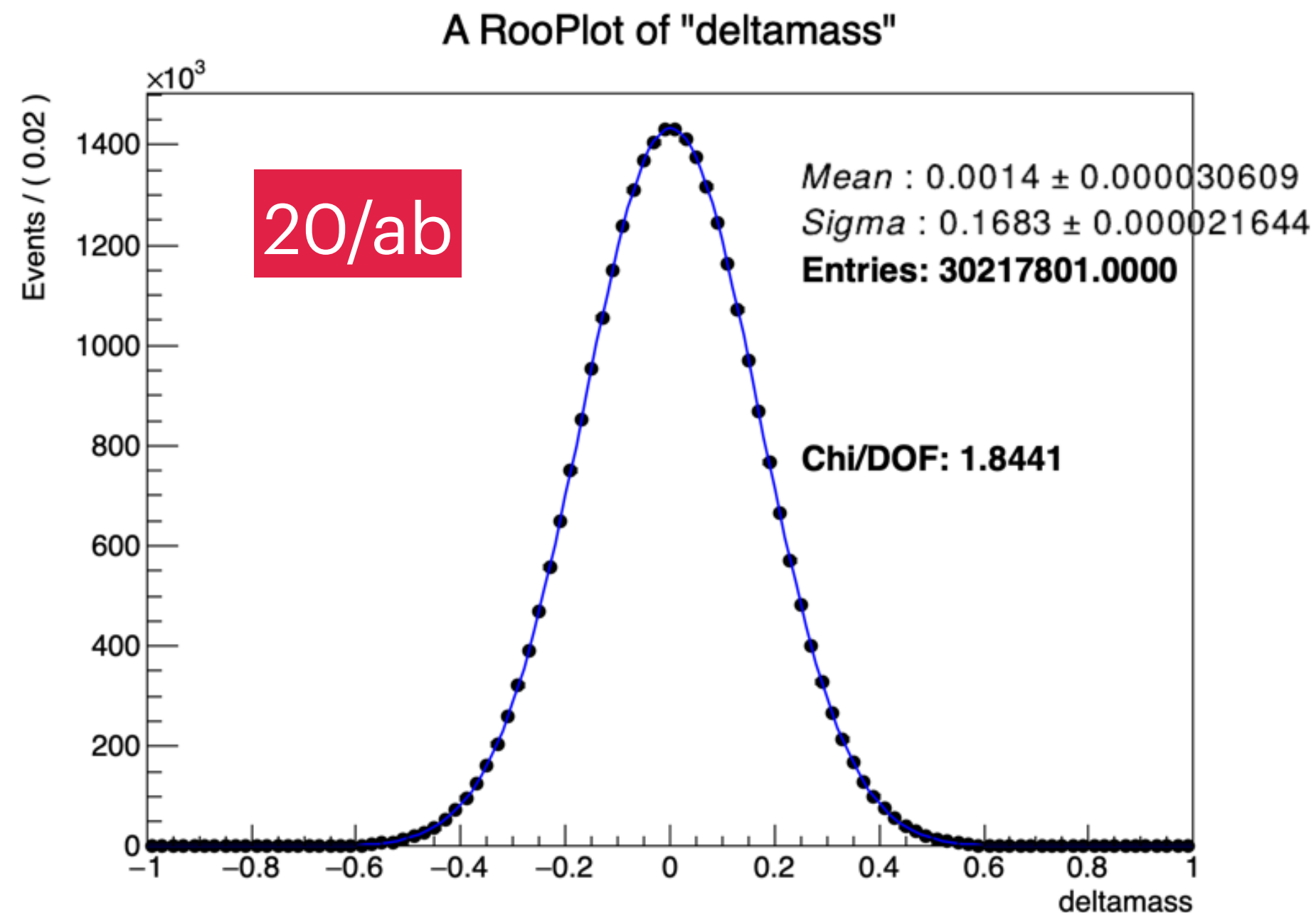


Status update on $ee \rightarrow \gamma Z \rightarrow \gamma \mu \mu$ study for recoil mass systematic

C.Zhang/21Apr2025

$ee \rightarrow \gamma Z \rightarrow \gamma \mu \mu @ 240 \text{ GeV}$

Generate 7.5M and 30M toys [5 and 20/ab] using the single Gaussian model



FCC-ee, 5/ab, IDEA, B=2T

3) Center-of-mass: $\pm 2 \text{ MeV}$

- $\sqrt{s}$ parameter in the recoil mass definition $\rightarrow$ uncertainty induces $\sim$ linear shift the recoil distribution
- Precision estimated to be 2 MeV at 240 GeV using radiative return events $Z \rightarrow ll$ or $Z \rightarrow qq$

4) Muon momentum scale: relative scale uncertainty variation of $1e-5$

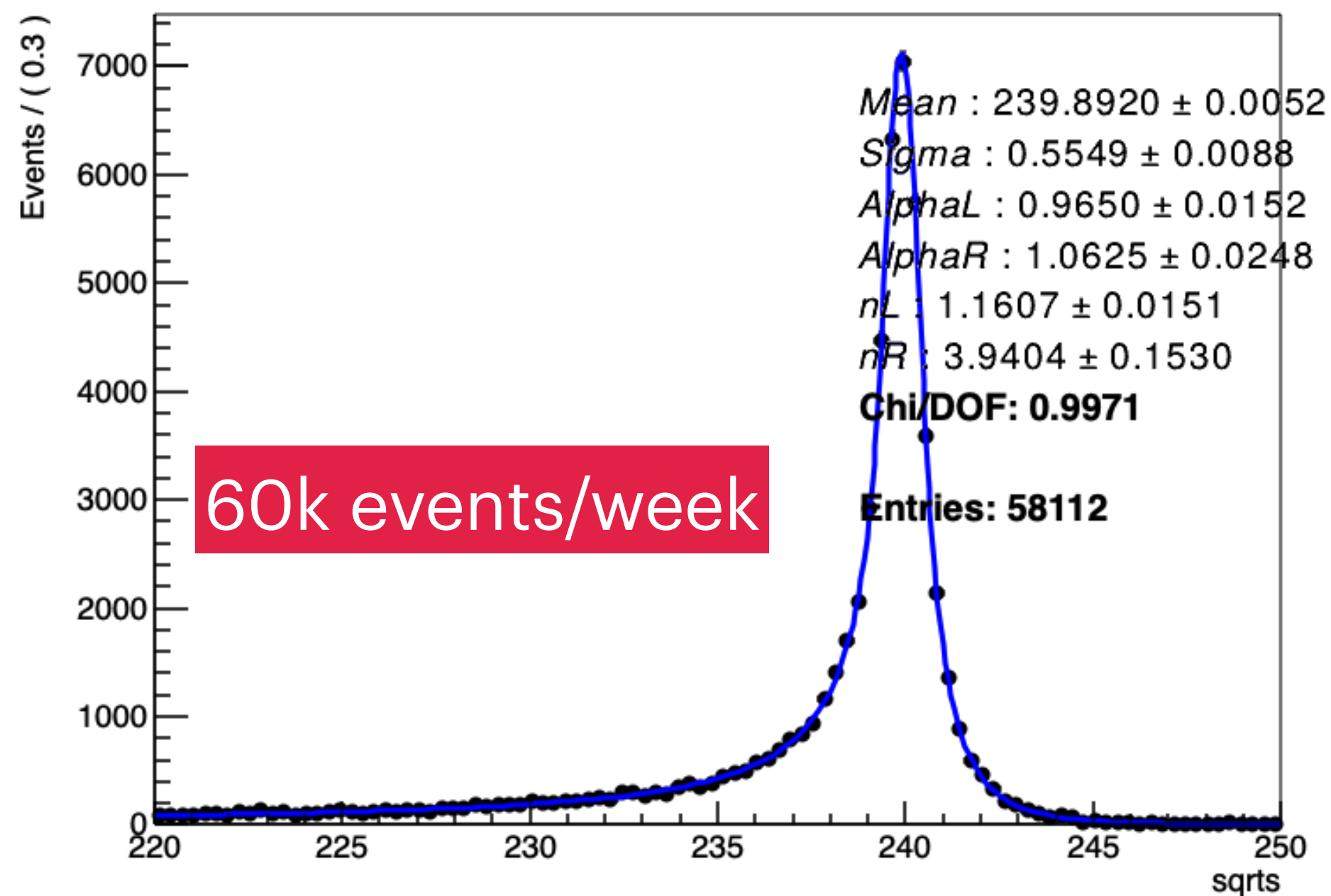
- Directly affects $m(\mu\mu)$, hence shift in recoil mass
- Statistical potential to measure muon scale $\sim 1e-6$, but NMR probes so far limited to yield $1e-5$ unc

- The expected precision ~ 60 and 30 KeV for $5/\text{ab}$ and $20/\text{ab}$ respectively.
- It agrees with a naive expectation, $\Delta_{\text{mean}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{N}}$, and is also consistent with preliminary study from IDEA.
- It seems that the limitation of this standard candle comes from systematic errors

$ee \rightarrow \gamma Z \rightarrow \gamma \mu\mu$ @ 240 GeV

recoil mass method for sqrt(s)

A RooPlot of "sqrt(s)"



FCC-ee, 5/ab, IDEA, B=2T

3) Center-of-mass: +/- 2 MeV

- $\sqrt{s}$ parameter in the recoil mass definition → uncertainty induces ~ linear shift the recoil distribution
- Precision estimated to be 2 MeV at 240 GeV using radiative return events $Z \rightarrow ll$ or $Z \rightarrow qq$

4) Muon momentum scale: relative scale uncertainty variation of 1e-5

- Directly affects $m(\mu\mu)$, hence shift in recoil mass
- Statistical potential to measure muon scale ~ 1e-6, but NMR probes so far limited to yield 1e-5 unc

- Assume undetected photon
- muon pair recoils against photon
- MeV level reachable

Back up

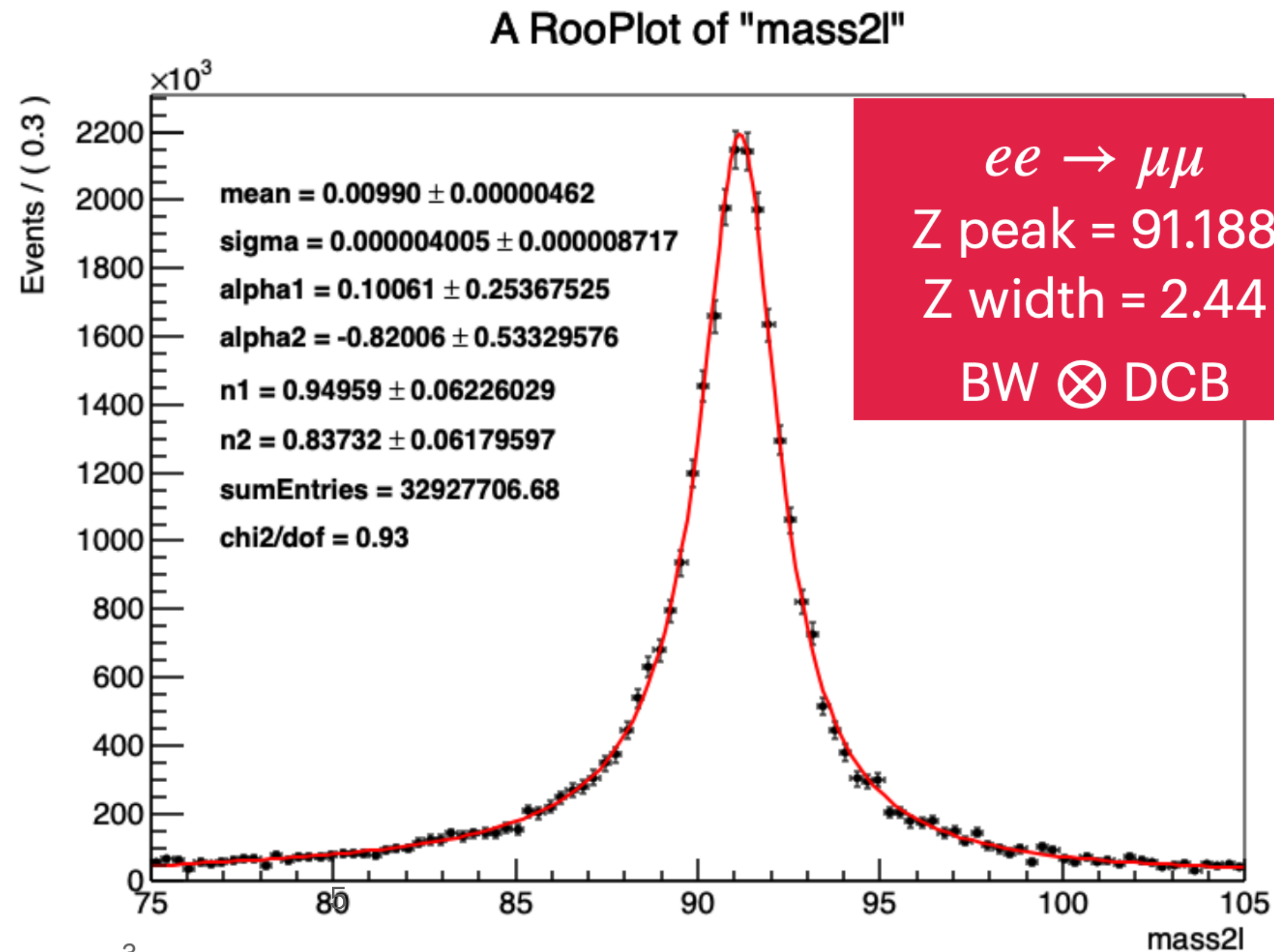
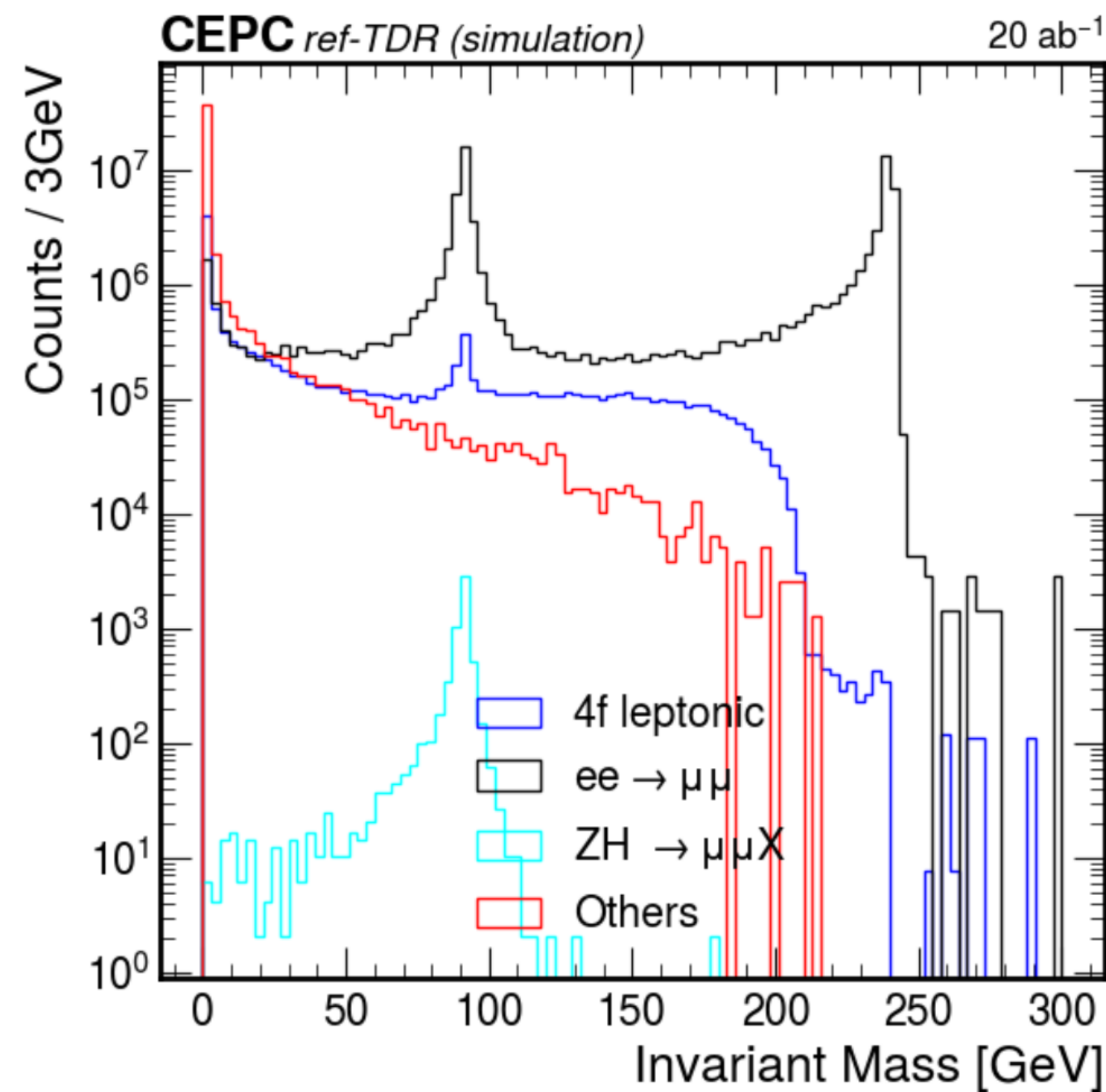
$ee \rightarrow \gamma Z \rightarrow \gamma \mu \mu$ @ 240 GeV

- Previous status

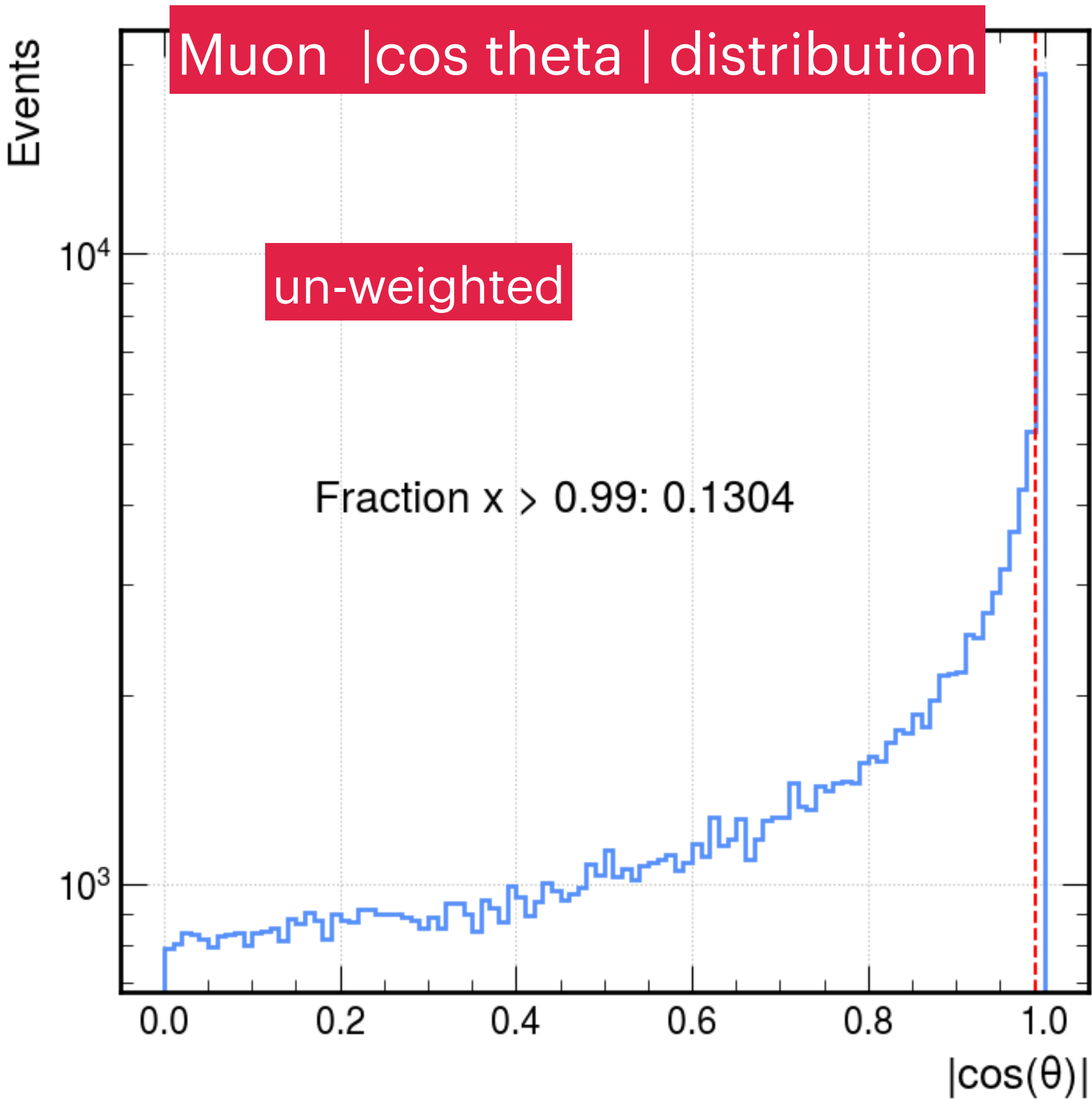
- 98 muID working point results 0.77 efficiency of muon pair
- Difficult handle Z line-shape; Sigma is too small

- Visible Z peaks

- $ee \rightarrow \mu\mu$ efficiency : 83M/106M $\approx$ 0.77



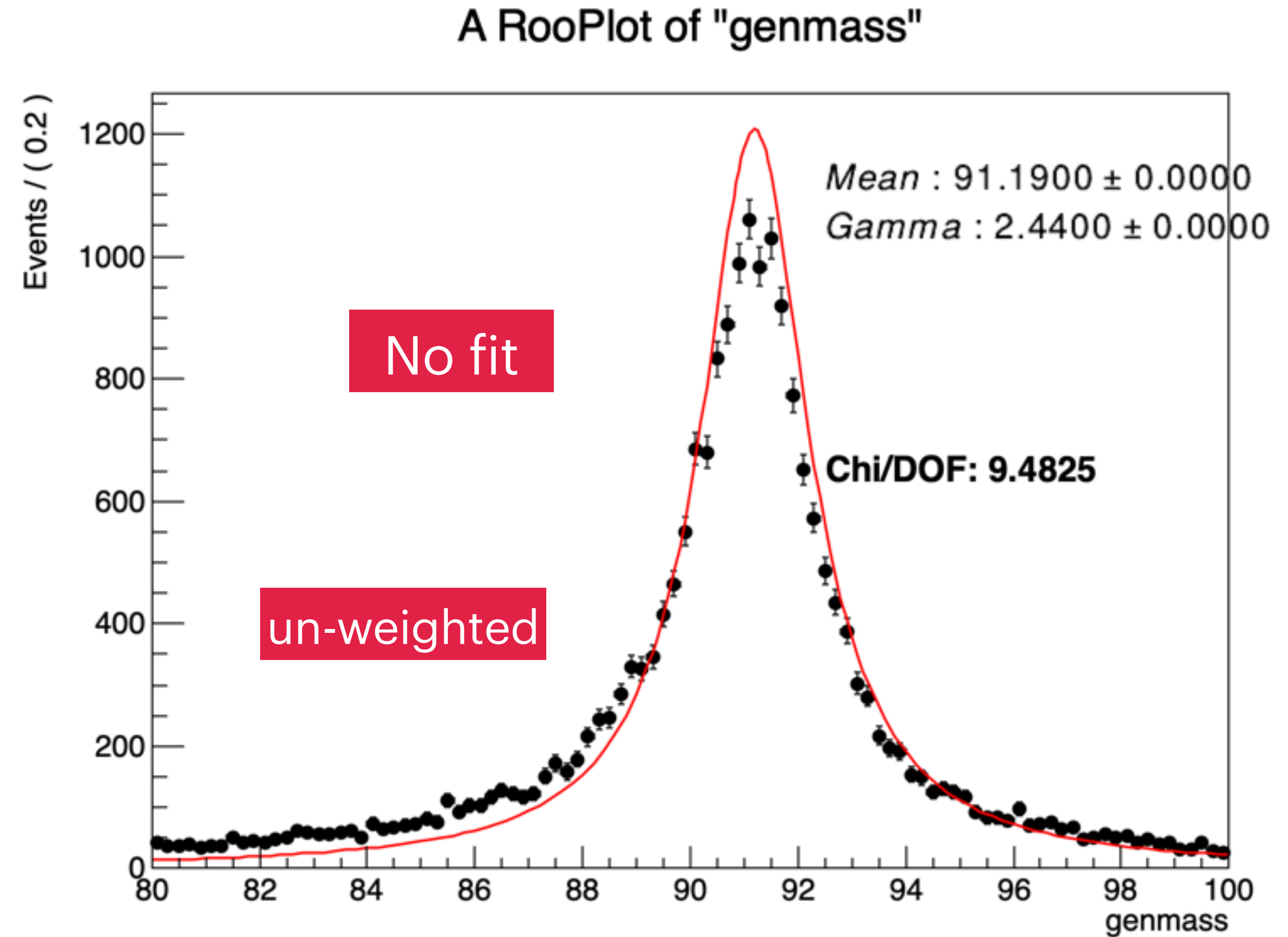
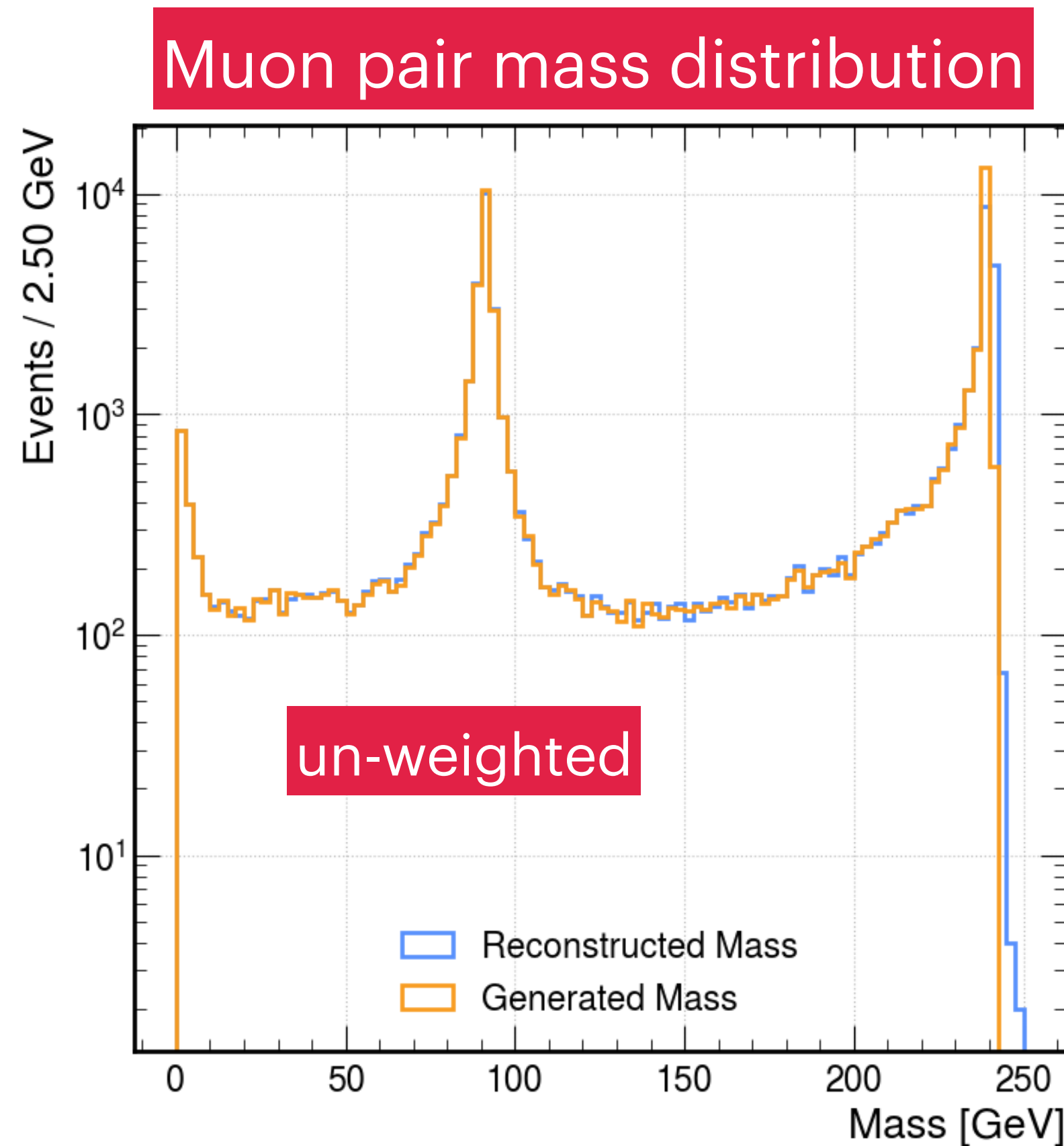
$ee \rightarrow \gamma Z \rightarrow \gamma \mu \mu$ @ 240 GeV



Statistics = 140 k muons with 98-muID		$ \cos \theta < 0.99$
MCParticle links to a track	87.1773%	99.9410%
Track links to a PFO	87.1739%	99.9386%
PID gives a response	87.1739%	99.9386%
PID performance (normalised to tot. stat.)		
PID = e	0.61%	0.69%
PID = mu	83.4%	95.62%
Pion	2.35%	2.68%
Kaon	0.39%	0.45%
Proton	0.42%	0.48%

$.77 \approx .95 \times .95 \times .87$

$ee \rightarrow \gamma Z \rightarrow \gamma \mu \mu$ @ 240 GeV

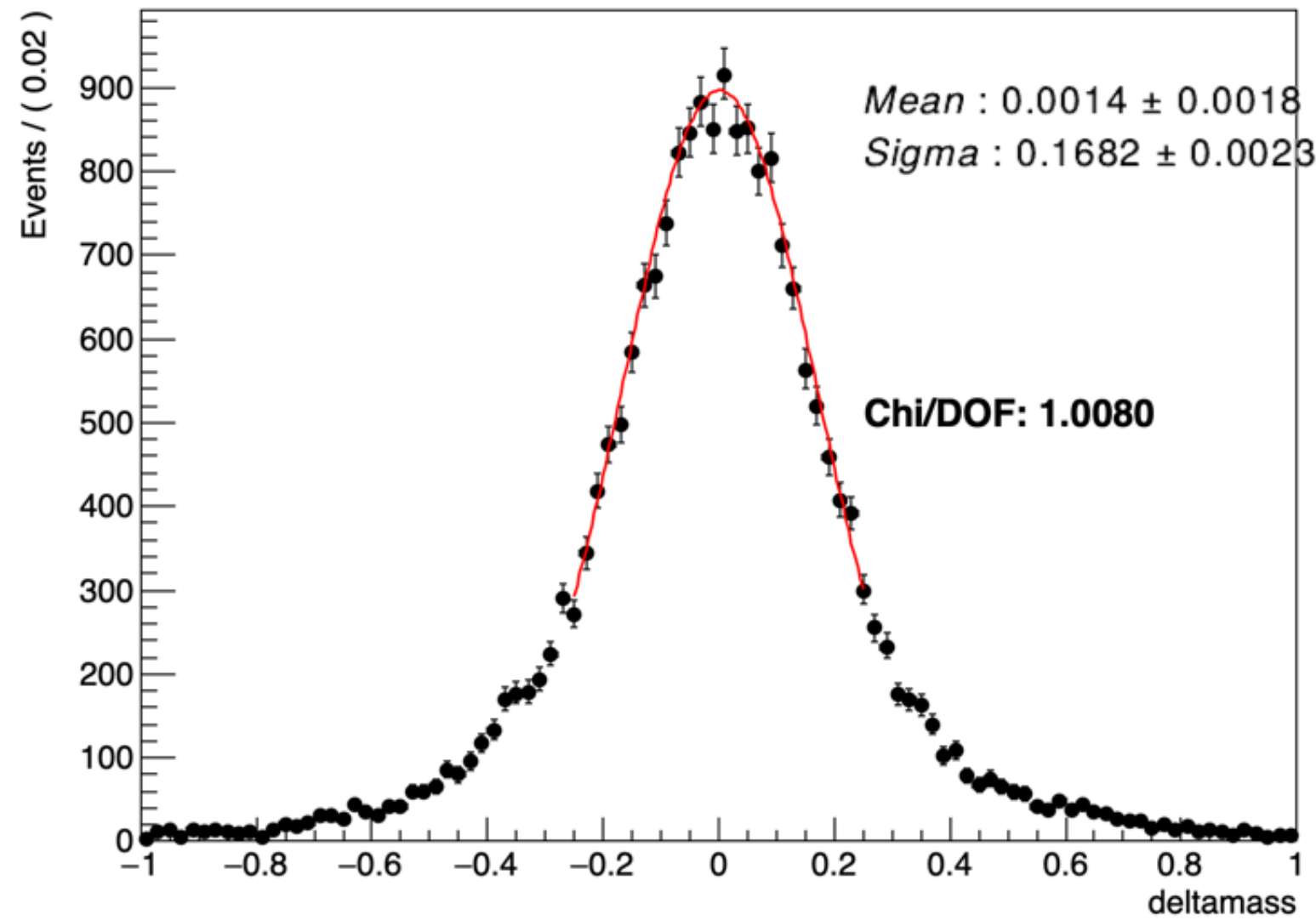


- As already confirmed, other processes may contribute to the Z peak, but this process dominates it. Therefore, only this process is considered.
- The GEN peak can not be described by a Breit-Wigner function.

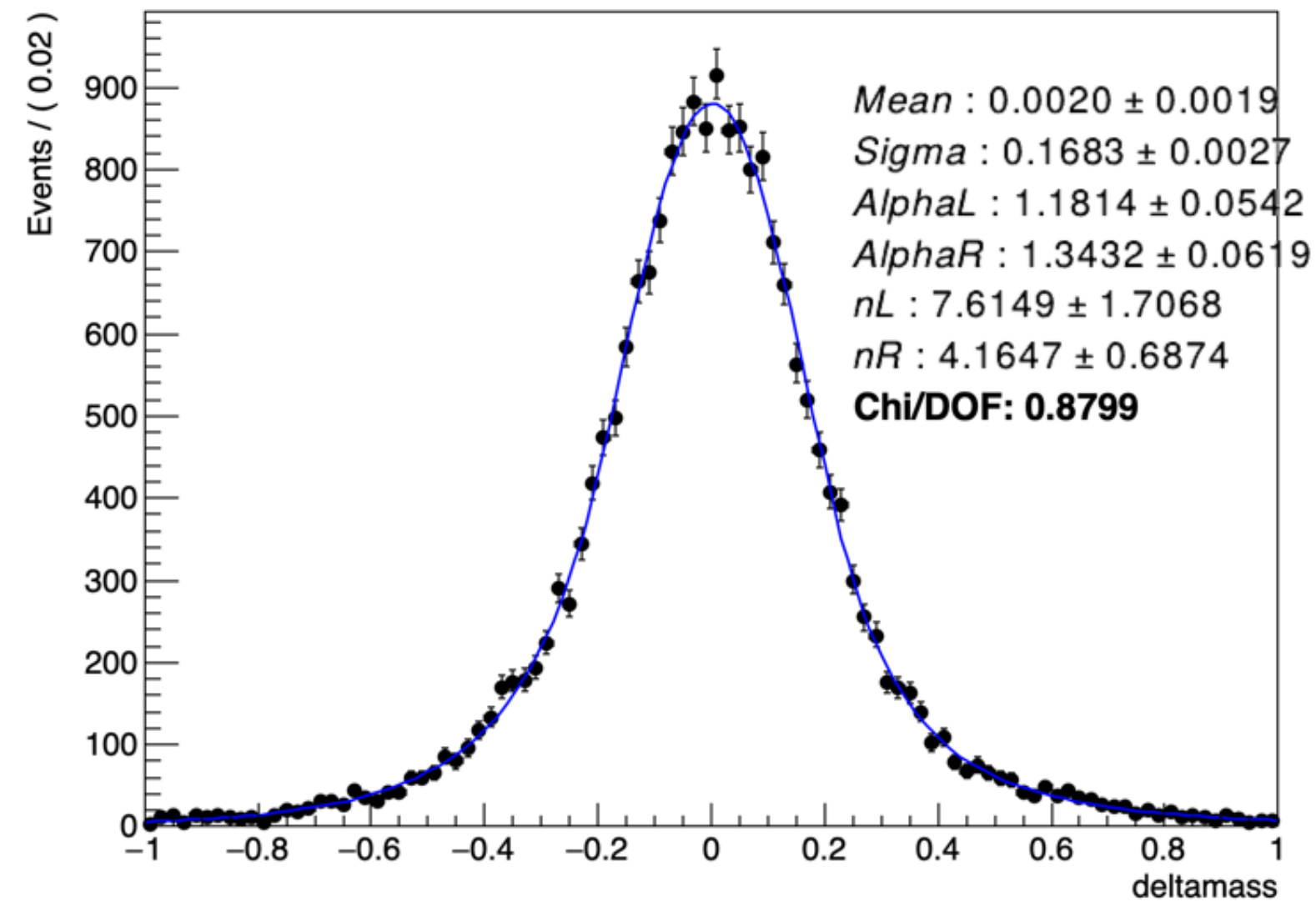
$ee \rightarrow \gamma Z \rightarrow \gamma \mu \mu @ 240 \text{ GeV}$

(Rec_mass - Gen_mass) distribution (un-weighted)

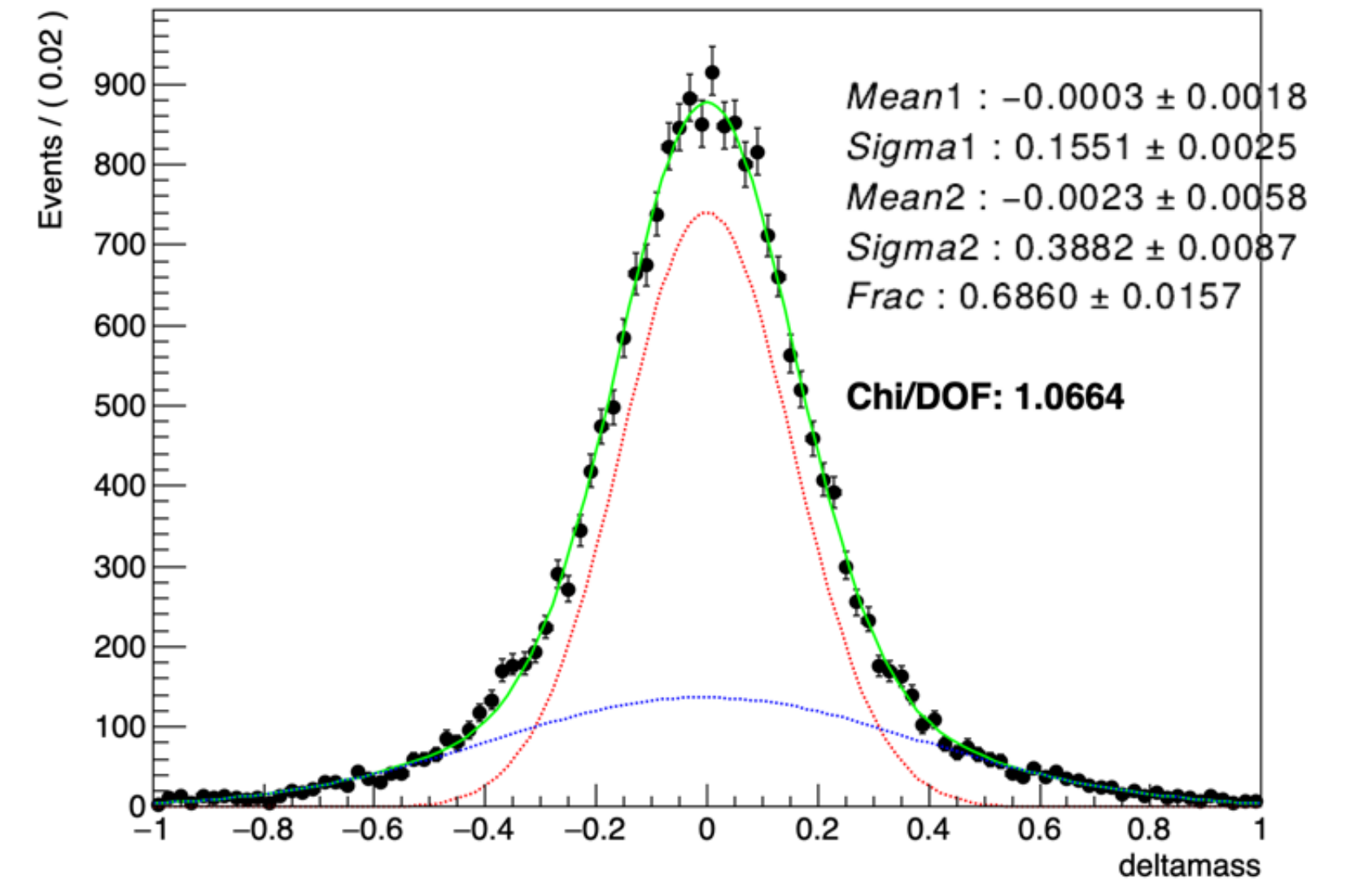
A RooPlot of "deltamass"



A RooPlot of "deltamass"



A RooPlot of "deltamass"



- Fit the Delta mass (Rec-Gen), three functions tested.
 - Single Gaussian, sub-range
 - Double-side-crystal-ball, full-range
 - Double Gaussian, full-range
- Similar scale precision, 1.8 MeV with un-weighted events [50k]
- Relative resolution [Sigma] $\approx 0.17\%$, agree with the observation in tracking performance study.