

# Hadron Production in Photon-Photon Processes at the ILC and BSM signatures with small mass differences

**Software and Analysis Pre-ILD meeting 2018**

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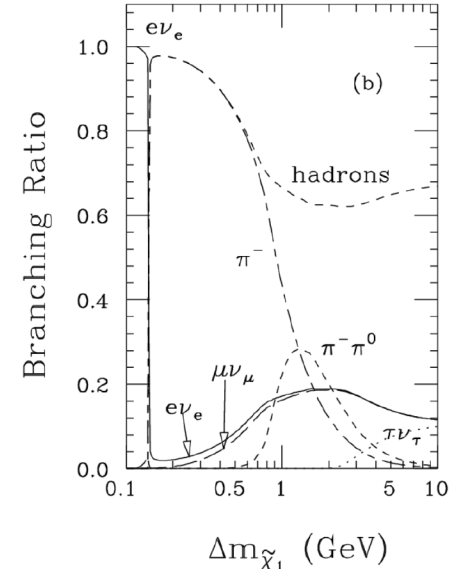
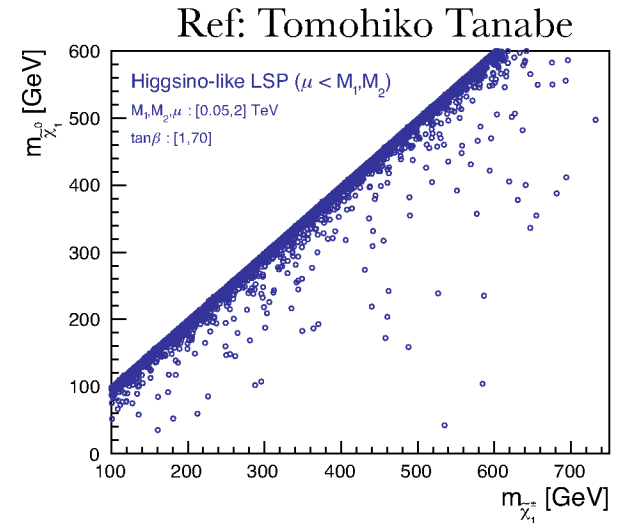
# Introduction

- > Light higgsinos  $\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_2^0$  and  $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$  can be found at ILC
- > Low  $\Delta M$  higgsino analysis performed by Hale Sert - DESY-THESIS-2016-001
- > The case was studied at two benchmark scenarios

$$\Delta M(\tilde{X}_1^\pm, \tilde{X}_1^0) = 770 \text{ MeV} \Rightarrow \text{dM770}$$

$$\Delta M(\tilde{X}_1^\pm, \tilde{X}_1^0) = 1.6 \text{ GeV} \Rightarrow \text{dM1600}$$

- > Charginos decay hadronically and leptonically
- > Case studied with Fast Simulation
- > The study performed without the inclusion of  $\gamma\gamma$  overlay

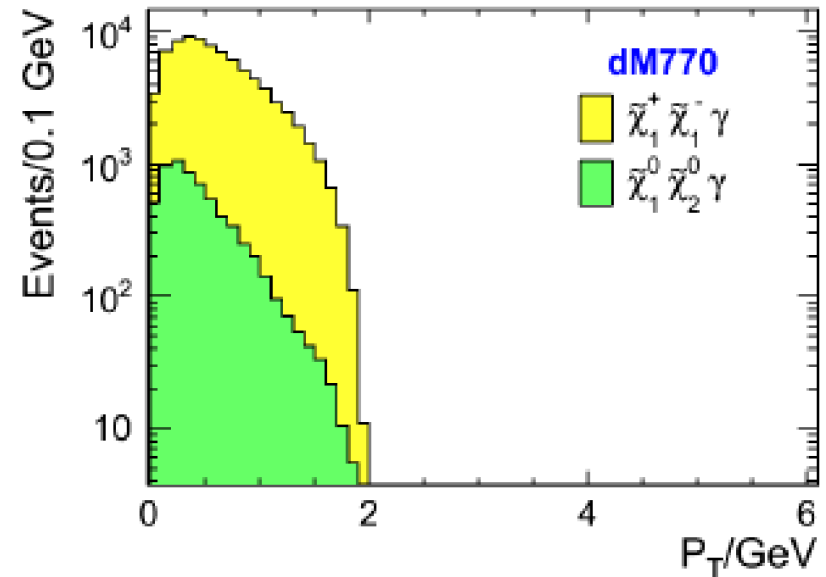


hep-ph/9512230 [hep-ph]



# Motivation

- > Visible decay products of higgsinos very soft and thus similar to  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  low  $p_T$  hadron backgrounds
- > Analysis for higgsinos still an exception to  $k_T$  algorithm method -
  - the low  $p_T$  visible decay products misidentified as  $\gamma\gamma$  overlay in exclusive mode and discarded
- > Important to study the effect of overlay on the higgsino events in full simulation scenario



hep-ph/1307-3566(2013)

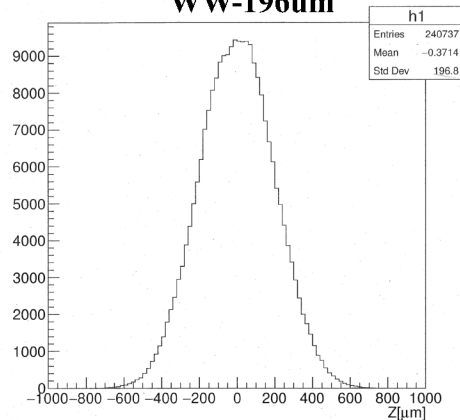
# Simulation and Reconstruction

- > Study of effect of  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  low pt hadron overlay on the higgsino samples,
  - $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^- \gamma$  from Whizard 1.95 (500 GeV)
  - $\gamma\gamma$  events from improved Barklow generator and Pythia
- > Simulated  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^- \gamma$  samples:
  - dM770 v01-19-02 (studied a while ago)
  - dM1600 v01-19-05 (current study) (simulated in test production)
- > Reconstructed  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^- \gamma$  events overlaid with  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  low pt hadron events - (1.05 events /BX at 500 GeV)
  - dM770 v01-19-03
  - dM1600 v01-19-05

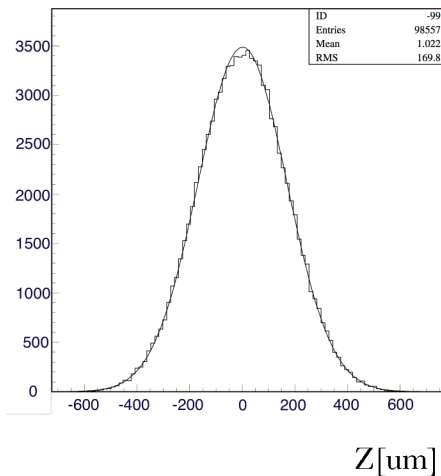
# Vertex Smearing

- Beam spot not a perfect spot - has a spread
- Simulated  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^- \gamma$  samples with vertex smeared along z axis - benchmark scenario dM770 (196.8)
- Four different samples of  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  low pt hadron events simulated with smeared vertices - Guinea Pig

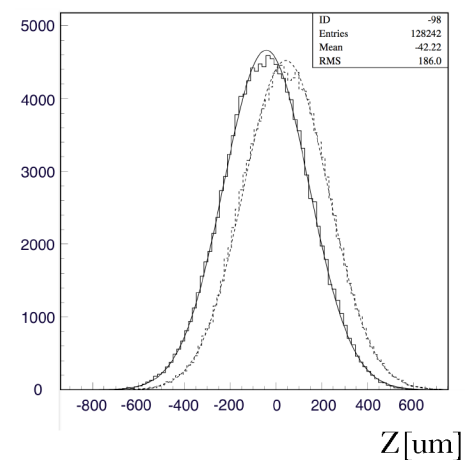
WW-196um



BB -169um



WB/BW -186um +/- 42um



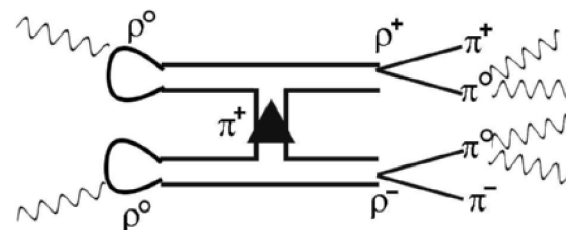
# Possible methods to remove $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ low pT hadrons

## > First Method:

- Displacement of vertices in z direction
- Vertices of  $\gamma\gamma$  overlay events displaced from that of signal vertices
- Identifying the tracks coming from such vertices and removing them would be an effective method
- This method cannot be used for purely neutral events like  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$

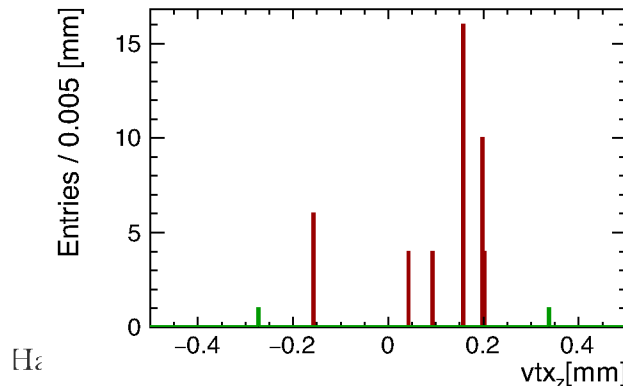
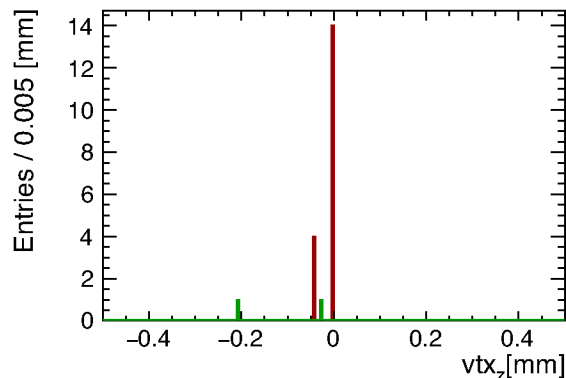
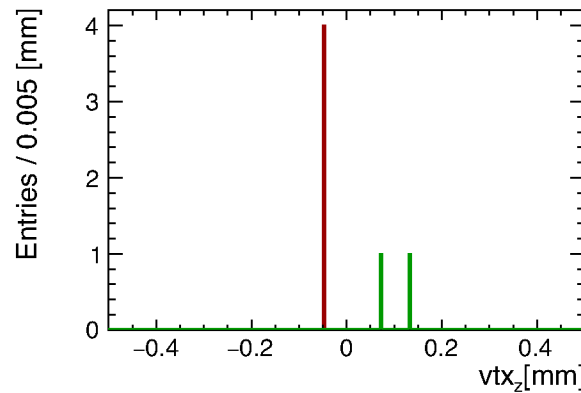
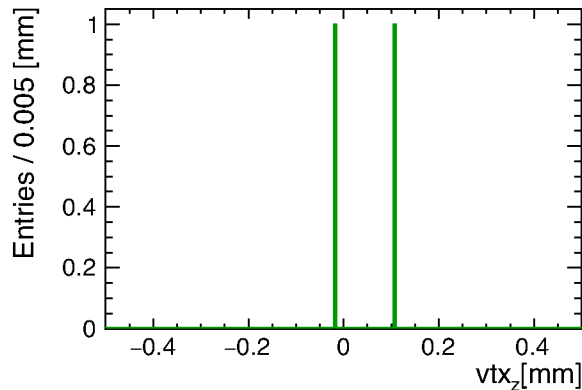
## > Second method:

- The invariant mass of decay products of rho meson gives rho mass
- Rho meson used as a tag to remove  $\gamma\gamma$  events
- Could be applied on very small event number



# Z position of MC vertices

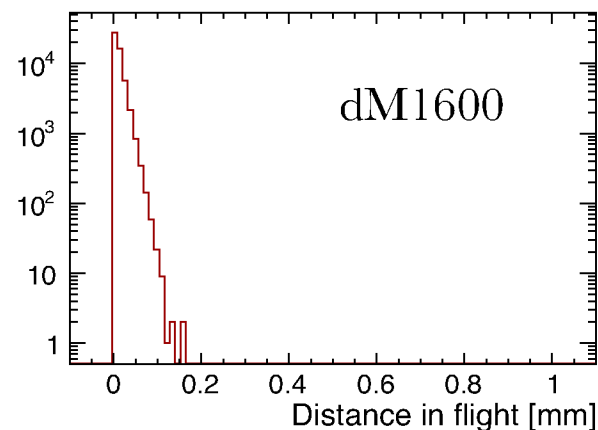
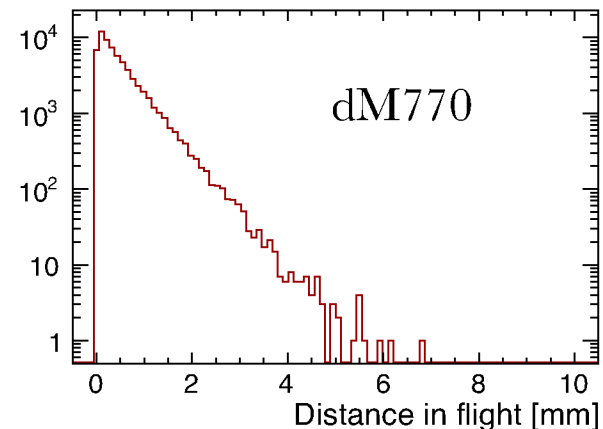
- Every chargino decays to one charged particle and other particles as per the BR
- Signal - green and overlay in reddish-brown
- At 500 GeV we have 1.05 events/BX - Poissonian distribution - 0,1,2,3 etc  $\gamma\gamma$  events



- Every  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^- \gamma$  gives two tracks
- Events with different number of  $\gamma\gamma$  overlay events shown
- Vertices for signal and background nicely separated

# Reconstruction level and the track parameters

- > Standard vertex finding algorithm reconstructs one single primary vertex for each event
- > With smeared vertices important to have a more complex algorithm to group the tracks to find different vertices
- > This algorithm can be developed with the track parameters as the important tools
- > Knowledge of displaced vertices along the z axis
  - $z_0$  parameter of the track is important
- > Unlike the particles in  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  low pt hadron events, charginos have a finite life time which makes the  $d_0$  parameter important
- > Using this parameters we try to develop a new algorithm which groups the closest tracks to form vertex positions

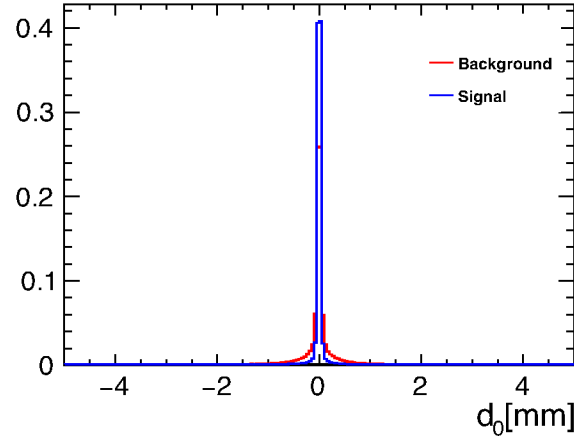
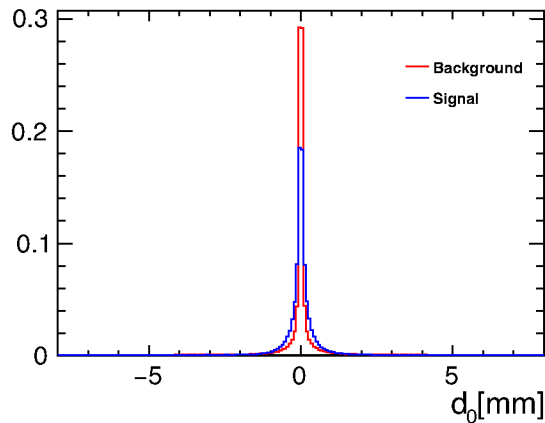




# Detailed study of $d_0$ parameter

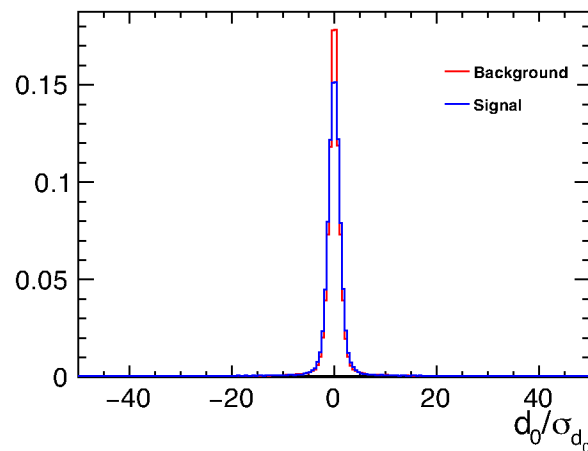
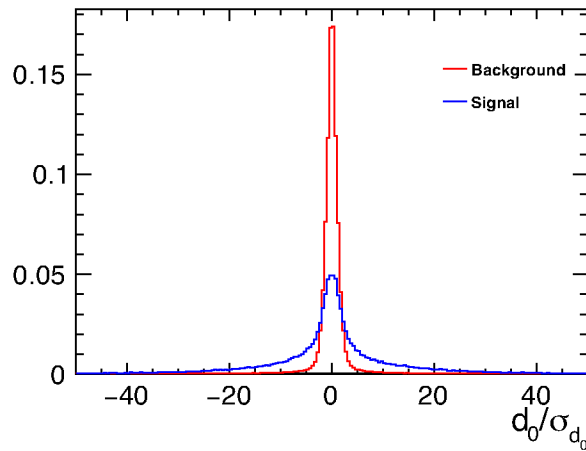
dM 770

dM 1600



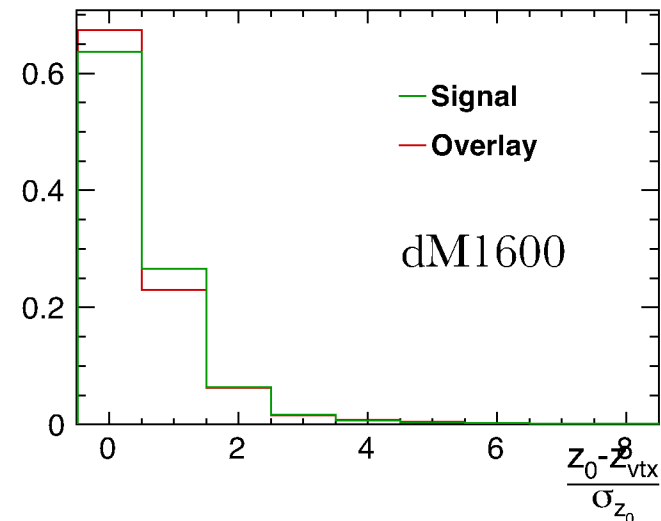
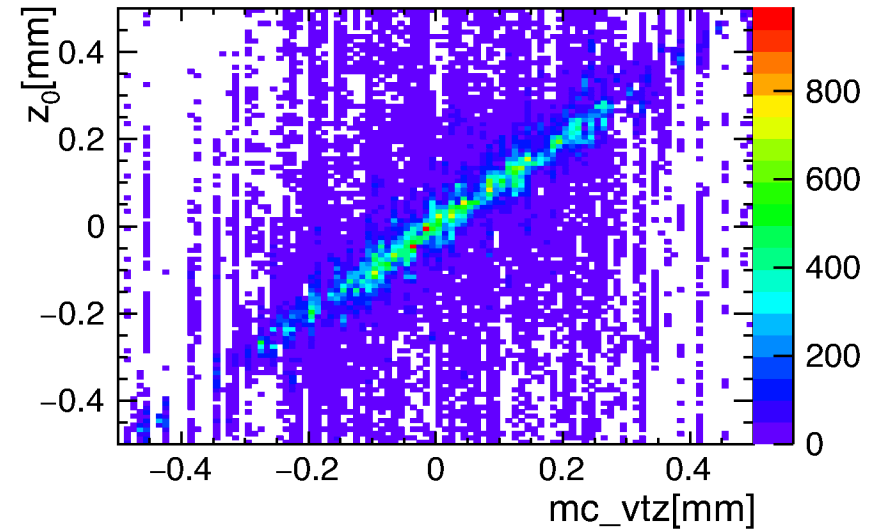
> With higher mass difference smaller  $d_0$

> In dM1600  $d_0$  not a handle



# How well can we measure $Z_0$ ?

- > Particles having  $mc_{vtx}$  and  $mc_{vty}$  zero
- > True  $z$  position of vertex and reconstructed position compared
- > More than 90% of the tracks  $z_0$  measured well
- > Particles with high  $d_0$ 's need to be separated first to group tracks based on  $z$  position



# Reconstruction of signal tracks

➤ Every event has 2 signal tracks - from  $\tilde{\chi}_1^+$  and  $\tilde{\chi}_1^-$

dM770

- 60% of events both tracks from signal reconstructed
- 22 % events only one track found
- 15 % events tracks split due to vigorous curling
- 2% no tracks reconstructed

dM1600

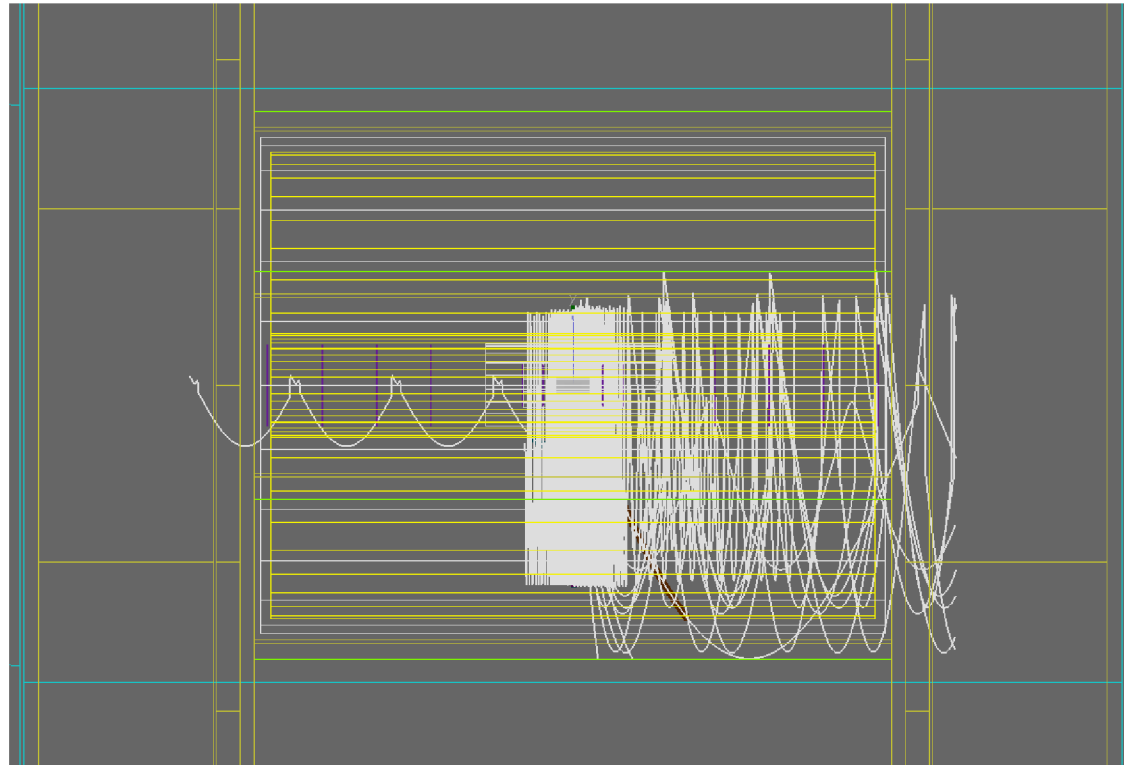
- 75% of events both tracks from signal reconstructed
- 15 % events only one track found
- 9.5 % events tracks split due to vigorous curling
- less than 1% no tracks reconstructed

➤ We initially only choose the events in which both the signal tracks are found

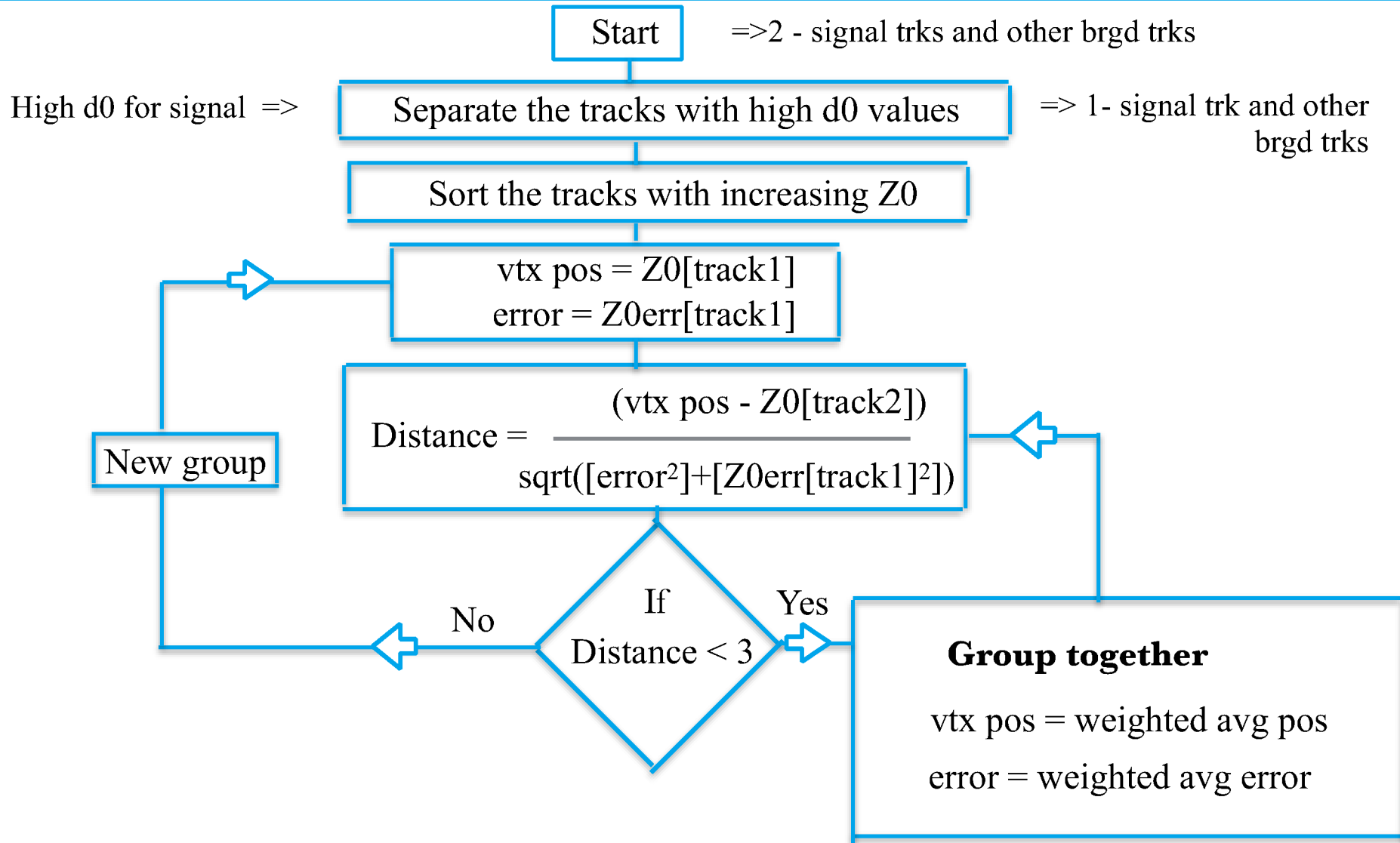


# Precuts for the algorithm

- > A cut of  $N_{\text{trks}} < 12$  is applied
  - Tracks curling vigorously perpendicular to the z axis entering the TPC
  - Challenging for the tracker to identify the hits from a single track
- >  $Z_0$  of the track should be less than 15 mm
  - $Z_0 > 15$  can be particles created from the detector material
- > Veto the tracks which are associated with a  $\nu_0$

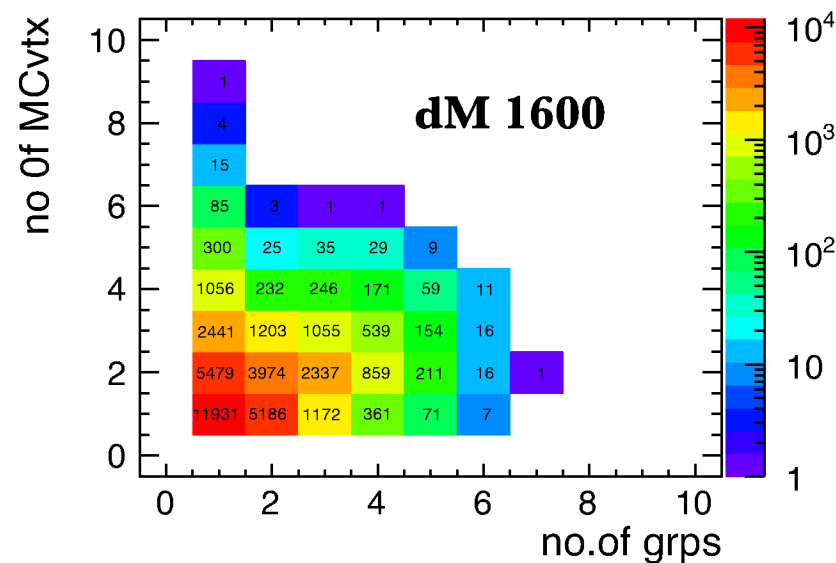
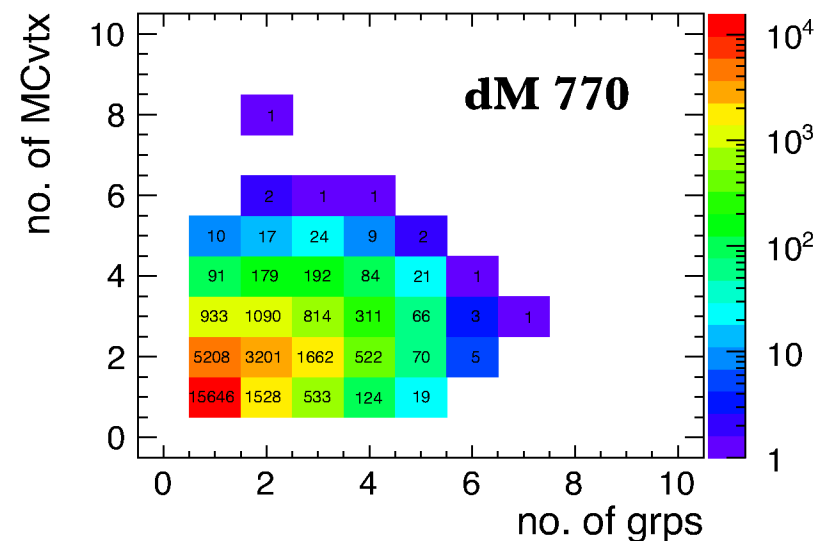


# Algorithm



# Results from the algorithm

- >  $d_0$  method only partially used for dM770 - highest  $d_0$  track removed
- >  $d_0$  separation still not used in dM1600
- > 80% of tracks separated using  $d_0$  parameter for dM770 - charginos !!! 😊
- > No. of groups made by the algorithm compared to true number of vertices
- > 60% of the events (dM770) - diagonal
- > Work in progress



# Conclusion and Outlook

- > Impact of  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  low pt hadron overlay on the higgsino events very important
- > Existing standard methods to remove these backgrounds remain inefficient in this case
- > Displaced vertices for the signal and background events and the finite life time of the charginos very important factors to develop new method
- > New algorithm leading towards the method to remove the  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  low pt hadron events developed
- > Work in progress!!!
- > **OUTLOOK:**
  - Algorithm is to be optimized using d0 separation
  - Check total charge of a group
  - To identify groups (background or signal)



# Questions??





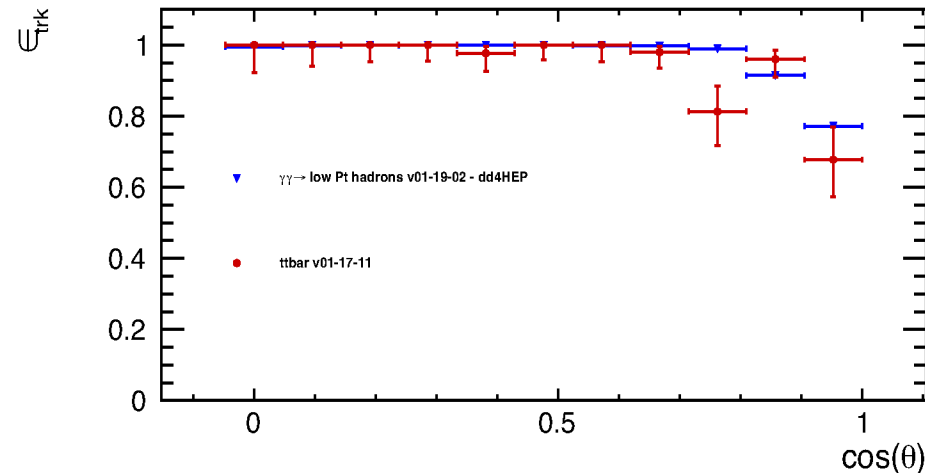
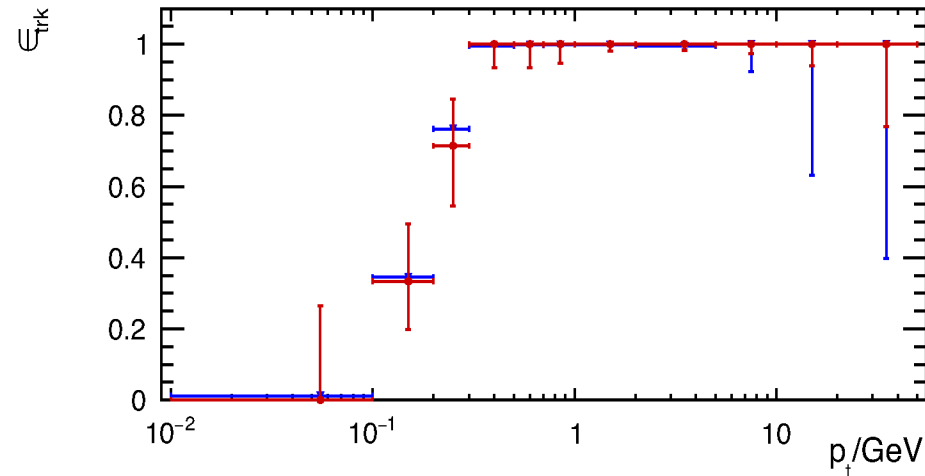
> Weighted avg position =  $\sum_i \frac{Z0[track_i]}{Z0[error_i]} / \sum_i \frac{1}{Z0[error_i]}$

> Weighted Avg Error =  $1 / \sum_i \frac{1}{Z0[error_i]}$



# Reconstruction efficiency for $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ low $p_T$ hadron tracks

- ILDPerformance -Diagnostics package used for tracking efficiency
- Silicon Tracking algorithm used to reconstruct tracks
- Reconstruction efficiency of  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  low  $p_T$  hadron events consistent with  $t\bar{t}$  events
- Reconstruction efficiency for the low  $p_T$  hadron events
  - Above 300 MeV and at higher angles 99%
- Important to develop method to remove  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  low  $p_T$  hadron events



mass



N4

C2+, C2-

Wino-like  
 $M_2 \sim 500\text{-}1000 \text{ TeV}$

N3

Bino-like  
 $M_1 \sim 250\text{-}500 \text{ TeV}$

N2  
N1

C1+, C1-

Higgsino-like  
 $\mu \sim 100\text{-}150 \text{ GeV}$

Neutralino

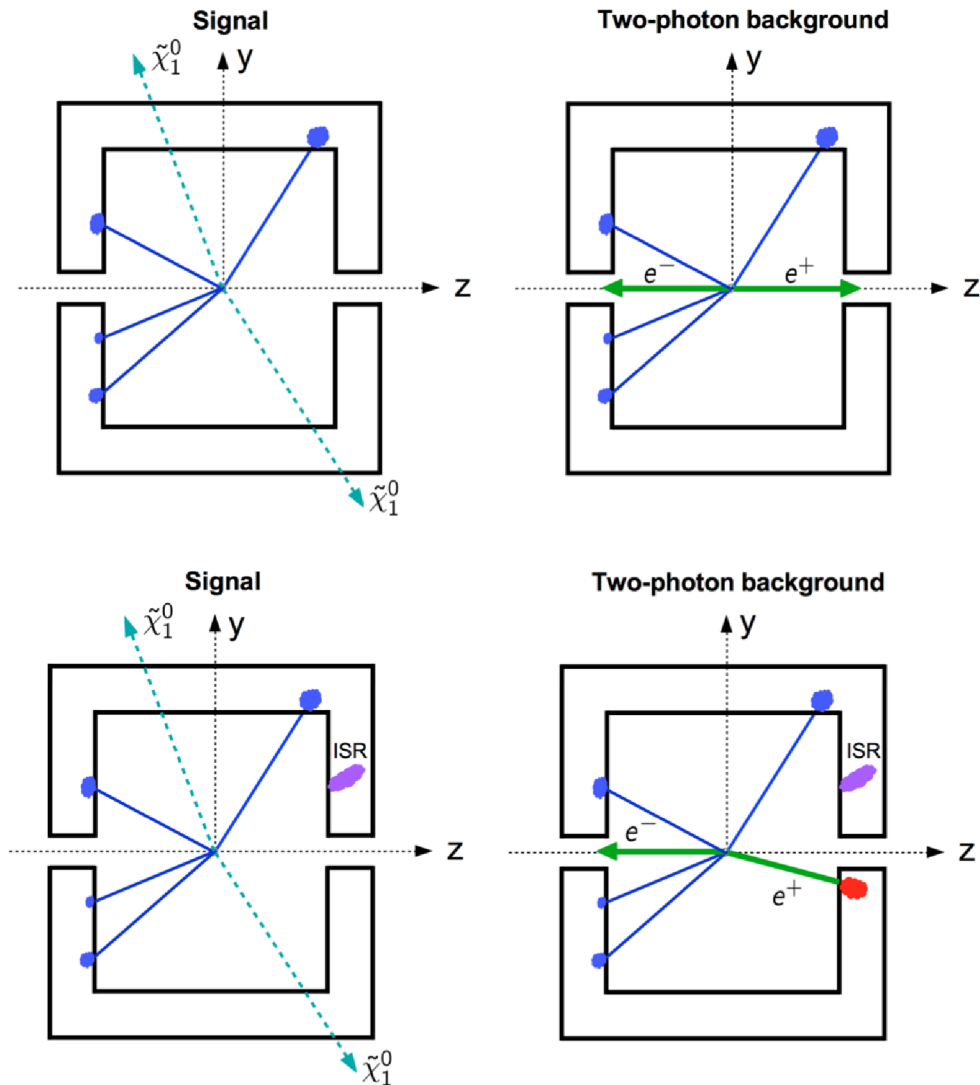
Chargino

ref. Tomohiko Tanabe



# Precuts for the Algorithm

- > The event should have a hard ISR photon with  $E > 10$  GeV
- > ISR photon gives a pt kick to the beam electron - beam electron within detector acceptance
- > Missing energy from beam particles - overlay events
- > For signals - the pt kick balanced by the invisible neutralinos
- > No effect on the signal decay products or the beam electron



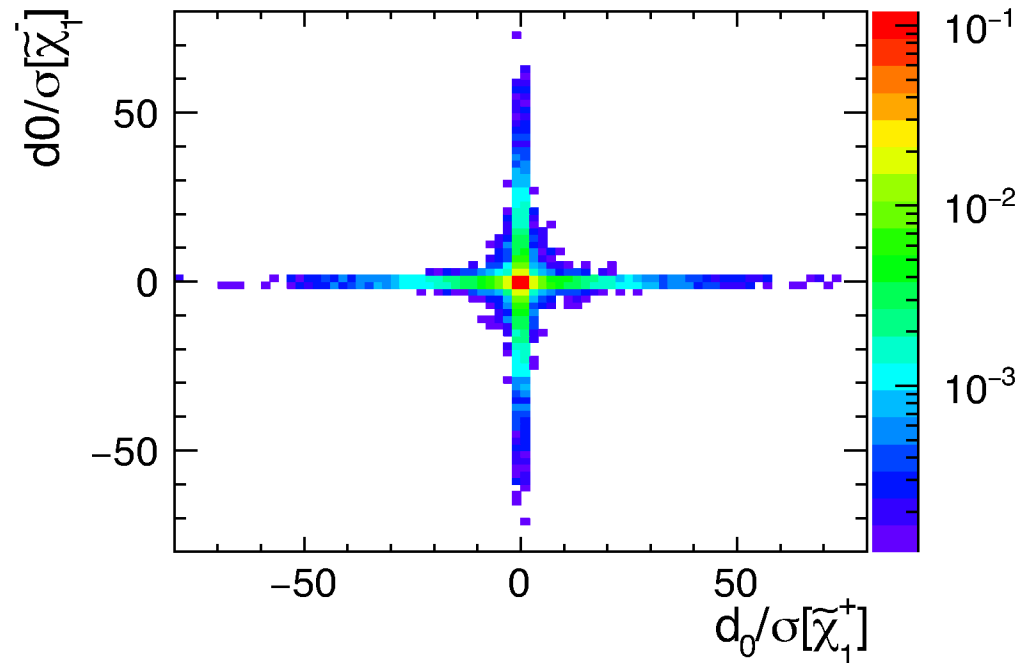
# Summary and Outlook

- > Although physics environment at ILC is very clean  $\gamma\gamma$  backgrounds is still important
- > The impact of this overlay is found on a very few specific but important events
- > A better generator to produce  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  low pt hadrons was developed with more realistic particle contents for events
- > Investigating whether different  $z_{\text{vtx}}$  position and vector meson tag can be used to remove the backgrounds
- > Work in progress!!
- > **OUTLOOK:**
  - The method developed will be applied on higgsino samples and Hale Sert's study would be repeated but with inclusion of  $\gamma\gamma$  overlay



# Detailed study of $d_0$ parameter

- > Chargino - different branching ratios but always decays into one charged particle
- > Every event should have two tracks from the signal ( $\tilde{\chi}_1^+$ ,  $\tilde{\chi}_1^-$ )
- > The  $d_0$  significance of the two tracks of the signal are plotted
- > 60 % cases one track has high value of  $d_0$  significance and other is smaller
- > Rest 40 % cases  $d_0$  significance for both tracks are similar



# Method Development to remove backgrounds

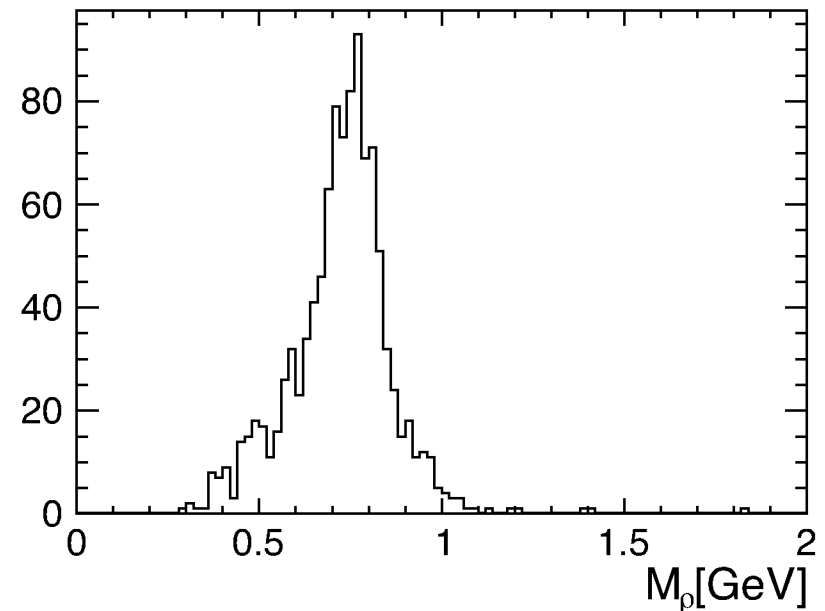
## > Primary step - separating events as in table

- Pythia events complex - 55 % events - good chances for finding vertex
- Only Separating Barklow events as below - 45 %

Processes	No. events [%]	Methods to tackle
$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$	33.43 %	displaced vertices
$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$	5.68 %	only photons 😞
$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \rho^+\rho^-$	1.26 %	displaced vertices & rho tag
$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \rho^0\rho^0$	2.68 %	displaced vertices & rho tag
$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \rho^0\omega$	0.7 %	displaced vertices & rho tag

# Method - Using Rho meson tag

- >  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0$  events - rho meson decay to two  $\pi^+$  and two  $\pi^-$  (2.68 %)
  - Events with exactly 2  $^{+ve}$  and 2  $^{-ve}$  tracks selected
  - Invariant mass calculated from two different combinations
  - mass closest to rho meson chosen and plotted
  - The pion combinations give rho mass - 770 ± 145 MeV
  - Only 0.54% events reconstructed exactly as 2  $^{+ve}$  and 2  $^{-ve}$  tracks





# Event Properties of Pythia

- Direct Interactions(DIR) - Real photons interacts directly
- Vector Meson Dominance(VMD) - Photon fluctuates into a vector meson
- Anomalous Interactions(GVMD) - Photon fluctuates into a  $q\bar{q}$  pair of larger virtuality
- Deep inelastic Scattering(DIS) - A process of probing the Hadrons with very high energy leptons.

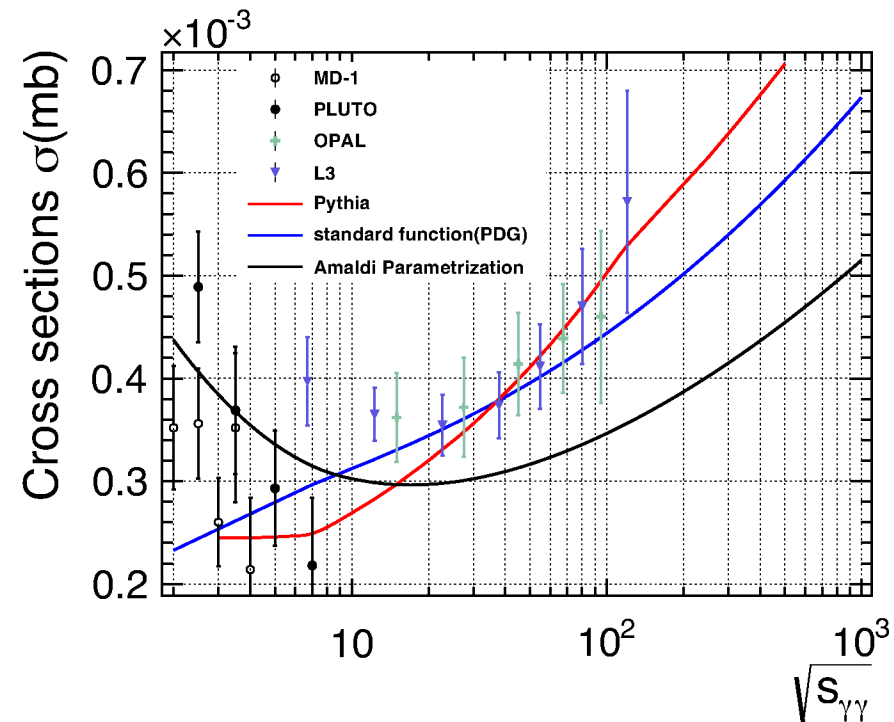
Subprocesses	Cross-sections (nb)
VMD * VMD	239.2
DIR * VMD	87.52
GVMD * DIR	9.77
GVMD * GVMD	12.05

> Pythia cannot simulate below 2 GeV



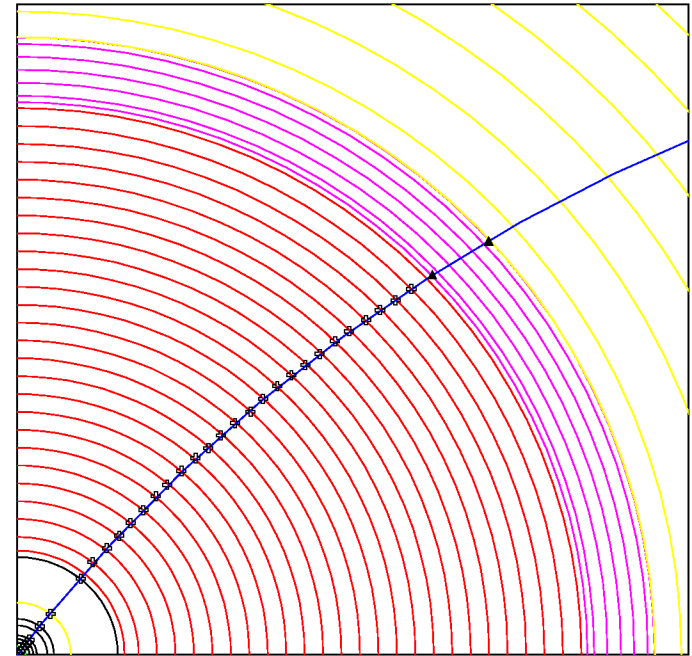
# Cross sections for Pythia events

- > Comparison of  $\gamma\gamma$  to low Pt hadron process cross sections from Pythia with PDG, Amaldi et.al(hep-ph/9305247) and data from LEP,PETRA and VEPP
- >  $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}} > 10$  GeV : Good description of LEP data with Pythia
- >  $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}} < 10$  GeV: Measurements have large uncertainties and widespread
- > Pythia event properties studied in detail for better understanding



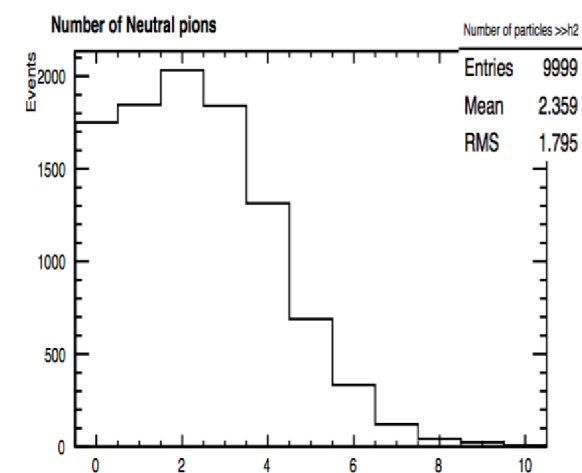
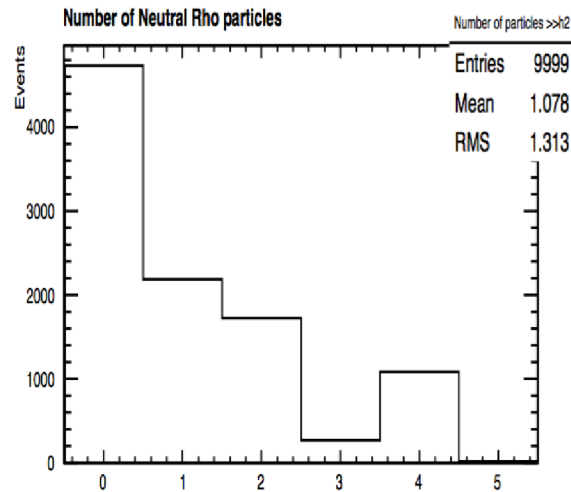
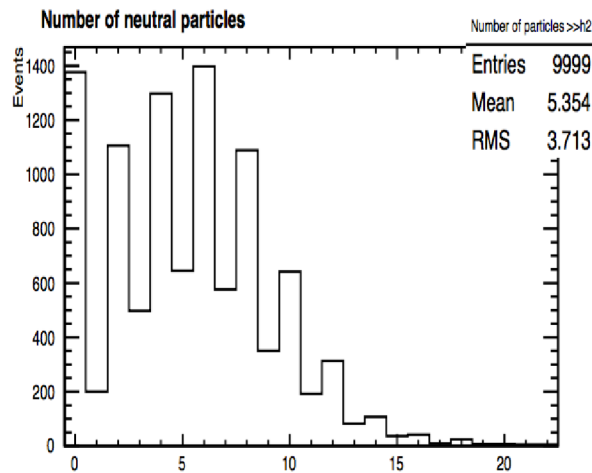
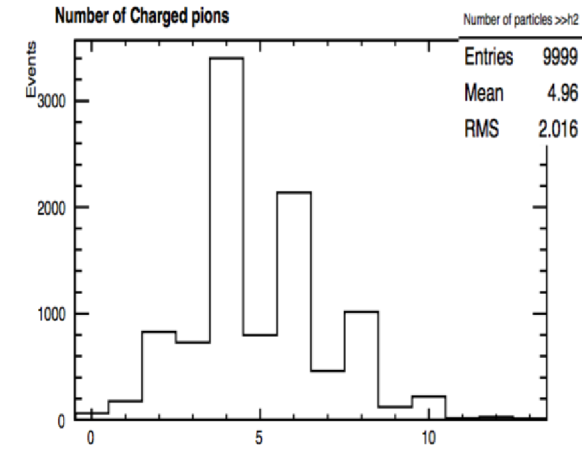
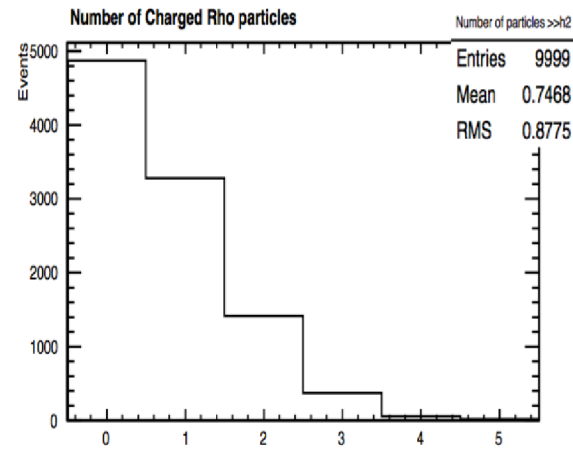
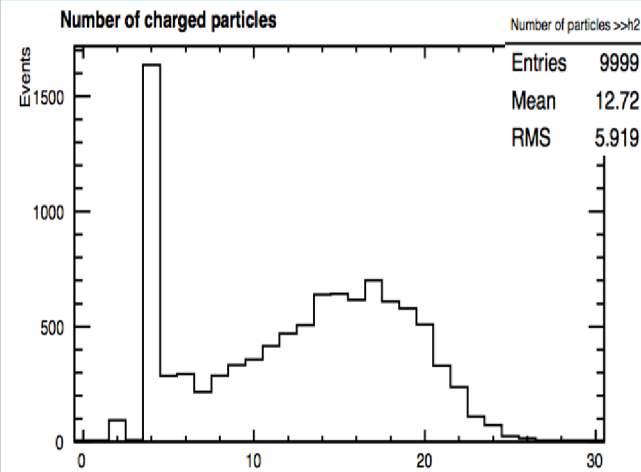
# Does $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}} < 1$ GeV matter?

- Detector acceptance for  $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}} < 1$  GeV
  - Select events  $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}} < 1$  GeV
  - Events generated from real-real, real-virtual and virtual-virtual photon collisions
  - Simulate ILD in SGV fast simulation
- Reconstruction in SGV
  - Particles having  $\geq 3$  layer hits : “Charged”
  - Particles hitting calorimeter : “Neutral”



Ref: [archiv:1203.0217v1](https://arxiv.org/abs/1203.0217v1)

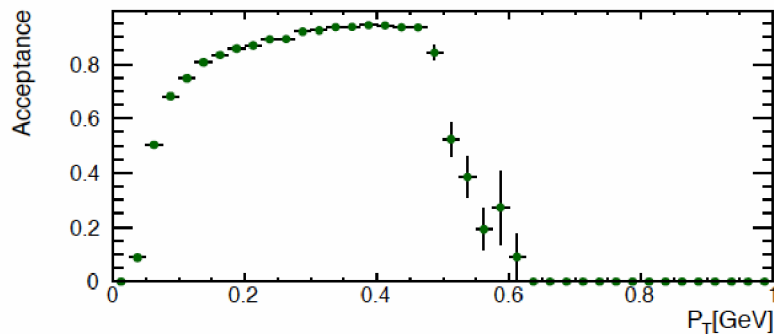
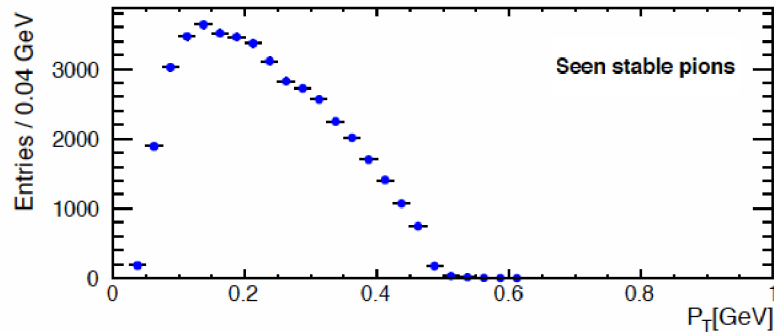
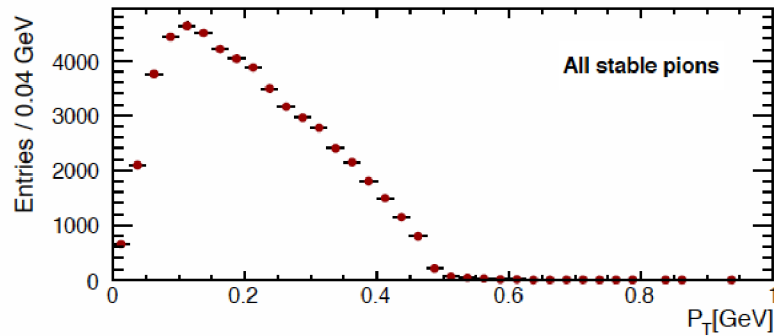
# Event Properties of Pythia



Pythia could be used to simulate events down upto  $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}} = 2 \text{ GeV}$

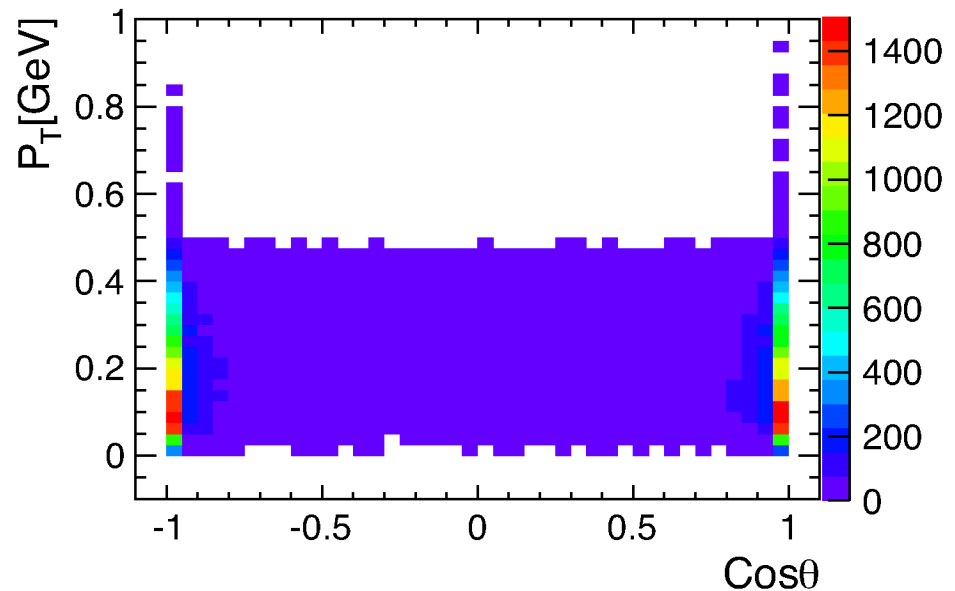


# Momentum acceptance for Pions



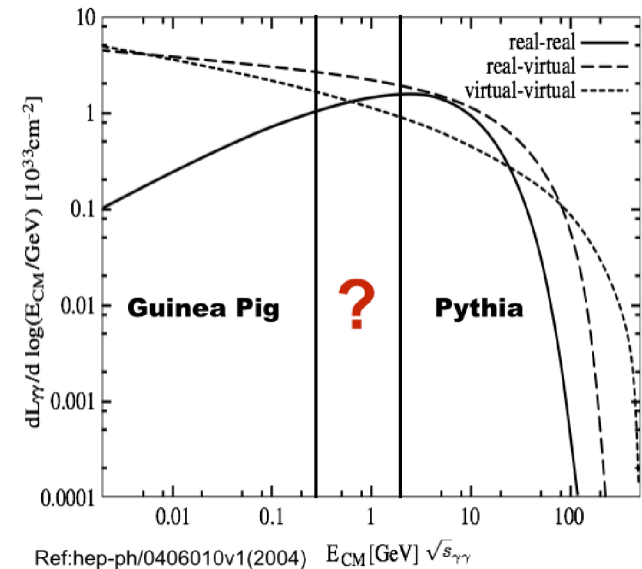
## > Momentum acceptance:

- Dividing seen stable pions with all true pions
- The acceptance for most particles  $> 80\%$
- Particles with high  $P_T$  but moving in forward direction - low acceptance

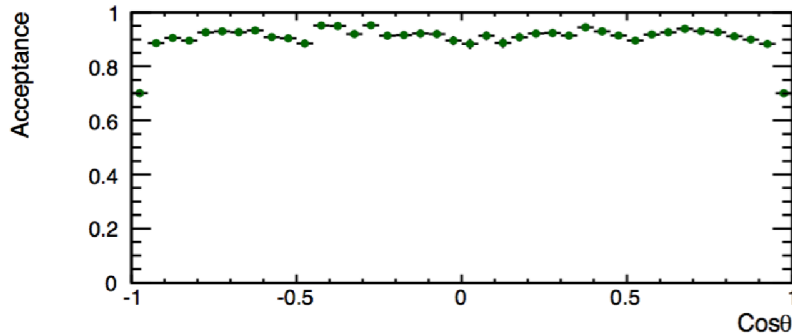
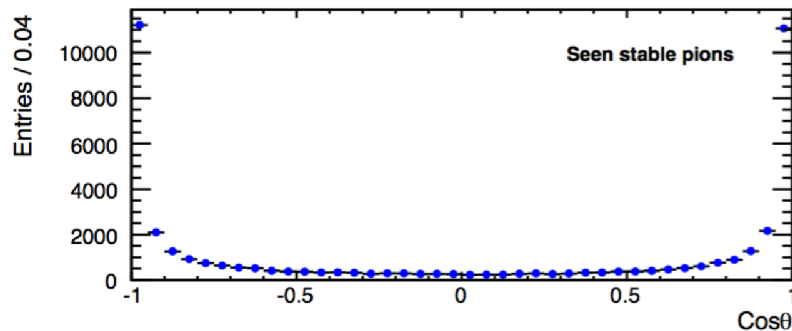
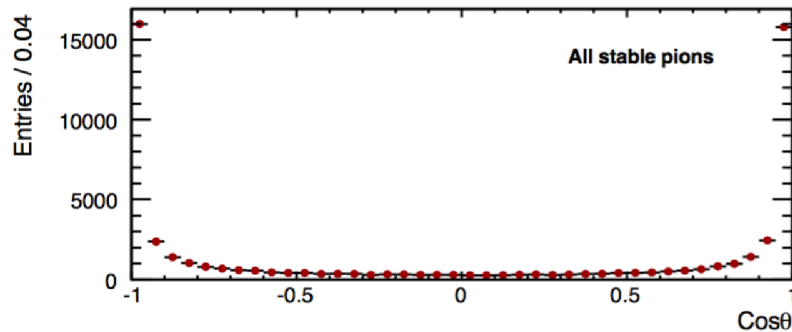


# A dedicated event generator for $\gamma\gamma$ processes

- > For  $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}} > 2$  GeV Pythia 6 used to simulate  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  low pT hadron processes
- > Below  $2\pi_m$  pure QED beam-beam interactions modeled by dedicated programs - Guinea Pig
- > Need to evaluate the impact of uncovered region - how can it be modeled?
- > Dedicated generator developed in ILC community to study low energy region by Tim Barklow
- > The particles below 2 GeV - Very low Pt
- > Could these particles be observed in the detector?
- > How important is it to model this area?

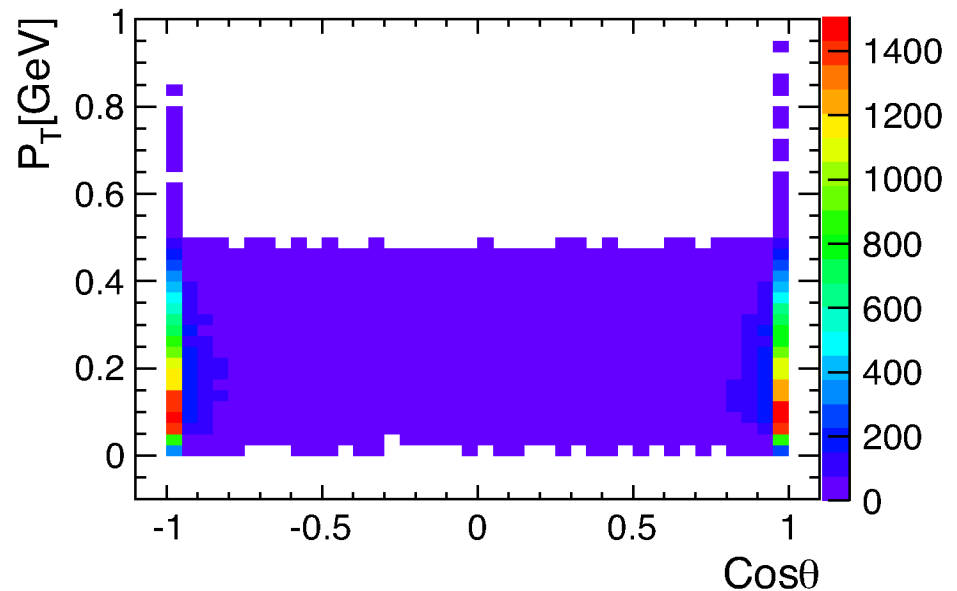


# Angular acceptance for Pions



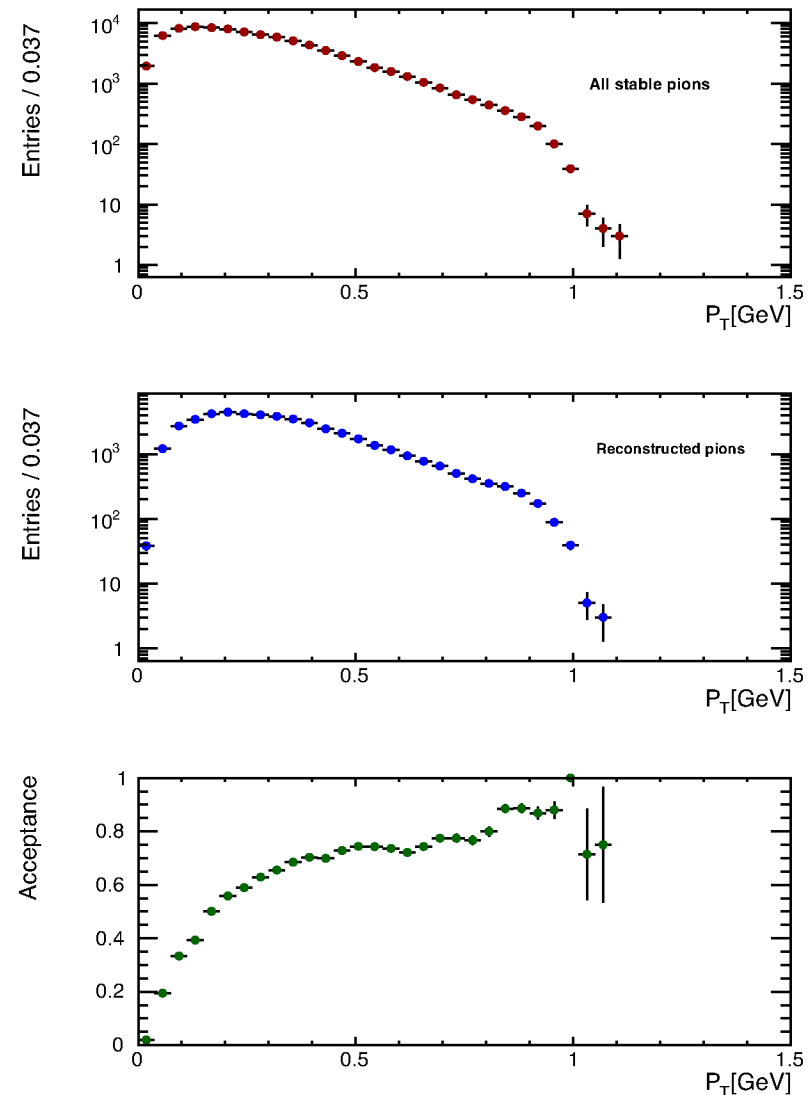
## > Angular acceptance:

- Dividing seen stable pions with all true pions
- The acceptance for most particles  $> 80\%$
- Particles with high  $P_t$  but moving in forward direction - low acceptance



# Momentum acceptance of pions with full simulation

- > Cross checked the results with full simulation
- > acceptance for pions at  $\sqrt{s}=2$  GeV
- > Acceptance reasonable enough to model the region below 2 GeV
- > Work under progress to confirm the results





# Modeling the low energy regime

- > The issues discovered studied and conveyed to the author
- > As expected from Chiral sum rule and Regge theory the generator now produces large variety of events
- > The cross-sections for producing  $\rho^\pm$  is <sup>0</sup> greater than  $\rho^\pm$
- > A better version of the generator was thus developed correcting the issues in older version- big progress!!!

