

$\tilde{\tau}$ searches and measurement prospects at future Higgs factories

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- Motivation of $\tilde{\tau}$ studies
- Limits at LEP and LHC
- $\tilde{\tau}$ searches at the ILC
 - Signal and Background
 - Analysis worst scenario
 - General cuts
 - Limits
- Other studies
- Outlook and conclusions

First ECFA Workshop on e+e- Higgs/EW/Top factories
5 October 2022, Hamburg

Motivation for $\tilde{\tau}$ searches

Searching SUSY focused on best motivated NLSP candidates and most difficult scenarios

$\tilde{\tau}$ satisfies both conditions

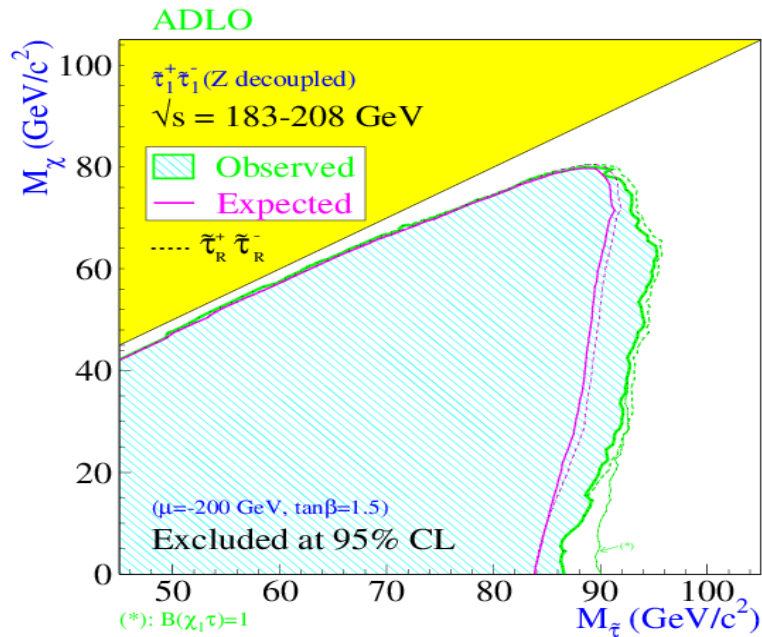
Scalar superpartner of τ -lepton

- Two weak hypercharge eigenstates ($\tilde{\tau}_R, \tilde{\tau}_L$) not mass degenerate
- Mixing yields to the physical states ($\tilde{\tau}_1, \tilde{\tau}_2$), the lightest one being with high probability the **lightest sfermion** (stronger trilinear couplings)
- With assumed R-parity conservation:
 - pair produced (s-channel via Z^0/γ exchange, **lowest σ** with no coupling to Z^0)
 - decay to LSP and τ , implying **more difficult signal identification** than the other sfermions

SUSY models with a light $\tilde{\tau}$ can accommodate the observed relic density ($\tilde{\tau}$ - neutralino coannihilation)

Limits at LEP and LHC

$\tilde{\tau}$ searches at LEP

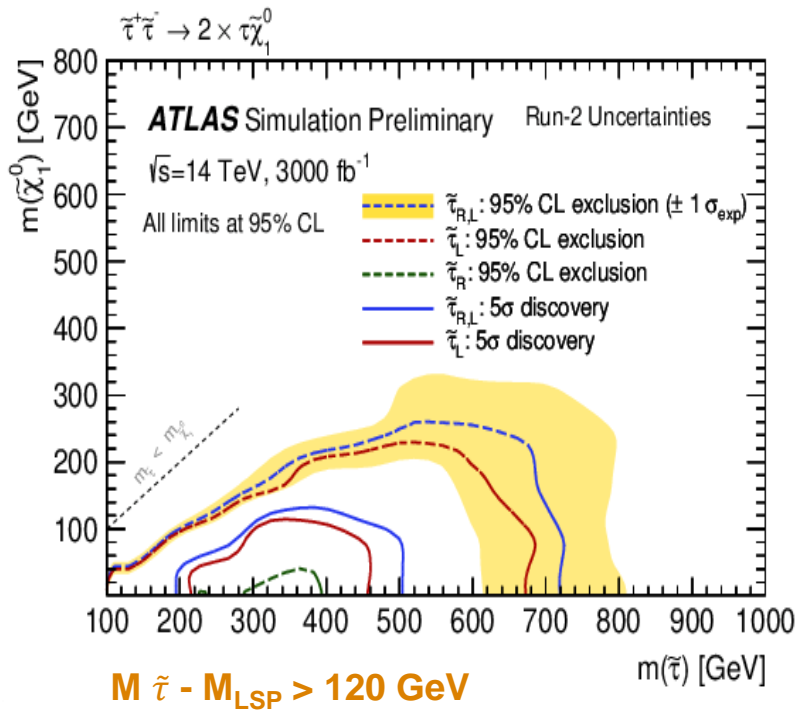


- $\sqrt{s} = 183\text{-}208$ GeV
- Combined four LEP experiments data

LEPSUSYWG/04-01.1

Limits at LEP and LHC (ctd.)

$\tilde{\tau}$ prospects at HL-LHC

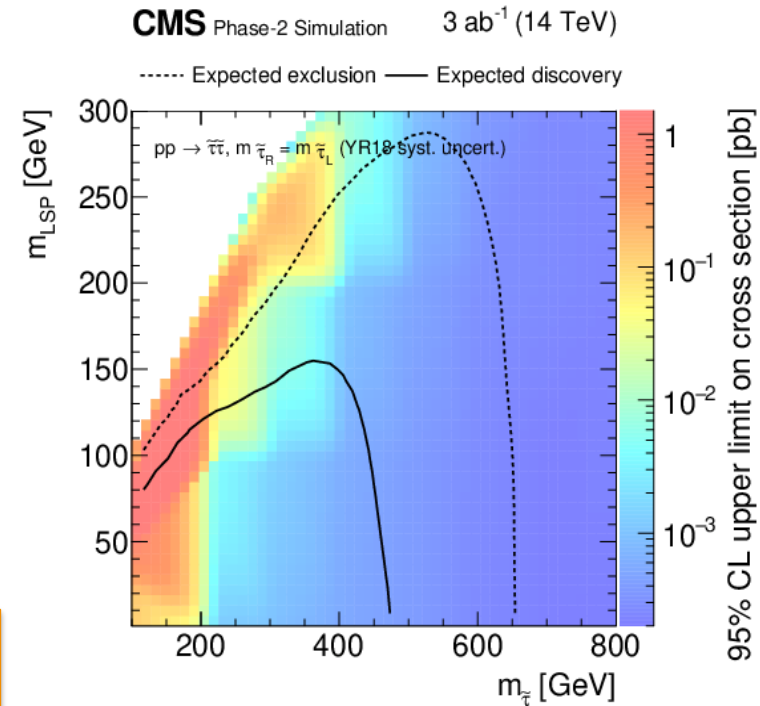


ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-048

No discovery potential for $\tilde{\tau}$ coannihilation scenarios or $\tilde{\tau}_R$ pair production

Expected gain in sensitivity to direct $\tilde{\tau}$ production

- **Two models: $\tilde{\tau}_R$ and $\tilde{\tau}_L$**
- **No mixing**
 - **Two $\tilde{\tau}$ assumed to be mass-degenerate**
 - **No mixing**



CMS PAS FTR-18-010

Profits in future e⁺e⁻ Higgs/EW/Tops factories

Wrt. previous electron-positron colliders:

- increased **luminosity** and centre-of-mass **energy**
- improved **technologies**

Wrt. hadron colliders:

- cleaner **environment**
- known **initial state**
- **triggerless operation** of the detectors

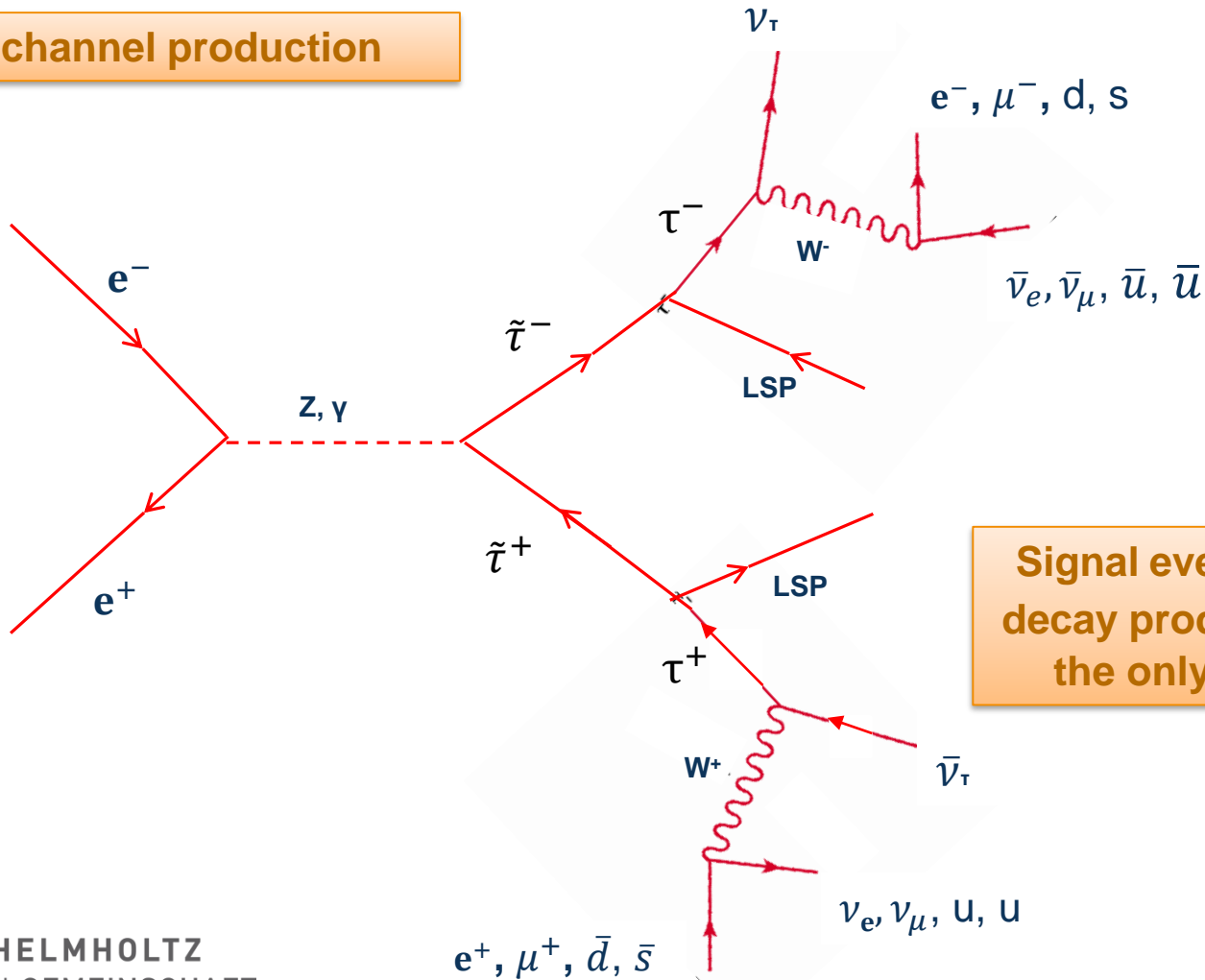
Studies using the full detector simulation and reconstruction procedures of the International Large Detector concept (ILD) at the International Linear Collider (ILC)

- electron-positron collider at $\sqrt{s} = 250\text{-}500$ GeV with upgradability (1TeV)
- electrons (80%) and positrons (30%) polarisations
- clean and reconstructable final state (near absence of pile-up)
- hermetic detectors (almost 4π coverage)



Signal characterization

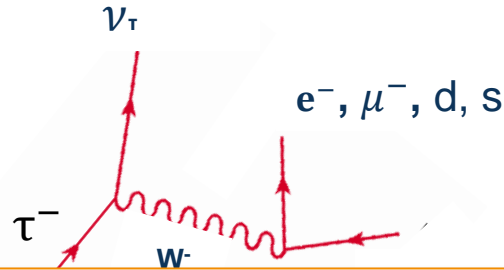
s-channel production



Signal events with the (visible) decay products of two τ 's being the only detectable activity

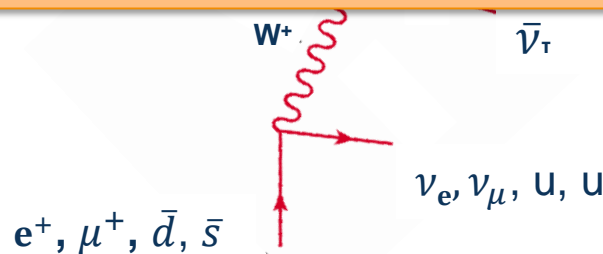
Signal characterization

s-channel production



Signature:

- large missing energy and momentum
- large fraction of detected activity in central detector (isotropic production of scalar particles)
- large angle between the two τ -lepton directions
- unbalanced transverse momentum
- zero forward-backward asymmetry



Background

SM processes with real or fake missing energy

Irreducible

- $ZZ \rightarrow \nu\nu \tau\tau$, $WW \rightarrow \nu\tau \nu\tau$

Almost irreducible

- $ee \rightarrow \tau\tau$, $ZZ \rightarrow \nu\nu ll$, $WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$ ($l = e$ or μ)
- $ee \rightarrow \tau\tau + \text{ISR}$, $ee \rightarrow \tau\tau ee$, $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$

4-fermion production with two of the fermions being neutrinos and two leptons

Mis-identification of τ 's or of missing momentum

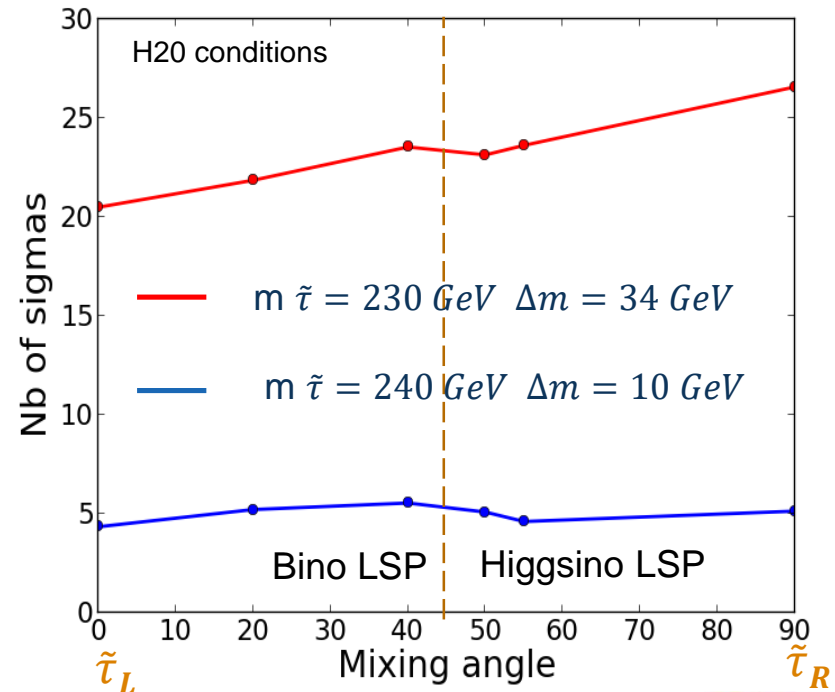
Analysis of worst scenario

Search for “worst” mixing angle ...

- weighting contribution of both polarisations (likelihood-ratio statistics) using ILC conditions
- taking into account effect of mixing not only on cross-section but also on signal efficiency

53 degrees $\tilde{\tau}$ mixing \rightarrow lowest cross-section for unpolarized beams

P(+80%,-30%) and P(-80%, +30%) with integrated luminosity 1.6 ab^{-1} each



Equal sharing of P(+80%,-30%) and P(-80%,+30%) foreseen in H20 ensures an uniform sensitivity to all mixing angles

General cuts

Properties $\tilde{\tau}$ -events “must” have

- **Missing energy** (E_{miss}). $E_{\text{miss}} > 2 \times M_{\text{LSP}}$ GeV
- **Visible mass** (m_{vis}). $m_{\text{vis}} < 2 \times (M_{\tilde{\tau}} - M_{\text{LSP}})$ GeV
- **Momentum of all jets** (p_{jet}). $p_{\text{jet}} < 70\%$ Beam Momentum (or $M_{\tilde{\tau}}/M_{\text{LSP}}$ dependent)

Well known initial state
Hermeticity

- **Two well identified τ 's** and **little other activity**

Clean final state
(‘no’ pile-up)

- **Maximum jet momentum:**

Above 95 % signal efficiency for each of these cuts
(excluding for the τ -identification)

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{4} \left(1 - (M_{\text{LSP}} / M_{\tilde{\tau}})^2 \right) \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4M_{\tilde{\tau}}^2}{s}} \right)$$

General cuts (ctd.)

Properties $\tilde{\tau}$ -events “might” have, but background “rarely” has

- Missing transverse momentum
- Large acoplanarity
- Large transverse momentum wrt. thrust-axis
- High angles to beam

Cuts against properties of irreducible sources of background

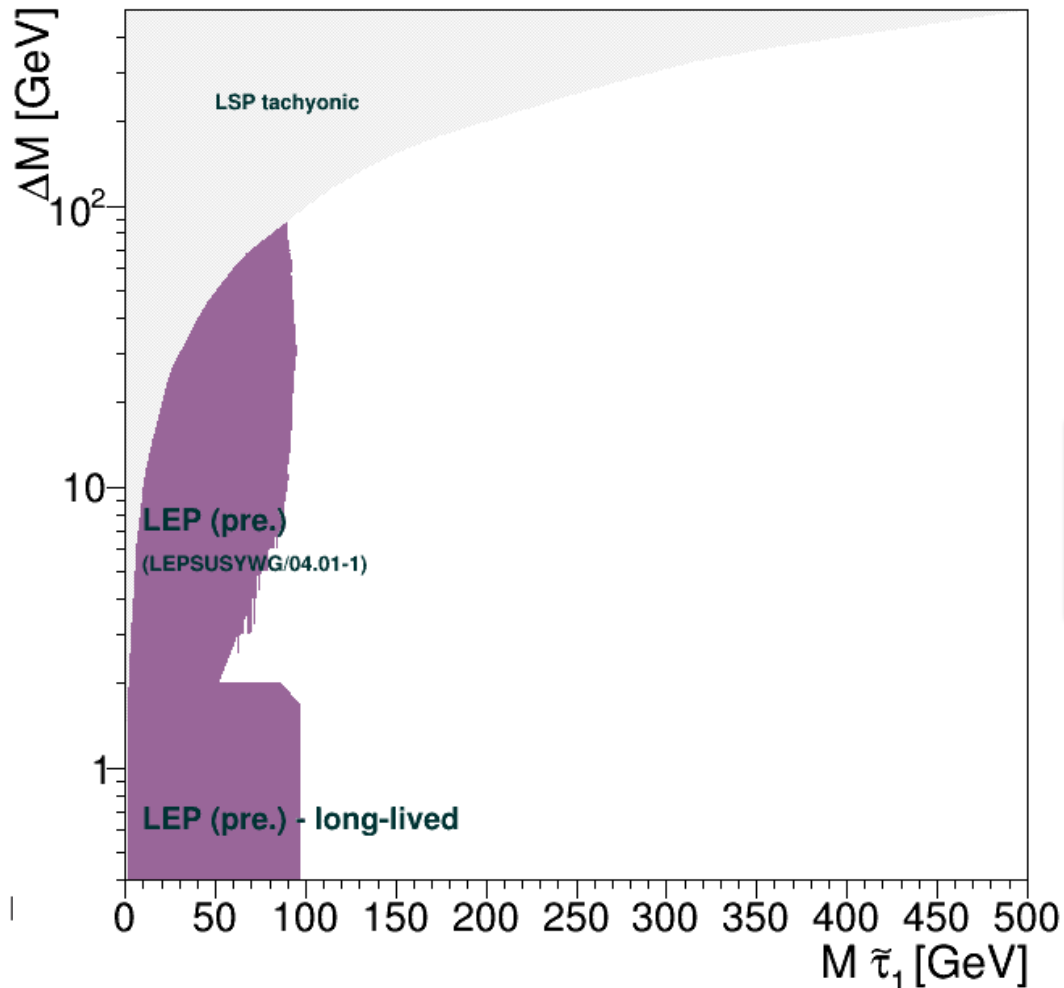
- Charge asymmetry ($\Sigma \text{charge} * \cos(\text{polar_angle})$)
- Difference between visible mass and Z mass

Properties that the background often “does not” have

- Low energy in small angles
- Low energy of isolated neutral clusters

High polarised beams

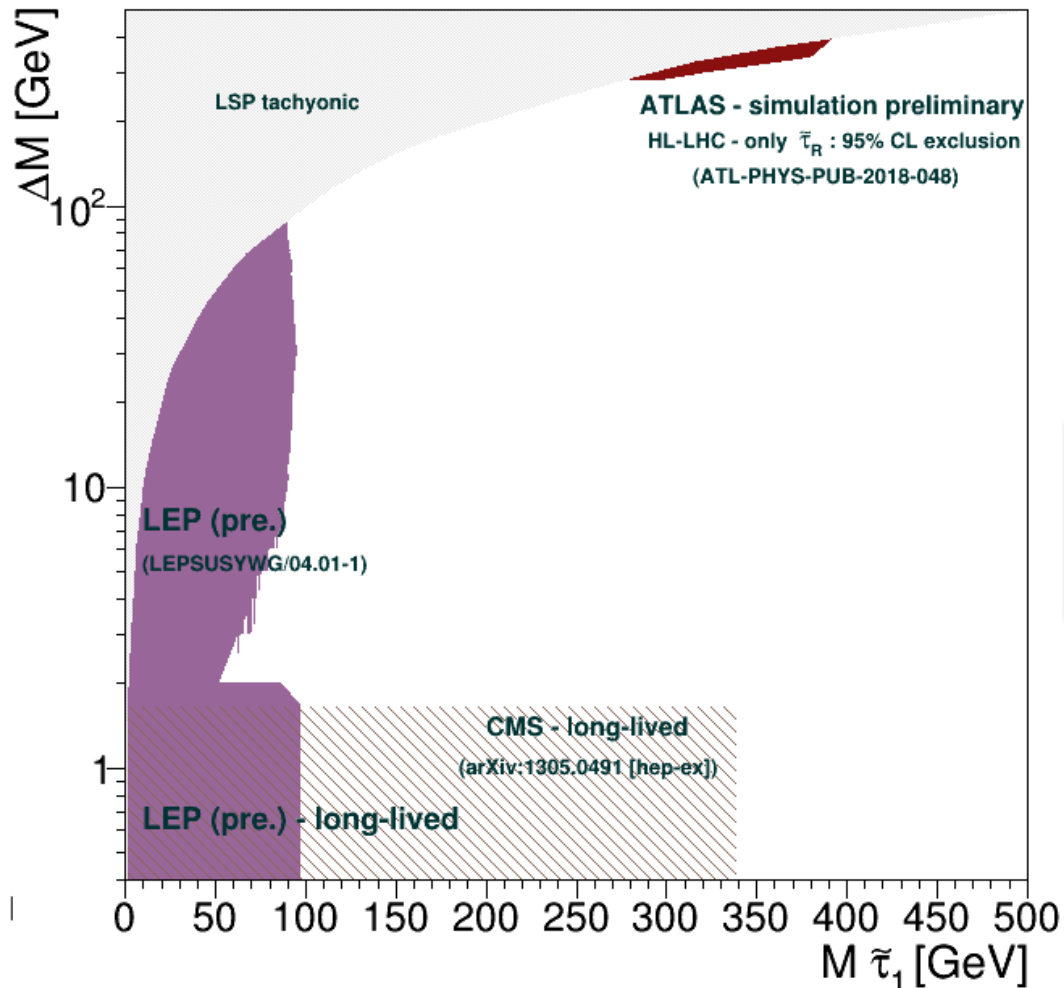
ILC expected limits



Current model-independent
limits for $\Delta M > \tau$ mass come
from LEP



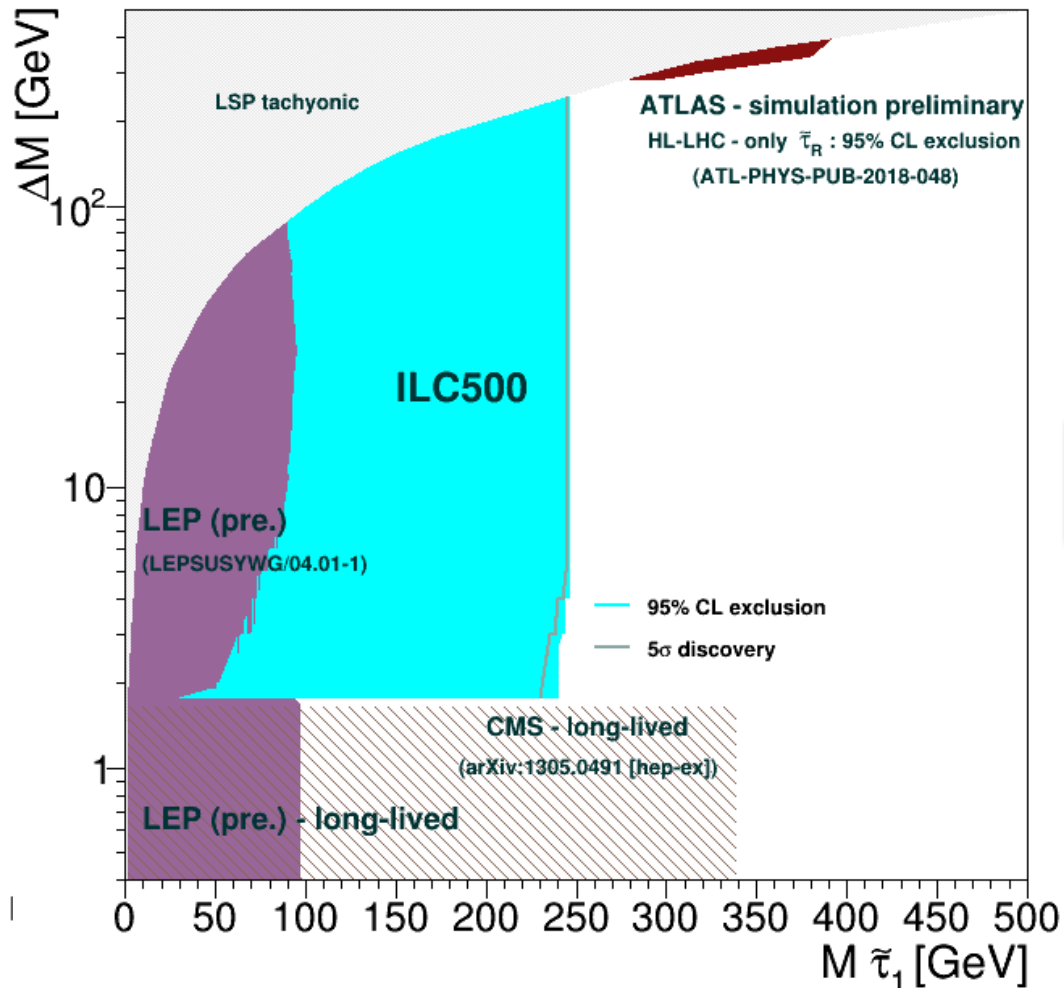
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ILC expected limits

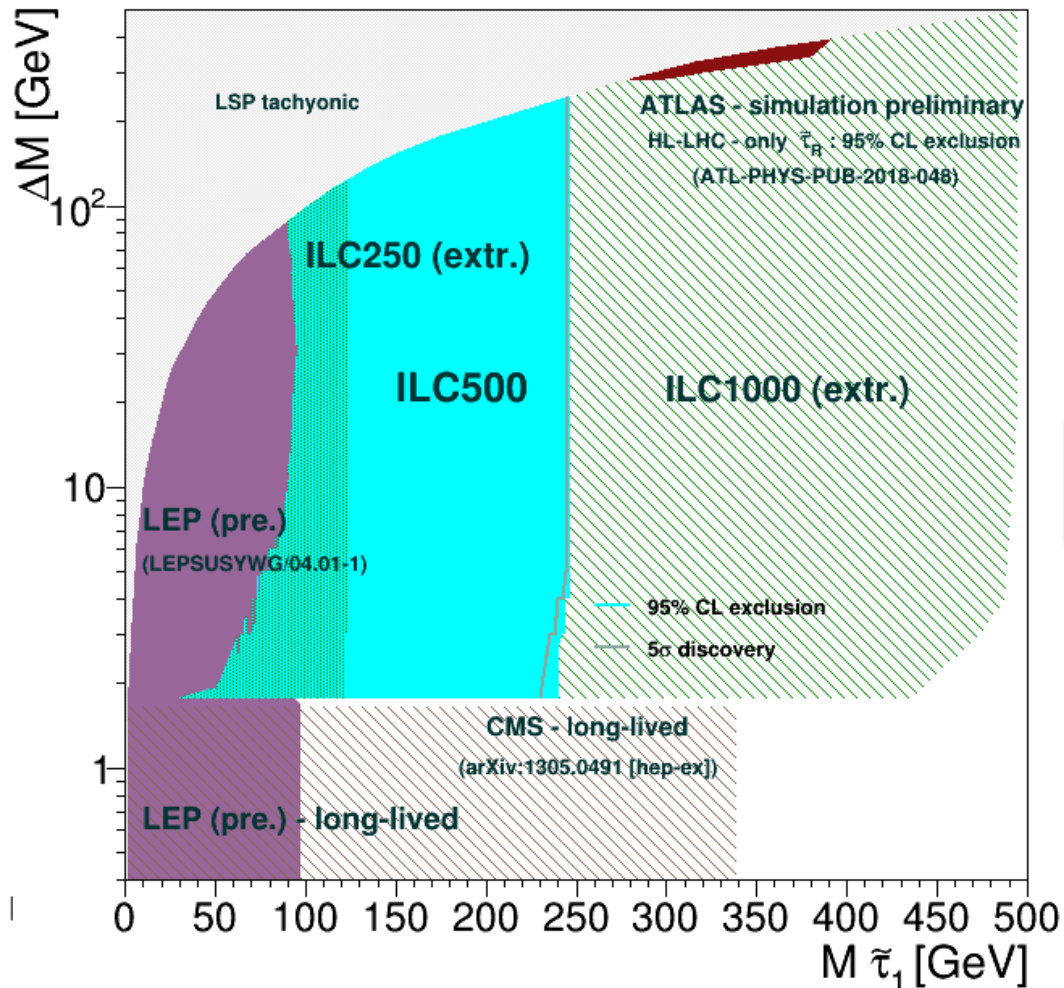


At ILC discovery and exclusion are almost the same

[arXiv:2105.08616](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.08616)



ILC expected limits

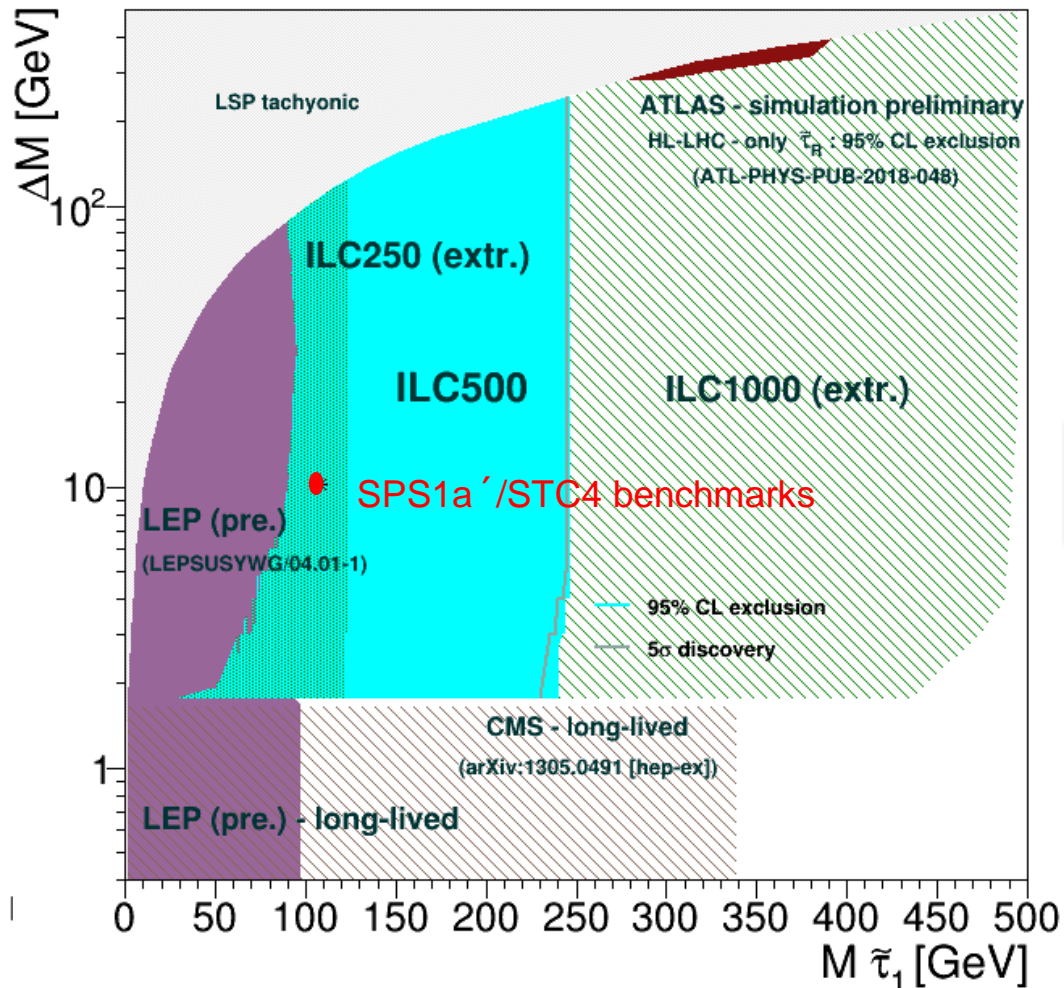


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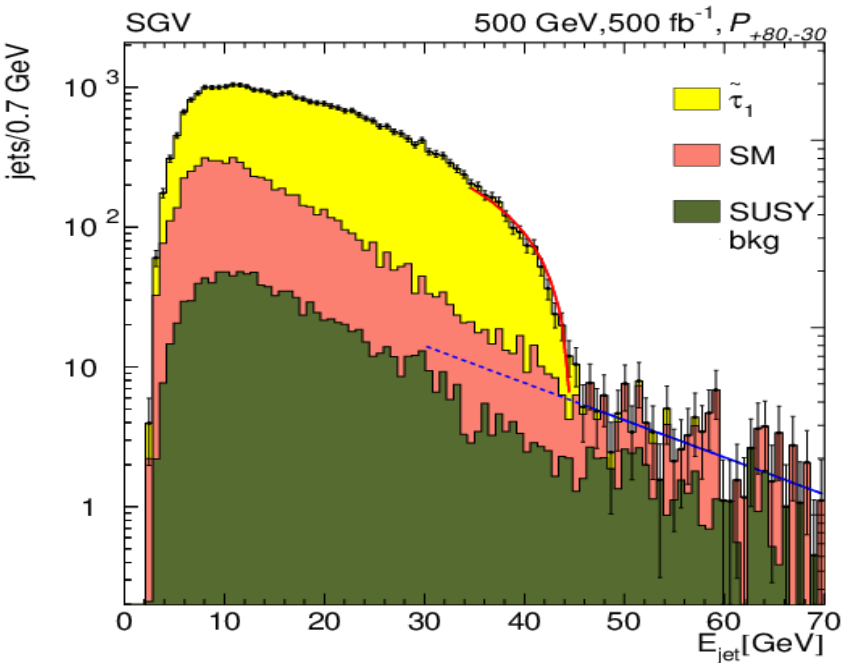
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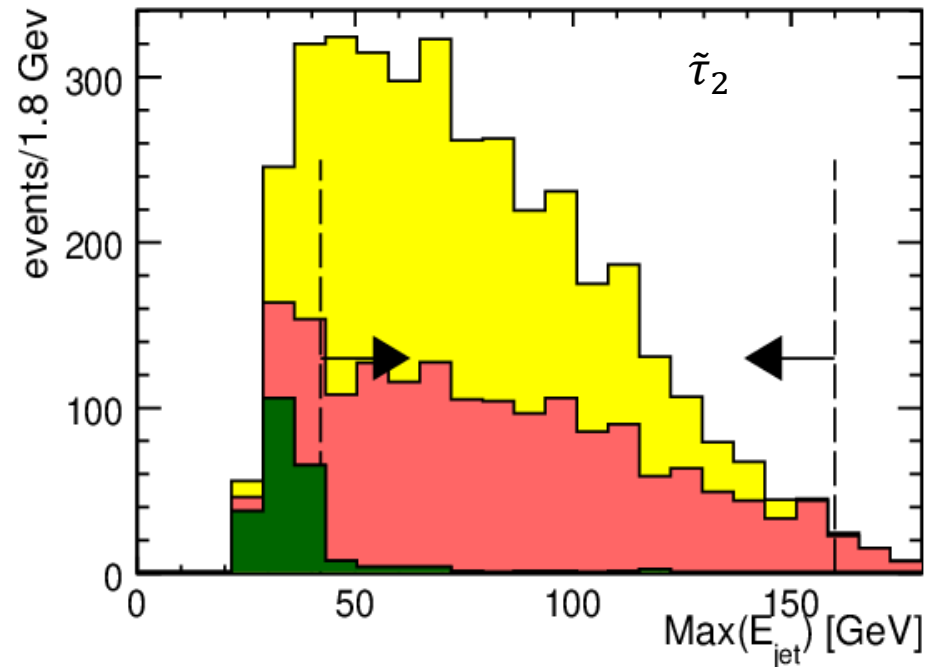


Prospects for $\tilde{\tau}$ measurements at the ILC

$M_{\tilde{\tau}}$ from M_{LSP} and end-point spectrum



$M_{\tilde{\tau}}$ from cross-sections



M_{LSP} from other sources (ex. smuon, selectron end-points)

EPJC, 76(4),1 (2016)

Phys Rev, D82,055016 (2010)



Per mil-level mass-measurements will be possible at the ILC



Prospects for $\tilde{\tau}$ measurements at the ILC (ctd.)

τ polarisation from energy spectrum from τ decays

$\tilde{\tau}$ mixing from cross-sections and masses

EPJC, 76(4),1 (2016)

Phys Rev, D82,055016 (2010)

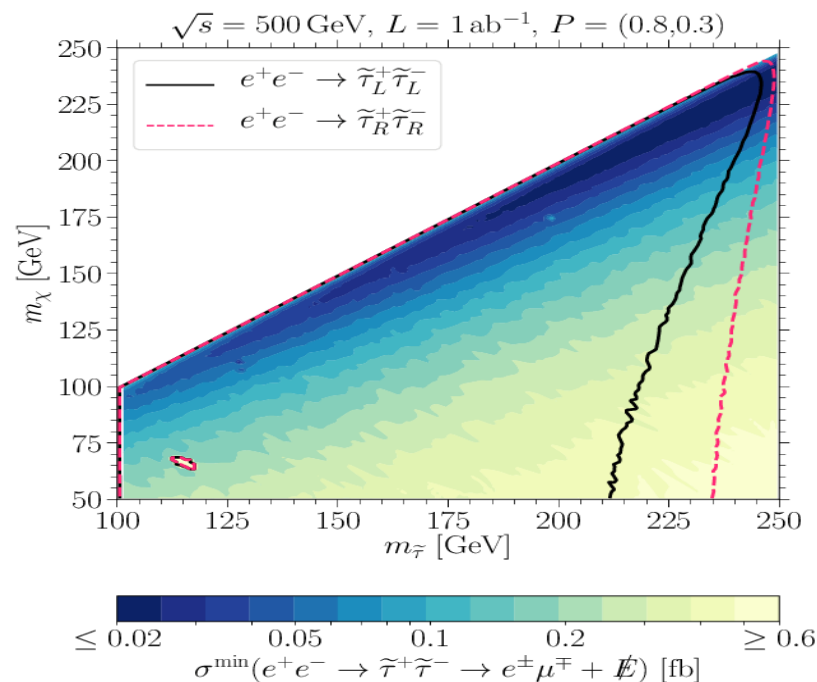
Per cent-level measurements are likely possible at the ILC

Other studies

An example of direct $\tilde{\tau}$ - searches at future electron colliders

Broad class of models for which a future electron collider would be able to directly discover new physics at scenarios that would evade detection at the LHC

Any future electron collider would have ~immediately reach to new (EW-) charged physics up to its kinematic limit



Outlook/Conclusions

- Even after HL-LHC large parts of the $\tilde{\tau}$ -LSP mass plane will remain unexplored
- Future electron-positron colliders are ideally suited for $\tilde{\tau}$ searches
- ILC will discover/exclude $\tilde{\tau}$'s for any $\tilde{\tau}$ -LSP mass difference and any $\tilde{\tau}$ -mixing nearly up to the kinematic limits
- Worst scenario for $\tilde{\tau}$ production at the ILC was reviewed taking into account ILC beam polarisation conditions
- If $\tilde{\tau}$'s exist in the kinematic range of the ILC, precision measurements of $\tilde{\tau}$ properties are possible at few percent level

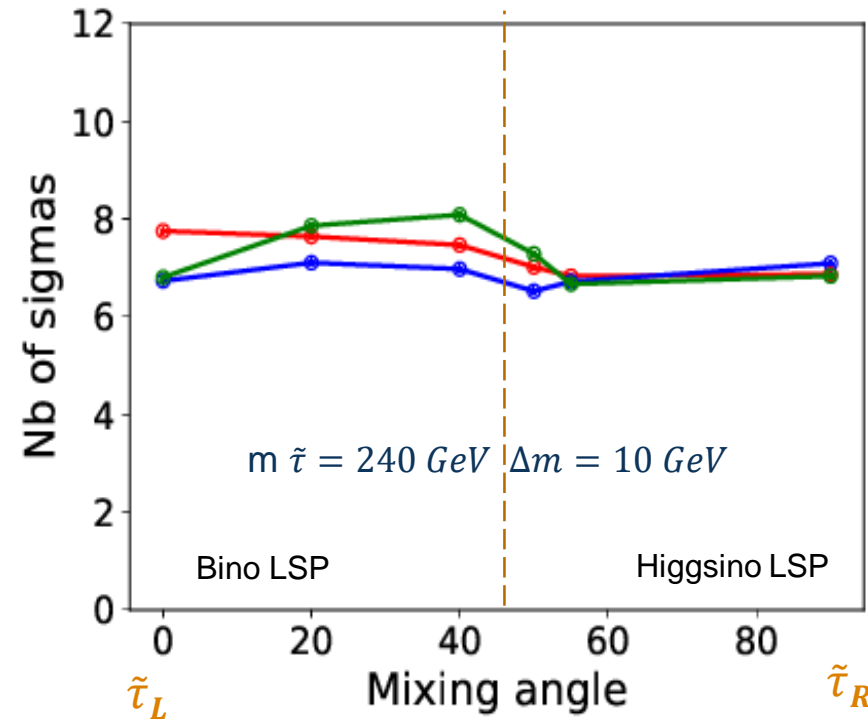
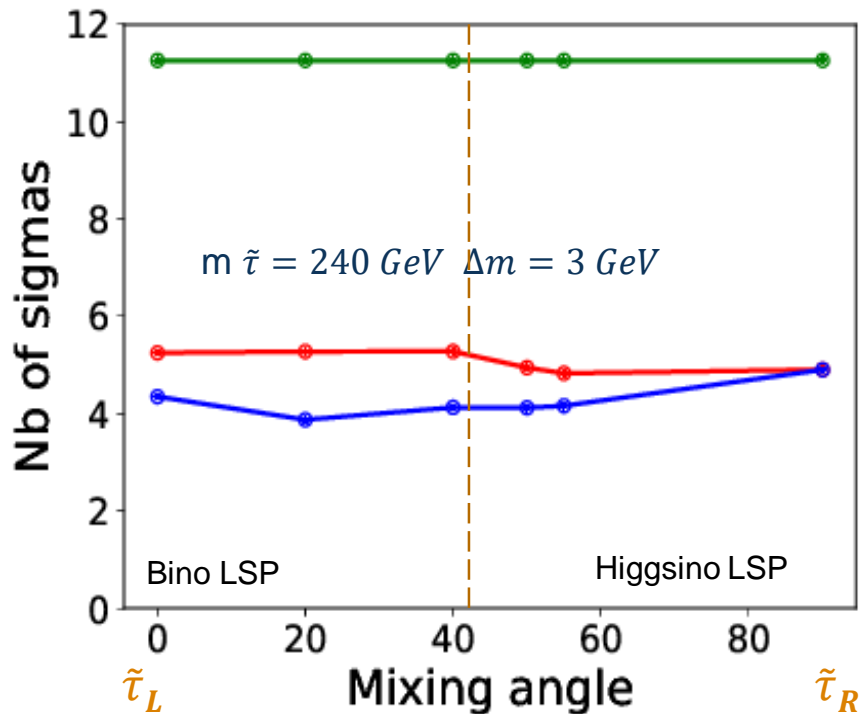
Backup slides

Effect of overlay particles

Full simulation

- Not cut on overlay tracks
- Cut on tracks based on transversal momentum, angular distribution and input parameter significance

— Fast simulation (SGV) – not overlay tracks



Larger effect of overlay tracks in low DM case since they are more similar to the signal ones: strong reduction of significance