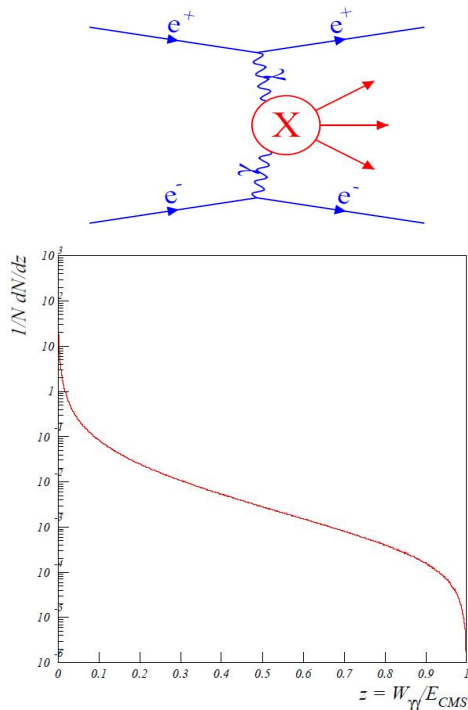


Two photon collisions: physics at CEPC energies

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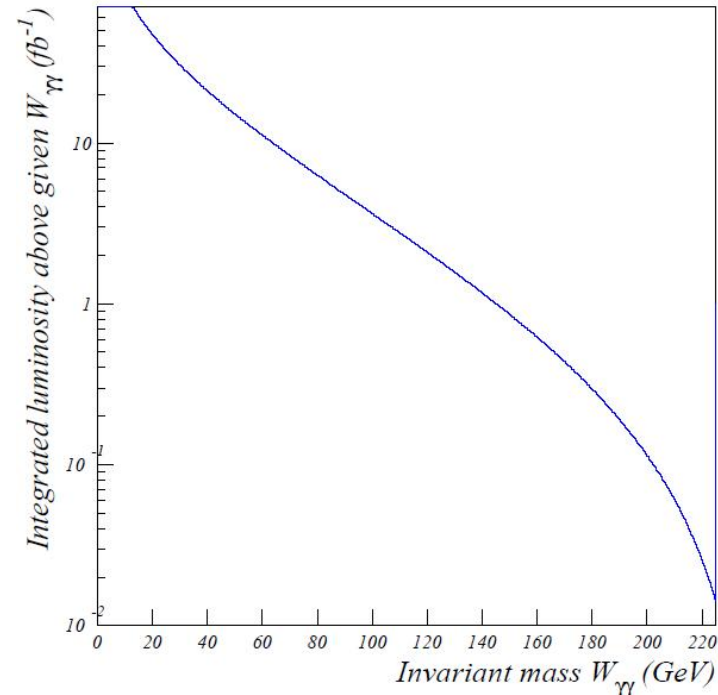
Every ee collider is at the same time a gamma-gamma collider!



$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-X) \sim \alpha^4 \log^2(E)/m_e$$

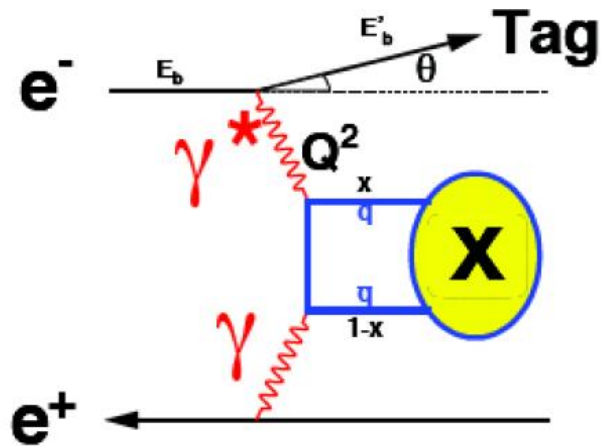
to be compared with annihilation:

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow X) \sim \alpha^2/E^2$$



- CEPC will provide several fb^{-1} at $\gamma\gamma$ collision energy $>100\text{GeV}$
- It is our duty to produce good physics from this “free” statistics

Kinematics



Photon virtuality:

$$Q^2 = 4E_B E'_B \sin^2(\theta/2)$$

Gamma-gamma mass:

$$W = M(\gamma\gamma)$$

Bjorken x:

$$x = Q^2 / (Q^2 + W^2)$$

- Untagged events: collisions of quasi-real photons (low Q^2)
- Single-tag events: collision of a quasi-real photon with a highly virtual one. One beam particle detected in the calorimeter
- Double-tag: 2 high-virtuality photons, both beam particles detected, event kinematics fully reconstructed

How to select $\gamma\gamma$ events

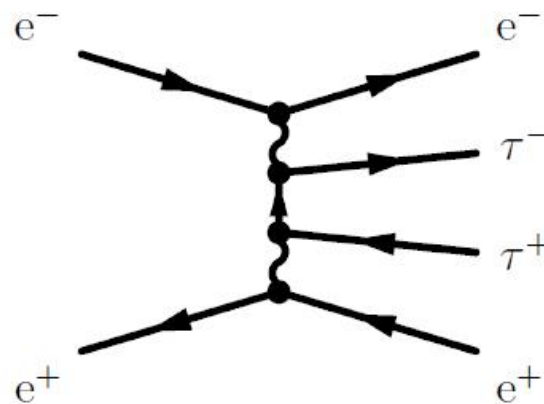
- Good P_T balance
- Quite strong imbalance in P_Z
 - Tracks tend to be in the forward region
- Small visible invariant mass
 - Well separated from the radiative return to Z
- Single-tag (and especially double-tag) simplify selection a lot

What can we study at CEPC?

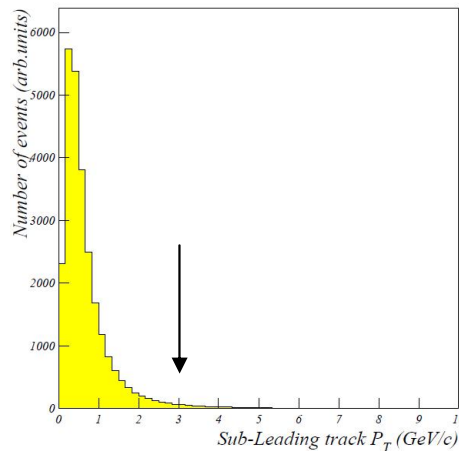
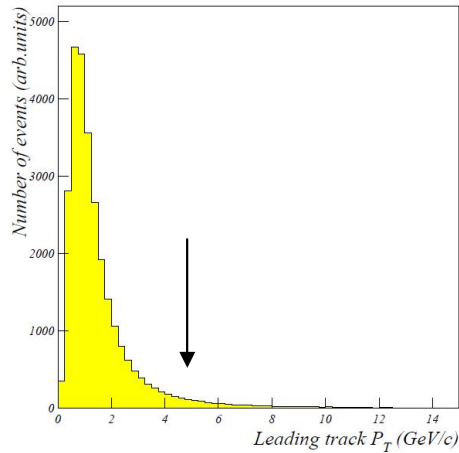
- Higgs production!
- QED test: anomalous magnetic moment from $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$
- Spectroscopy of heavy quarkonia
- Photon structure function

Anomalous magnetic moment of the tau lepton

- Anomalous magnetic moments of electron and muon (a_e and a_μ) are known with astonishing precision of 10^{-12} and 10^{-9}
- a_τ is known only at 10^{-2} level (LEP2)
- Sensitivity to the new physics growth typically as M^2
- At LEP the magnetic moment of tau lepton has been measured via the cross-section of untagged events $ee \rightarrow ee\tau\tau$



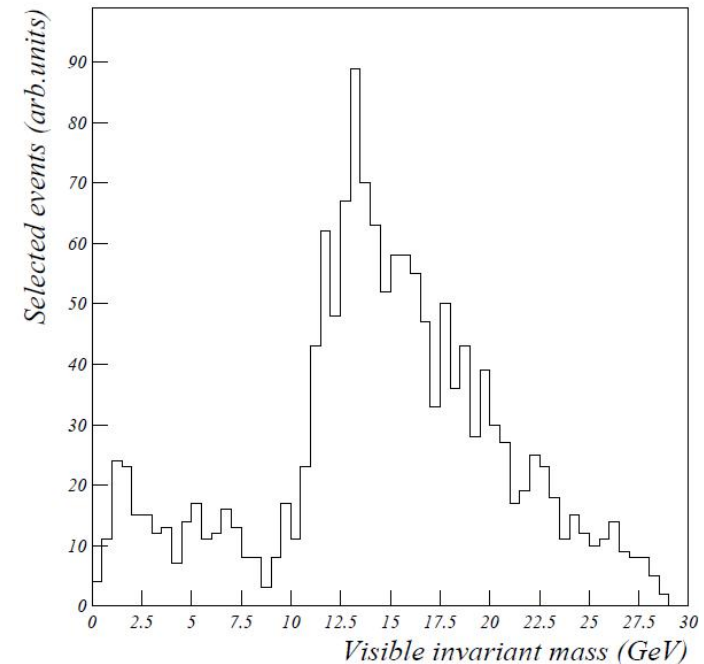
$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow e\mu$ events at 240 GeV



- 570 pb will provide 3B events with 5 ab^{-1} , or 165M events in $e\mu$ final state
- We assume extremely severe kinematic cuts: P_T above 5 GeV/c for the leading track, and 3 GeV/c for the second track
- Tracks with $\theta > 20^\circ$, total energy $E < 30 \text{ GeV}$ to remove annihilation events

Estimation of sensitivity

- Selection efficiency: 0.42% (at LEP: 15-20%).
- Number of events at CEPC: 700K
- Statistical error at permille level.
- **Systematics:**
 - tracking 0.15% per track;
 - PID 0.15% per track;
 - luminosity: 0.1%;
 - trigger efficiency: 0.1%
- Total systematics: 0.5%

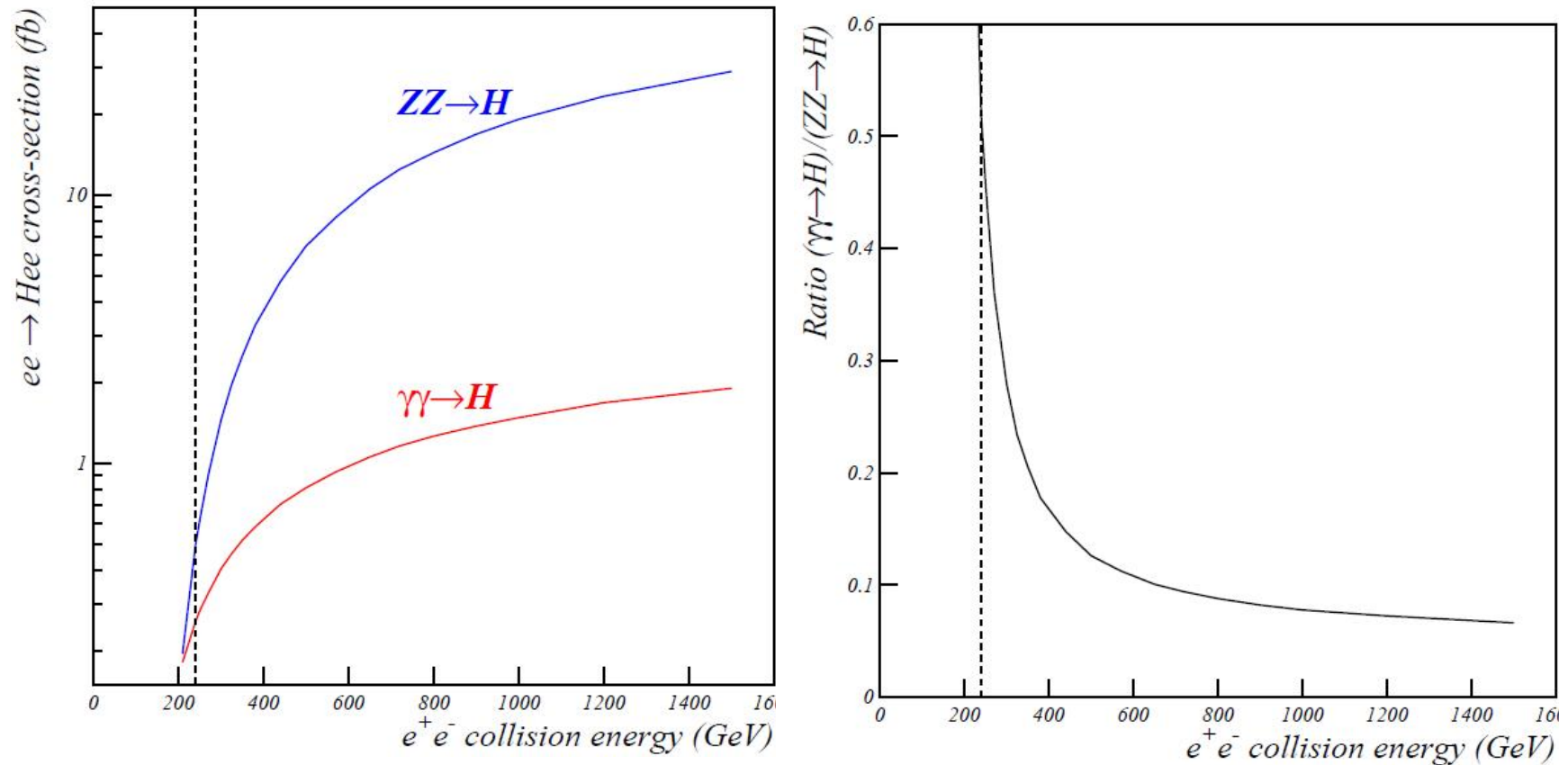


DELPHI measurement: $\pm 4\%$
CEPC will improve tau magnetic moment by order of magnitude
Systematics-dominated after just 1/10 of the total luminosity

Higgs photoproduction

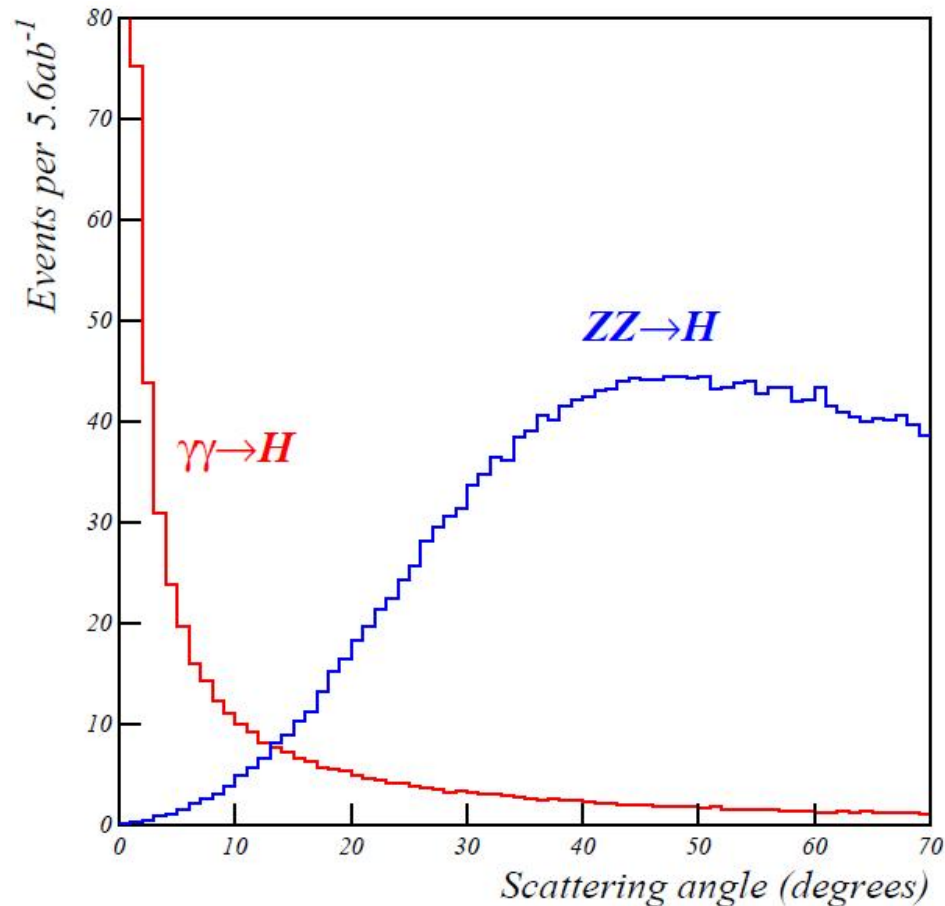
- Never has been observed
- $H\gamma\gamma$ vertex forbidden in SM at tree level
- We know for sure that $\gamma\gamma\rightarrow H$ does occur, because $H\rightarrow\gamma\gamma$ decay was observed
- Predicted cross-section **0.26fb @240 GeV**
 - O(1000) events expected at CEPC
- Background:
 - $ZZ\rightarrow H$: 0.50fb
 - $\gamma\gamma\rightarrow bb$: 1000 fb (background for channel $H\rightarrow bb$)
 - $\gamma\gamma\rightarrow cc$: 240000 fb (wrong tagging c as b)

ZZ fusion background



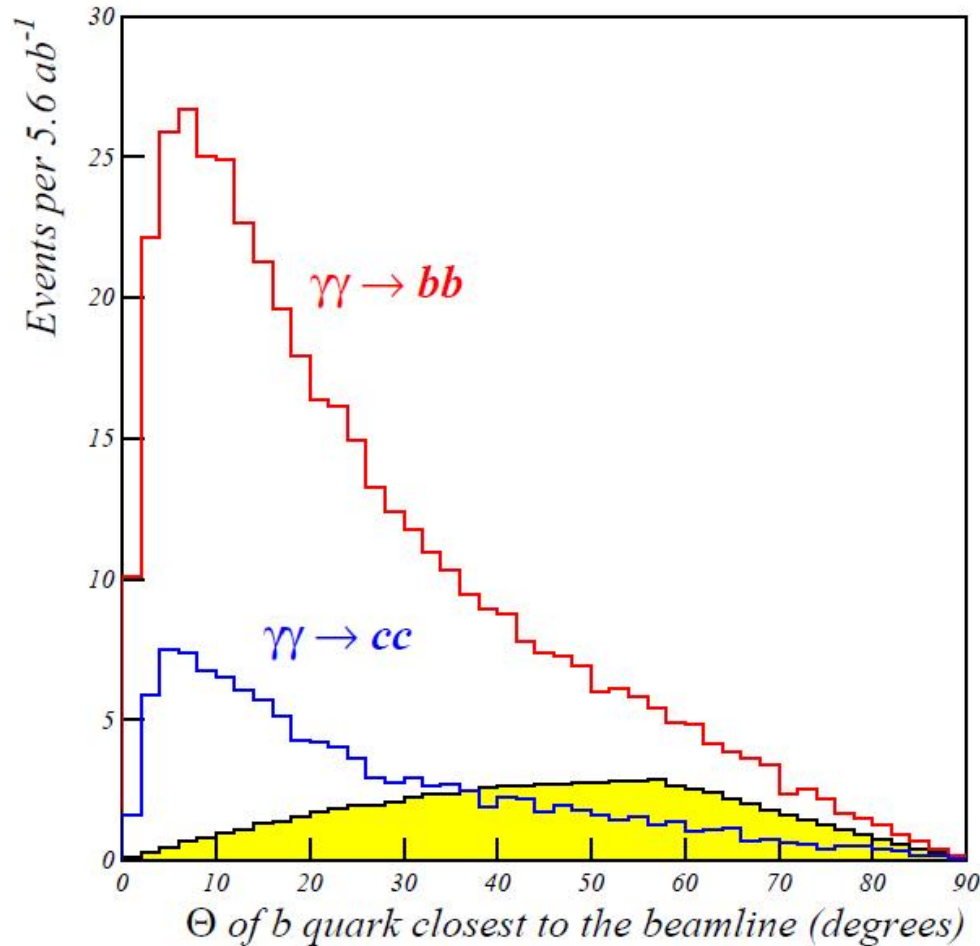
CEPC is the ideal place to study $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H$!!

Electron scattering angle



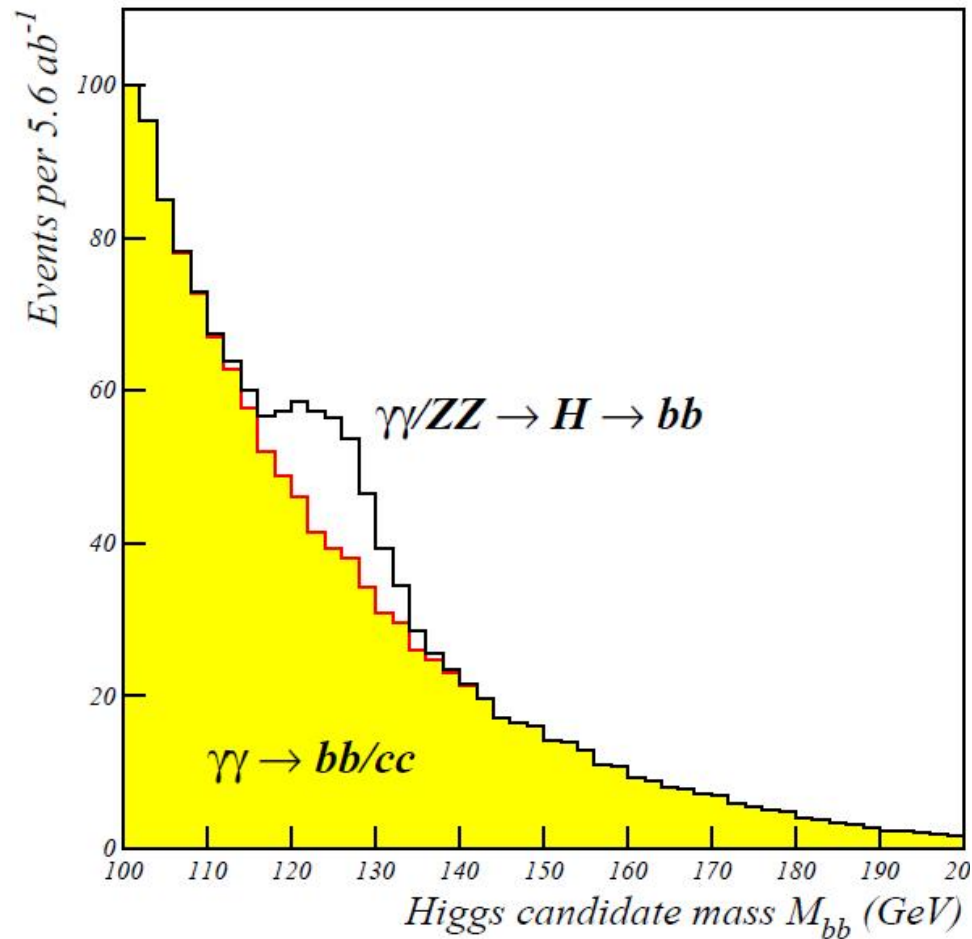
- Single tag ($\Theta > 30\text{mrad}$) reduces signal by ~ 5 and $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow bb$ by ~ 15
- For $ZZ \rightarrow H$ electrons are scattered at a very large angle in nearly all events
- We cut $30\text{mrad} < \Theta < 24^\circ$
- The lower cut is dictated by the lumical acceptance; upper is from S/\sqrt{B} optimization

Detector acceptance



- Cut on jet angle $\Theta > 20^\circ$ reduces qq background by factor of 2, almost “for free”, since efficiency in Very Forward will be low anyway
- We assume that cc background is reduced by factor of 100 with 64% signal efficiency (CDR numbers)
- Within the acceptance ($\Theta_{\text{jet}} > 20^\circ$) we assume 75% efficiency to reconstruct both jets

The Higgs signal

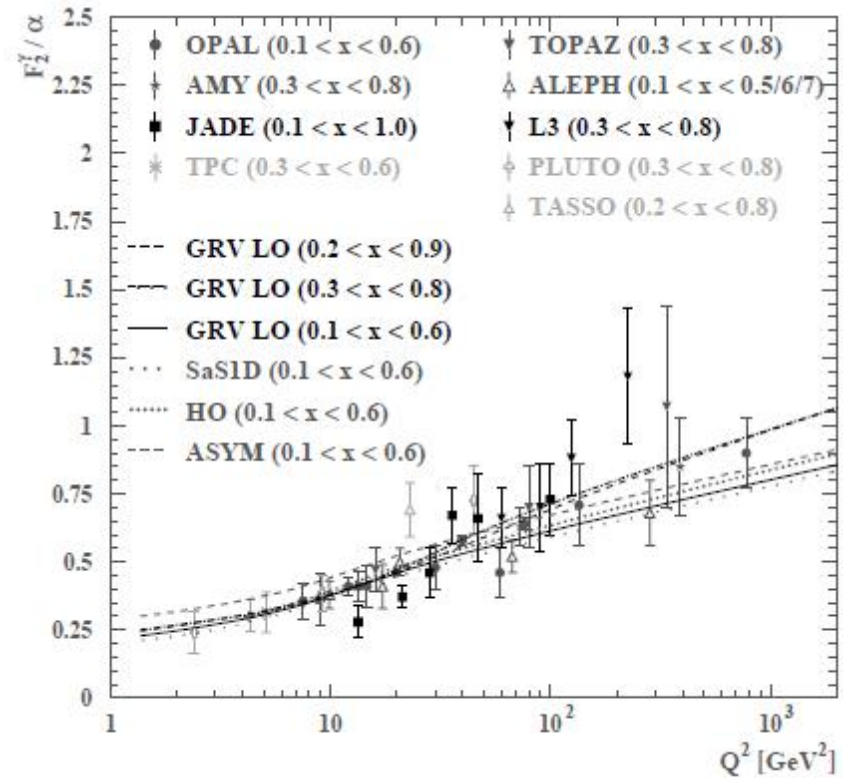
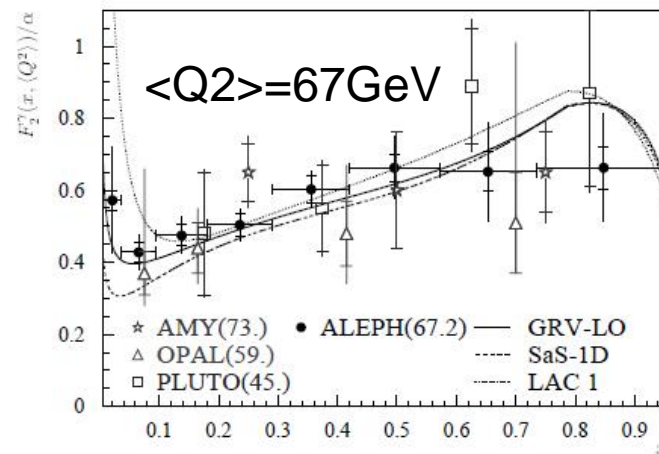
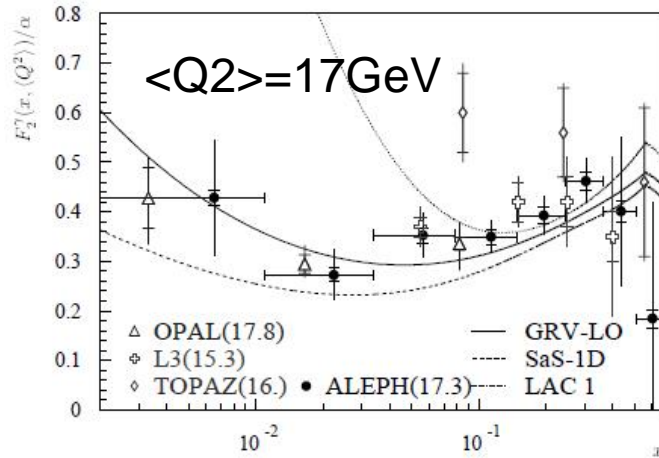


- Assuming 5 GeV mass resolution (CDR), we expect for $118 < M_{bb} < 132$:
 - Signal: 57 events
 - $ZZ \rightarrow H$: 33 events
 - $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow bb$: 223 events
 - $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow cc$: 55 events
- Signal significance: 4.1σ from $H \rightarrow bb$ alone
- Including other Higgs decay channels, the signal will be reliably observed (even 5σ discovery possible)

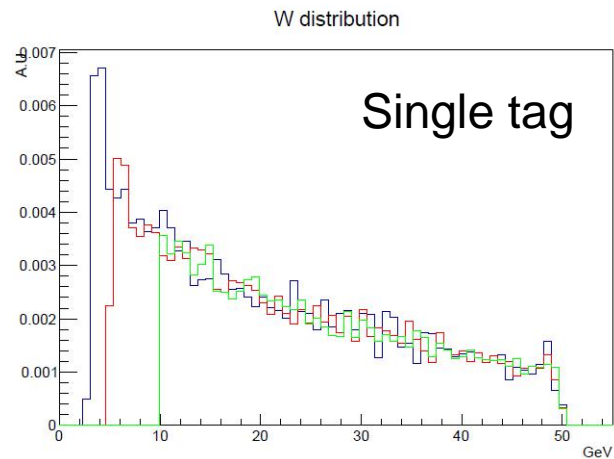
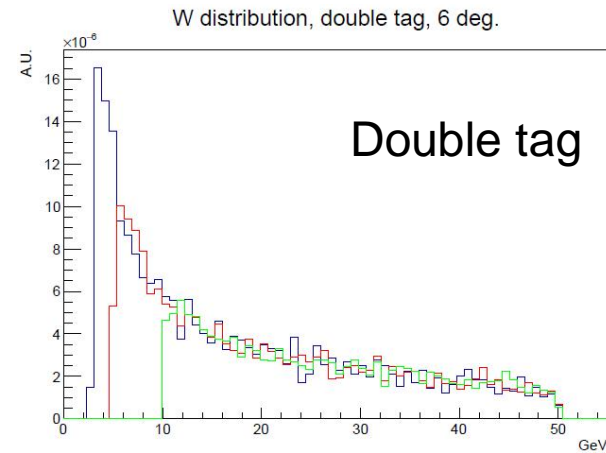
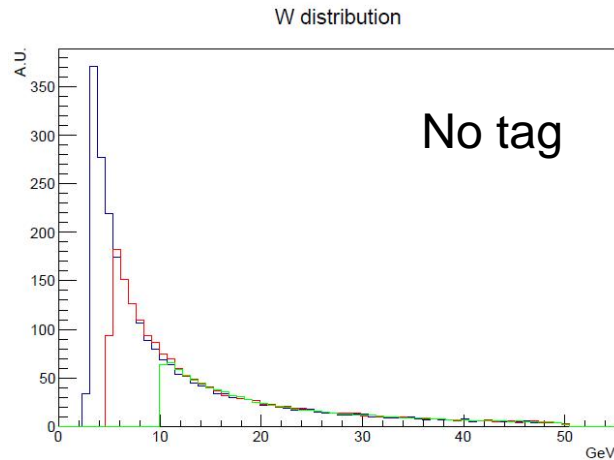
Photon structure function $F_2^\gamma(x, Q^2)$

- Hadronic structure function in single-tag
- Can be extracted from $d^3\sigma/dQ^2 dx dy$
 $Q^2 = 2E_{beam}E_{tag}(1 - \cos\theta_{tag}), x = Q^2/(Q^2 + W^2)$
- Most difficult part is the reconstruction of the hadronic invariant mass W
- Required complicated unfolding procedure, detailed understanding of the detector

Structure function at LEP

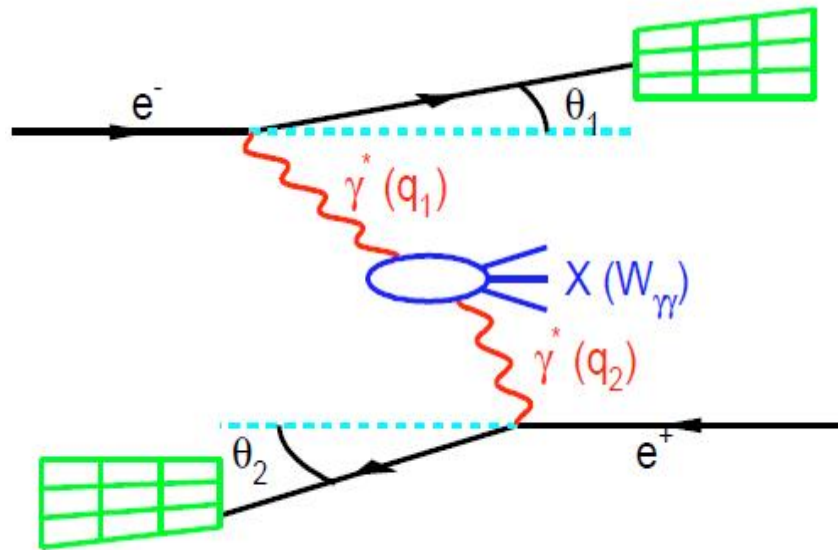


Statistics estimation with Galuga

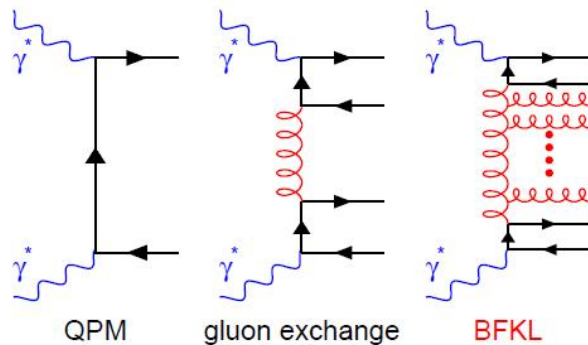


- $W > 3 / 5 / 10$ GeV:
- **No tag**: 70B/50B/25B events
- **Single tag**: 4M/3.5M/3M
- **Double tag**: 6K/5K/3.5K events
- Note: tags assuming $\theta > 6^\circ$
- Much, much more double tags within luminosity monitor

Double-tag $\gamma^*\gamma^*$ collisions



- Kinematics is fully defined by the tagged electrons
- No need of sophisticated unfolding procedure
- Statistics! Must tag electrons as close as possible to the beam line



Double-tag from L3

- BFKL prediction:

$$\sigma_{\gamma^*\gamma^*} = \frac{\sigma_0}{Q_1 Q_2 Y} \left(\frac{s}{s_0} \right)^{\alpha_P - 1}$$

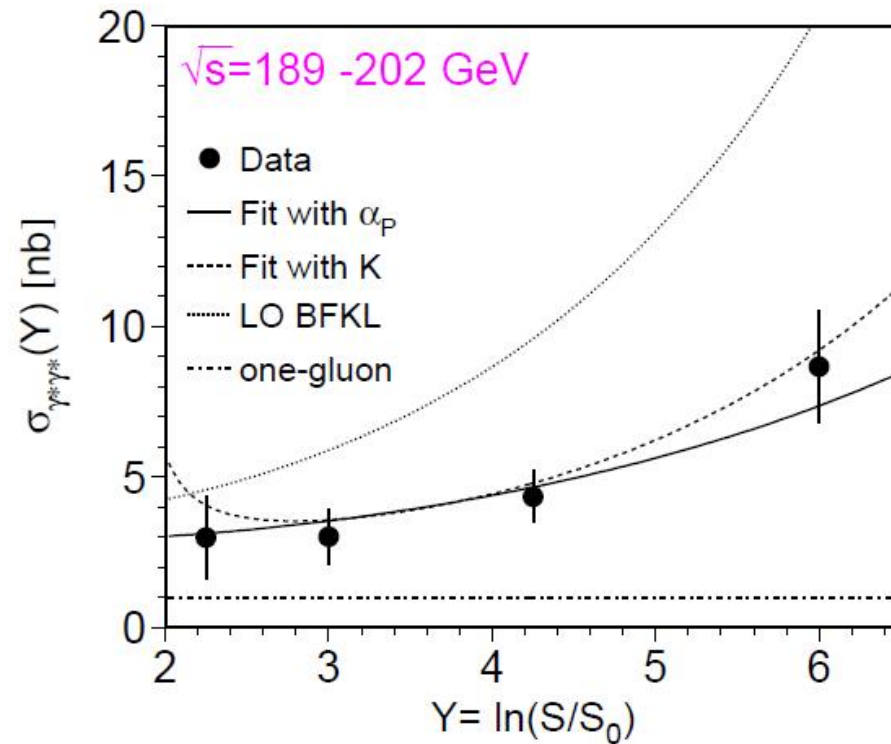
$$s_0 = \frac{K Q_1 Q_2}{y_1 y_2}, \quad Y = \ln(s/s_0)$$

$$y_i = 1 - (E_i/E_b) \cos^2(\theta_i/2)$$

- “Hard pomeron intercept”

$$(\alpha_P - 1) = (4 \ln 2) N_c \alpha_s / \pi$$

- LO BFKL: $\alpha_P \sim 0.53$
- NLO BFKL: $\alpha_P \sim 0.17$



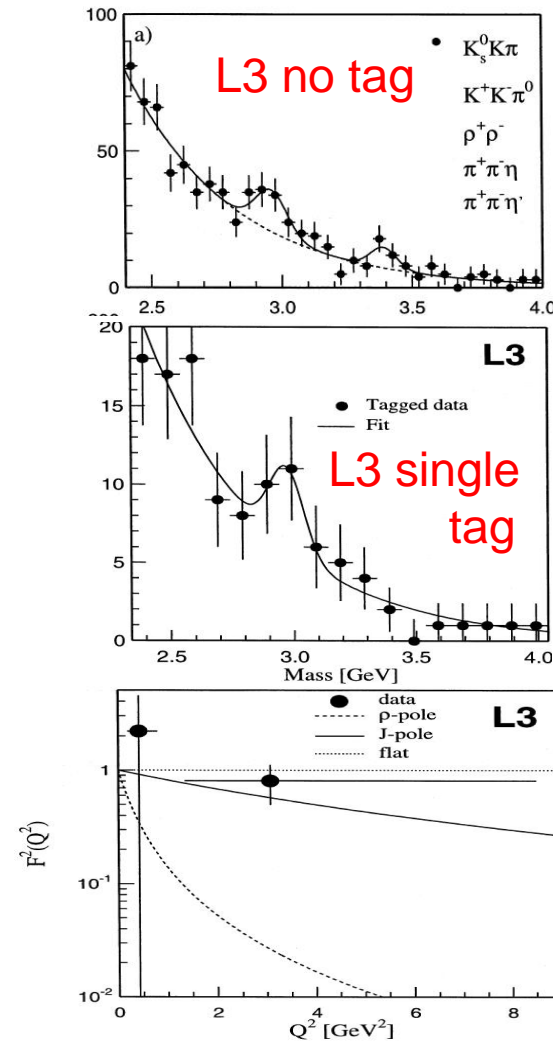
- L3 result ($30 < \theta < 66 \text{ mrad}$)
- $\alpha_P = 0.36 \pm 0.02$

Charmonium substructure

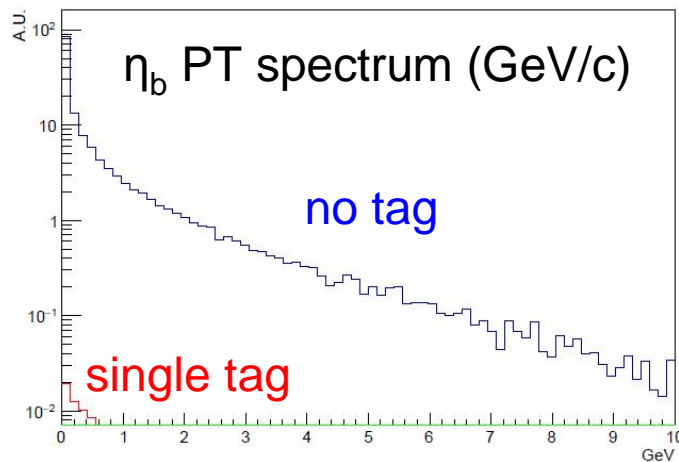
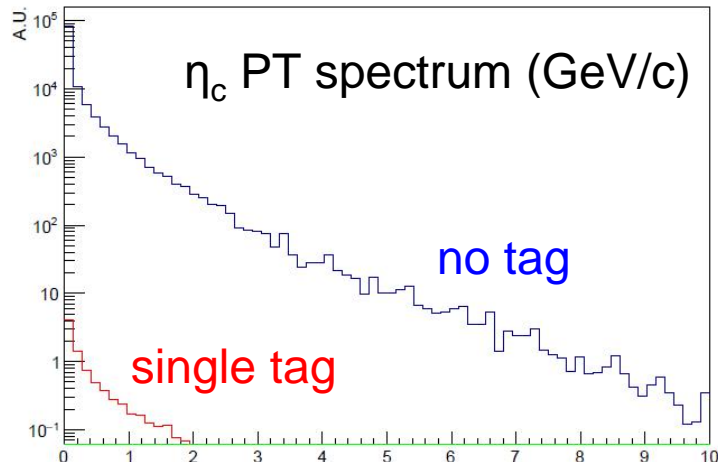
- Exclusive charmonium production in single-tag events can be used to measure the transition form-factor
- $\sigma(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow R) \sim \Gamma_{\gamma\gamma} F^2(Q^2) BW(W)$
- In VDM:

$$F(Q^2) = \frac{1}{1 + Q^2/\Lambda^2},$$

with $\Lambda^2 = M_V^2$, $V = \rho, \omega, \phi, J \dots$



Quarkonium statistics from Galuga



- Expected event number for no tag/single tag/double tag:
- η_c : 1G / 85K / 90
- η_b : 1.2M / 1K / 15
- Note: tags assuming $\theta > 6^\circ$
- Enormous number of no-tag events, but very difficult to select
- Single tag: nice statistics of η_c and η_b

Summary

- The abundant gamma-gamma collisions will be not only background, but a rich source of physics studies
 - QED tests
 - Perturbative QCD
 - Non-perturbative QCD
 - Hadron structure
- Many studies have been done at LEP, mostly statistically dominated
- Enormous CEPC luminosity will improve our knowledge by a huge factor
- It is vital to have the luminosity tagger as close as possible to the beam line