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

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HELMHOLTZ
RESEARCH FOR GRAND CHALLENGES

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Introduction

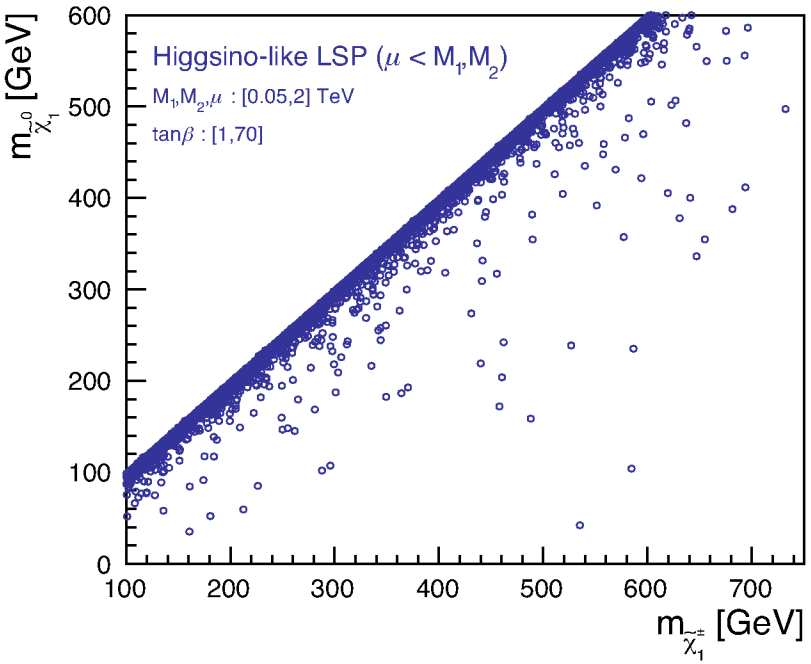
- Naturalness requires light higgsinos at electroweak scale

$$m_Z^2 = 2\frac{m_{H_d}^2 + \Sigma_d^d - (m_{H_u}^2 + \Sigma_u^u)\tan^2\beta}{\tan^2\beta - 1} - 2\mu^2$$

- Natural region is μ =100-300 GeV - (accessible for ILC500) [arXiv: 1212.2655, arXiv:1404.7510]
- Light higgsinos - $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$, $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ and $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ nearly mass degenerate

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

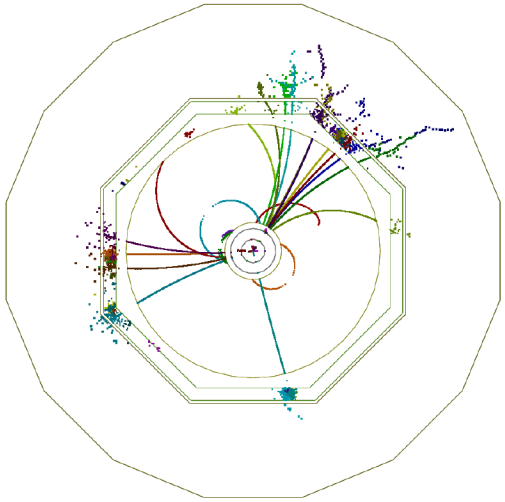
$\Delta M(\tilde{X}_1^\pm, \tilde{X}_1^0)$ = 1.6 GeV => dM1600

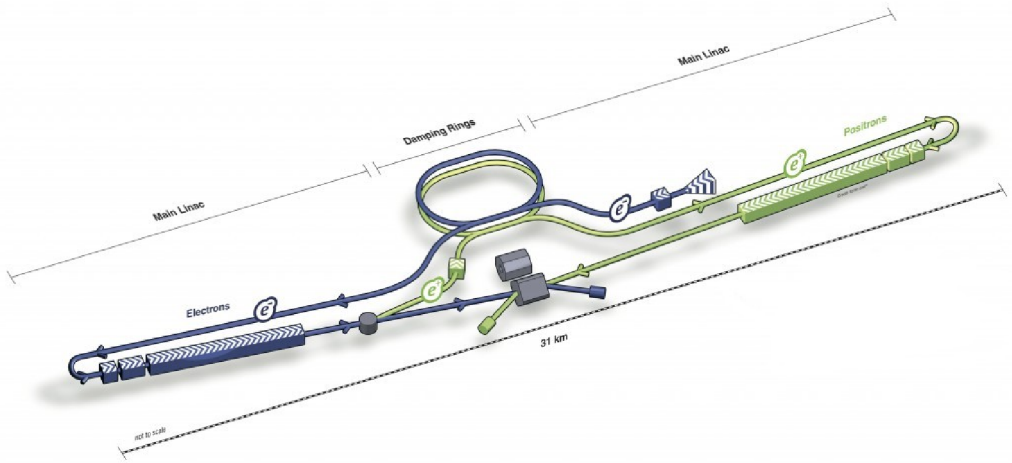


Ref: Tomohiko Tanabe

ILC as a lepton Collider

- The International Linear Collider (ILC) is a proposed e^+e^- collider
  - Tunable $\sqrt{s}$ = 250 - 500 GeV
  - Clean and completely reconstructible final states
  - No trigger - all events included
  - Japan - under political consideration



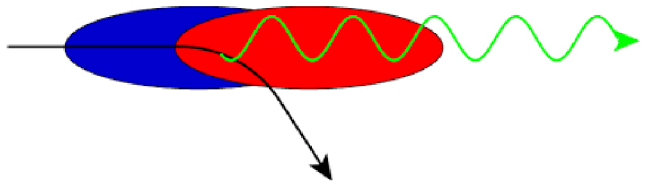


Photons in e^+e^- collider

> **e^+e^- beams accompanied by photons:**

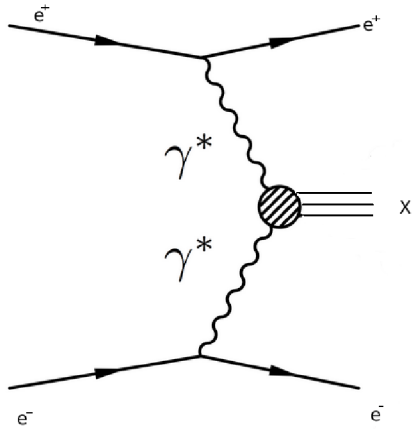
> **Real Photons:**

- Beamstrahlung - emission of real photons in high electrical field of oncoming bunch



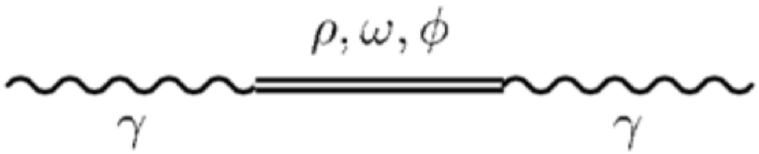
> **Virtual Photons:**

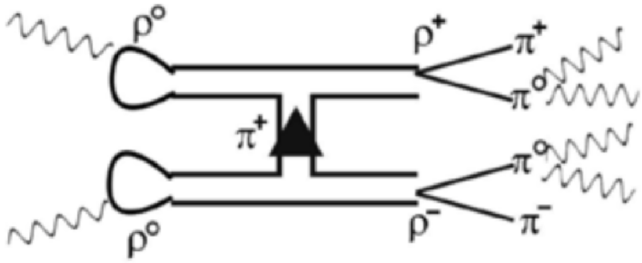
- Weiszaecker-Williams process - emission of virtual photons interacting with oncoming photon or electron



Photon-Photon Interactions

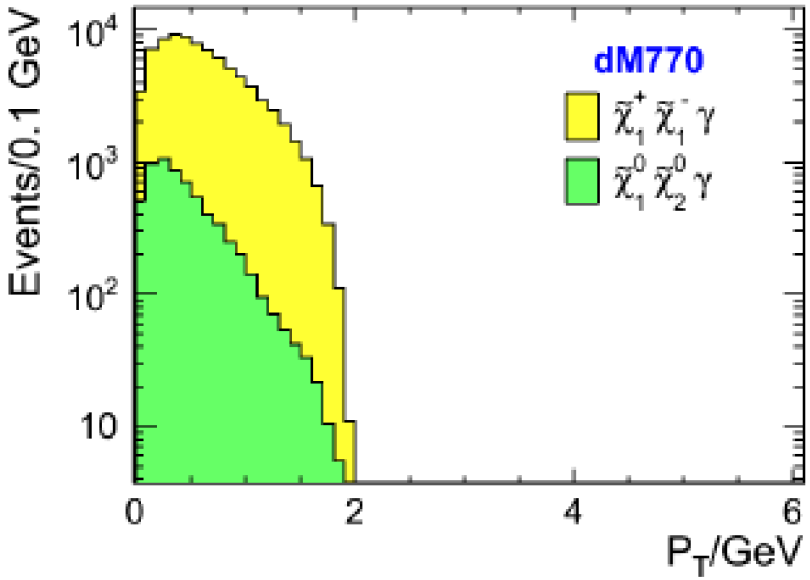
- Photons from beamstrahlung (real) and Weiszacker-Williams (virtual) process
- Vector meson dominance -Most dominating subprocess $\rho, \omega, \phi, J/\psi, \Upsilon$
- Photon fluctuates into a vector meson since it has got the same quantum properties
- Highest probability to fluctuate into rho meson





Motivation

- $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ low pt hadron backgrounds is a challenge for some specific cases e.g low ΔM higgsino
- 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 (Jet Clustering algorithm) method -
  - the low pt visible decay products misidentified as $\gamma\gamma$ overlay in exclusive mode and discarded
- Important to study the effect of overlay on the higgsino events



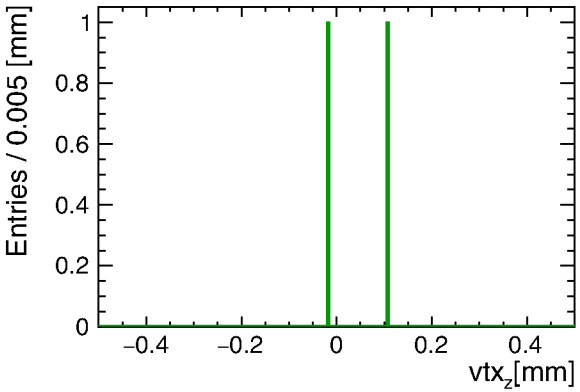
hep-ph/1307-3566(2013)

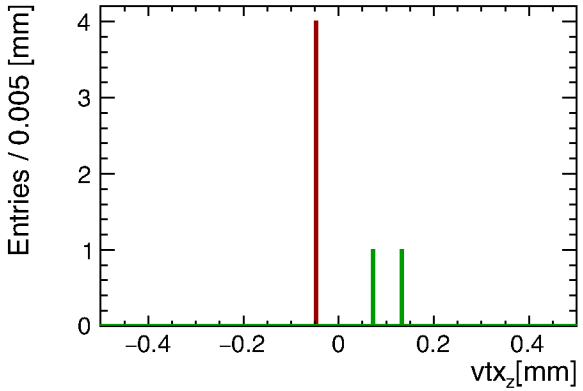
Possible method to remove $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ low pT hadrons

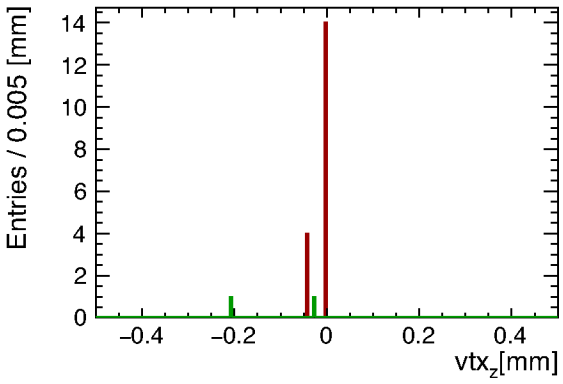
- Displacement of vertices in z direction
- Vertices of $\gamma\gamma$ overlay events displaced from that of signal vertices
- Identifying the tracks coming from such vertices and removing them would be an effective method
- This method cannot be used for purely neutral events like $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow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

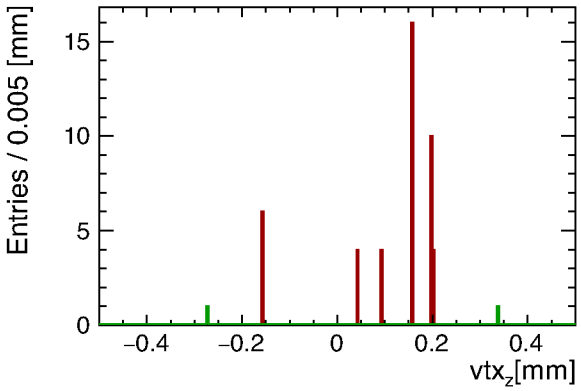
Z position of MC vertices

- Every chargino decays to one charged particle and other particles as per the Branching Ratio
- Signal - green and overlay in reddish-brown
- At 500 GeV we have 1.05 events/BX





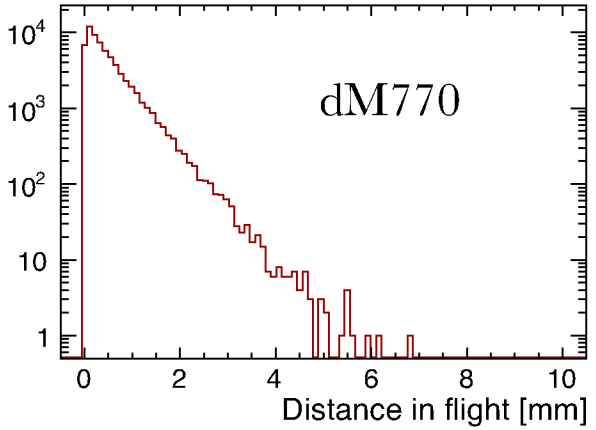


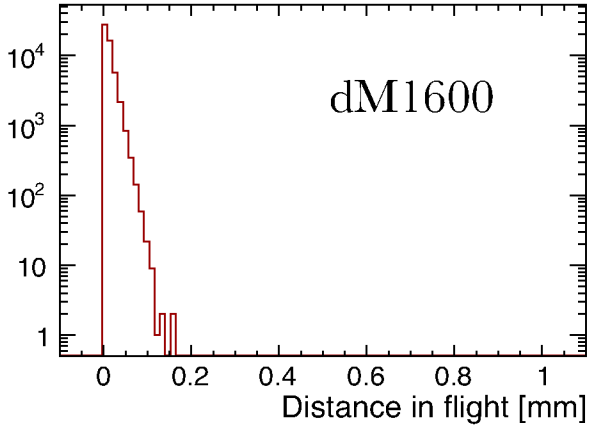


- Every $e^+e^- \to \tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-\gamma$ gives two tracks
- Events with different number of $\gamma\gamma$ overlay events shown
- Vertices for signal and background nicely separated

Reconstruction level and the track parameters

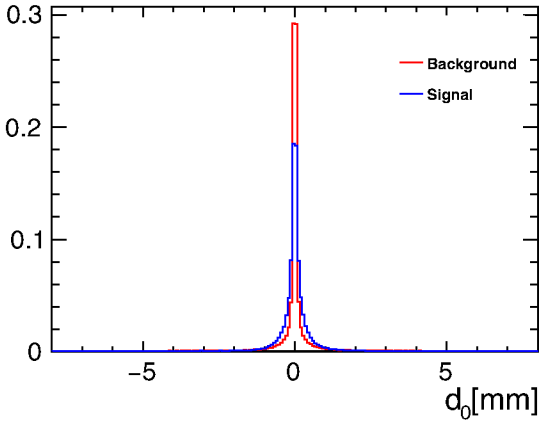
- Standard vertex finding algorithm reconstructs one single primary vertex for each event
- more complex algorithm to group the tracks to find different vertices
- z_0 parameter of the track is important
- Unlike the particles in $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ low pt hadron events, charginos have a finite life time which makes the d_0 parameter important
- develop a new algorithm which groups the closest tracks to form vertex positions



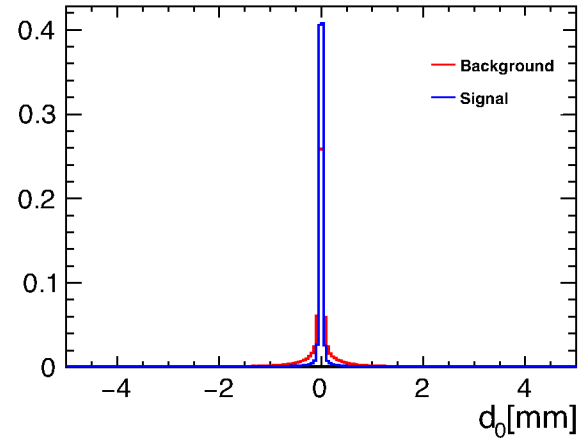


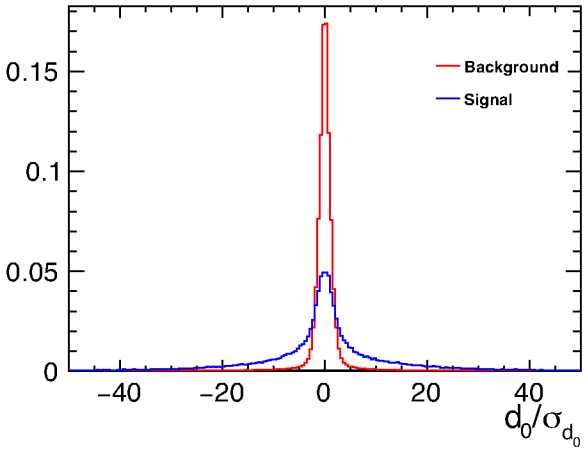
Detailed study of d_0 parameter

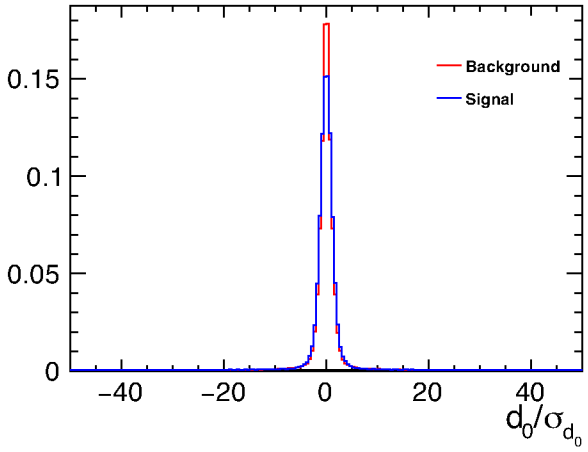
dM 770



dM 1600

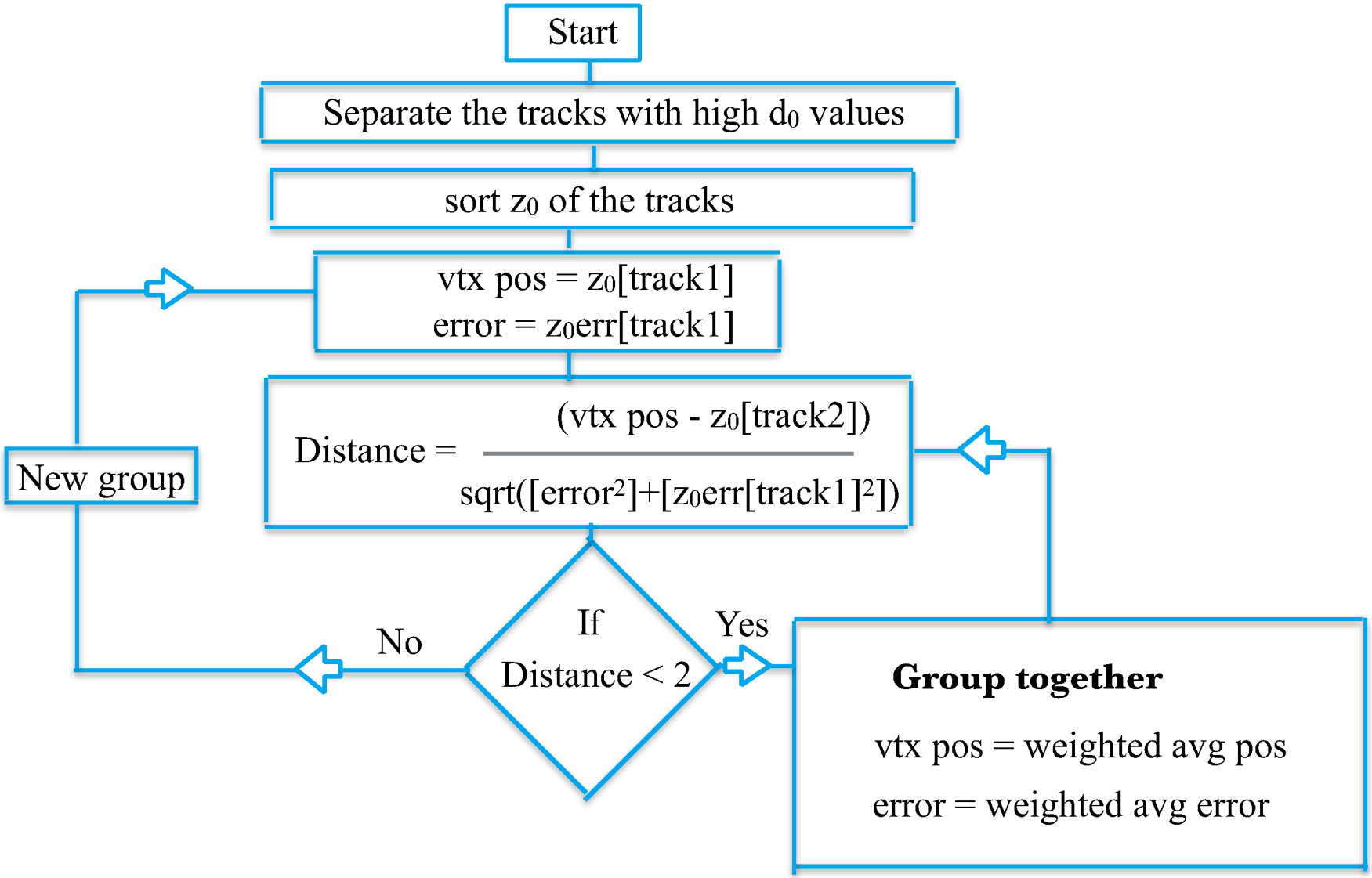






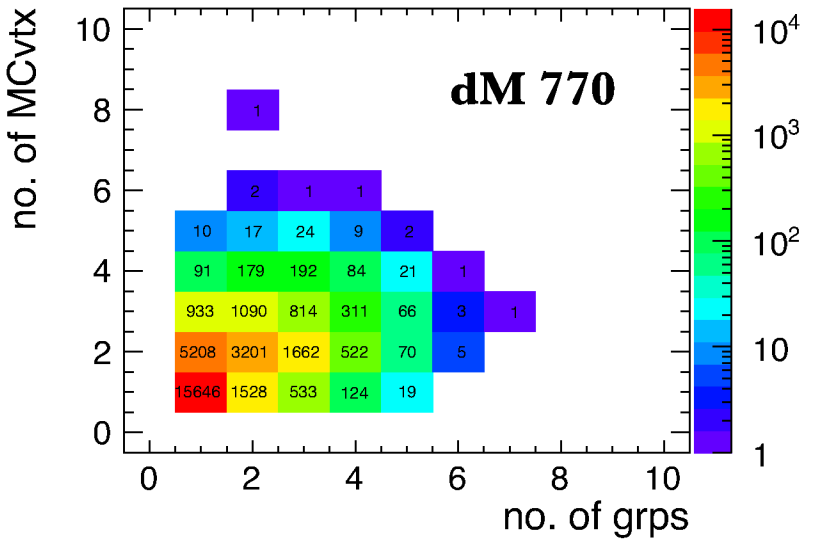
- With higher mass difference smaller d0
- In dM1600 d0 not a handle

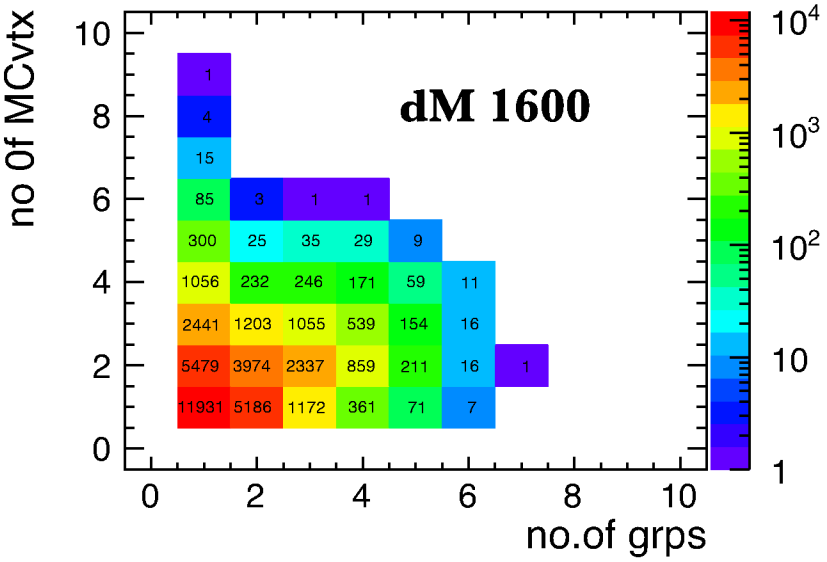
Algorithm


Start
Separate the tracks with high d_0 values
sort z_0 of the tracks
vtx pos = z_0[track1]
error = $z_0$err[track1]
Distance = (vtx pos - z_0[track2]) / sqrt([error^2]+[$z_0$err[track1]^2])
If Distance < 2
No
Yes
New group
Group together
vtx pos = weighted avg pos
error = weighted avg error

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 !!!😃
- 60% of the events (dM770) - diagonal





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??

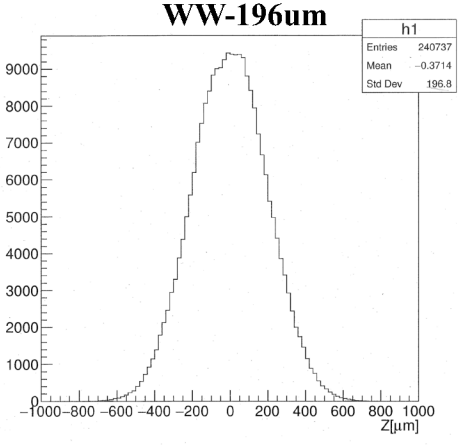
- Weighted avg position = $\Sigma_i \frac{Z0[track_i]}{Z0[error_i]} / \Sigma_i \frac{1}{Z0[error_i]}$

- Weighted Avg Error = $1 / \Sigma_i \frac{1}{Z0[error_i]}$

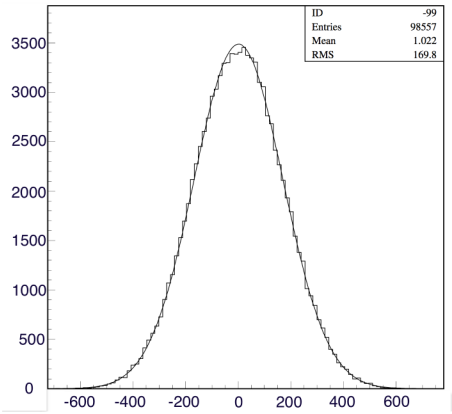
Vertex Smearing

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

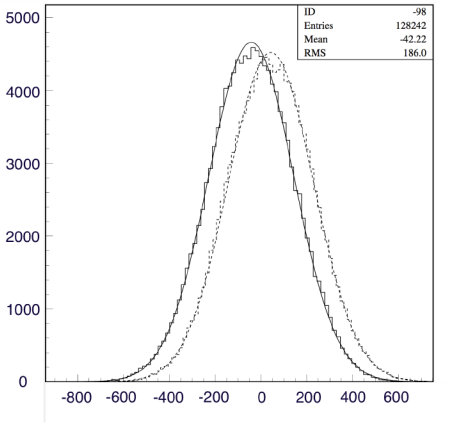
WW-196um



BB -169um

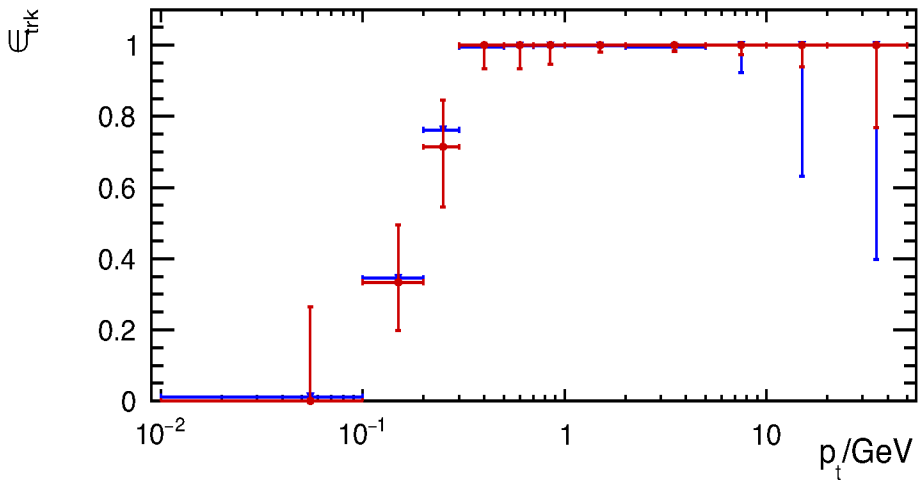


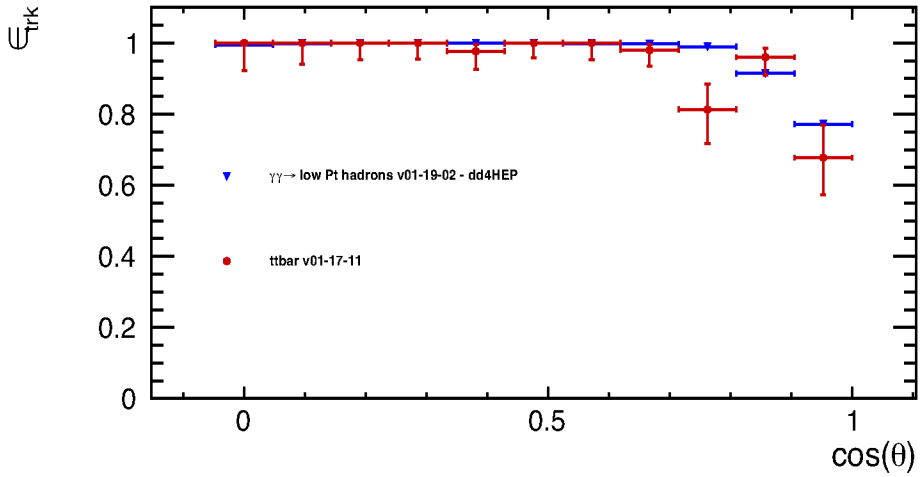
WB/BW -186um +/- 42um



Reconstruction efficiency for $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ low pt 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 pt hadron events
  - Above 300 MeV and at higher angles 99%
- Important to develop method to remove $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ low pt hadron events





N4 C2+, C2-

Wino-like
M_2 ~ 500-1000 TeV

N3

Bino-like
M_1 ~ 250-500 TeV

N2
N1 C1+, C1-

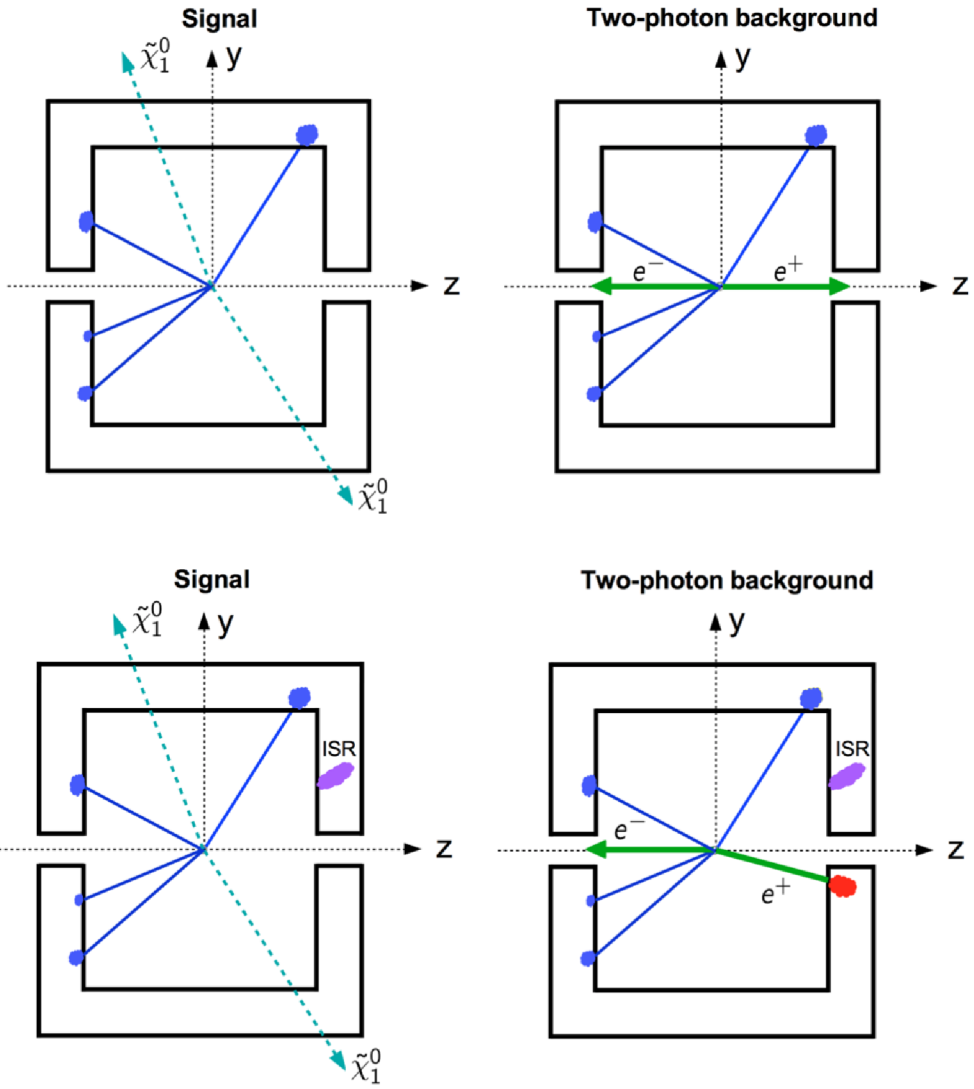
Higgsino-like
μ ~ 100-150 GeV

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

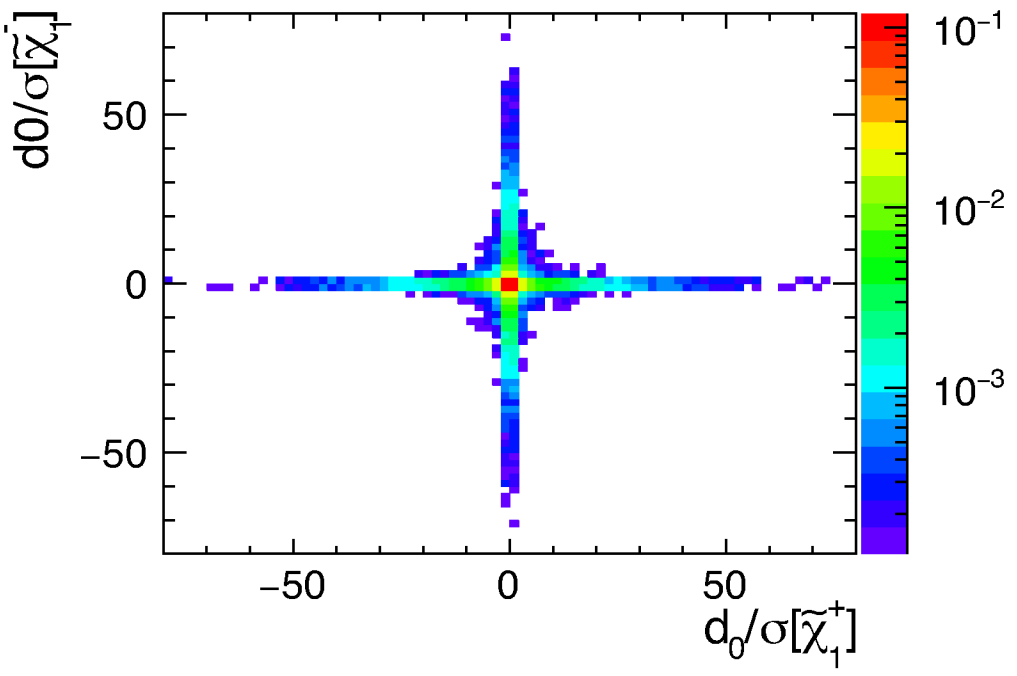


Summary and Outlook

- 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_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 d0 significance and other is smaller
- Rest 40 % cases d_0 significance for both tracks are similar



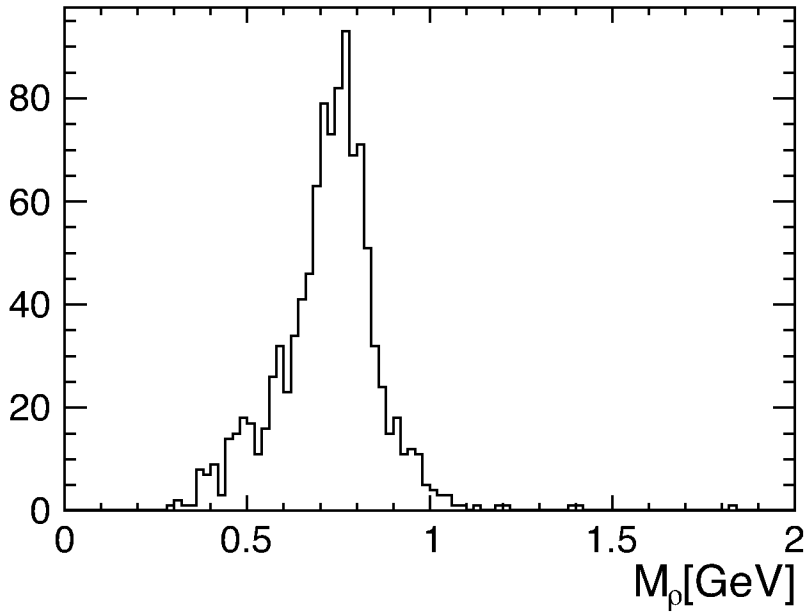
Method Development to remove backgrounds

- 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
$\gamma\gamma \to \pi^+\pi^-$	33.43 %	displaced vertices
$\gamma\gamma \to \pi^0\pi^0$	5.68 %	only photons 😕
$\gamma\gamma \to \rho^+\rho^-$	1.26 %	displaced vertices & rho tag
$\gamma\gamma \to \rho^0\rho^0$	2.68 %	displaced vertices & rho tag
$\gamma\gamma \to \rho^0\omega$	0.7 %	displaced vertices & rho tag

Method - Using Rho meson tag

- $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \rho^0\rho^0$ events - rho meson decay to two π^+ and two π^- (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

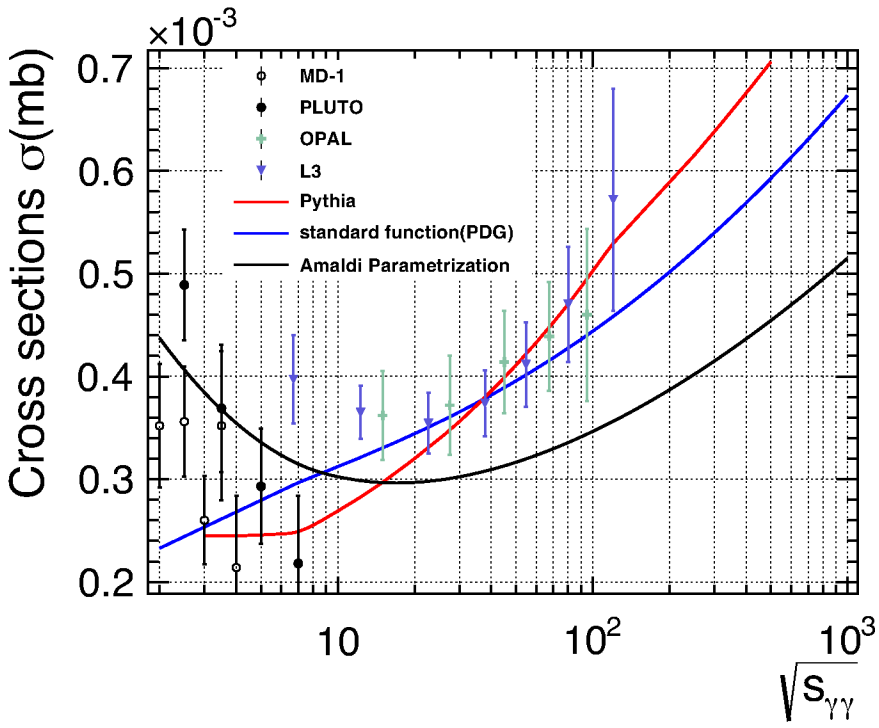
- Direct Interactions(DIR) - Real photons interacts directly
- Vector Meson Dominance(VMD) - Photon fluctuates into a vector meson
- Anomalous Interactions(GVMD) - Photon fluctuates into a $q\bar{q}$ pair of larger virtuality
- Deep inelastic Scattering(DIS) - A process of probing the Hadrons with very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

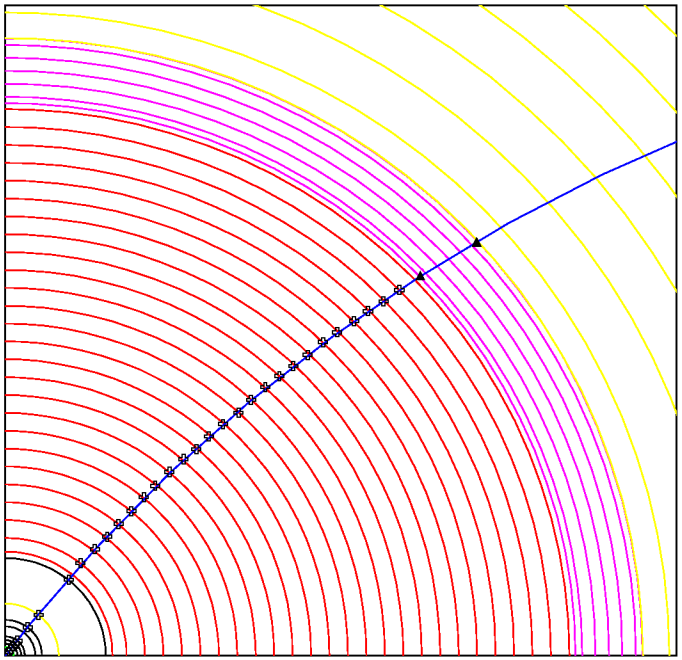
Cross sections for Pythia events

- Comparison of $\gamma\gamma$ 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



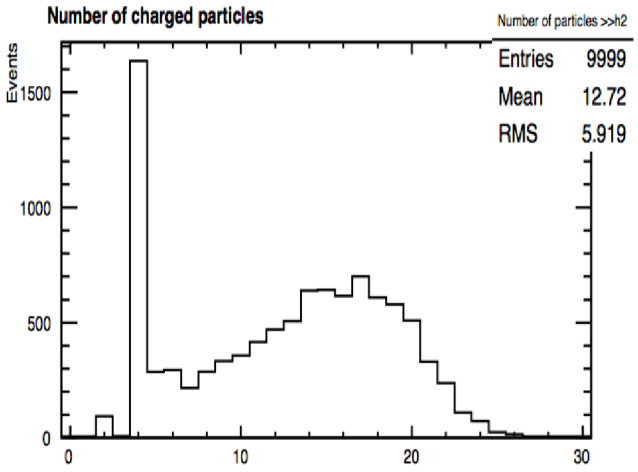
Does $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}}$ < 1 GeV matter?

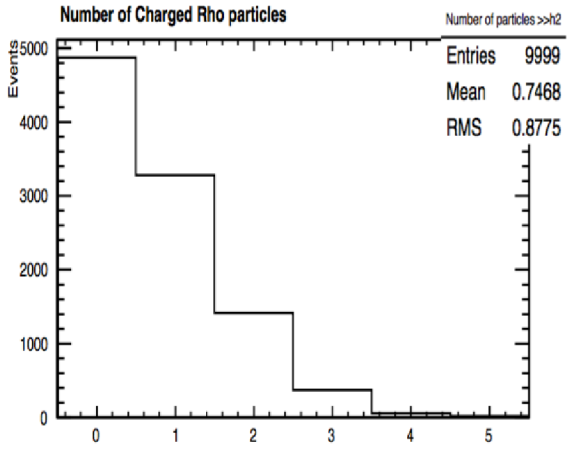
- Detector acceptance for $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}} \sim 1$ GeV
  - Select events $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}} \sim 1$ GeV
  - Events generated from real-real, real-virtual and virtual-virtual photon collisions
  - Simulate ILD in SGV fast simulation
- Reconstruction in SGV
  - Particles having ≥ 3 layer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

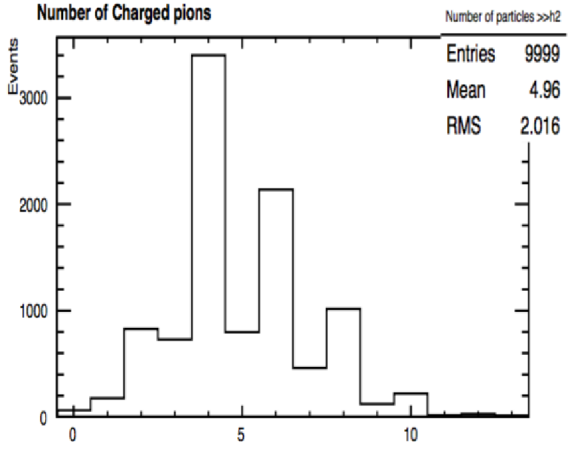


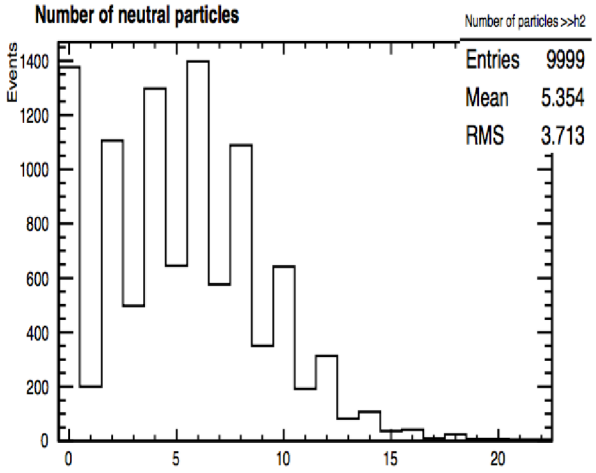
Ref: archiv:1203.0217v1

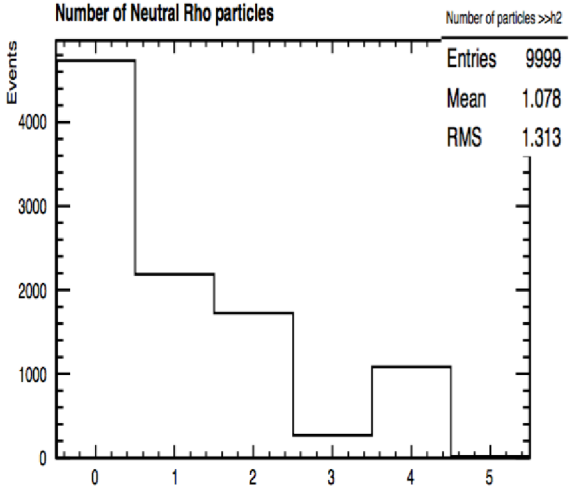
Event Properties of Pythia

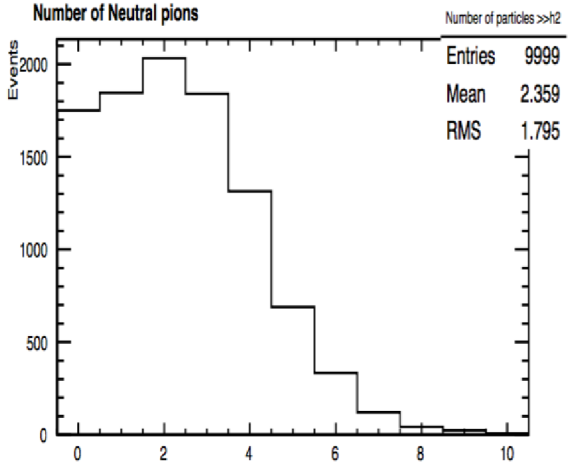






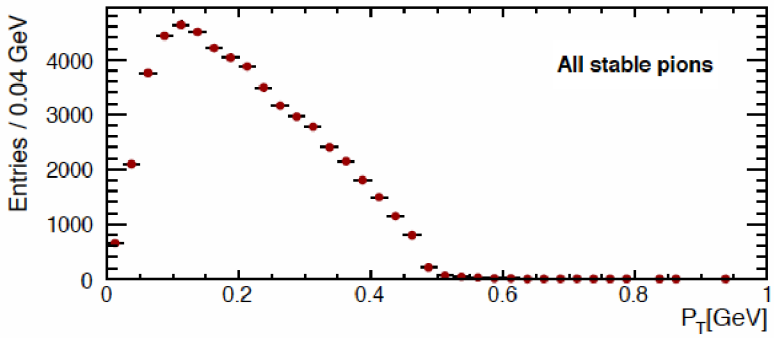


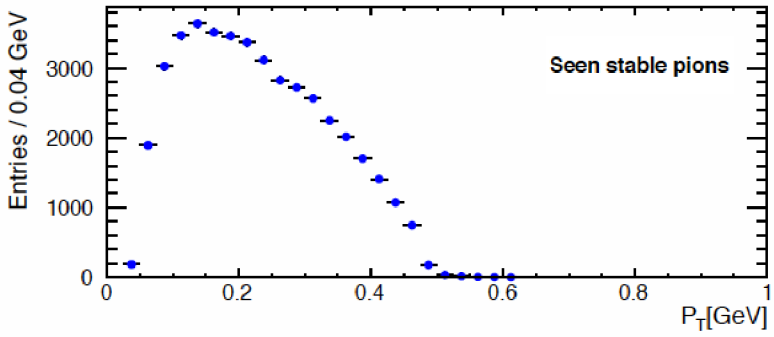


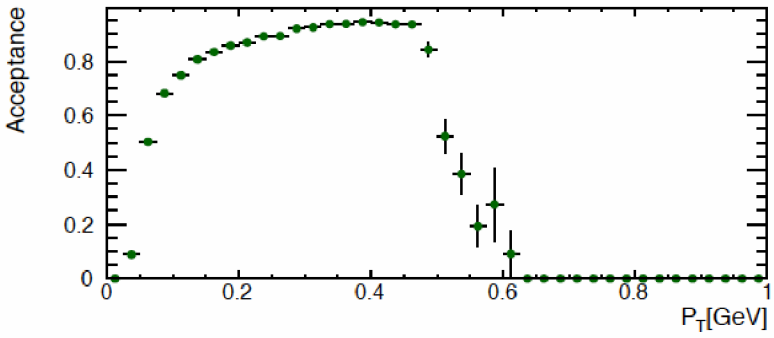


Pythia could be used to simulate events down upto $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}} = 2$ GeV

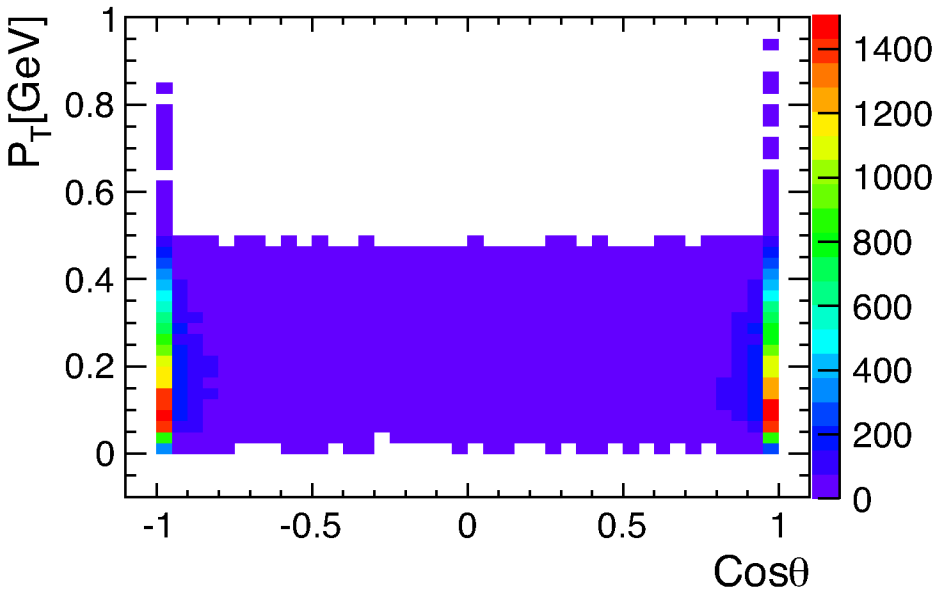
Momentum acceptance for Pions





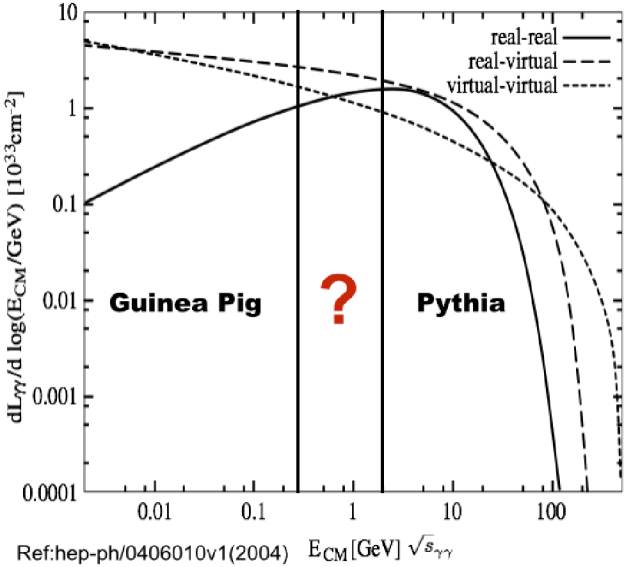


- Momentum acceptance:
  - Dividing seen stable pions with all true pions
  - The acceptance for most particles > 80%
  - Particles with high Pt but moving in forward direction - low acceptance

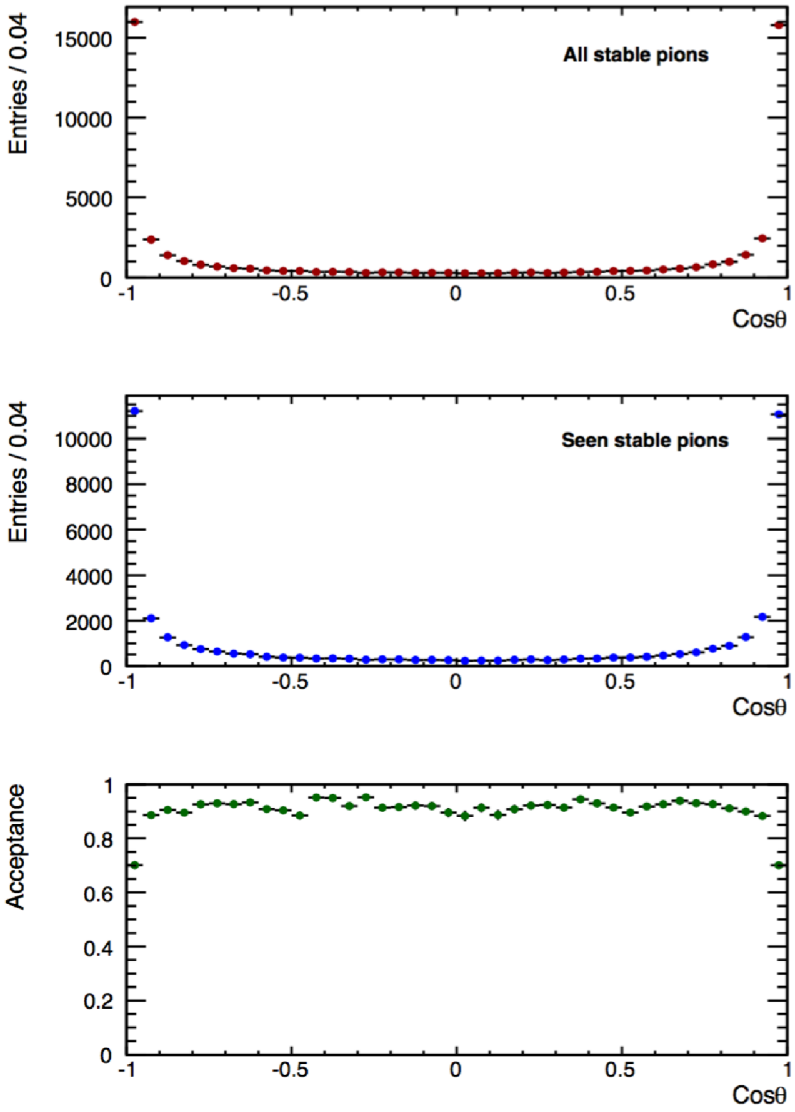


A dedicated event generator for $\gamma\gamma$ processes

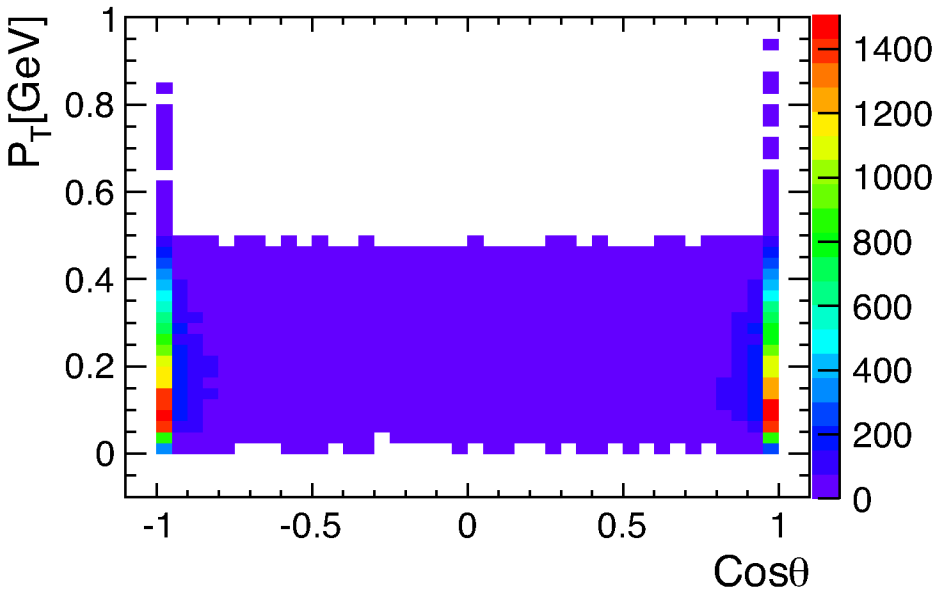
- For $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}} > 2$ GeV Pythia 6 used to simulate $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ low pT hadron processes
- Below 2 π_m pure QED beam-beam interactions modeled by dedicated programs - Guinea Pig
- Need to evaluate the impact of uncovered region - how can it be modeled?
- Dedicated generator 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

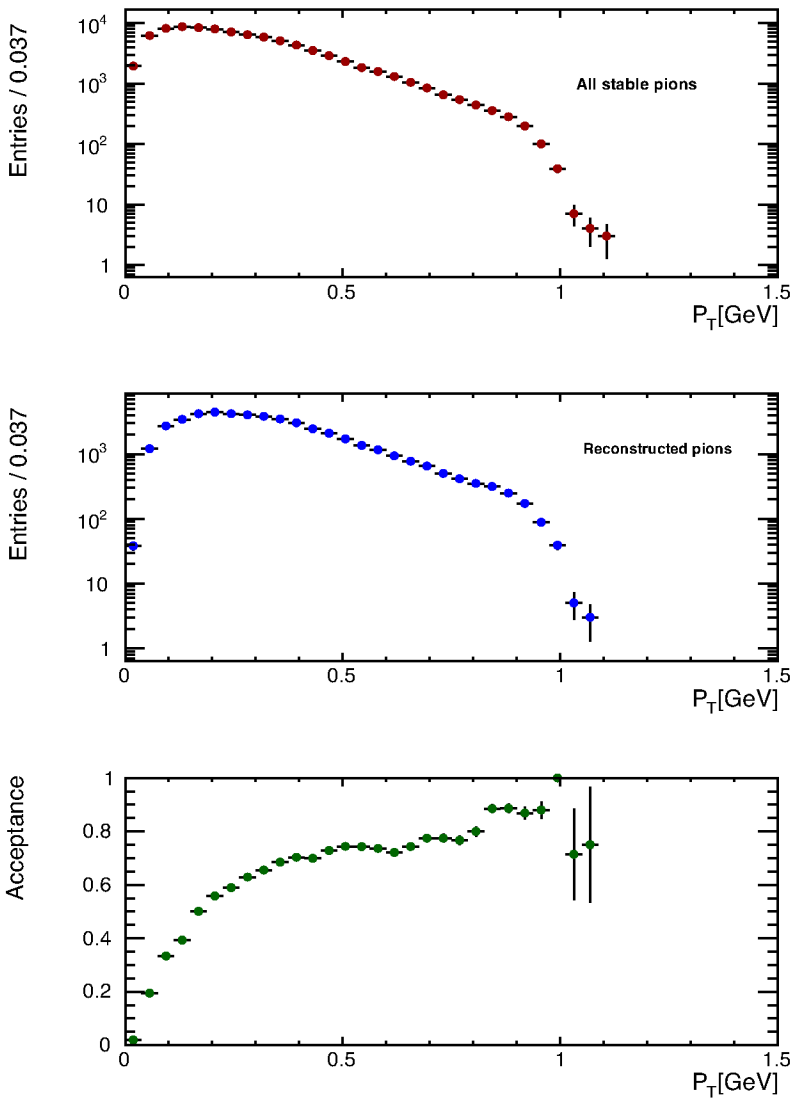


- Angular acceptance:
  - Dividing seen stable pions with all true pions
  - The acceptance for most particles > 80%
  - Particles with high Pt but moving in forward direction - low acceptance



Momentum acceptance of pions with full simulation

- Cross checked the results with full simulation
- acceptance for pions at $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}}$ 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 ρ^0 is greater than $\rho^{\pm}$
- A better version of the generator was thus developed correcting the issues in older version- big progress!!!