

Isolating systematic effects with beam polarisation at e^+e^- colliders

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DPG Spring Meeting – Dortmund 2021

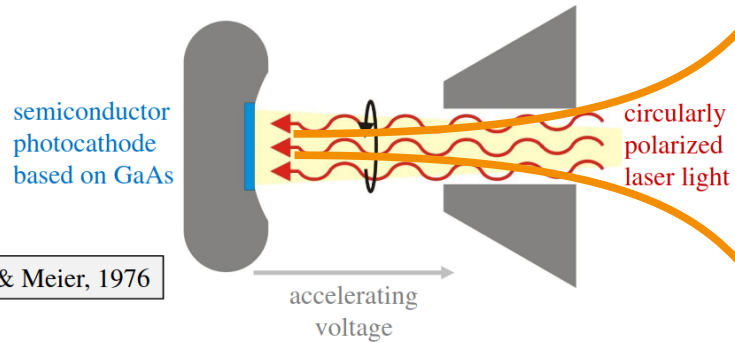


HELMHOLTZ
RESEARCH FOR GRAND CHALLENGES

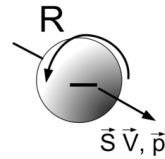
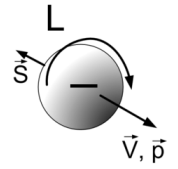


CLUSTER OF EXCELLENCE
QUANTUM UNIVERSE

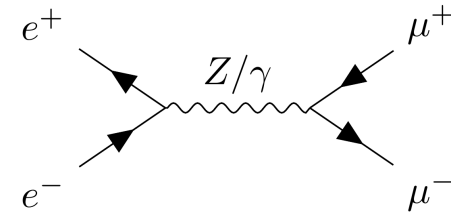
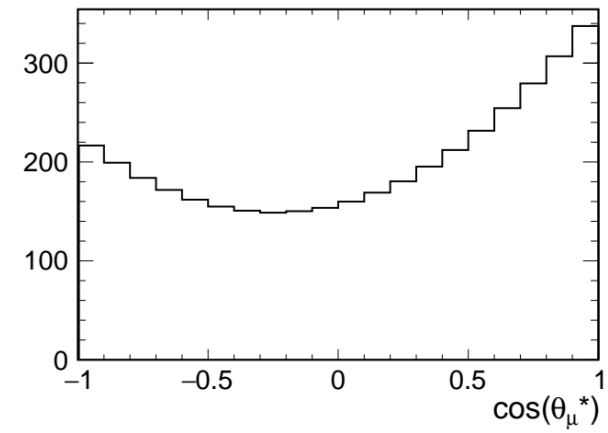
Beam polarisation: Defined spin direction



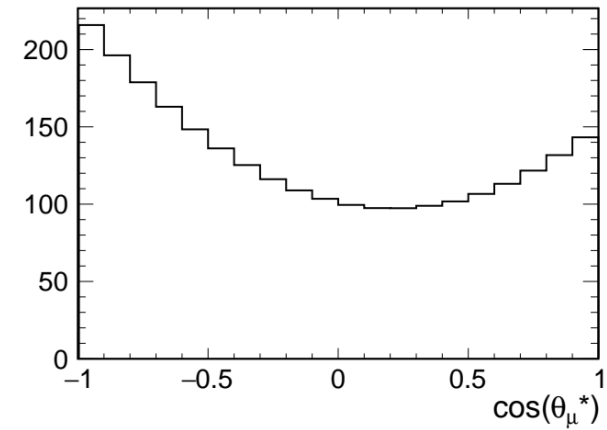
Pierce & Meier, 1976

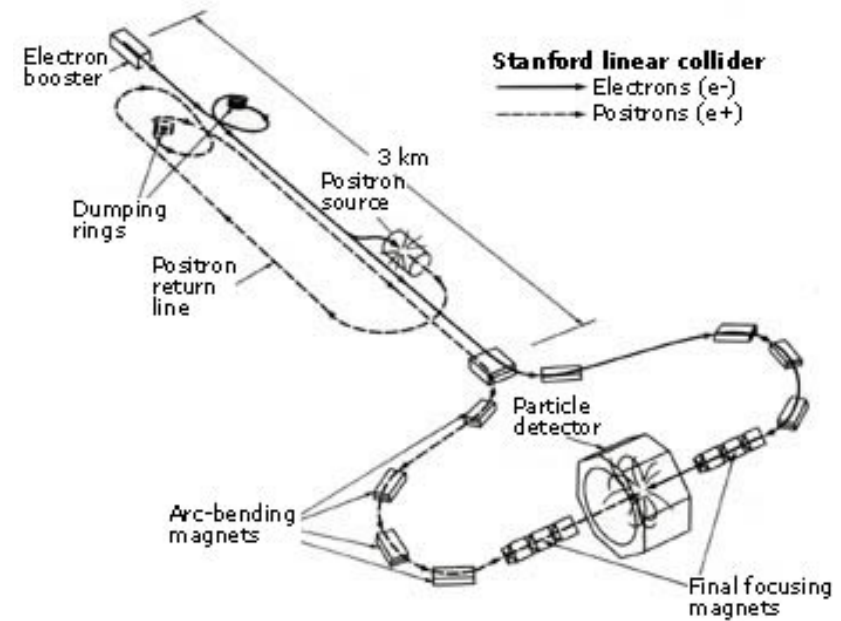
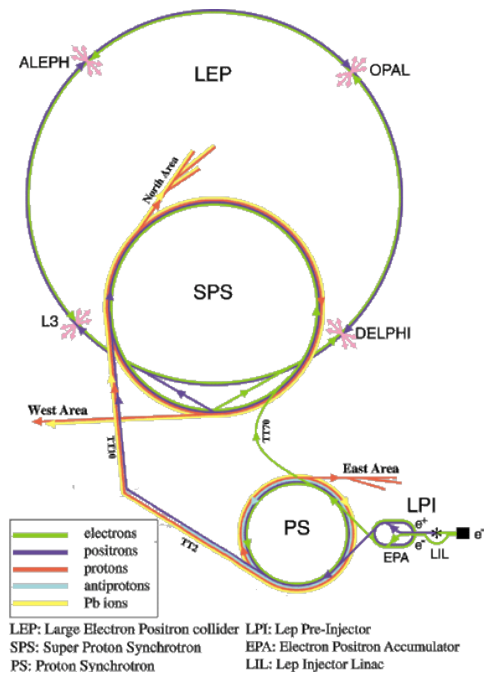


2f_mu_81to101



2f_mu_81to101





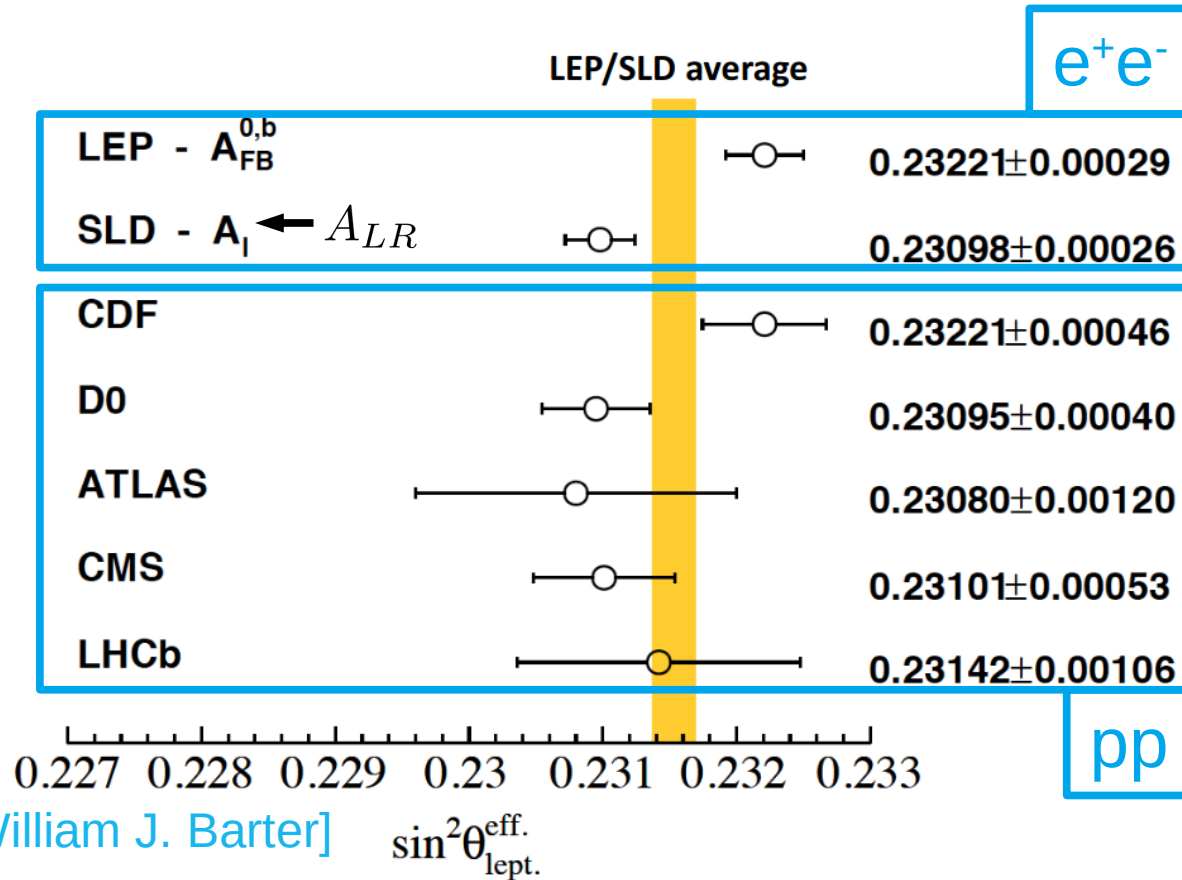
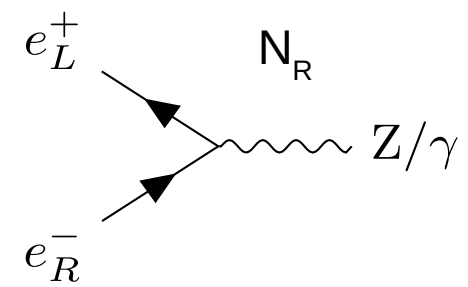
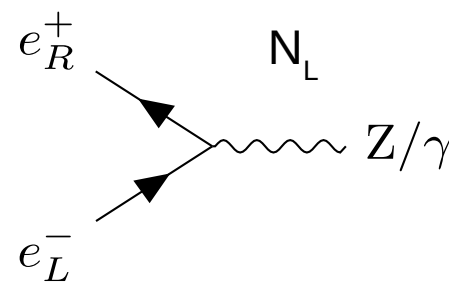
LEP

- Unpolarised
- > 15M Z events

SLC

- e^- beam polarised
- ~ 50k Z events

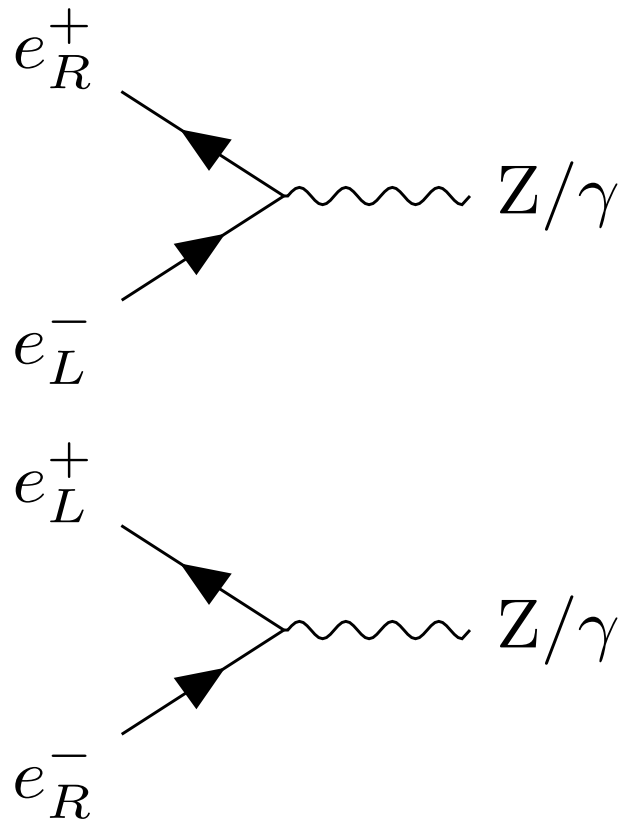
$$A_{LR} = \frac{N_L - N_R}{N_L + N_R} \sim \sin^2 \theta_W$$



$\sim 300 \times$ more events

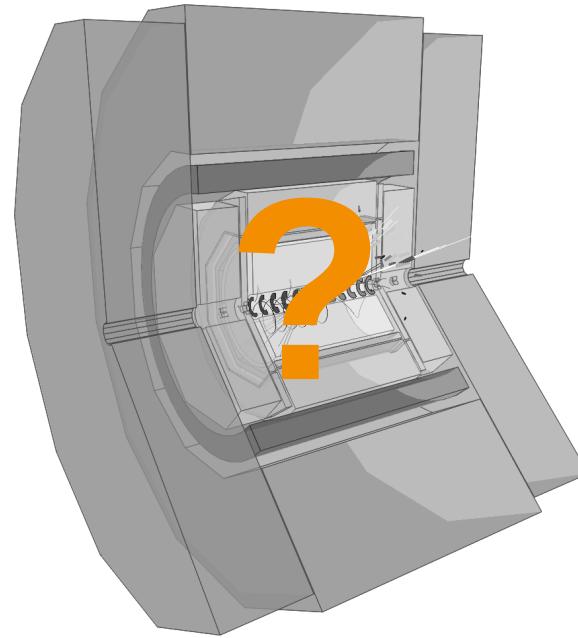
e^- polarisation

Physics ✓



DESY.

Systematics ?

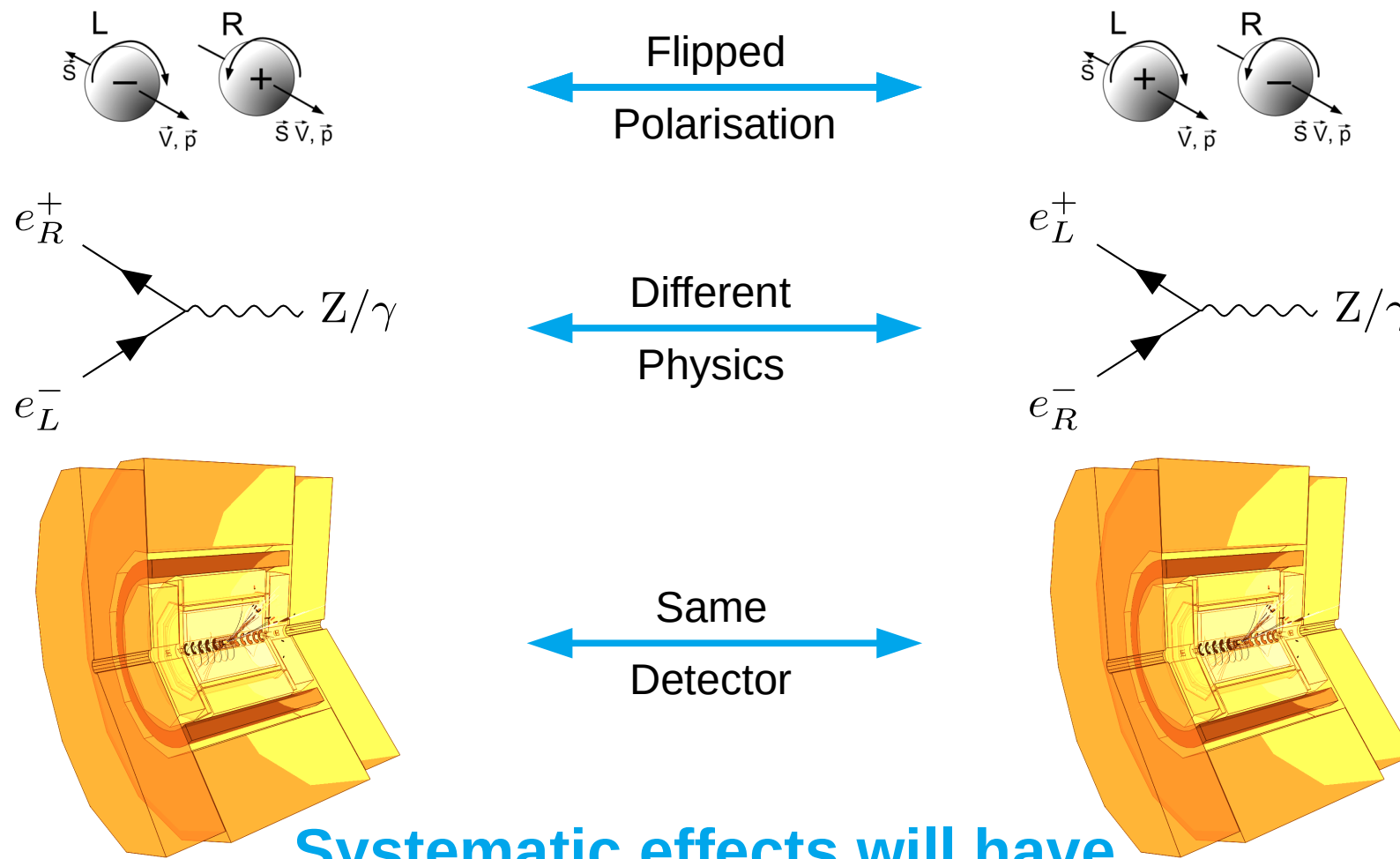


So far:

$$\Delta\mathcal{O}_{final} = \sqrt{\Delta\mathcal{O}_{stat}^2 + \Delta\mathcal{O}_{syst}^2}$$

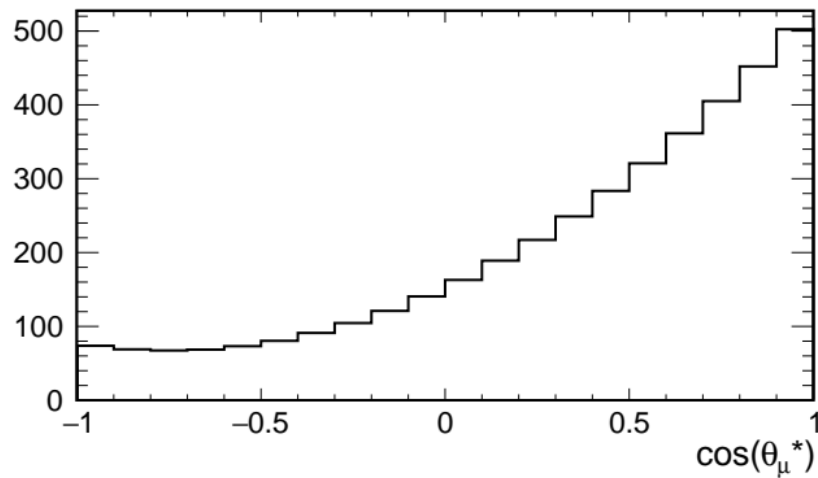
External estimation

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Systematic effects will have uniquely global signatures if directly included in measurement!

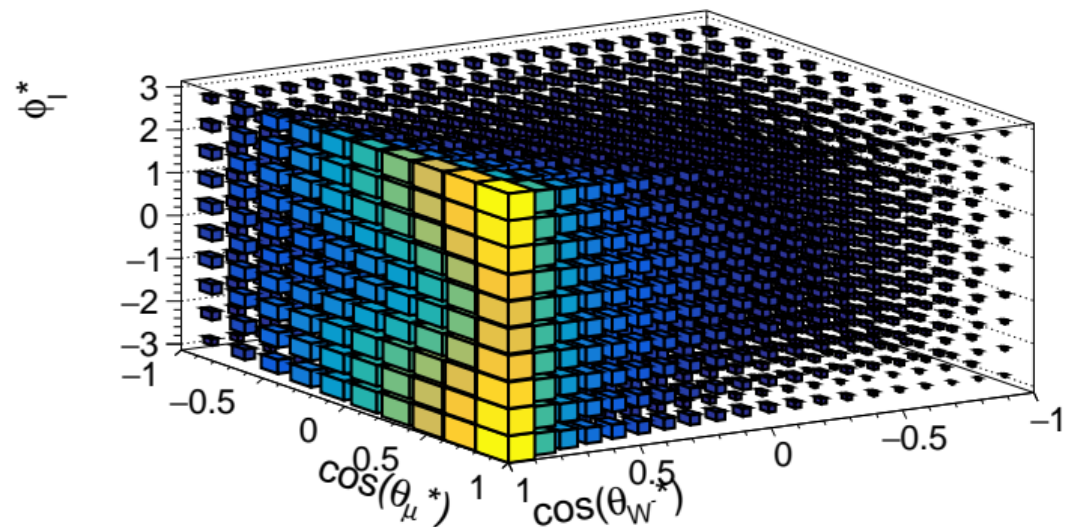
2f_mu_180to275



$$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z/\gamma \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$$

Separated into
strong / weak ISR

WW_muminus



$$e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^- \rightarrow qq\mu\nu$$

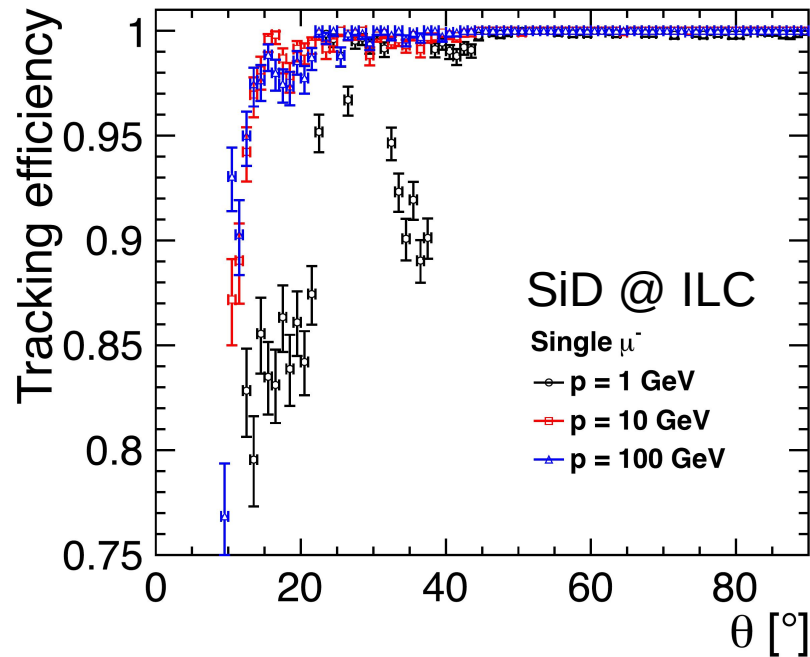
Separated into
muon / anti-muon

Polarised distributions

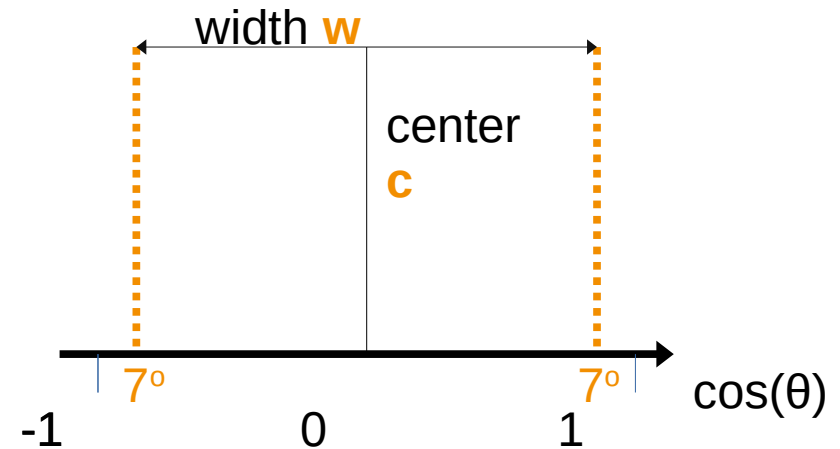
Toy fluctuated distributions

→ **Fit:** Log-Likelihood maximisation

Parametrising μ acceptance



Simplified picture:
Event passes if all μ 's inside box



Each bin in fit:

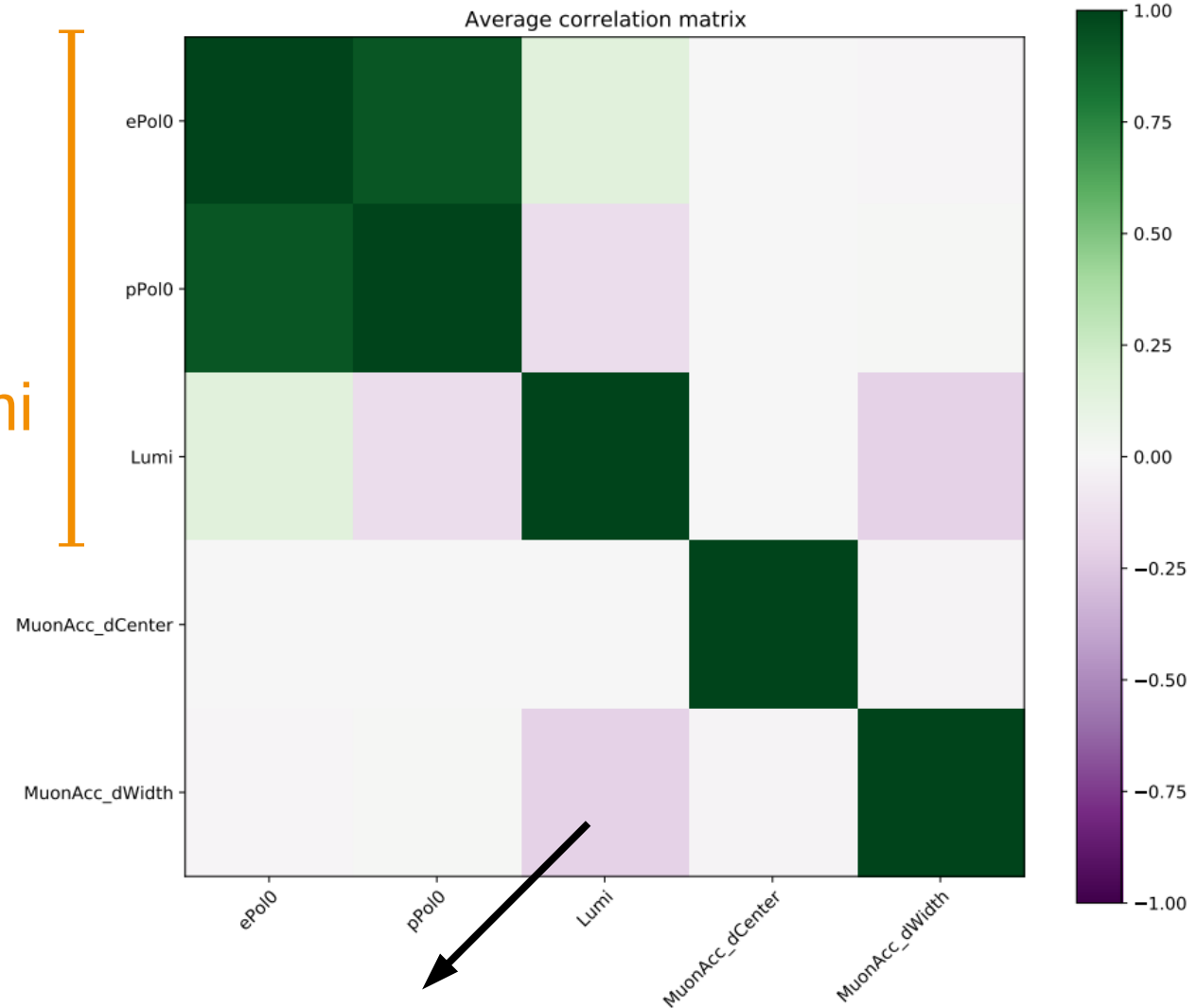
$$d\sigma/\sigma = k_0 + k_c \Delta c + k_w \Delta w + k_{c^2} \Delta c^2 + k_{w^2} \Delta w^2 + k_{cw} \Delta c \Delta w$$

Example:
 $2ab^{-1}$ unpolarised

Free parameters:

Polarisations & Lumi
(w/ constraints)

μ acceptance
parameters



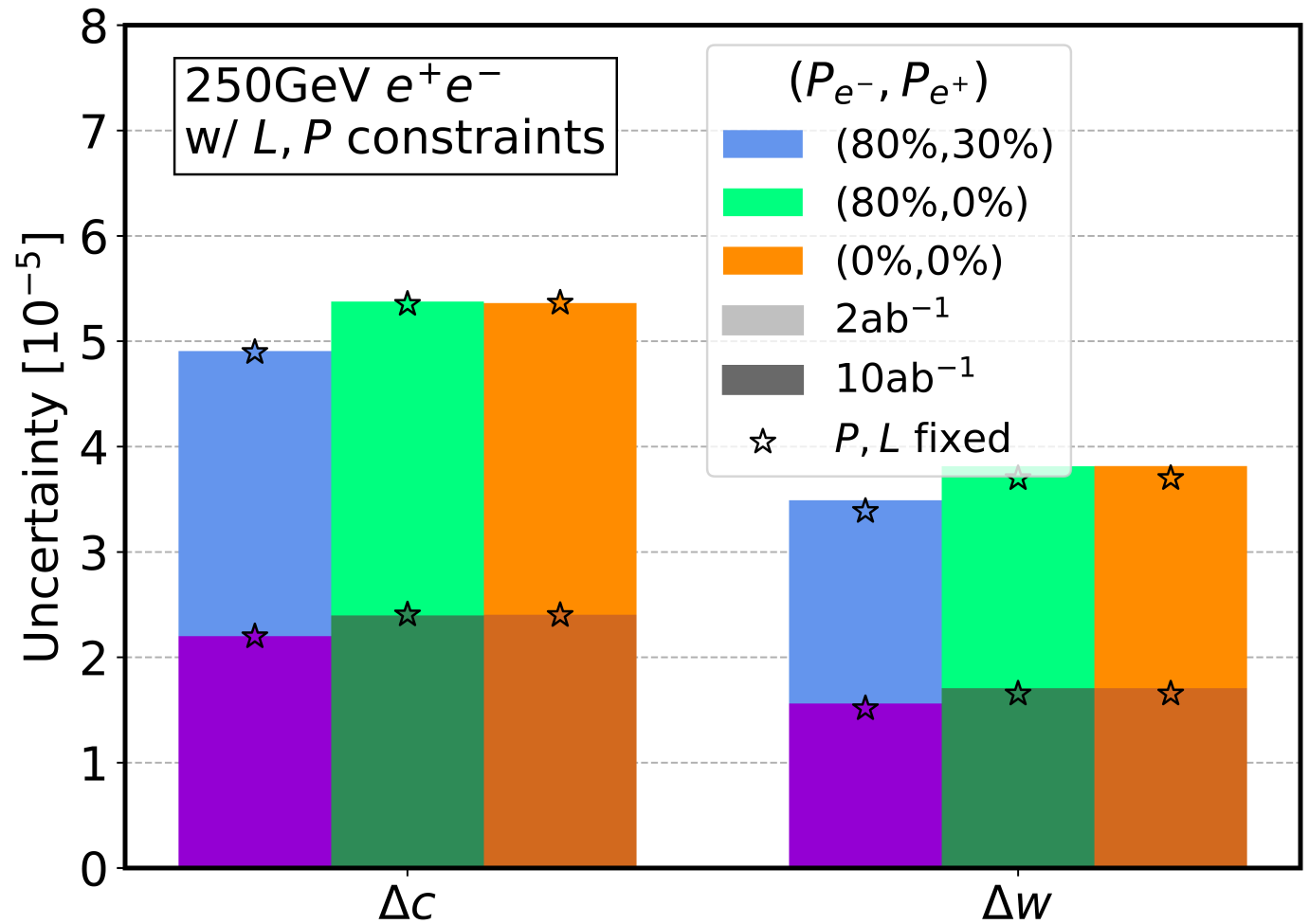
DESY.

accept. width & lumi anticorrelated

First tests: Statistical influence of collider setups

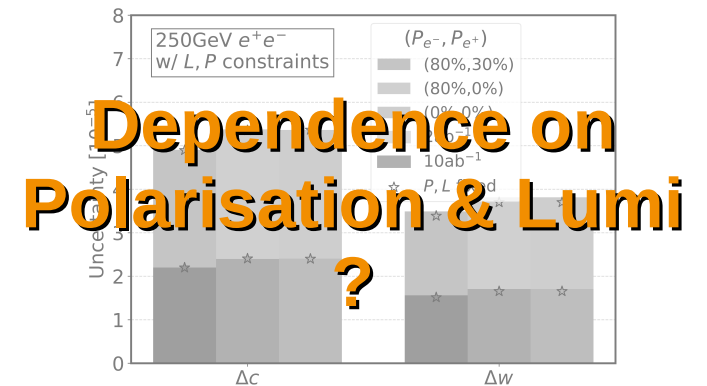
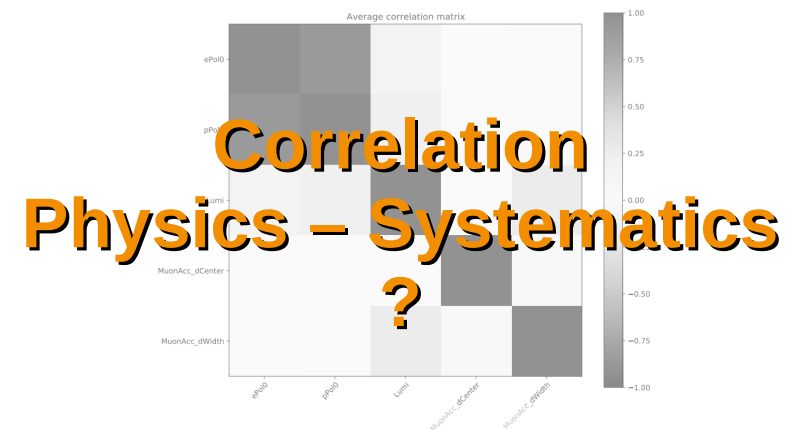
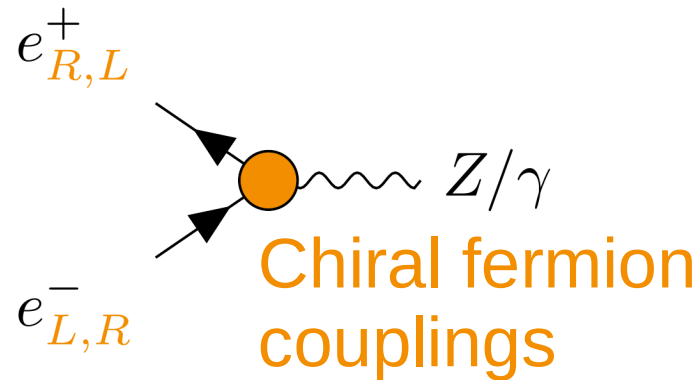
* so far not fitting any
SM or BSM physics

DESY.



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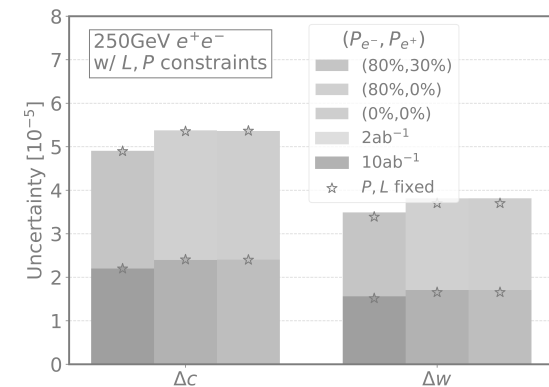
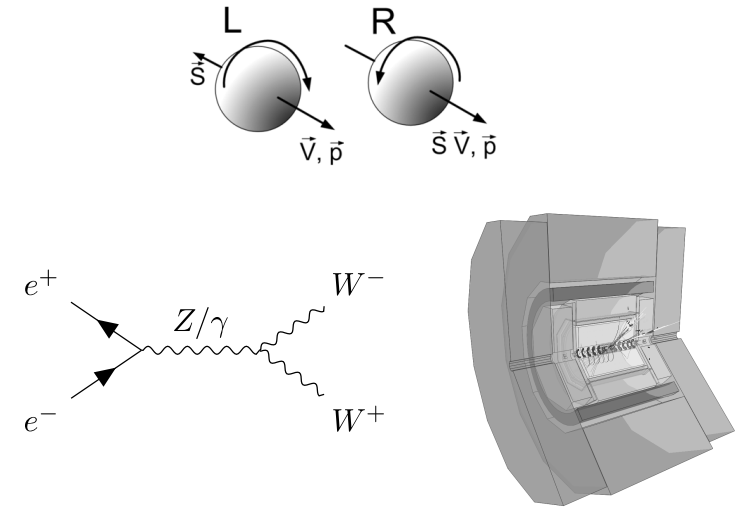
Next step: physical effects



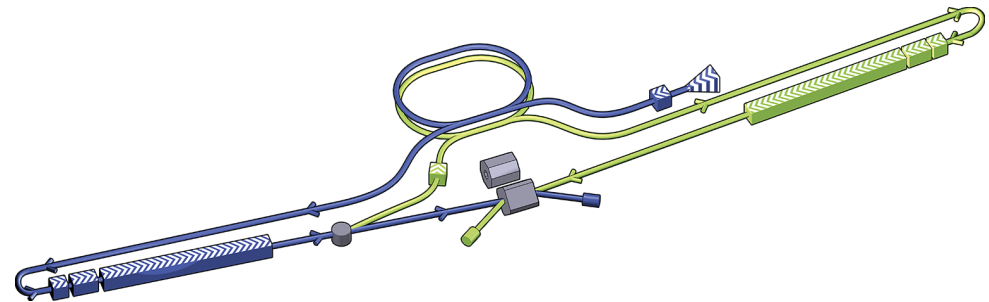
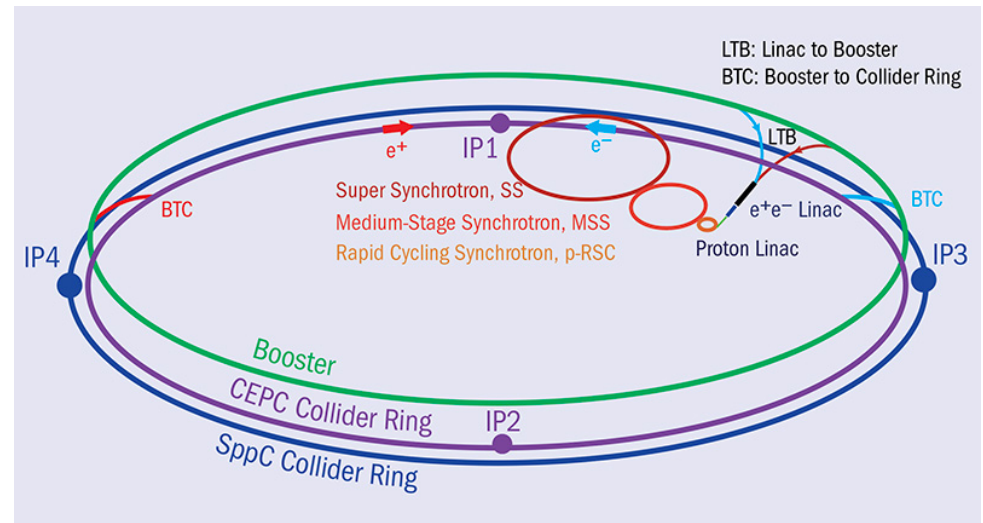
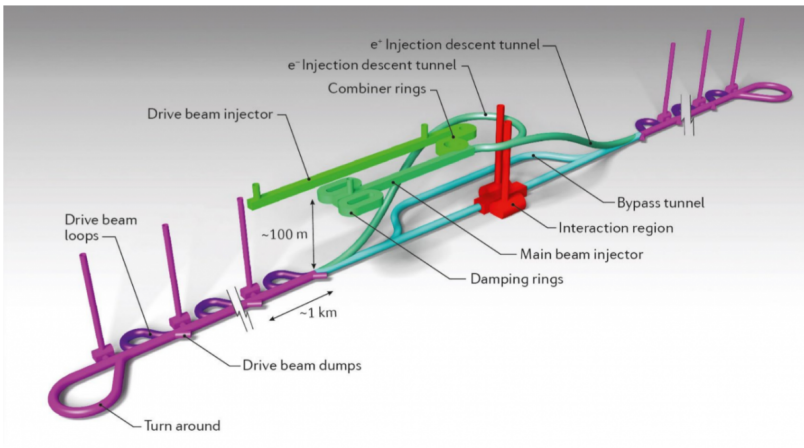
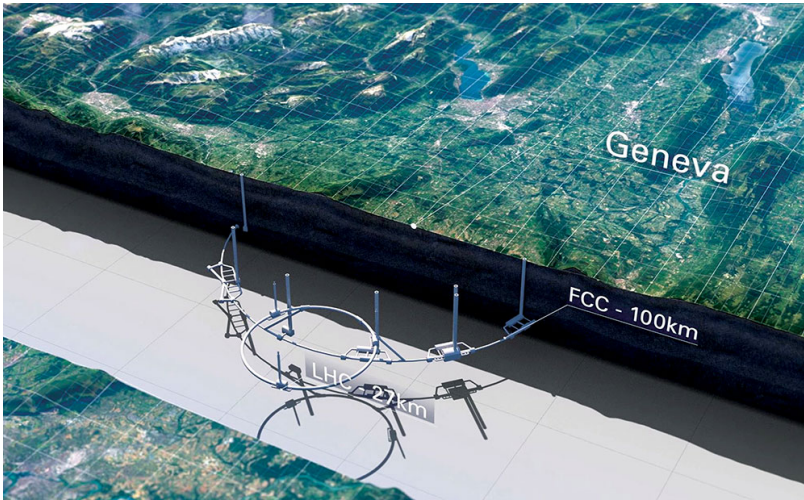
Impact of beam polarisation:

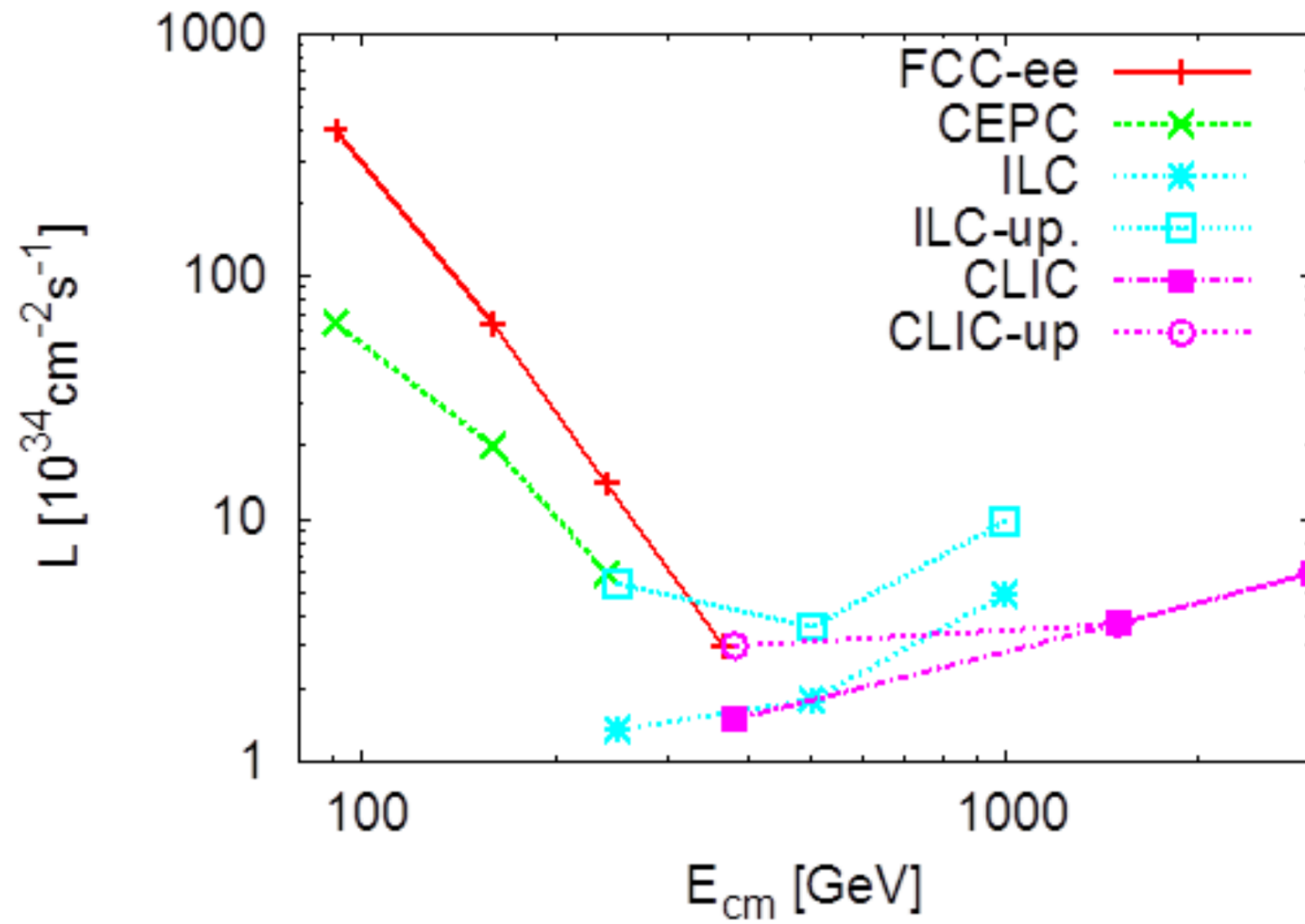
- Physics ✓
- Systematics ?

The full impact of beam polarisation has yet to be determined and could significantly change the achieved precisions.

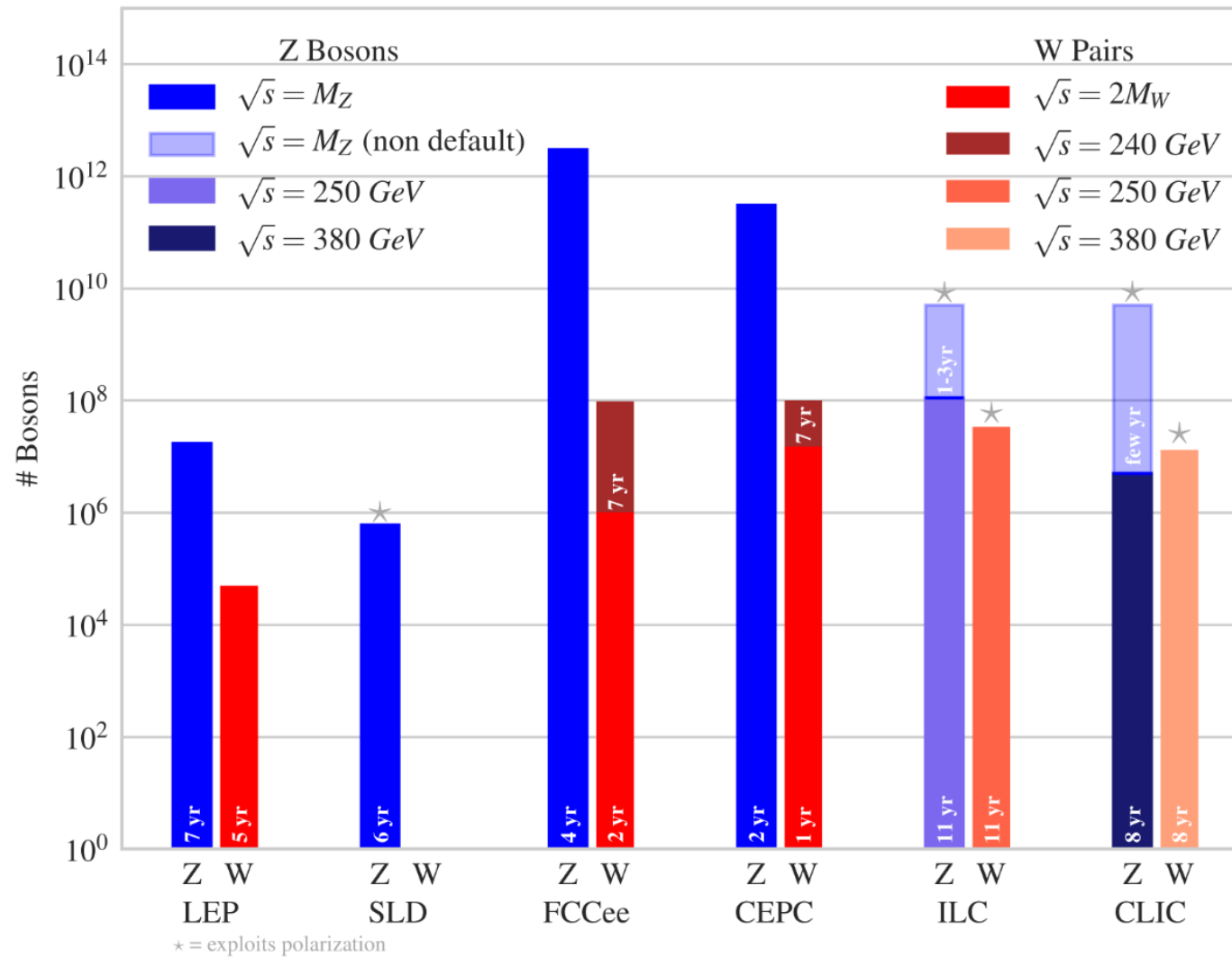


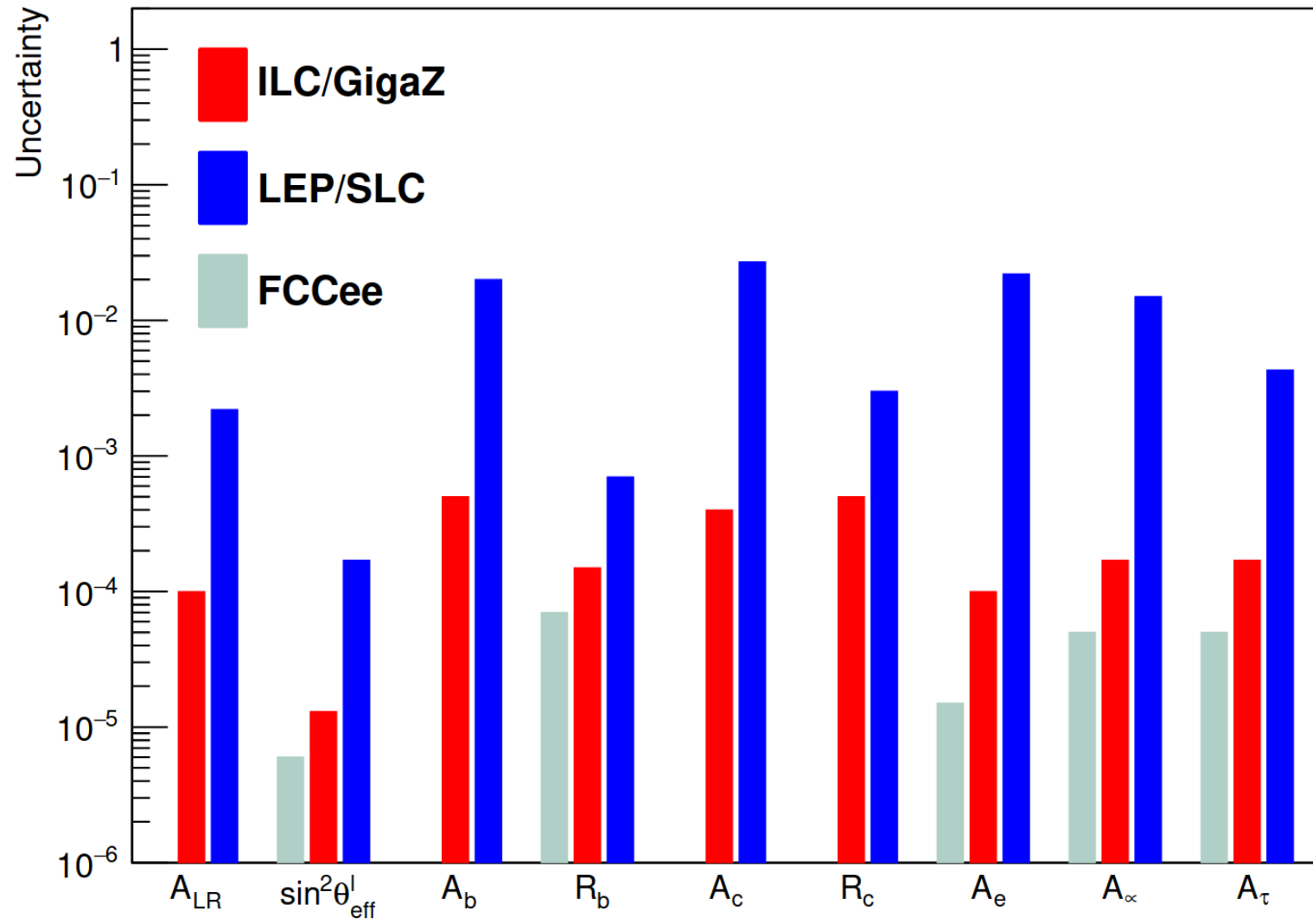
BACKUP



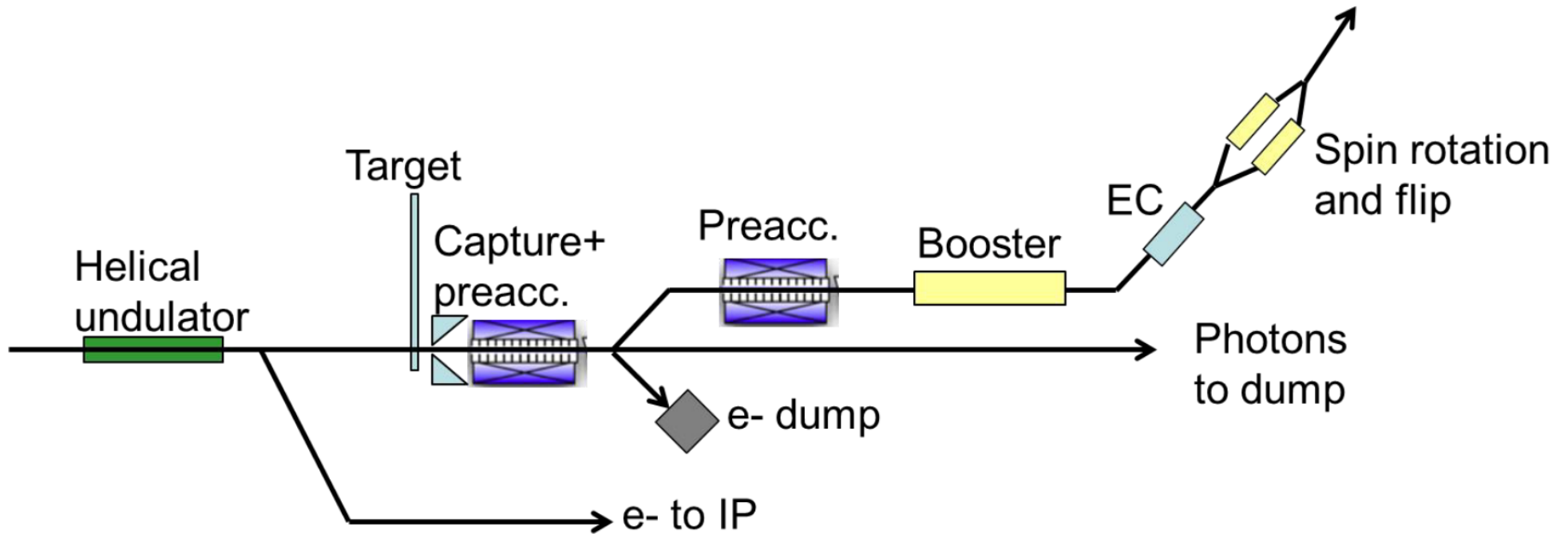


	$\sqrt{s}$	beam polarisation	$\int \mathcal{L} dt$ (baseline)	R&D phase
ILC	0.1 - 1 TeV	e-: 80% e+: 30% (20%)	2 ab ⁻¹ @ 250 GeV 0.2 ab ⁻¹ @ 350 GeV 4 ab ⁻¹ @ 500 GeV 8 ab ⁻¹ @ 1 TeV	TDR 2013
CLIC	0.35 - 3 TeV	e-: (80%) e+: 0%	1 ab ⁻¹ @ 380 GeV 2.5 ab ⁻¹ @ 1.5 TeV 5 ab ⁻¹ @ 3 TeV	CDR 2012
CEPC	90 - 240 GeV	e-: 0% e+: 0%	5.6 ab ⁻¹ @ 250 GeV 16 ab ⁻¹ @ M _Z 2.6 ab ⁻¹ @ 2M _W	CDR 2018
FCC-ee	90 - 350 GeV	e-: 0% e+: 0%	150 ab ⁻¹ @ M _Z 10 ab ⁻¹ @ 2M _W 5 ab ⁻¹ @ 250 GeV 1.7 ab ⁻¹ @ 365 GeV	CDR 2018

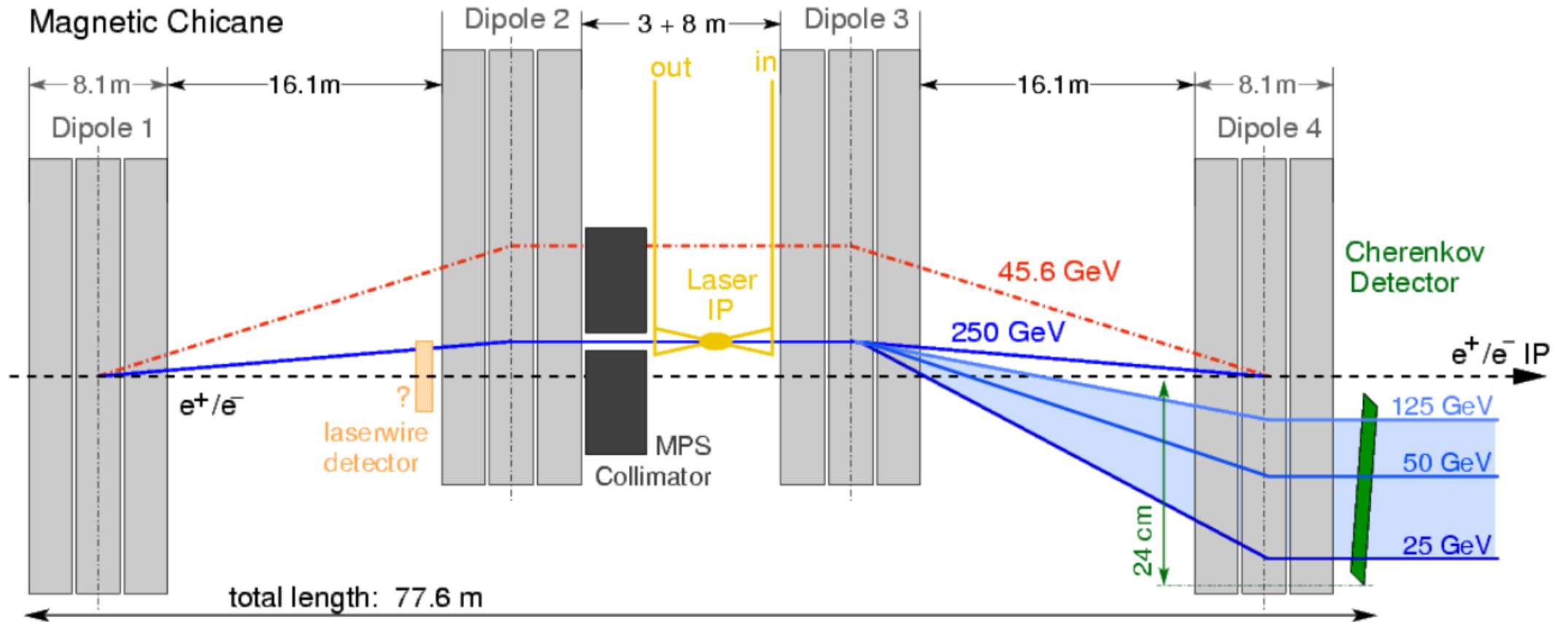




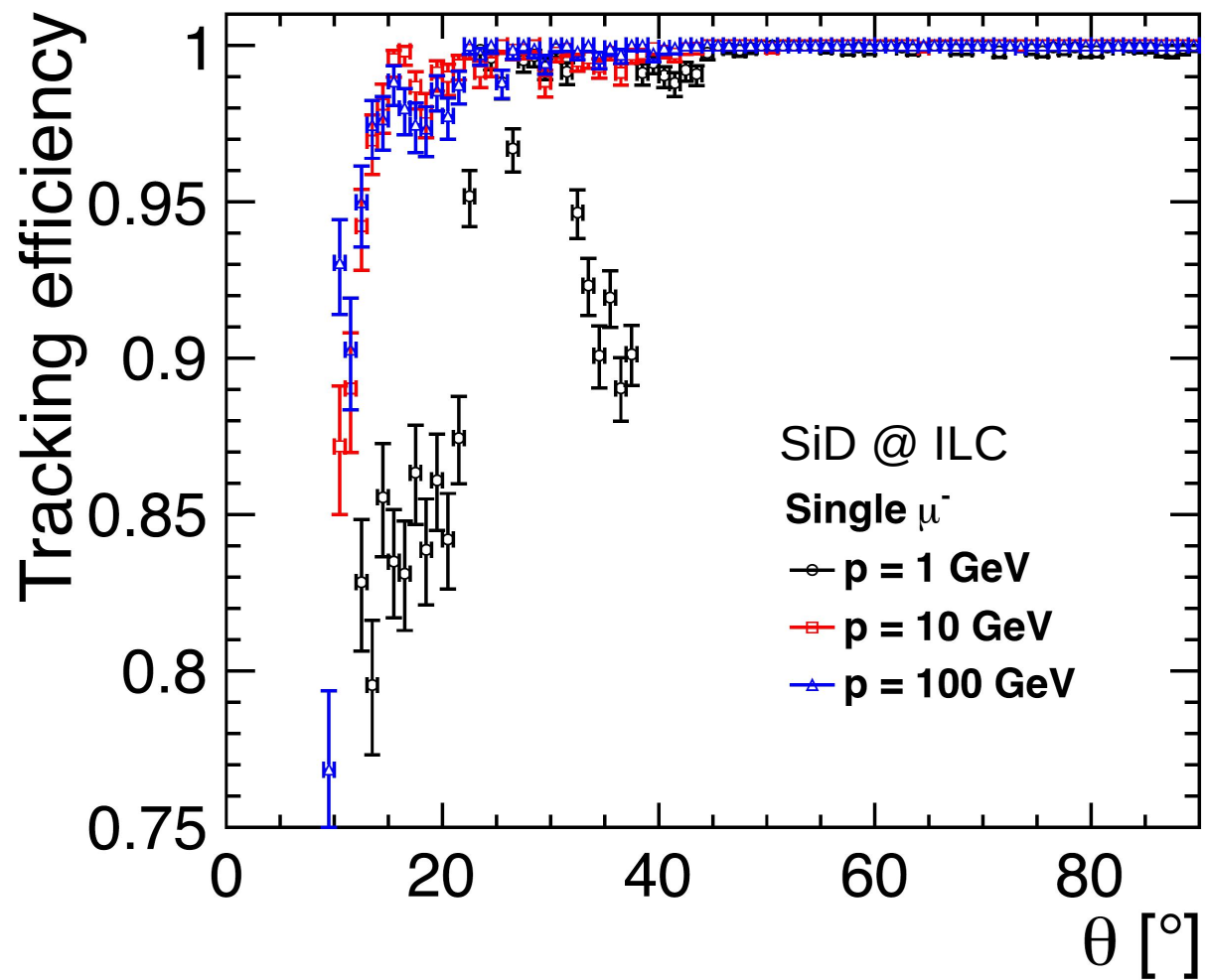
Polarised positron source:



External polarisation measurement



Realistic muon efficiency:



[ILC TDR – Volume 4]

Fit details

- External Lumi & Pol constraints:
 - $\Delta L/L = 3e-3$
 - For $P = 0$: $\Delta P = 2.5e-3$, else: $\Delta P/P = 2.5e-3$
- Polarisation sharings for (P_{e-}, P_{e+}) :
 - (80%,30%): -+ 45%, +- 45%, ++ 5%, -- 5%
 - (80%,0%): -0 50%, +0 50%