Two photon physics at CEPC

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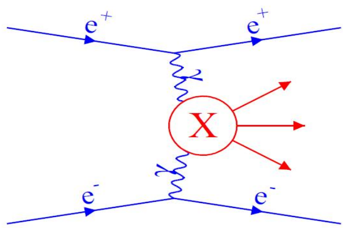
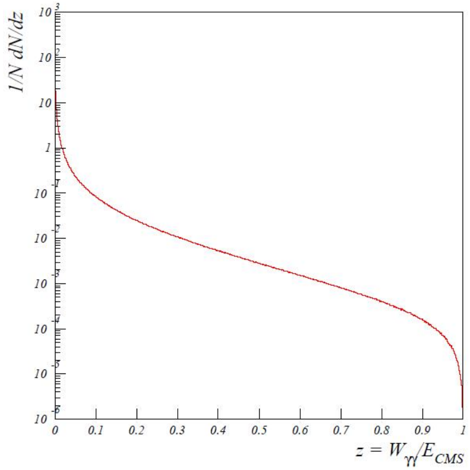
Every ee collider is at the same time a gamma-gamma collider!

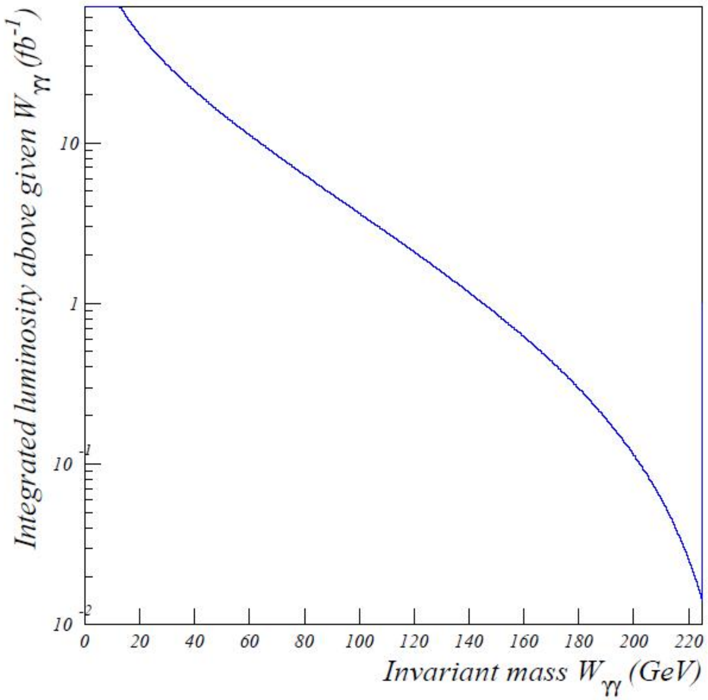




$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-X) \sim \alpha^4 \log^2(E)/m_e$

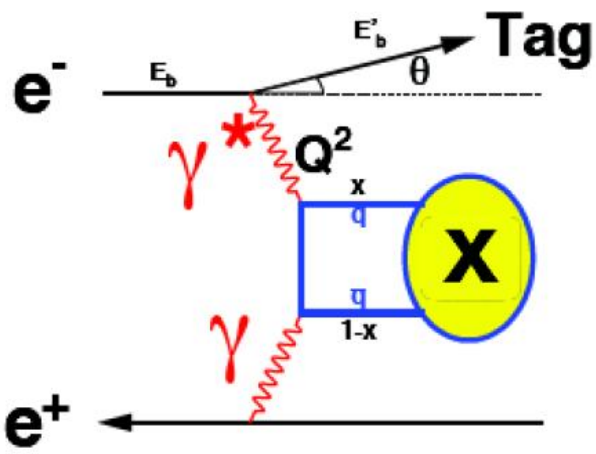
to be compared with annihilation:

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



- CEPC will provide several fb^{-1} at $\gamma\gamma$ collision energy >100GeV
- 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
- Tagging at CEPC environment:
  - In Lumi calorimeter: 30mrad-6º
  - In ECAL (no tracking): 6-10º
  - ECAL+tracking: >10º

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

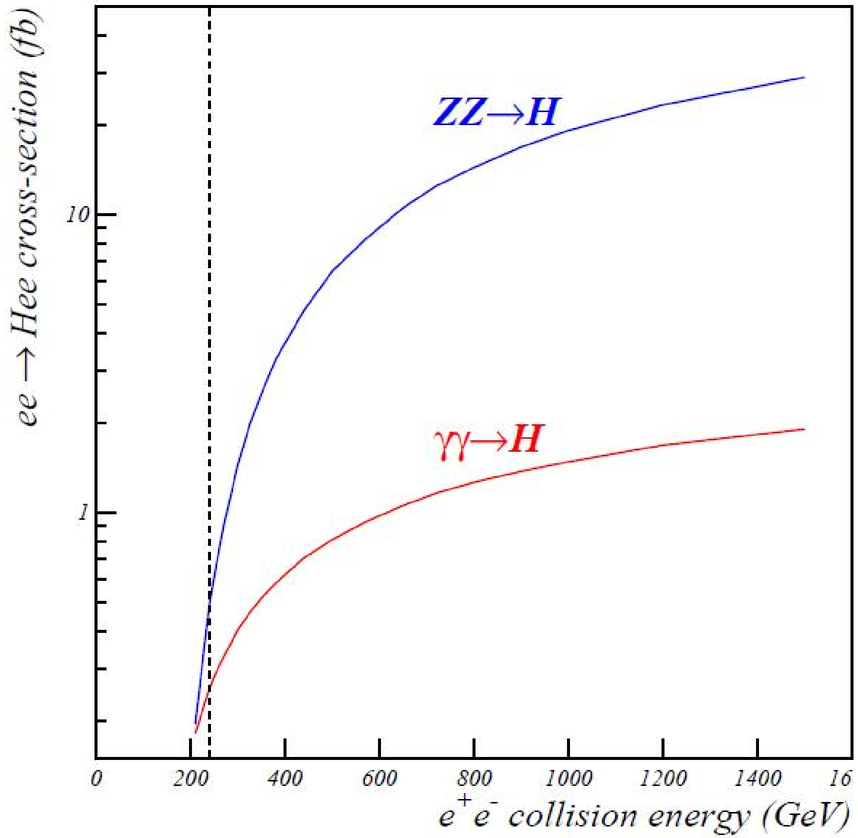
What can we study at CEPC?

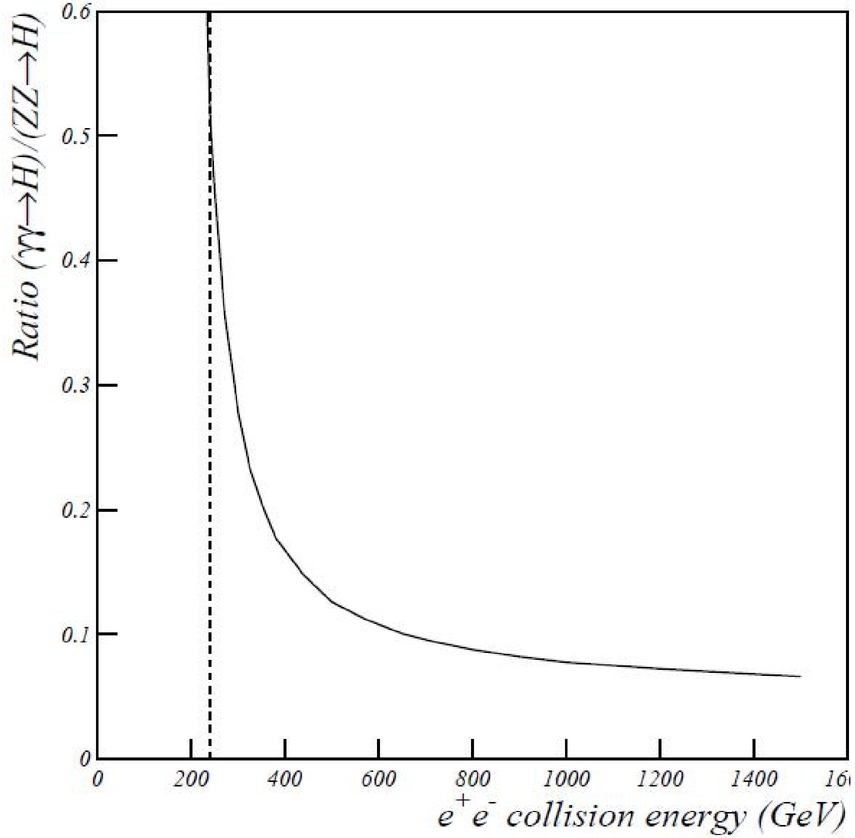
- Higgs production!
- QED test: anomalous magnetic moment from $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$
- Spectroscopy of heavy quarkonia
- Photon structure function

Higgs photoproduction

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

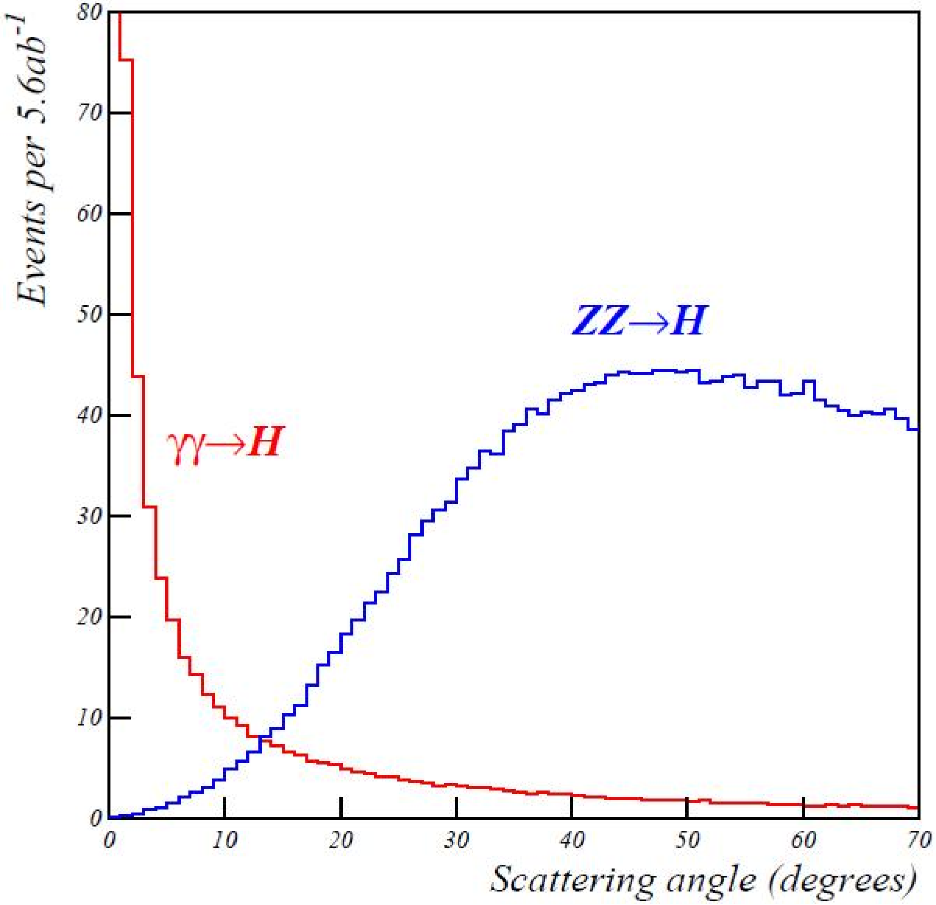
ZZ fusion background





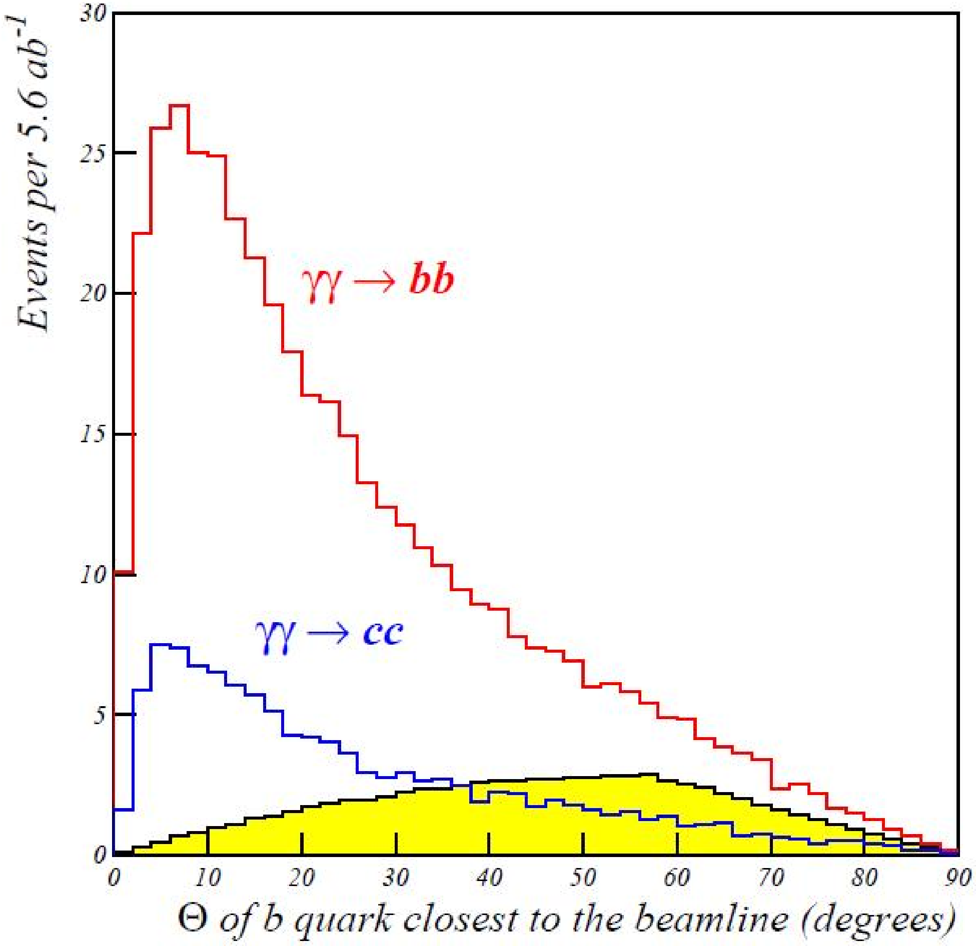
CEPC is the ideal place to study γγ→H !!

Electron scattering angle



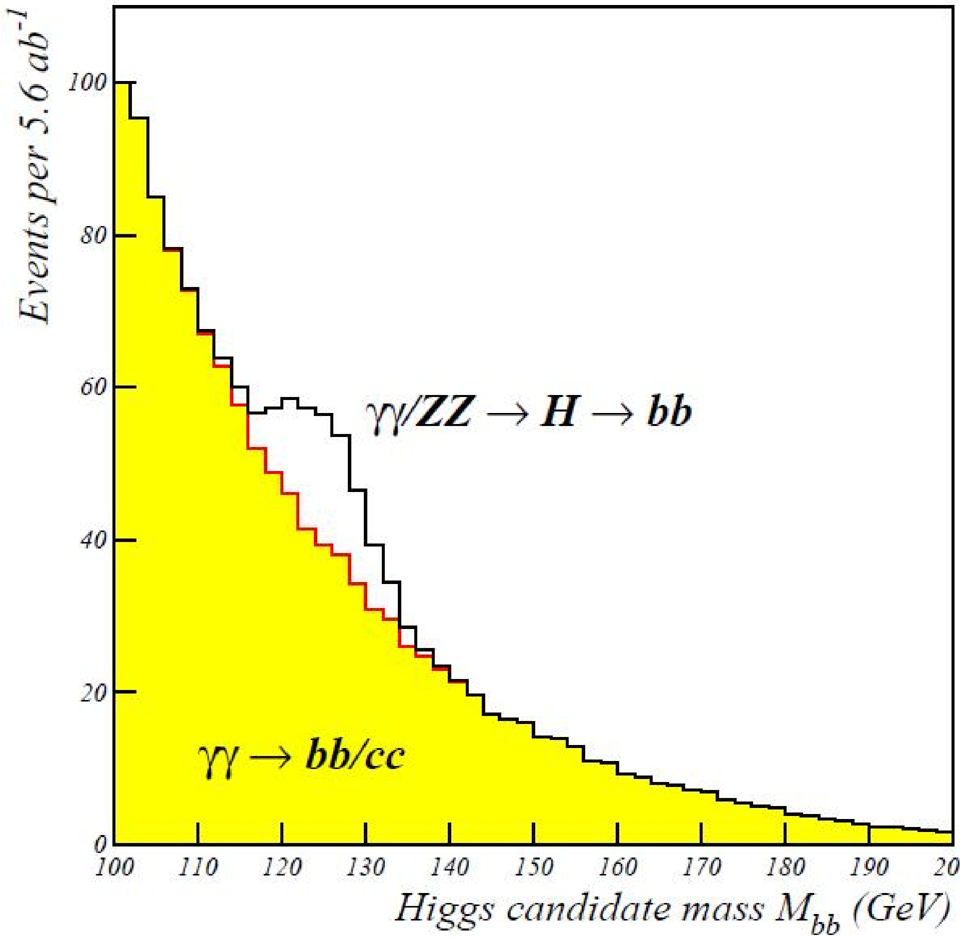
- Single tag (Θ>30mrad) reduces signal by ~5 and γγ→ bb by ~15
- For ZZ→H electrons are scattered at a very large angle in nearly all events
- We cut 30mrad<Θ<24º
- The lower cut is dictated by the lumical acceptance; upper is from S/√B optimization

Detector acceptance



- Cut on jet angle Θ>20º 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 (Θ_{jet}>20º) we assume 75% efficiency to reconstruct both jets

The Higgs signal

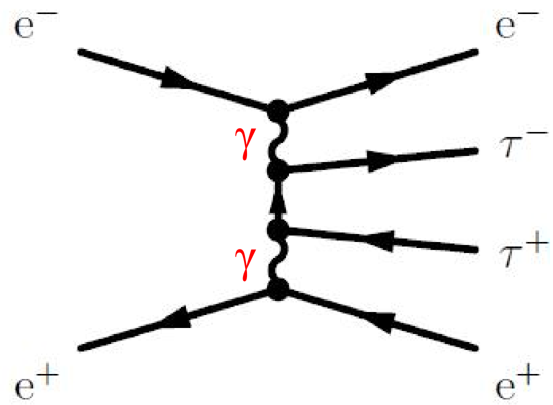


- Assuming 5 GeV mass resolution (CDR), we expect for 118<Mbb<132:
  - Signal: 57 events
  - ZZ→H : 33 events
  - γγ→ bb : 223 events
  - γγ→ cc: 55 events
- Signal significance: 4.1σ from H→bb alone
- Including other Higgs decay channels, the signal will be reliably observed (even 5σ discovery possible)

Anomalous magnetic moment of the tau lepton

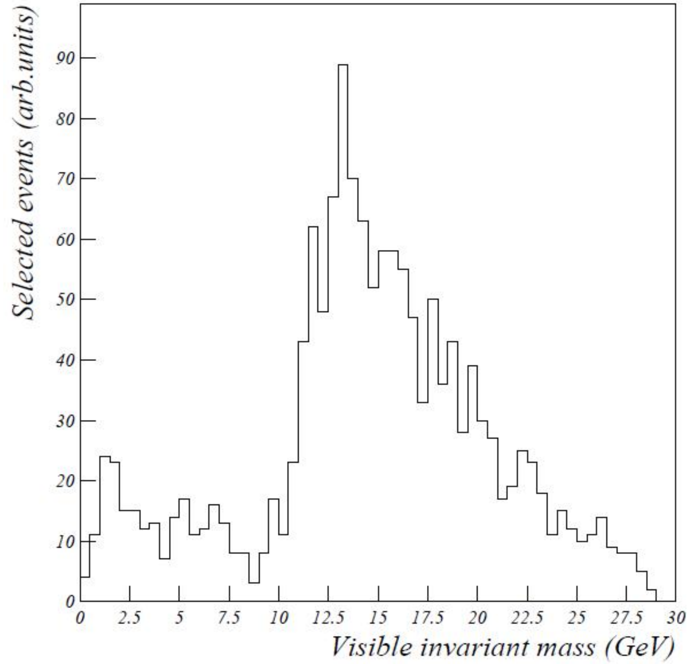
- Anomalous magnetic moments of electron and muon (a_e and a_μ) are known with astonishing precision of 10^{-12} and 10^{-9}
- a_τ is known only at 10^{-2} level (LEP2)
- Sensitivity to the new physics growth typically as M^2

- At LEP the magnetic moment of tau lepton has been measured via the cross-section of untagged events **$ee \rightarrow ee\tau\tau$**



Estimation of sensitivity

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



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

Quarkonium production

- We consider different options:
- No-tag events. Just a quarkonium decay and "nothing else". Huge statistics, but hardly visible because of huge background
- Single-tag events: good background suppression, signal statistics strongly reduced
  - $\Theta > 6^{o}$ (ECAL, no electron track)
  - $\Theta > 10^{o}$ (ECAL + electron track)
- Double tag: fully reconstructed event, very low background, but extremely small signal statistics
  - Lumi+Lumi, Lumi+ECAL, ECAL+ECAL

Estimation of event number

Charmonium

name	No Tag	S Tag 6°	S Tag 10°	D Tag 6-6°	D Tag 6-1.9°	D Tag 1.9-1.9°
η_c	$1. \times 10^9$	5.3×10^5	1.7×10^5	7.6×10^2	1.2×10^4	8.6×10^4
χ_{c0}	$2. \times 10^8$	6.5×10^4	2.2×10^4	6.3×10^1	$9. \times 10^2$	8.3×10^3
χ_{c1}	$7. \times 10^6$	4.4×10^4	1.1×10^4	1.7×10^2	2.4×10^3	1.7×10^4
χ_{c2}	9.5×10^7	3.1×10^4	9.8×10^3	5.4×10^1	7.2×10^2	6.7×10^3
$\eta_{c_D}(3840)$	2.6×10^6	2.5×10^3	7.8×10^2	5.7×10^{-1}	2.5×10^1	1.5×10^2
$\eta_c(2S)$	2.4×10^8	2.1×10^5	6.4×10^4	4.1×10^2	$6. \times 10^3$	4.1×10^4

Bottomonium

name	No Tag	S Tag 6°	S Tag 10°	D Tag 6-6°	D Tag 6-1.9°	D Tag 1.9-1.9°
$\eta_b(9400)$	1.3×10^6	1.4×10^4	3.9×10^3	1.1×10^2	$1. \times 10^3$	3.6×10^3
χ_{b_0}	9.6×10^4	5.2×10^2	1.4×10^2	2.7	$3. \times 10^1$	1.5×10^2
χ_{b_1}	3.9×10^3	5.1×10^2	1.3×10^2	6.6	5.3×10^1	1.4×10^2
χ_{b_2}	8.3×10^4	4.9×10^2	1.2×10^2	3.4	3.4×10^1	1.6×10^2
$\eta_{b_D}(10150)$	7.9×10^2	9.9	2.8	2.3×10^{-2}	4.3×10^{-1}	1.8
$\eta_b(9980)$	4.6×10^5	5.8×10^3	1.6×10^3	4.9×10^1	4.4×10^2	1.5×10^3

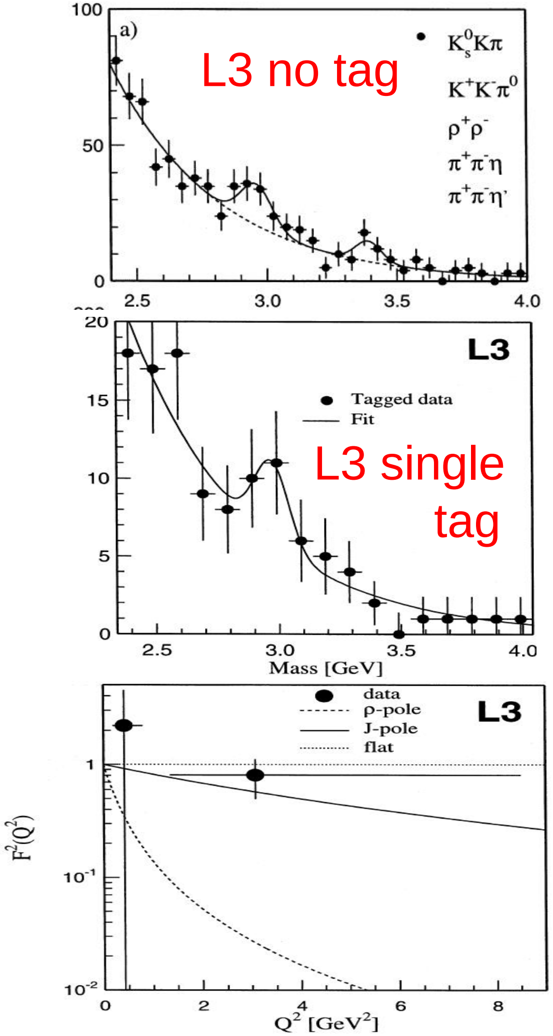
Reduce every number by a factor 5-10,
to account for experimental acceptance

Charmonium substructure

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

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

$$\text{with} \quad \Lambda^2 = M_V^2, \quad V = \rho, \omega, \phi, J \ldots$$



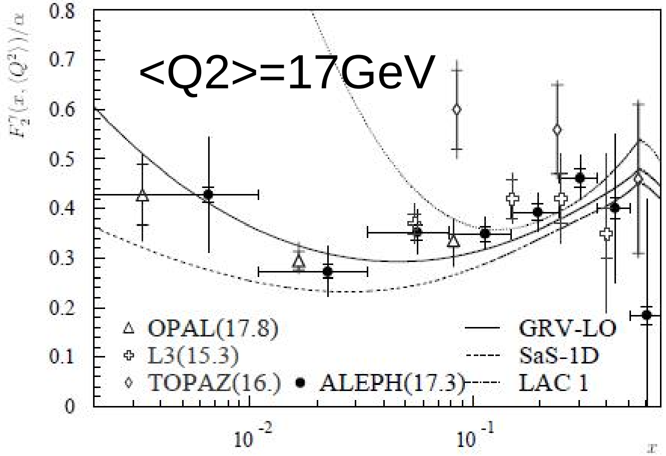
Photon structure function $F_2^\gamma(x, Q^2)$

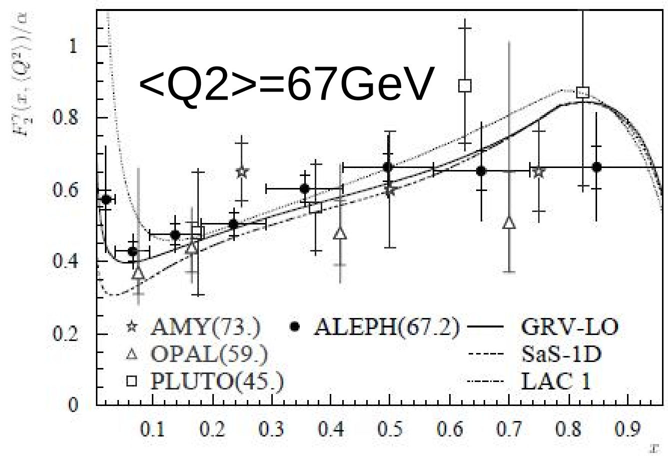
- Hadronic structure function in single-tag
- Can be extracted from $d^3\sigma/dQ^2dxdy$

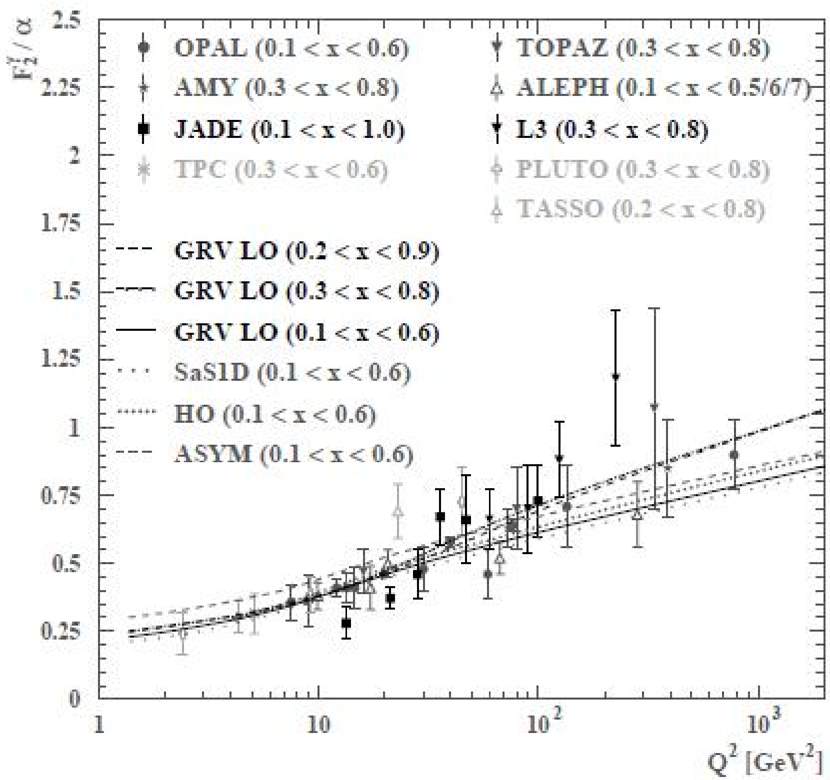
$$Q^2 = 2E_{beam}E_{tag}(1 - \cos\theta_{tag}),\ x = Q^2/(Q^2 + W^2)$$

- Most difficult part is the reconstruction of the hadronic invariant mass W
- Required complicated unfolding procedure, detailed understanding of the detector

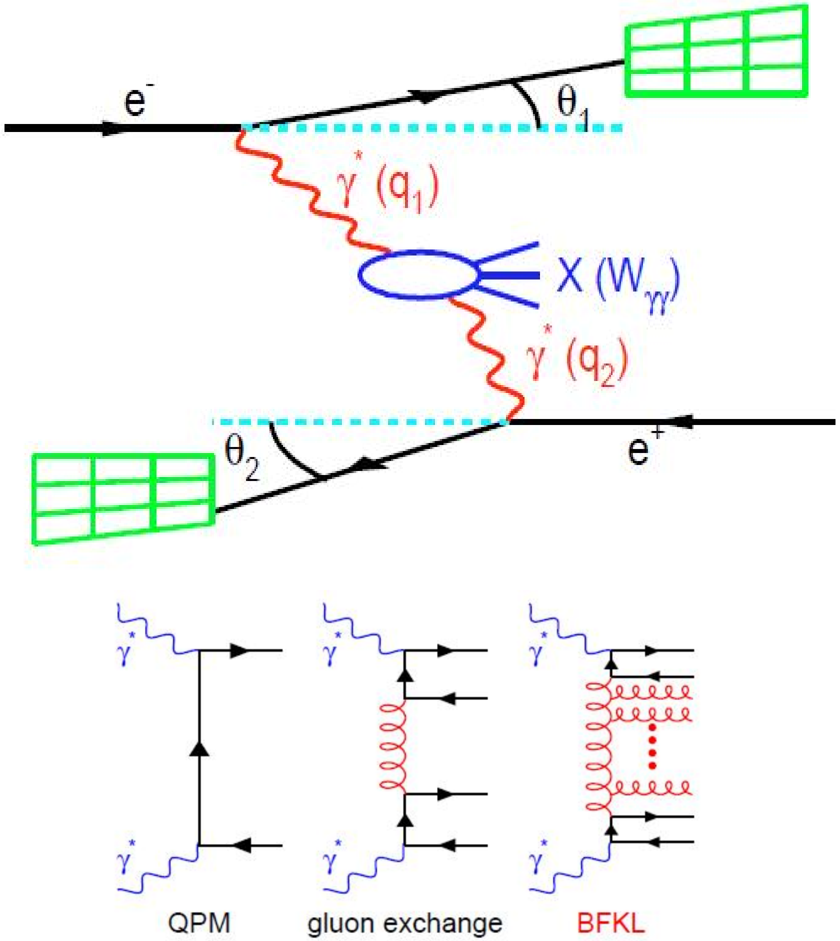
Structure function at LEP







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:

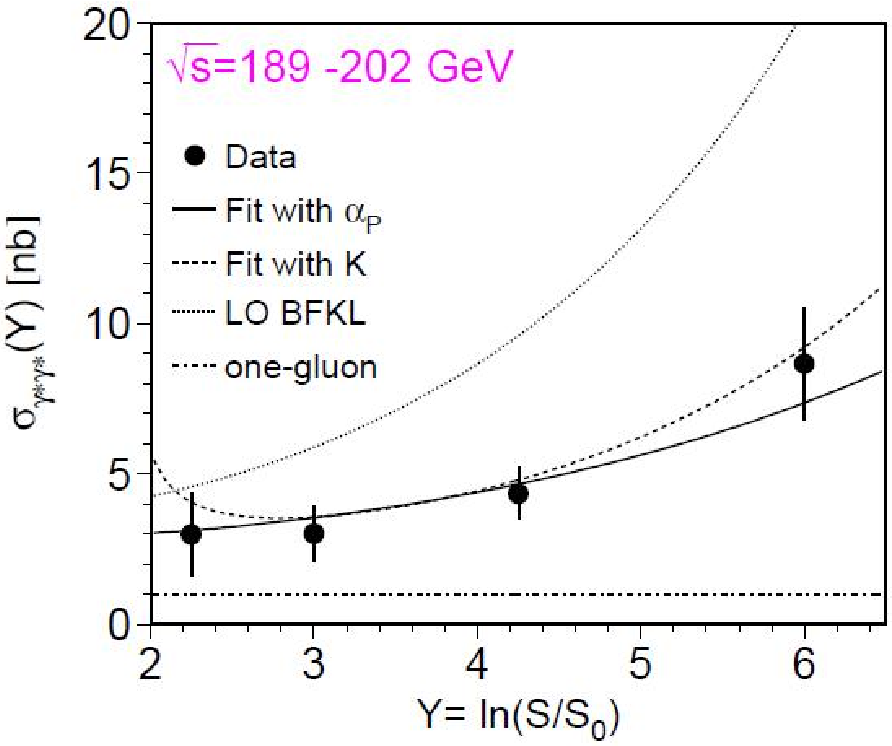
$$\sigma_{\gamma^*\gamma^*} = \frac{\sigma_0}{Q_1 Q_2 Y}\left(\frac{s}{s_0}\right)^{\alpha_P - 1}$$

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

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

- “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<θ<66mrad)
- $\alpha_P = 0.36 \pm 0.02$

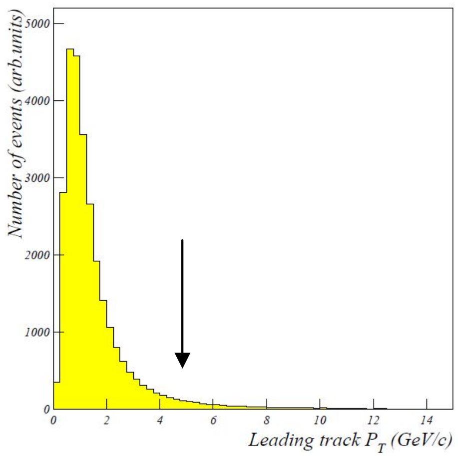
Summary

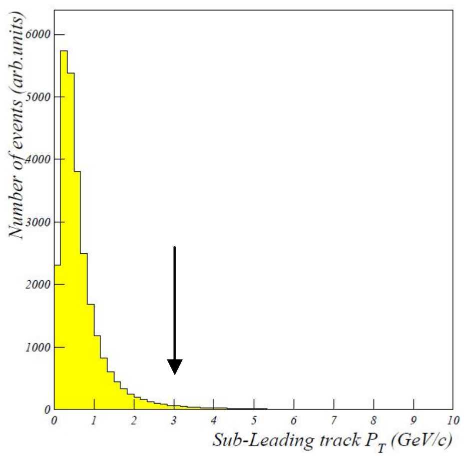
- The abundant gamma-gamma collisions will be not only background, but a rich source of physics studies
  - Higgs photoproduction discovery
  - QED tests
  - Perturbative QCD
  - Non-perturbative QCD
  - Hadron structure
- Many studies have been done at LEP, mostly statistically dominated
- Enormous 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

Thank you!

Spare slides

$\gamma\gamma \to \tau\tau \to e\mu$ 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 $\theta > 20^o$, total energy E<30 GeV to remove annihilation events