

Summary of the $\gamma\gamma$ ECFA parallel session

Christophe Royon
IRFU-SPP, CEA Saclay

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On behalf of the $\gamma\gamma$ session conveners, Maria Krawczyk, Stephen Maxfield, Margarete Mühlleitner, Christophe Royon

$\gamma\gamma$ physics

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- Triple gauge and quartic anomalous coupling studies - Oldrich Kepka
- $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ hadrons for CLIC - Rohini M. Godbole
- Resonance-continuum interference effects for light Higgs Boson production at a photon collider, ie in $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ - Lance Dixon
- Feasibility study of Higgs pair production in a photon collider - Tohru Takahashi
- A sneak preview of the CLIC/PLC string hunter's companion - Tomasz Taylor
- Stop mass determination at ILC - Anna Skachkova (in Higgs/SUSY session)
- DIRAC gauginos and their scalar partners - Jan Kalinowski (in Higgs/SUSY session)

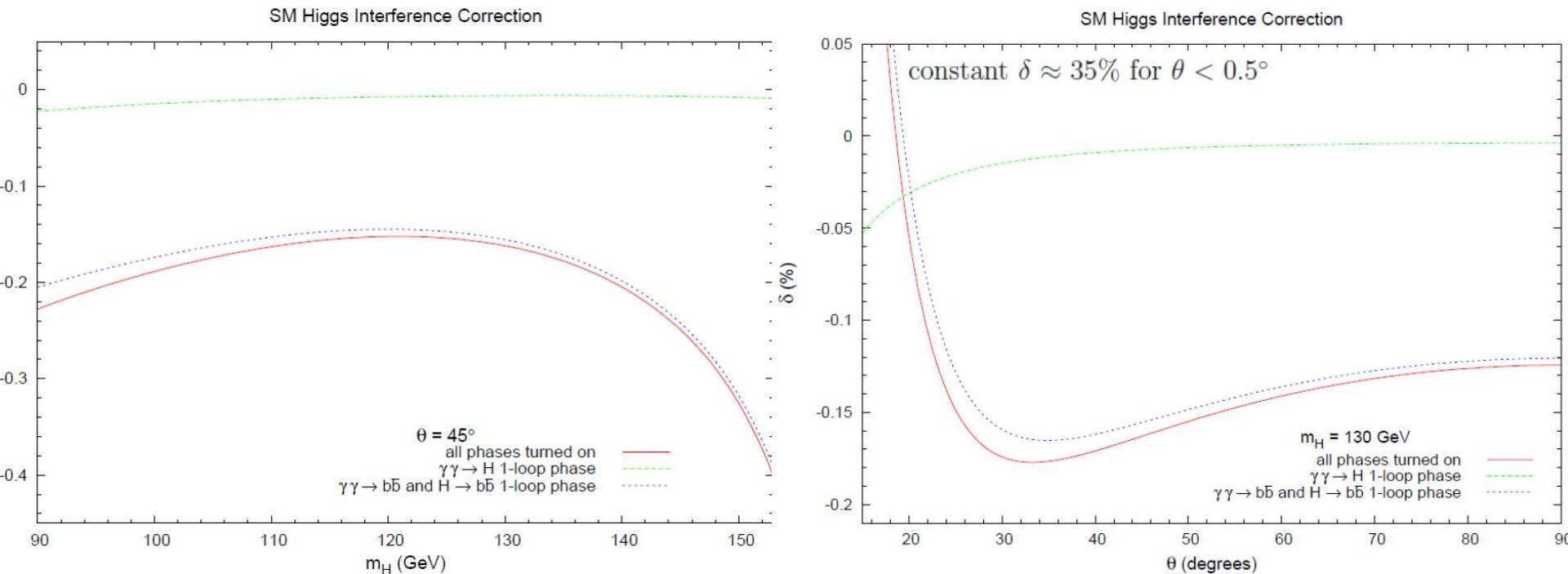
Resonance-Continuum interference in $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ - Lance Dixon

- One of the principal motivations for building a $\gamma\gamma$ collider is to produce a light Higgs boson via $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H$, and then detect its dominant decay to **b quark pairs**.
- In order to extract Higgs couplings, would like to interpret the size of the bump as

$$\Gamma(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) \times \text{Br}(H \rightarrow b\bar{b}) = \frac{\Gamma_\gamma \Gamma_b}{\Gamma_{\text{tot}}}$$

- But this is not necessarily true if the signal interferes appreciably with the continuum background, in this case $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

Resonance-Continuum interference in $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$



- In SM, interference term negligible (less than 0.2% for a scattering angle of 45 degrees) except at very small scattering angle which cannot be measured experimentally
- Situation might be worse in beyond SM, needs to be studied in more details as a function of the model parameters (the b quark Yukawa coupling can be greatly enhanced)

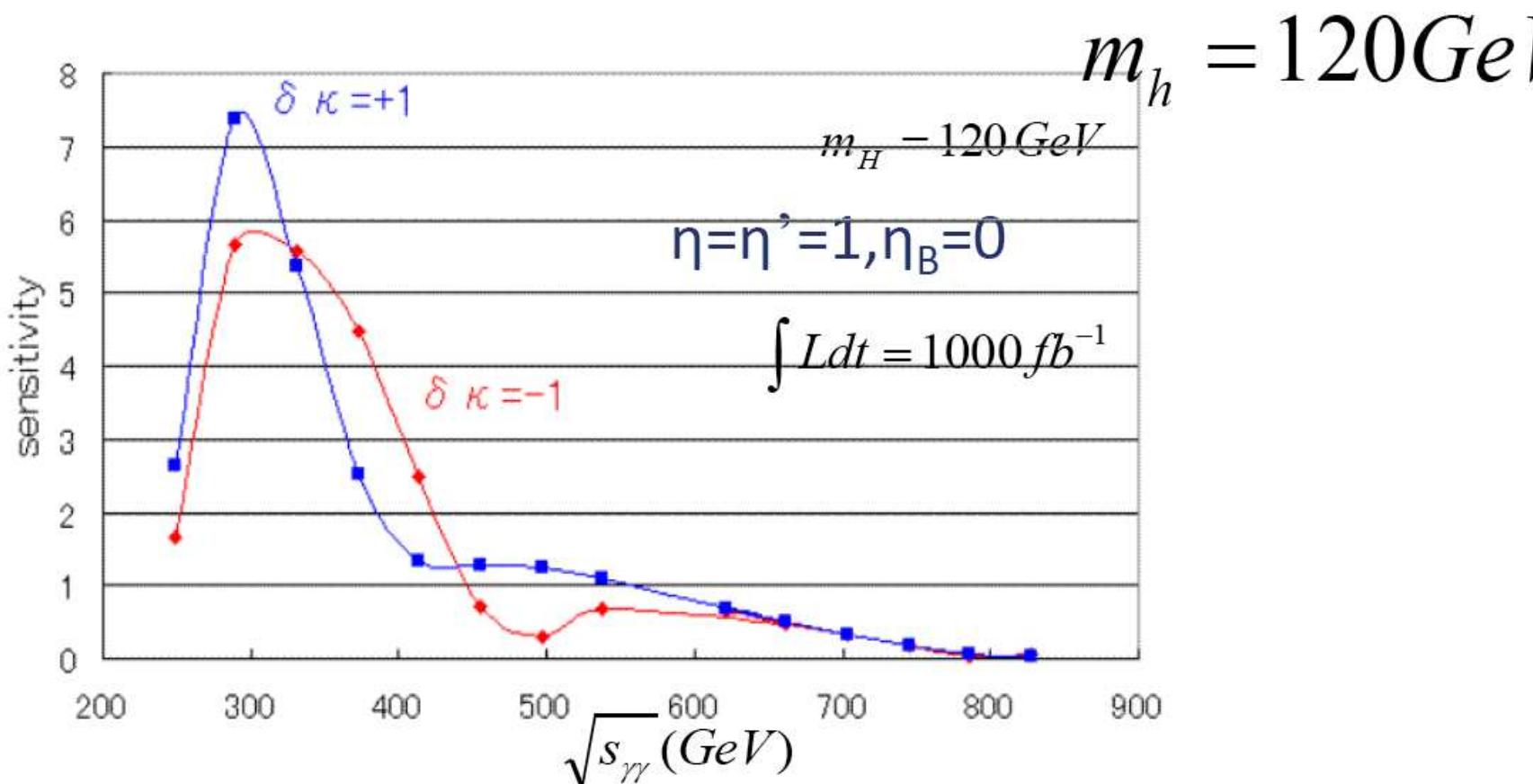
Higgs pair production in a $\gamma\gamma$ collider - Tohru Takahashi

- Purpose of this study: Study of Higgs self-coupling

$$\lambda = \lambda^{SM} (1 + \delta\kappa)$$

Self-coupling constant in the SM Parameter of deviation from the SM

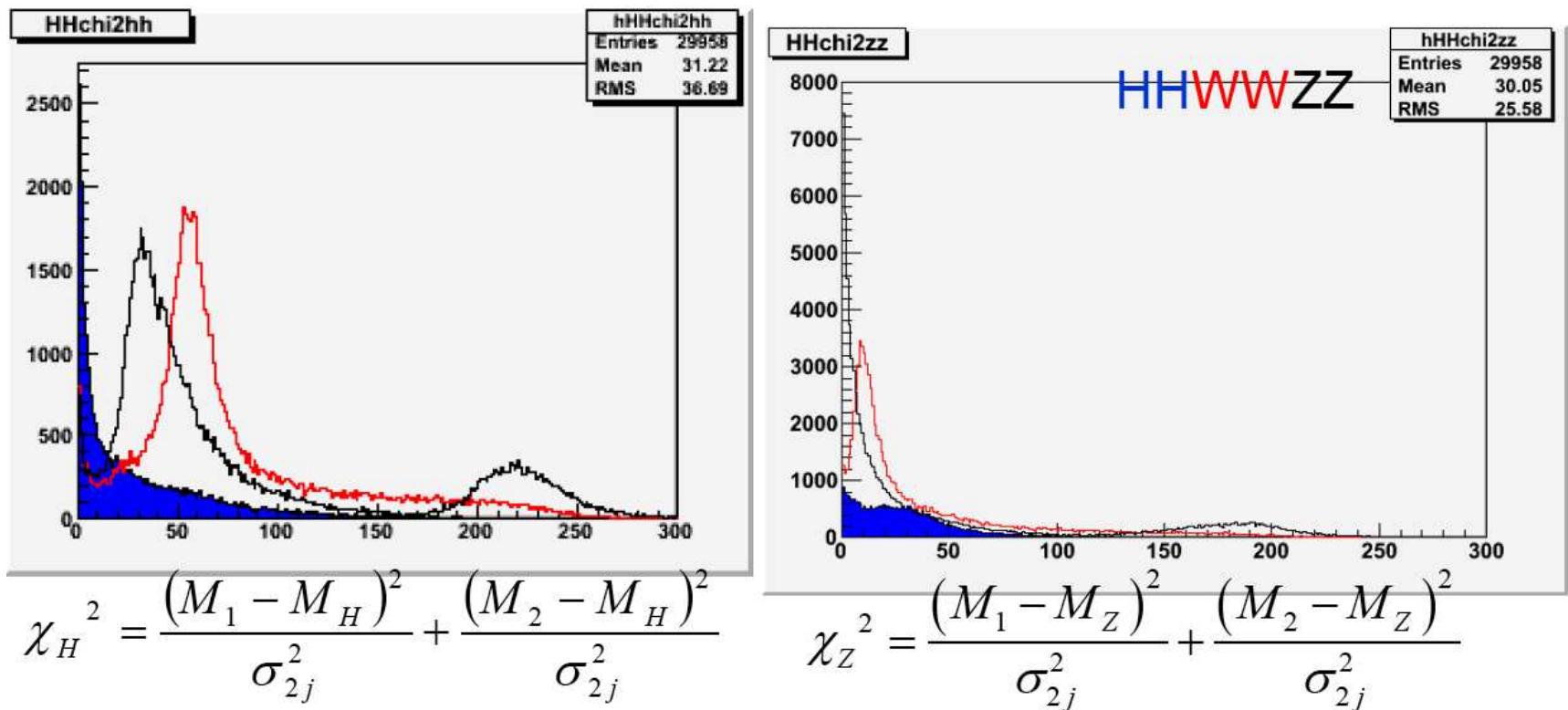
- Large enhancement of cross section with respect to $\delta\kappa$



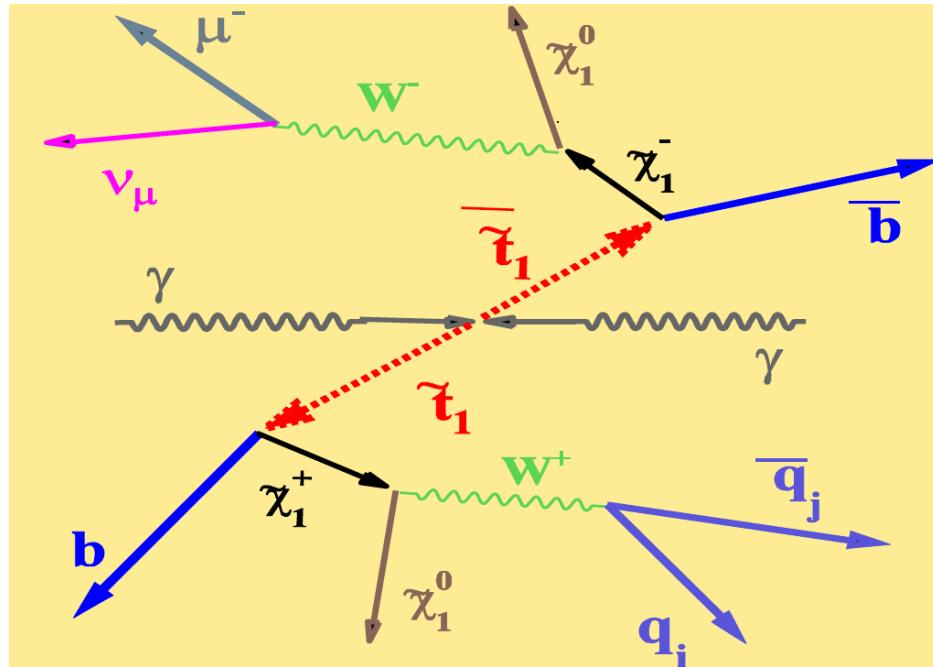
Optimal energy: 300 GeV

Feasibility study of Higgs pair production in a $\gamma\gamma$ collider

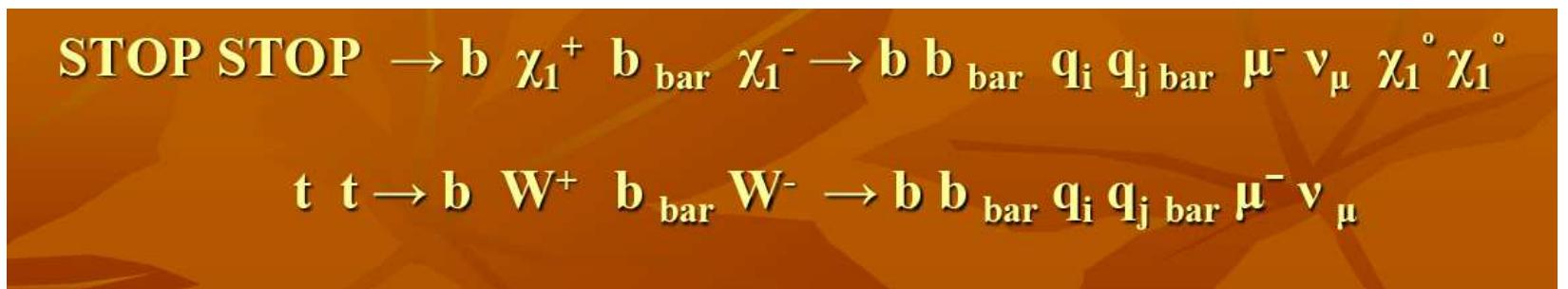
- Before cuts: $16.4 \text{ } \gamma\gamma \rightarrow H \rightarrow 4b$, $1.5 \cdot 10^7 \text{ } \gamma \rightarrow WW \rightarrow 4q$, $1.2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ } \gamma \rightarrow WW \rightarrow 4b$ per year for ILC standard parameters
- Neural net analysis based on χ^2 to reconstruct the Higgs or Z mass, transverse momentum, number of b -flavour jets... in progress: suppression of almost WW background, ZZ background still an issue (improved jet clustering improves the results)
- To be pursued with better jet clustering improvement, study $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow 4b$ background, different Higgs masses



Stop pair production in polarized $\gamma\gamma$ at ILC - Anna Skachkova

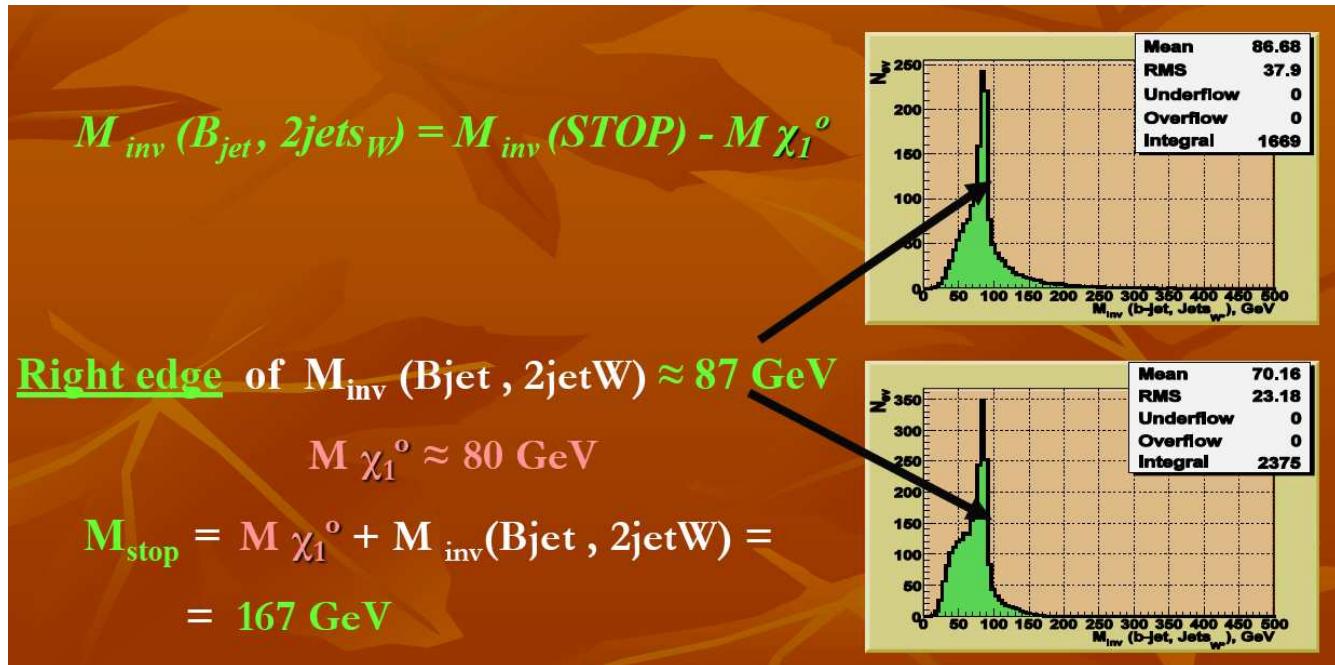


- Considered process:



- The only difference of stop/top pair production is the presence of two non-detectable neutralinos in the case of stop pair production

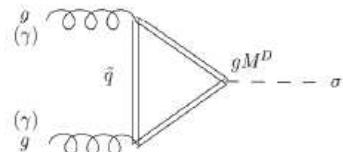
Stop pair production in polarized $\gamma\gamma$ collisions at ILC



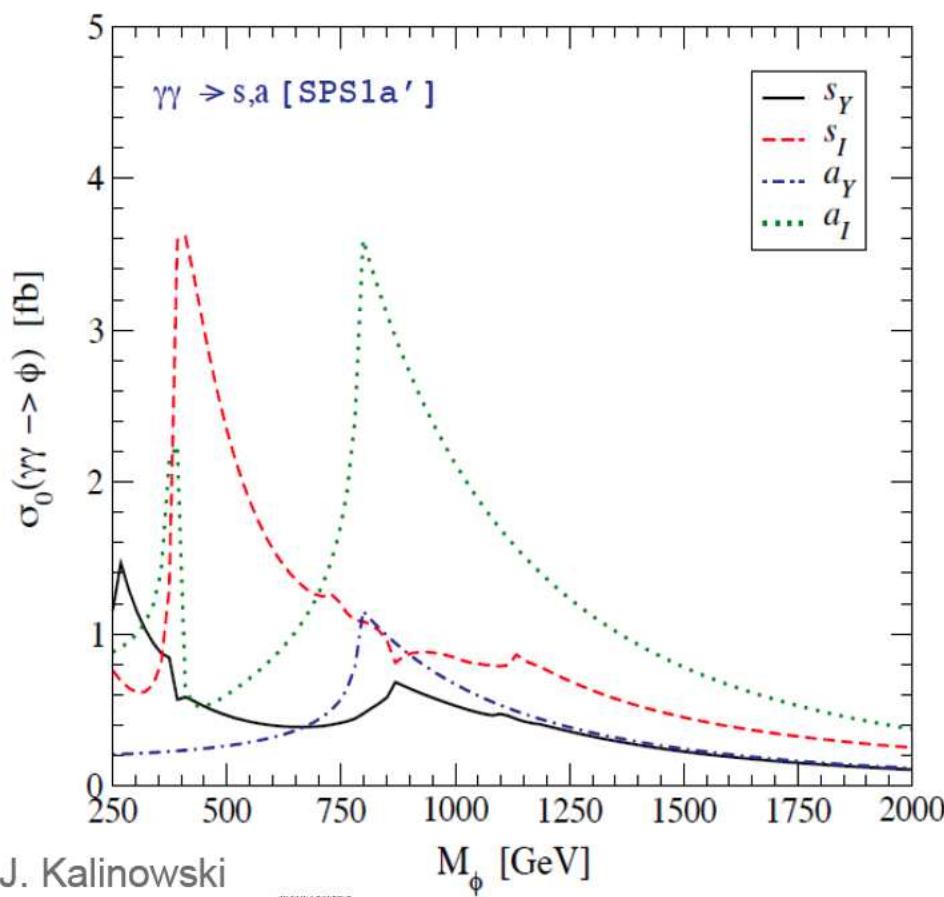
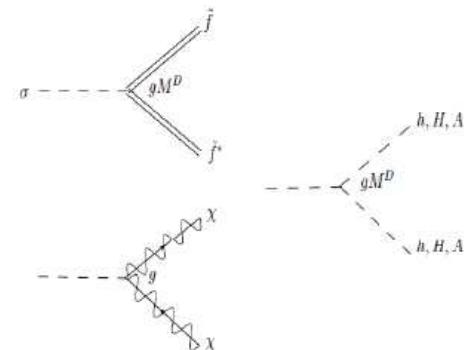
- New code for cross section of STOP pair production that allows to take into account the polarizations of colliding photons implemented in PYTHIA 6
- Invariant mass of the final jets and the visible energy variables is the most efficient for signal/background separation
- Possibility of a good M_{stop} reconstruction using the right-hand edge point of $(B_{jet} + 2jets_W)$ demonstrated

DIRAC gauginos and their scalar partners - Jan Kalinowski

Gamma colliders ideal for searching
for heavy scalars/pseudoscalars

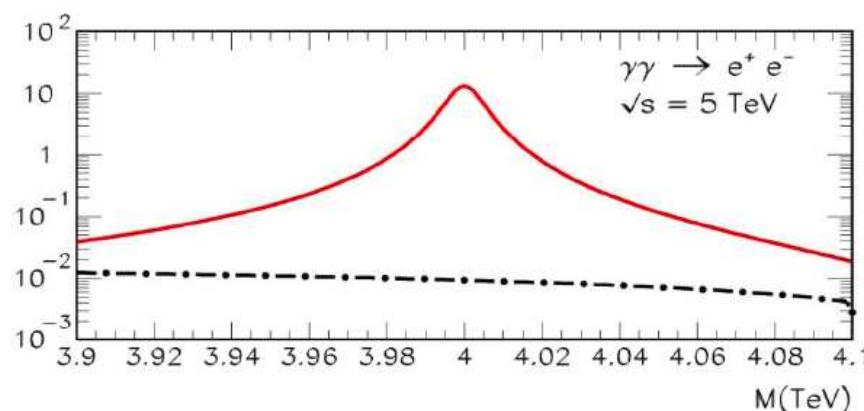
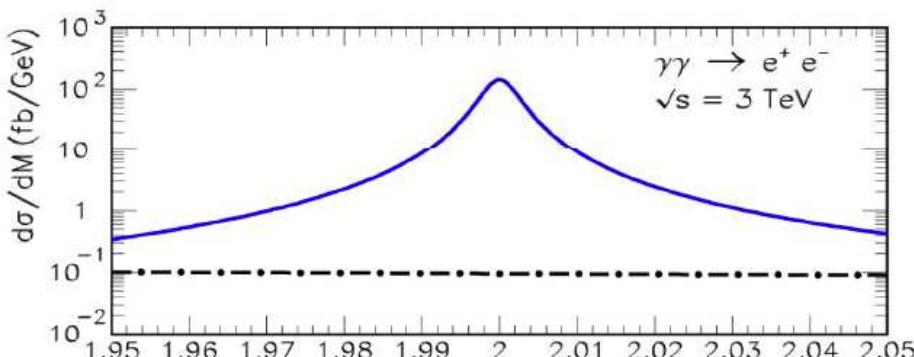


decays via



A preview of the string hunter's companion - Tomasz Taylor

- In string theory, elementary particles are quantized vibrations of fundamental strings. The zero modes are massless, the first harmonic have masses equal to the fundamental mass M , the second $\sqrt{2}M$, and in general $M_N = \sqrt{N}M$
- At LHC: Gluon gluon interactions can lead to resonances decaying into 2 or more jets
- If $M \sim TeVs$ (if extra dimensions ~ 1 mm), possibility of seeing some resonances at a $\gamma\gamma$ collider in a much cleaner way



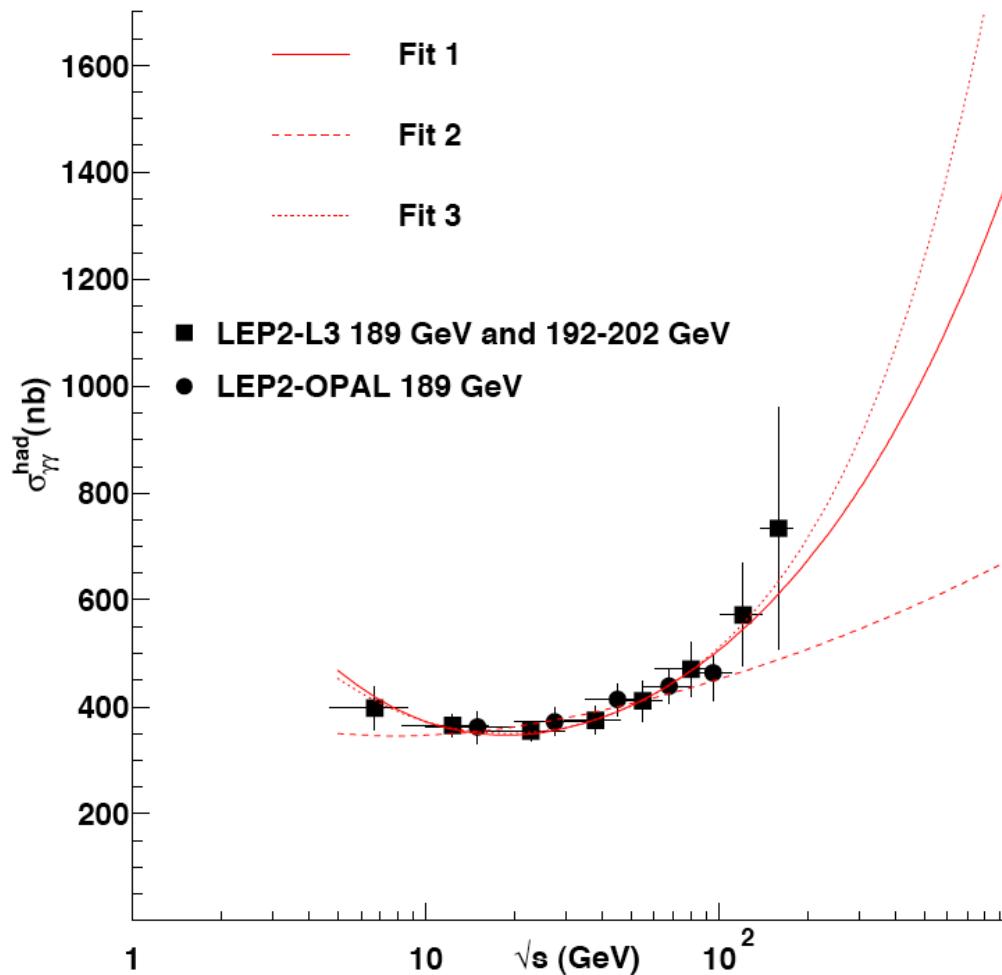
$\frac{d\sigma}{dM}$ (units of fb/GeV) vs. M (TeV)
plotted for the case of SM background (dashed line) and the (first resonance) string signal + background for $\sqrt{s} = 3$ TeV (assume $M=2$ TeV) and $\sqrt{s} = 5$ TeV (assume $M=4$ TeV).

The next resonance would appear at $\sqrt{3}M$ because photons do not couple to $\sqrt{2}M$ resonances

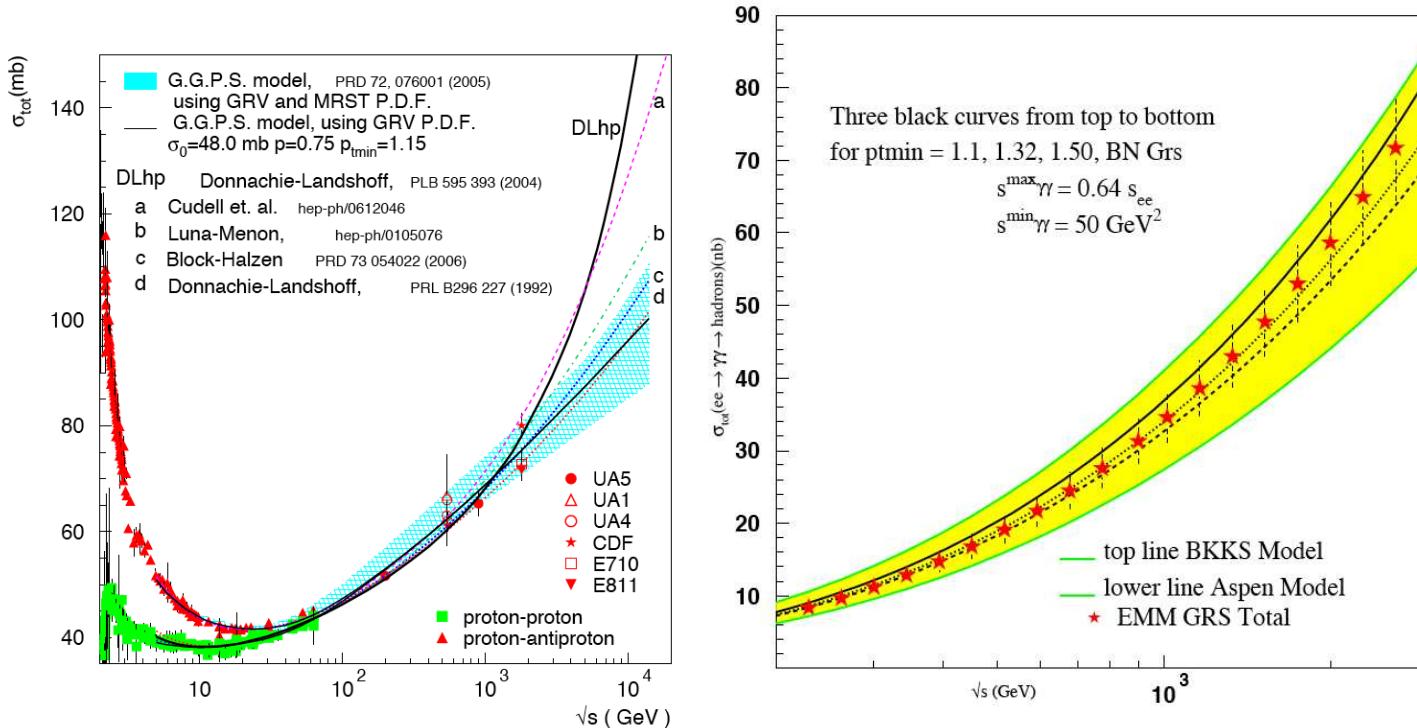
(γ DFs from Jikia, Eboli et al [arXiv:hep-ph/9210277], Cheung [arXiv:hep-ph/9211262])

Hadronic backgrounds due to $\gamma\gamma$ processes in e^+e^- - Rohini Godbole

- Hadron production in $\gamma\gamma$ collisions estimated using LEP data, soft and hard part (photon structure function) of the $\gamma\gamma$ cross sections
- Description of LEP data: large uncertainty leading to 3 possible fits

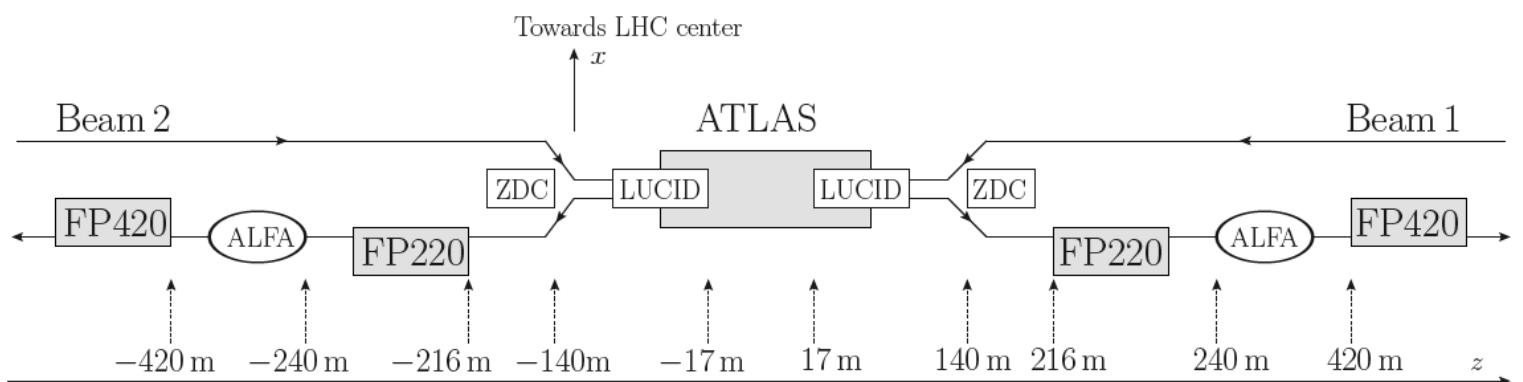
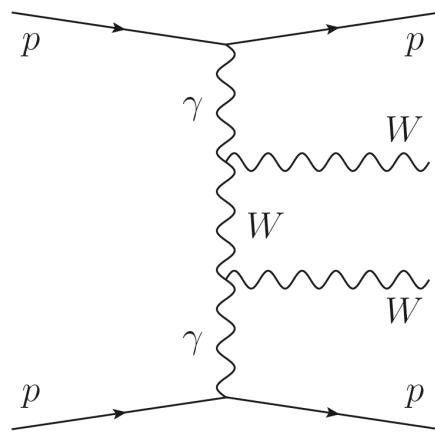


Hadronic backgrounds due to $\gamma\gamma$ processes at e^+e^- colliders



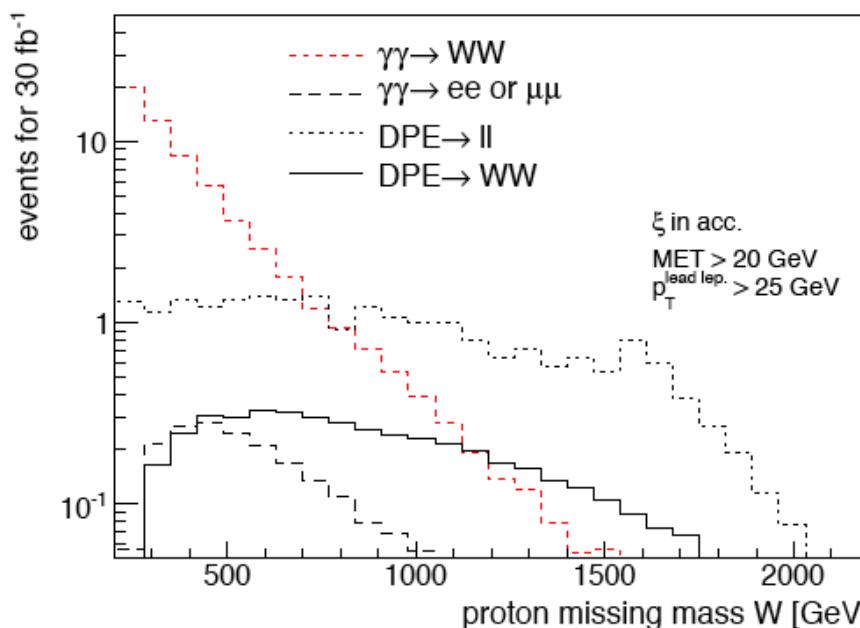
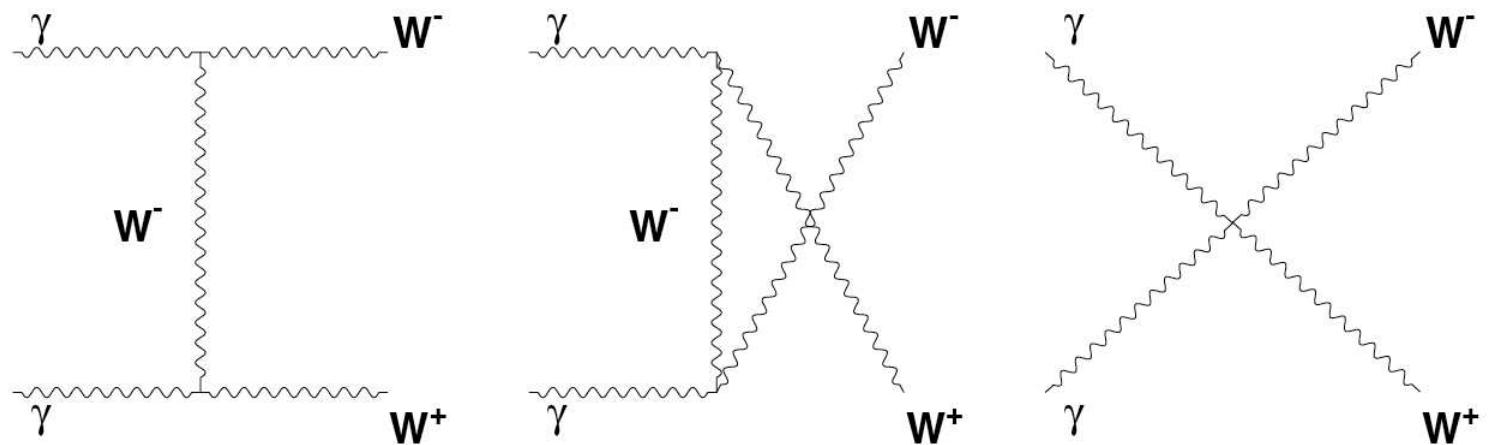
- Model leading to a good description of total cross section
- Large $\sigma(ee \rightarrow \text{hadrons})$ at large \sqrt{S} , especially at CLIC
- Leads to large number of underlying events due to $\gamma\gamma$ collisions at CLIC, 4 to 5 at 3 Tev!, background to be taken into account in searches/precision measurements

W/Z pair production at the LHC and at ILC/CLIC - Oldřich Kepka



- Rich $\gamma\gamma$ physics at LHC
- Need to install forward proton detectors to tag final state intact protons (ATLAS Forward Physics project, same in CMS)

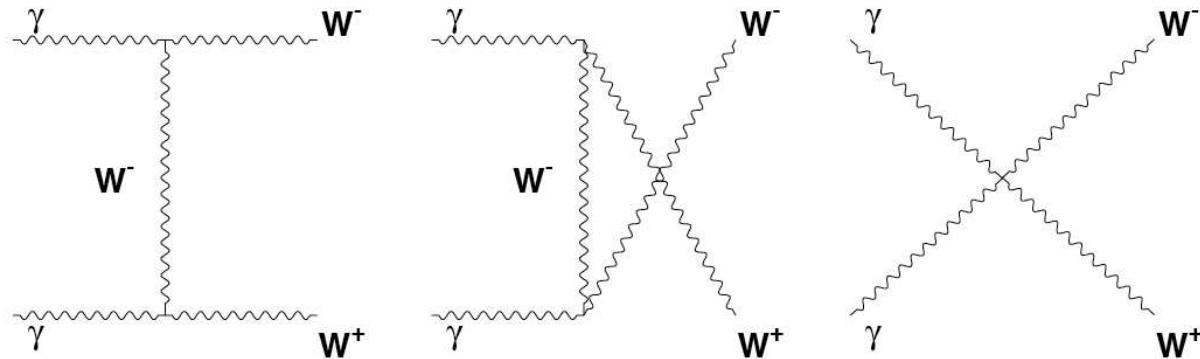
SM Observation of W γ -induced production at the LHC



- discovery with $\mathcal{L}=5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
(8 events, 1 background)
- big advantage, missing mass reconstructed with AFP:
 $W = \sqrt{s\xi_1\xi_2}$

cut / process 30 fb^{-1}	$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow ee$	$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$	$DPE \rightarrow ll$	$DPE \rightarrow WW$	$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$
$p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$	24896	177	17931	8.8	95
after cuts	0	0	1.0	0.67	51

Quartic anomalous couplings



$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_6^0 &= \frac{-e^2}{8} \frac{a_0^W}{\Lambda^2} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} W^{+\alpha} W_\alpha^- - \frac{e^2}{16 \cos^2 \theta_W} \frac{a_0^Z}{\Lambda^2} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} Z^\alpha Z_\alpha \\ \mathcal{L}_6^C &= \frac{-e^2}{16} \frac{a_C^W}{\Lambda^2} F_{\mu\alpha} F^{\mu\beta} (W^{+\alpha} W_\beta^- + W^{-\alpha} W_\beta^+) - \frac{e^2}{16 \cos^2 \theta_W} \frac{a_C^Z}{\Lambda^2} F_{\mu\alpha} F^{\mu\beta} Z^\alpha Z_\beta\end{aligned}$$

Anomalous couplings a_0^W , a_C^W , a_0^Z , a_C^Z equal to zero in SM

Sensitivities at high luminosity

Couplings	OPAL limits [GeV $^{-2}$]	Sensitivity @ $\mathcal{L} = 30$ (200) fb $^{-1}$ 95% CL
a_0^W/Λ^2	[-0.020, 0.020]	2.6×10^{-6} (1.4×10^{-6})
a_C^W/Λ^2	[-0.052, 0.037]	9.4×10^{-6} (5.2×10^{-6})
a_0^Z/Λ^2	[-0.007, 0.023]	6.4×10^{-6} (2.5×10^{-6})
a_C^Z/Λ^2	[-0.029, 0.029]	24×10^{-6} (9.2×10^{-6})

- improvement of sensitivities up to 4 orders of magnitude with 30 fb $^{-1}$

Conclusion

- Rich $\gamma\gamma$ physics at a $\gamma\gamma$ collider: Higgs pair production, SUSY (stop mass determination, gauginos...), strings
- Resonance-continuum interference effects for light Higgs boson production in $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ small for SM
- Feasibility study of Higgs pair production in a photon collider ($\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H \rightarrow 4b$): in progress, ZZ background still an issue, study better jet clustering algorithms
- Large $\sigma(ee \rightarrow \text{hadrons})$ at large \sqrt{S} , especially at CLIC: Leads to large number of underlying events due to $\gamma\gamma$ collisions at CLIC, 4 to 5 at 3 TeV!, background to be taken into account in searches/precision measurements
- Anomalous coupling studies: especially interesting to probe higgsless and extra-dimensions models which appear as new $\gamma\gamma WW$ and $\gamma\gamma ZZ$ couplings