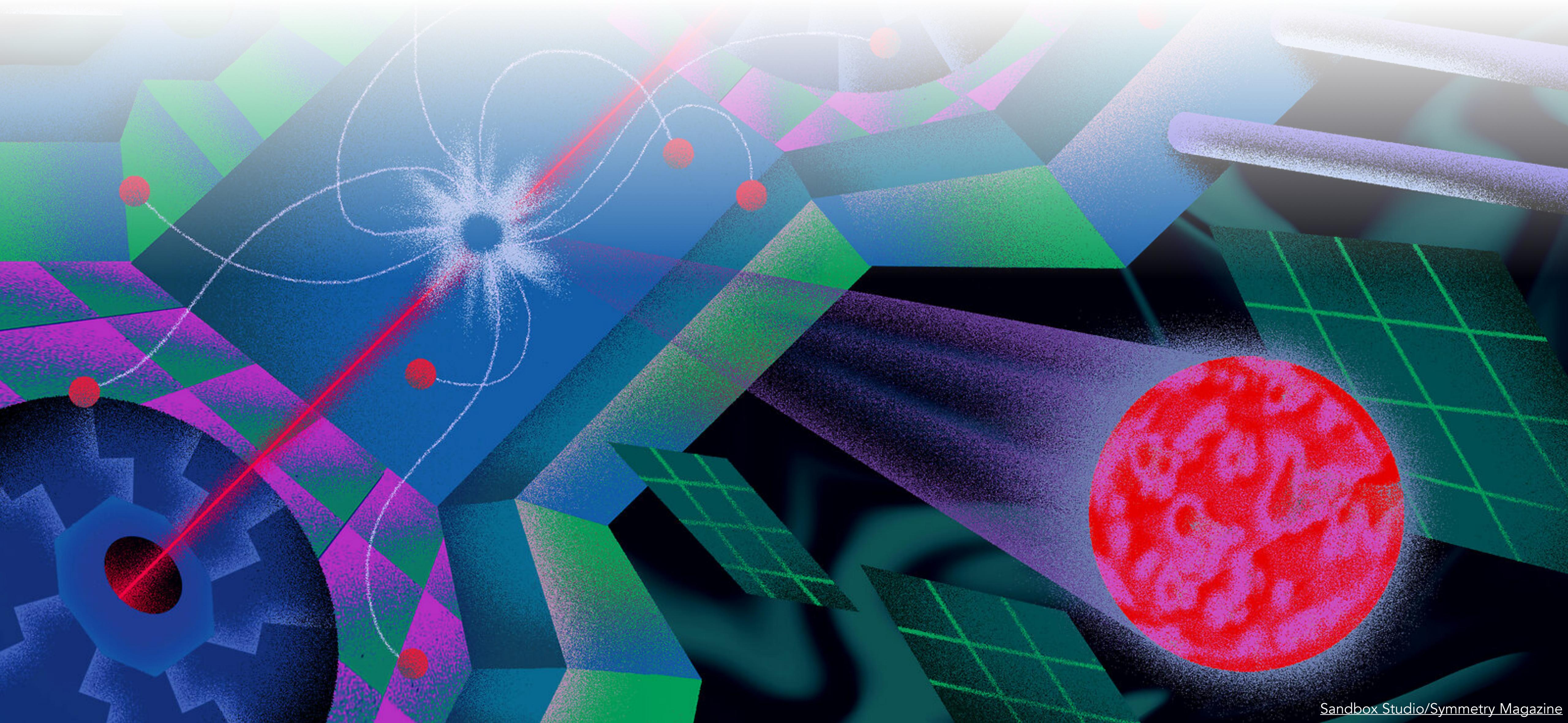
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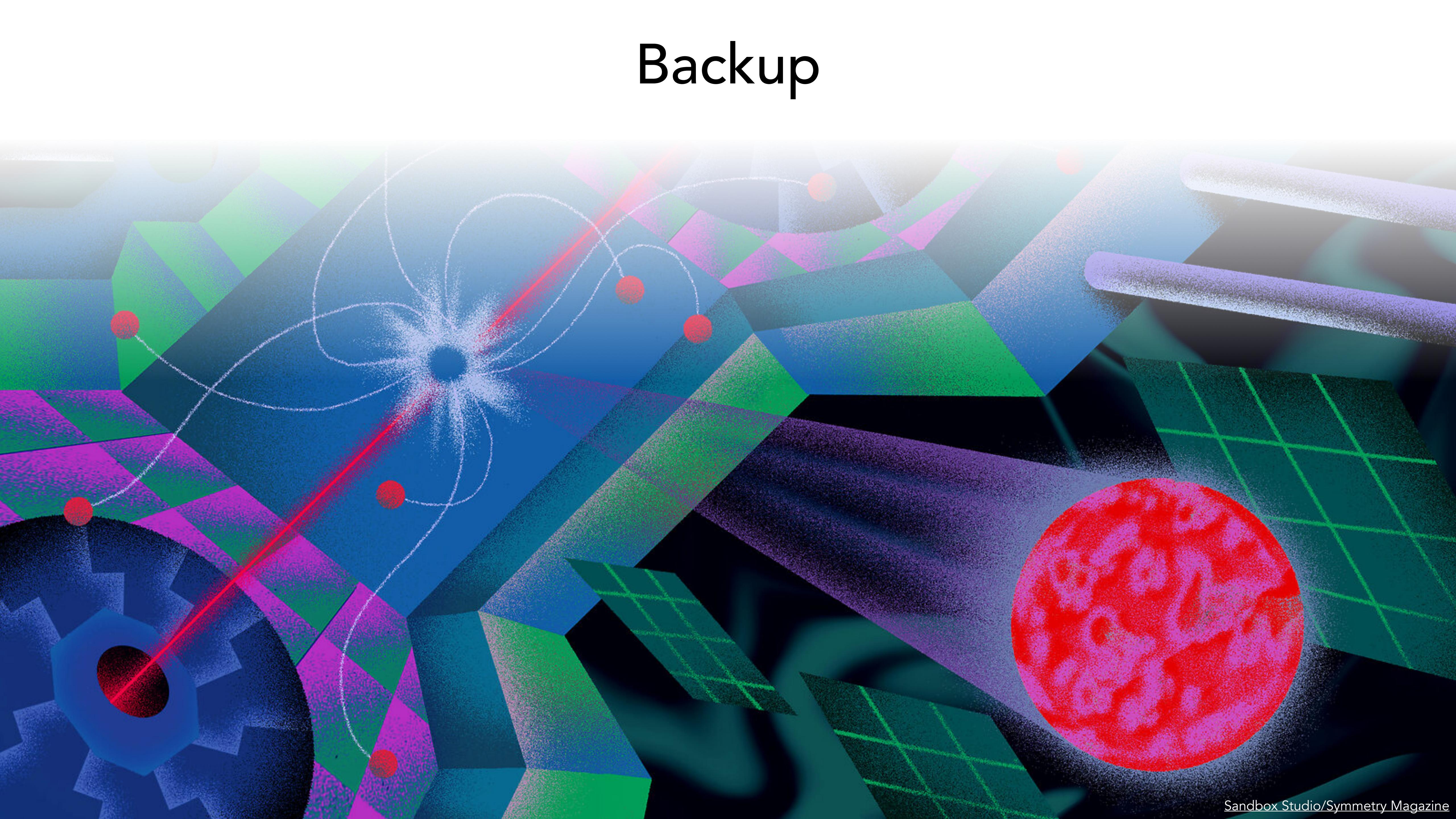
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There is an exciting future ahead at the **lifetime frontier!**

Thank you for your attention! Questions?

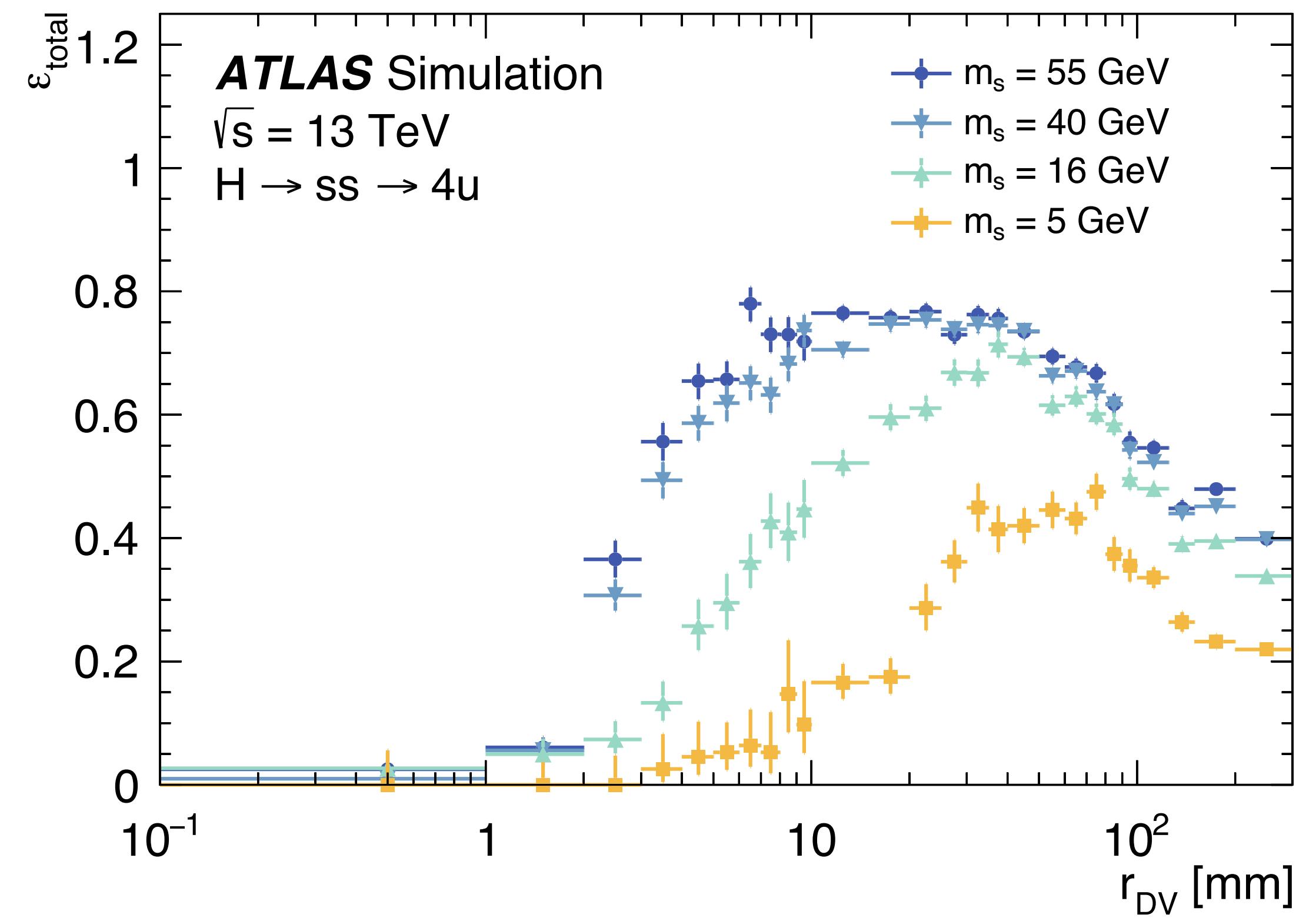
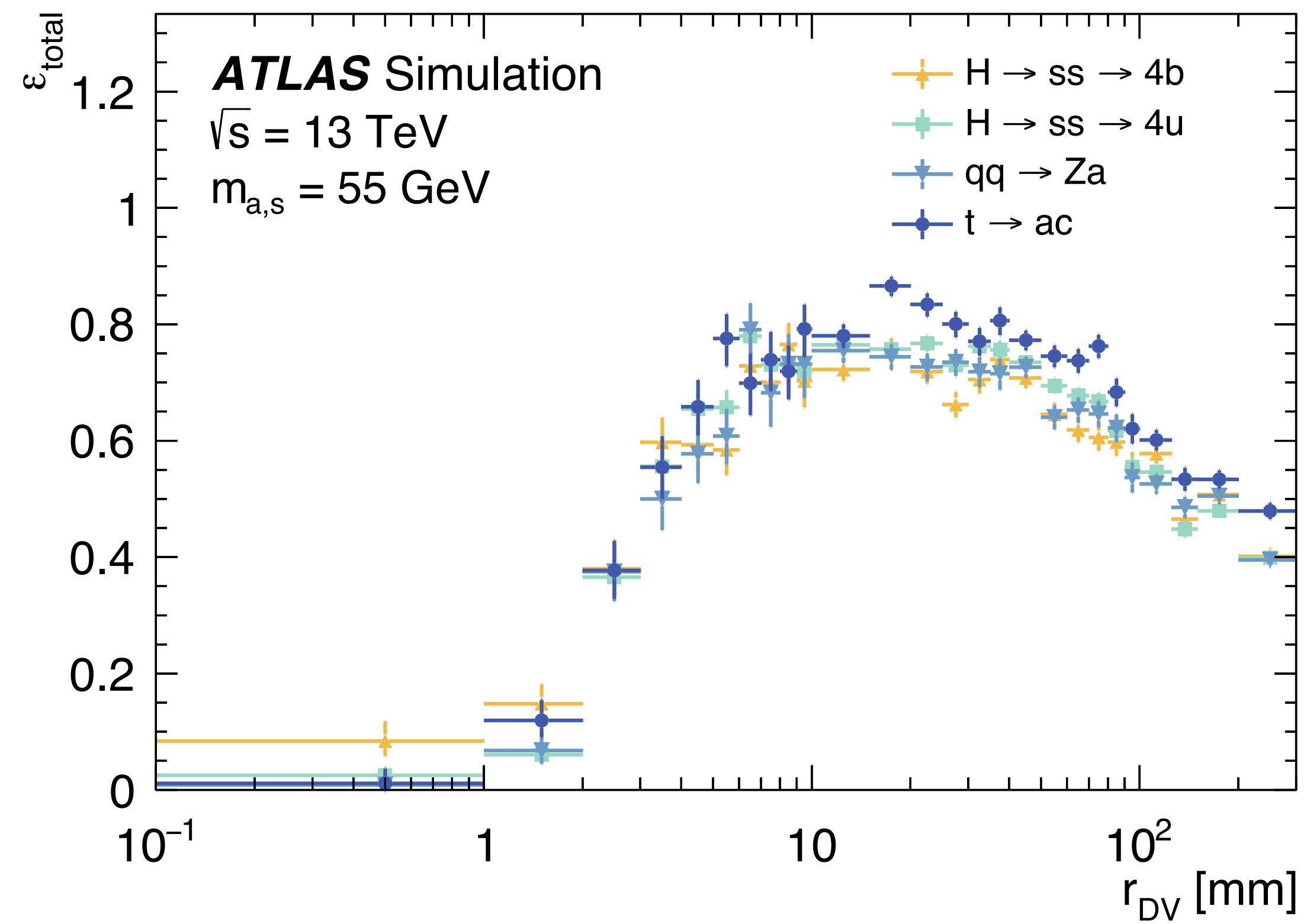


Backup

The background of the image is a complex, abstract geometric composition. It features several large, semi-transparent, multi-colored shapes, including blue, green, purple, and red, which overlap and intersect. These shapes resemble stylized gears, spheres, and organic forms. A prominent feature is a large, bright red sphere in the lower right quadrant. In the center-left area, there is a cluster of smaller, glowing spheres connected by thin white lines, forming a network or molecular structure. The overall effect is a futuristic, high-tech, and dynamic visual style.

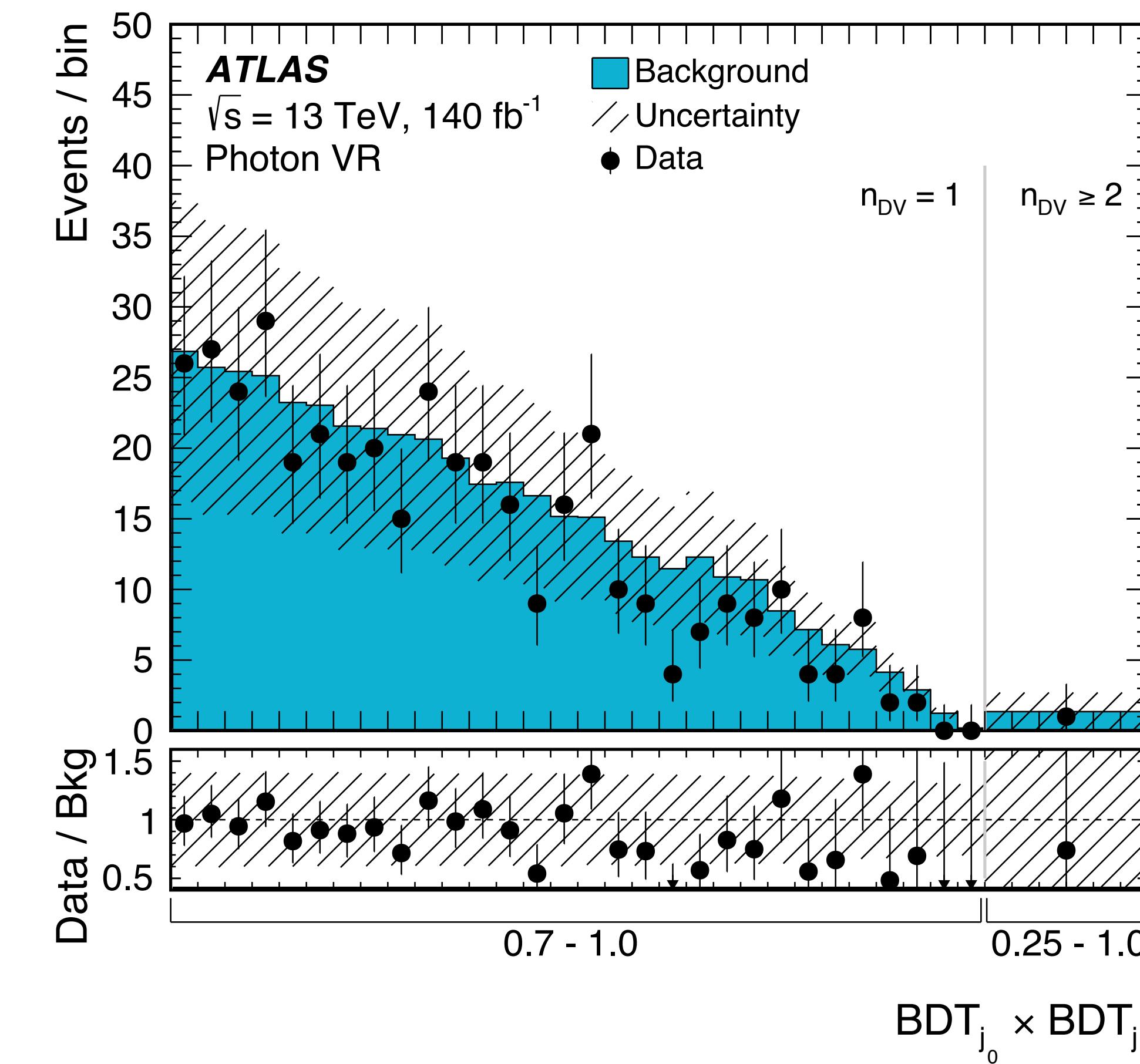
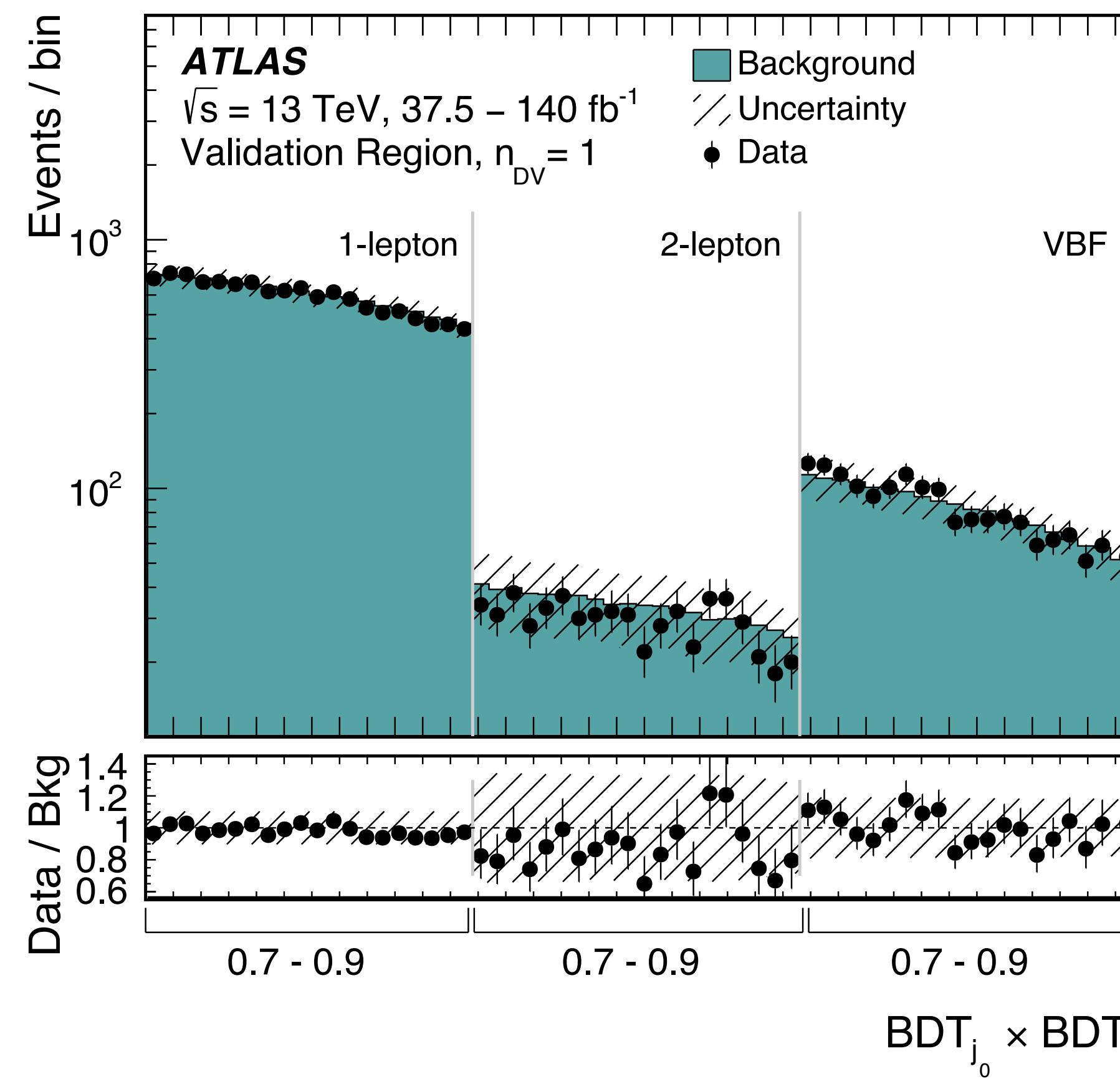
Hadronic vertices in ATLAS

Vertex reconstruction efficiency for different models



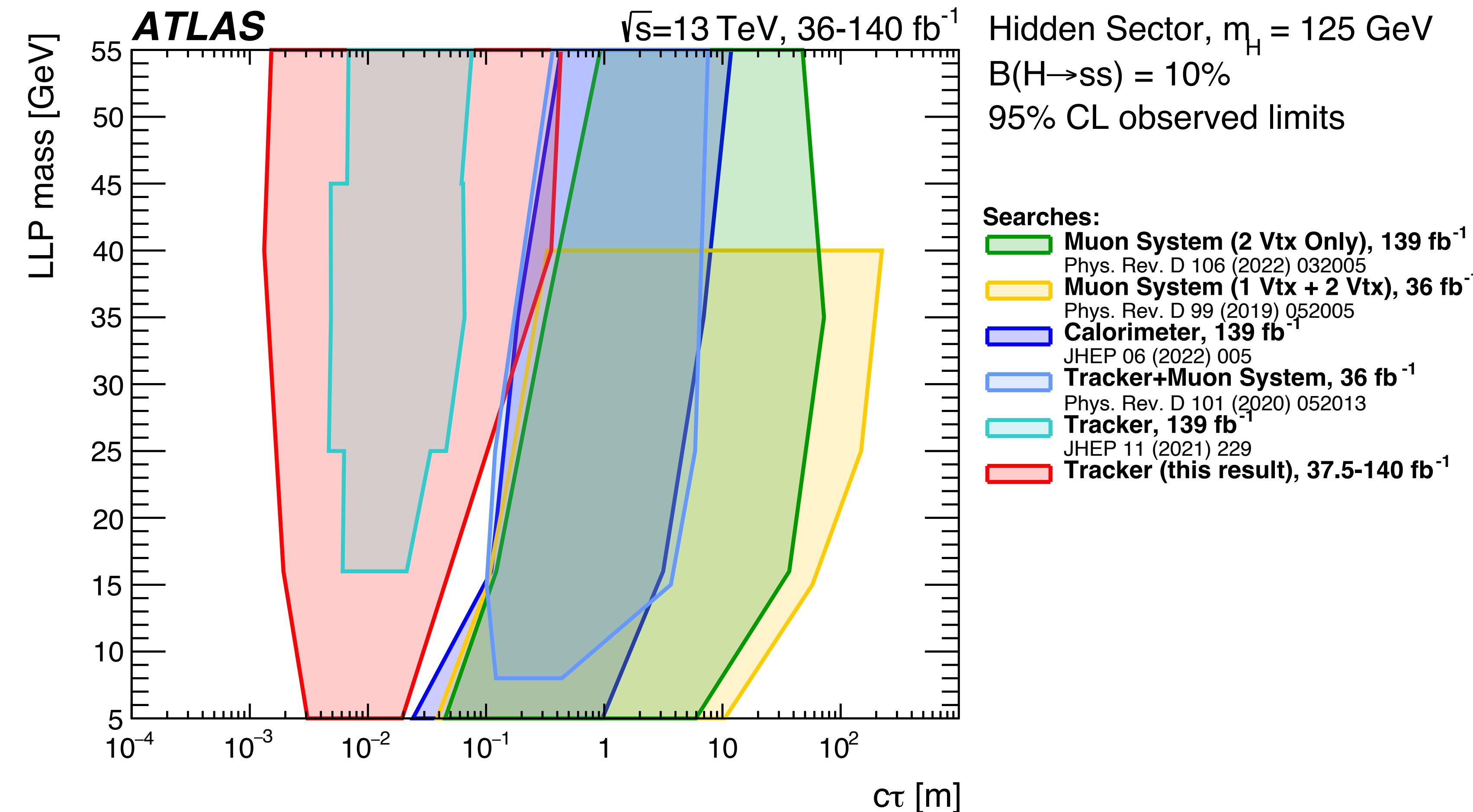
Hadronic vertices in ATLAS

Background estimate validated in CRs with intermediate event-level discriminant values and dedicated $\gamma + \text{jets}$ region



Hadronic vertices in ATLAS

Excluded regions for $\text{Br}(H \rightarrow ss) = 10\%$



Hadronic vertices in ATLAS

Exclusion limits on $\text{Br}(H \rightarrow ss)$

