

Study of $\tilde{\mu}_R$ mass at TESLA

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(In collaboration with H. Nowak, K. Moenig and A. Stahl)

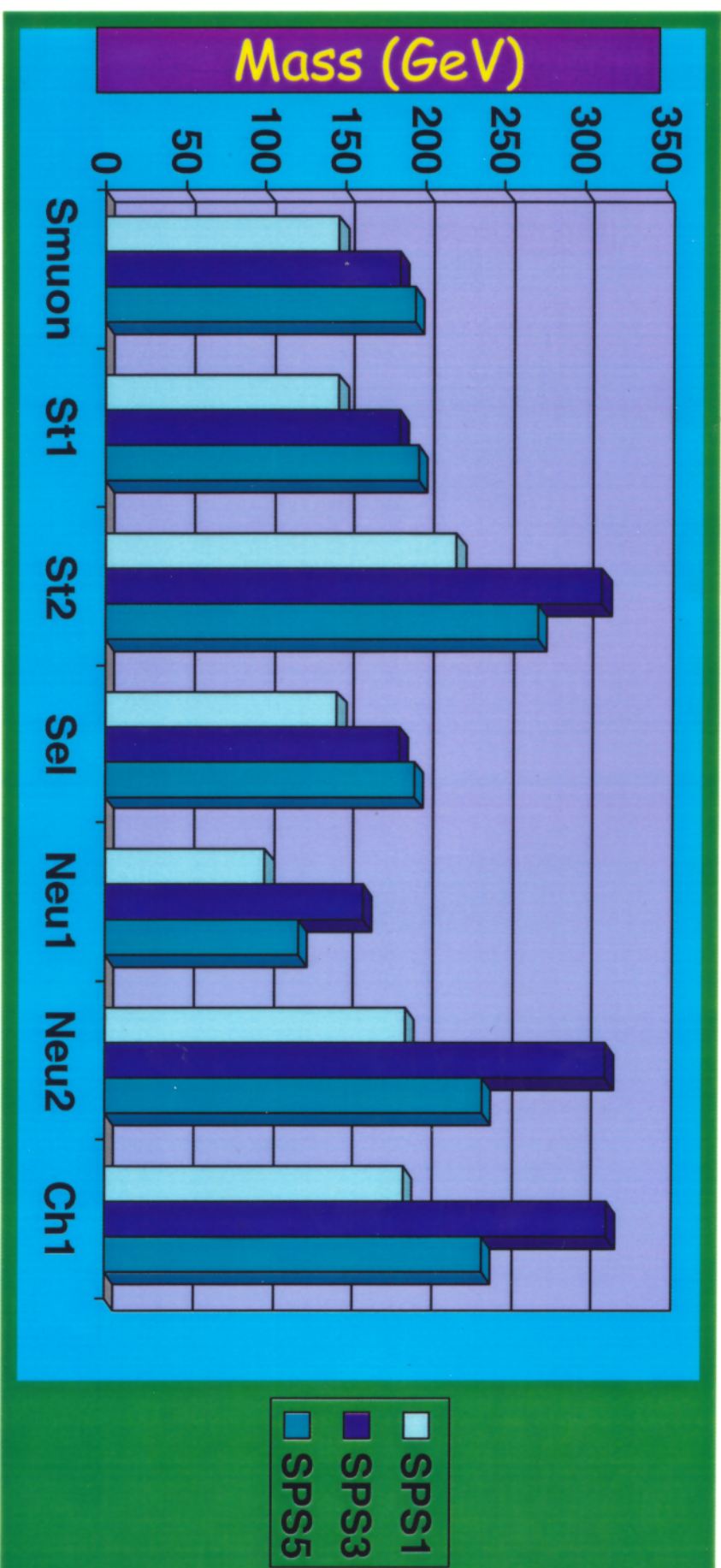
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ECFA-DESY Workshop LC

Amsterdam April 1 - 4

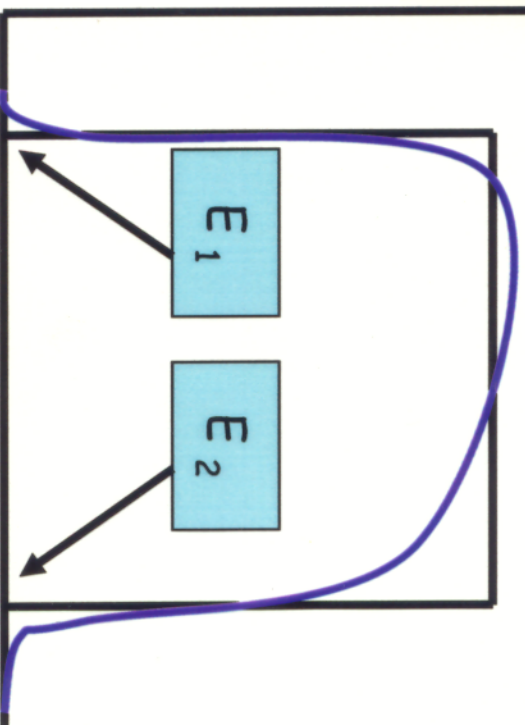
2003

Benchmark Models



The End Point Method

Events



Because smuon decay is isotropically,
muon spectrum is FLAT
Radiation effects change the
shape of the spectrum substantially
Only from kinematic considerations:

$$\frac{m_{\tilde{\mu}}^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}^2}{m_{\tilde{\mu}}^2}\right) \gamma(1 - \beta)$$

$$\leq E_{\tilde{\mu}} \leq \frac{m_{\tilde{\mu}}^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}^2}{m_{\tilde{\mu}}^2}\right) \gamma(1 + \beta)$$

$$M_{\tilde{\mu}} = \frac{\sqrt{s} \sqrt{E_1 \cdot E_2}}{E_1 + E_2}$$

$$M_{\tilde{\chi}} = M_{\tilde{\mu}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(E_1 + E_2)}{\sqrt{s}}}$$

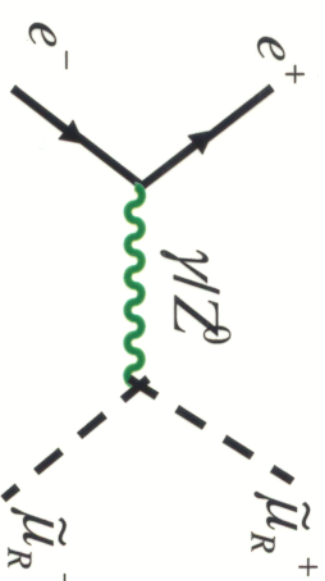
$$\gamma = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2m_{\tilde{\mu}}}, \quad \beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\tilde{\mu}}^2}{s}}$$

Conclusions

- I have demonstrated the capacity of TESLA to measure SUSY particles with very high precision at 0.5 TeV
- Smuon mass error: 0.15(0.001) GeV
- Neutralino : 0.09(0.0009) GeV
- (H.U.Martyn Smuon: 0.18 GeV, Neutral 0.18 GeV)
- Signal: efficiency of 67% and purity: 92%
- The result achieved shows us that SUSY properties could be measured with very good accuracy
- Polarization improves the signal
- Radiative effects are important
- Next study: $\gamma \rightarrow \tilde{\mu}_R^+ \tilde{\mu}_R^-$

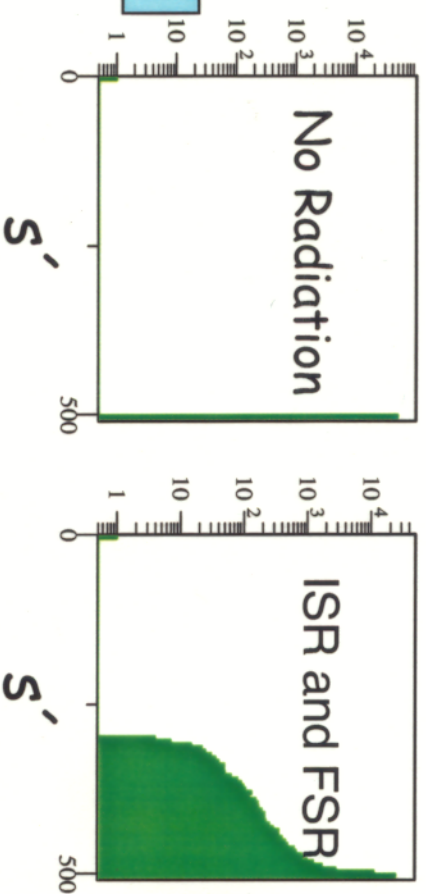
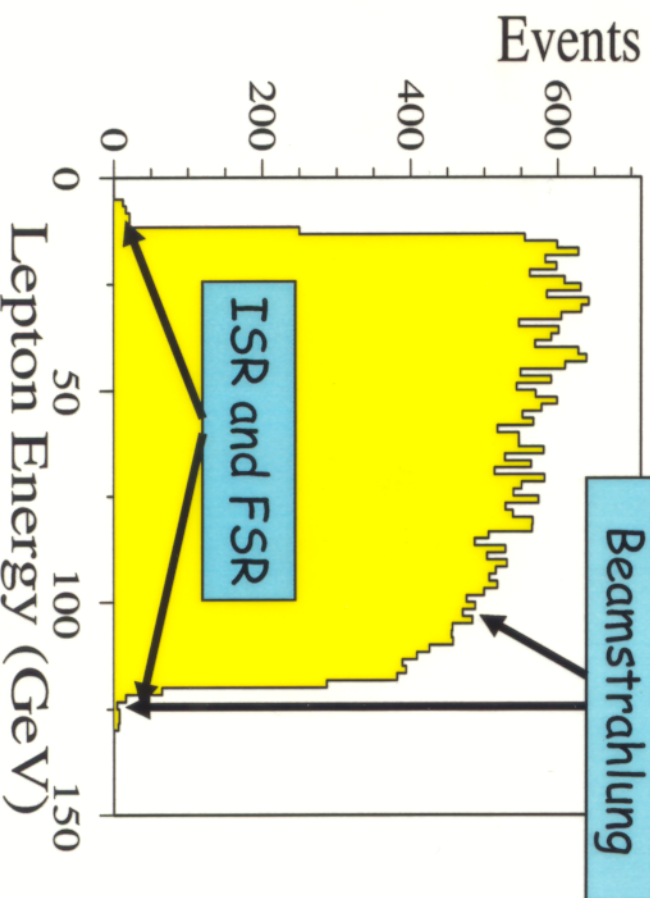
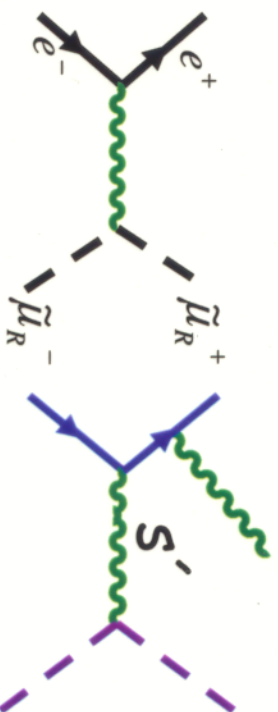
Introduction

- I study the production of smuons at TESLA
- Goal : mass measurement
- Simulation is based in mSUGRA (SPS1) with free parameters of model $\tan(\beta)=10, m_{1/2}=250, m_0=100, A_0=-100$ and $\text{sig}(u) > 0$
- Center of mass energy = 500 GeV, accesible at TESLA
- Polarization is included:
- $e^- = +0.8, e^+ = -0.6$
- Beamstrahlung effect is included CIRCE (T. Ohl)
- ISR and FSR as inherent effect is also included
- Signal: $\sigma = 124 \text{ fb}$, Luminosity = 400 fb^{-1} , N events = 49600
- I use Pythia 6.2 (T. Sjostrand) as generator
- The detector is simulated with a fast simulation



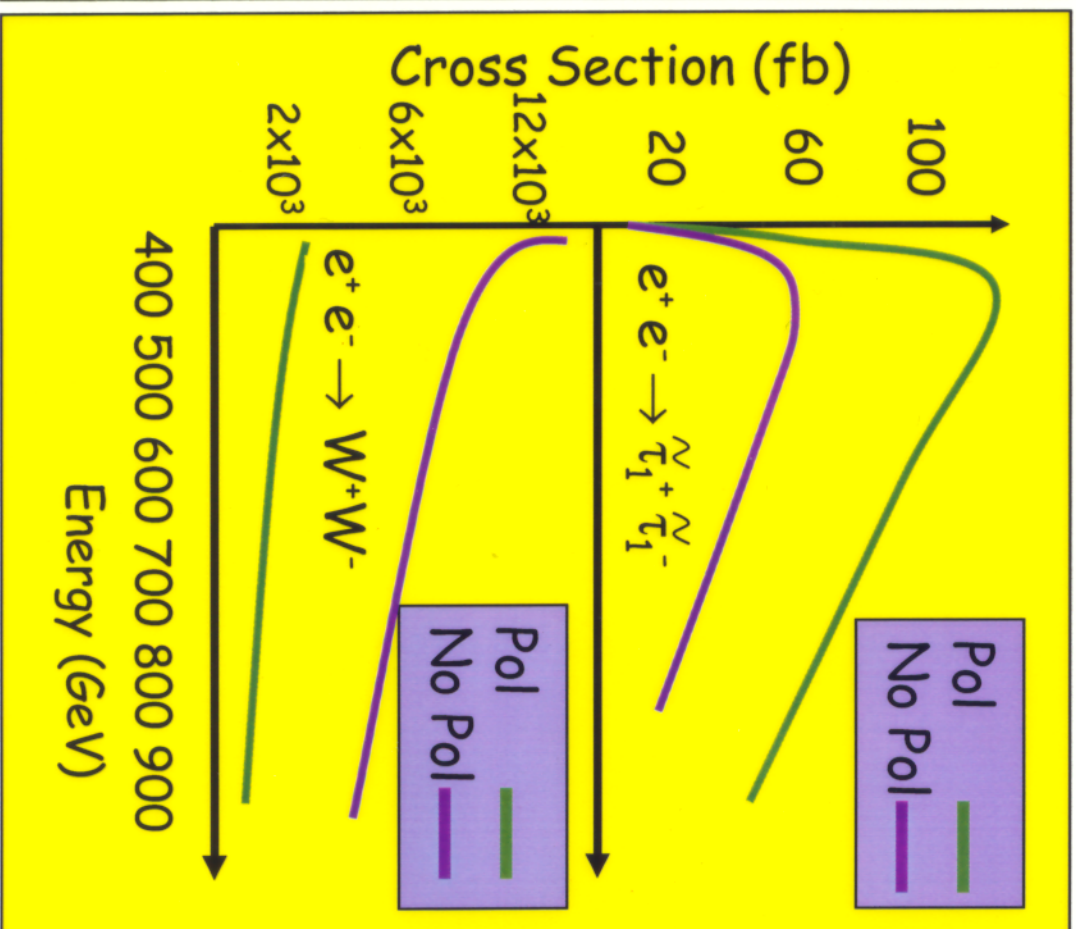
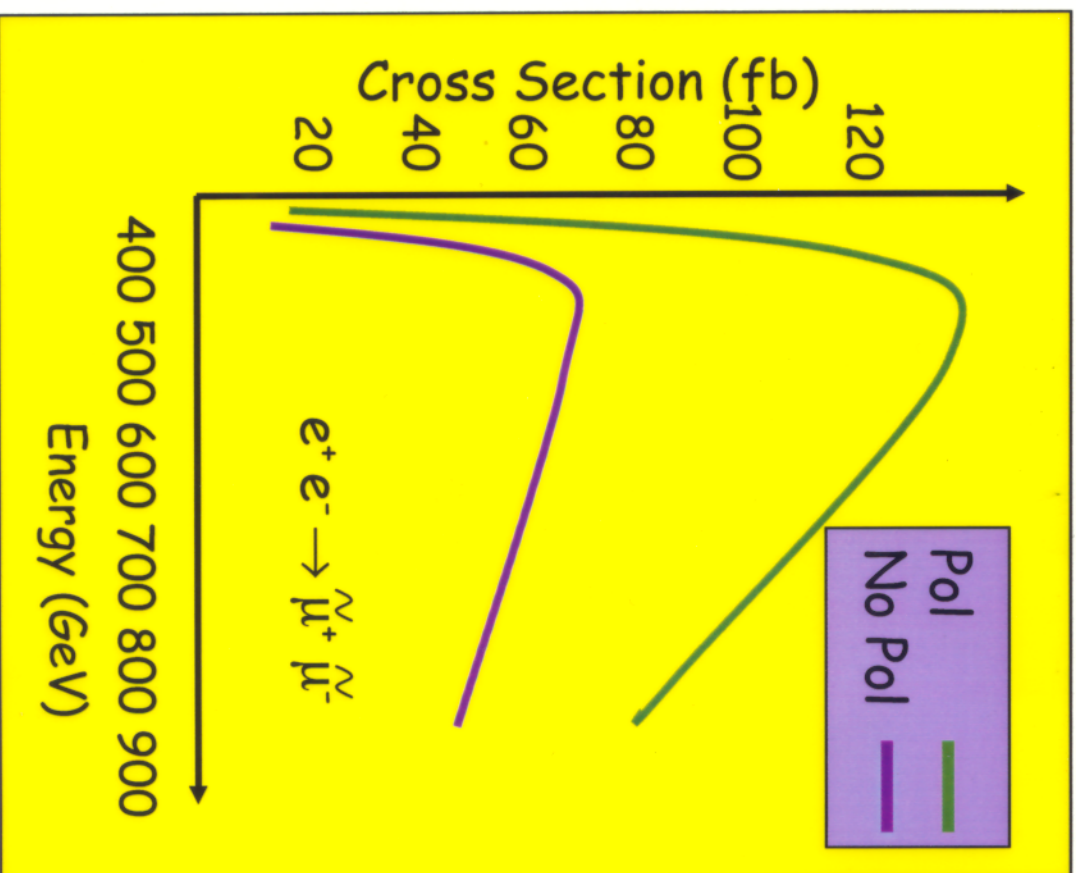
Branching
Ratio = 1
LSP: $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$

Signal and Radiation



Radiation affecting mass of event

Polarization



Background

Process

$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$	$\sigma \cdot \text{Br}(\text{fb})$
1032	
$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \nu \nu \nu \nu$	31
$e^+e^- \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^- \nu \nu \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu$	6.0
$e^+e^- \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \nu \nu$	5.9
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \gamma^* \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^+ e^-$	6991
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \gamma^* \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^- e^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^+ e^- \nu \nu \nu \nu$	215
$e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^- \nu \nu \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu$	0.28
$e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \nu \nu$	9.39
$e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow \tau^+ \mu^- \nu \nu \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \nu \nu \nu \nu$	1.62

SIGNAL $\sigma = 124 \text{ fb}$

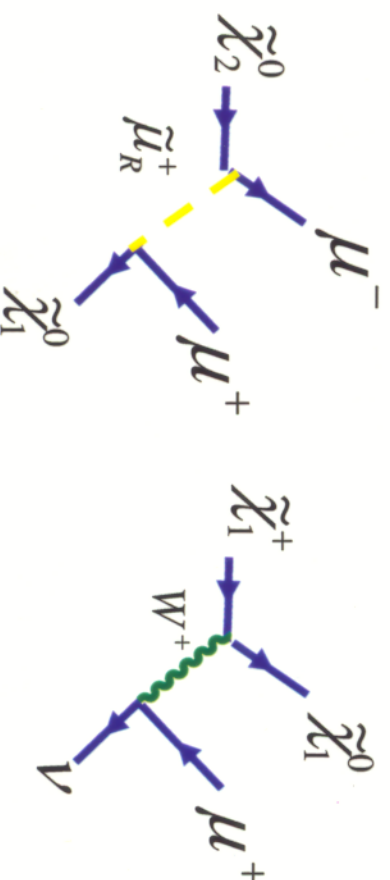
SUSY background

I take account processes of the form $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- E$

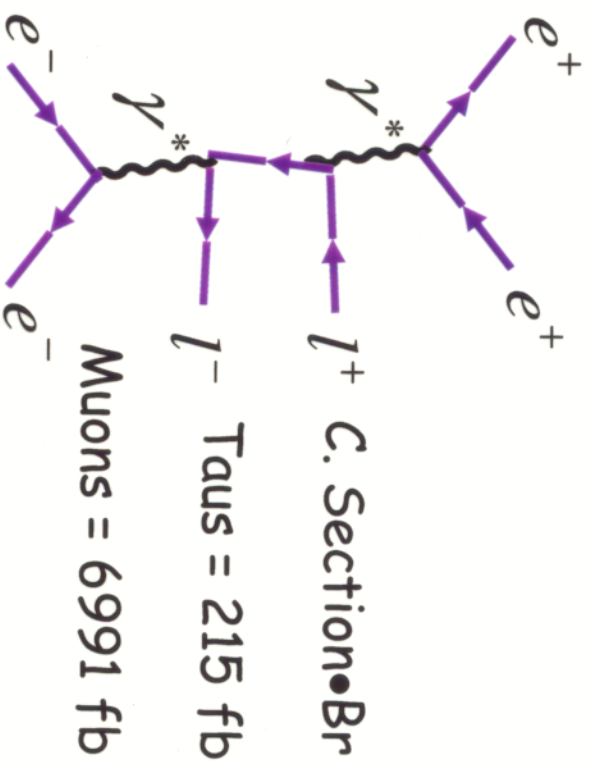
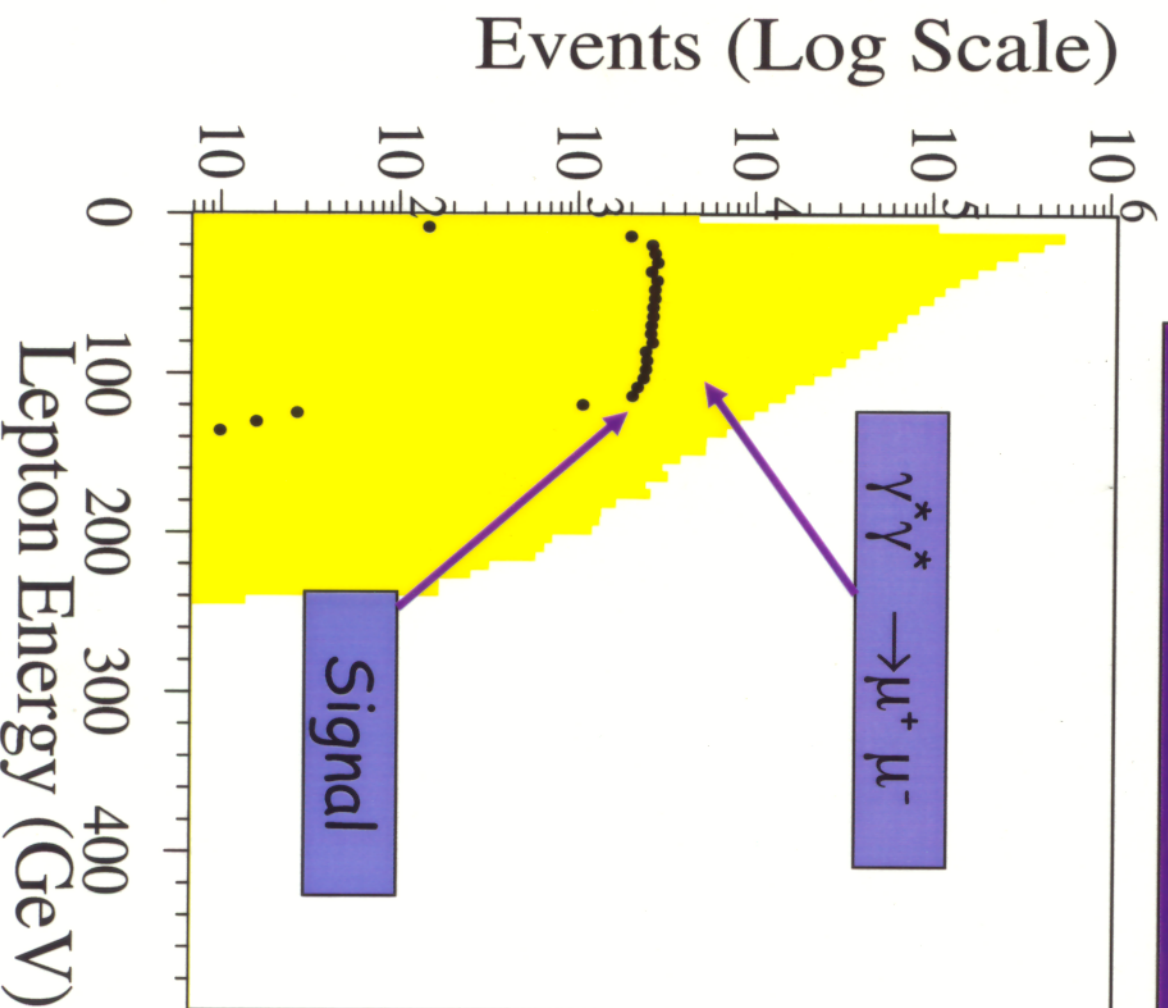
Processes

$\sigma \cdot \text{Br}(\text{fb})$

$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	$\rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$	$\rightarrow$	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \nu \nu \nu \nu \mu^+ \mu^-$	0.22
$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	$\rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tau^+ \tau^-$	$\rightarrow$	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \nu \nu \nu \nu \mu^+ \mu^-$	0.23
$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_1^+ \tilde{\tau}_1^-$	$\rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tau^+ \tau^-$	$\rightarrow$	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \nu \mu^+ \nu \nu \mu^- \nu$	3.72
$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_2^+ \tilde{\tau}_2^-$	$\rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tau^+ \tau^-$	$\rightarrow$	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \nu \mu^+ \nu \nu \mu^- \nu$	0.06
$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 w^+ w^-$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \mu^- \nu \mu^+ \nu$	4×10^{-4}



Two photon veto



$e^+ e^-$ pairs: highly energetic
 Small transverse momentum
 Forward detector: very
 good hermeticity
 Reject events with $e^+ e^-$

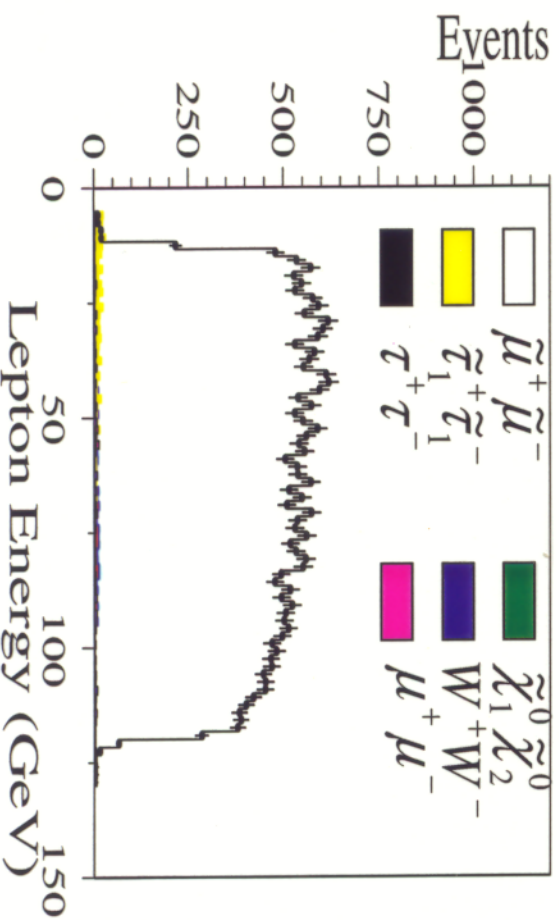
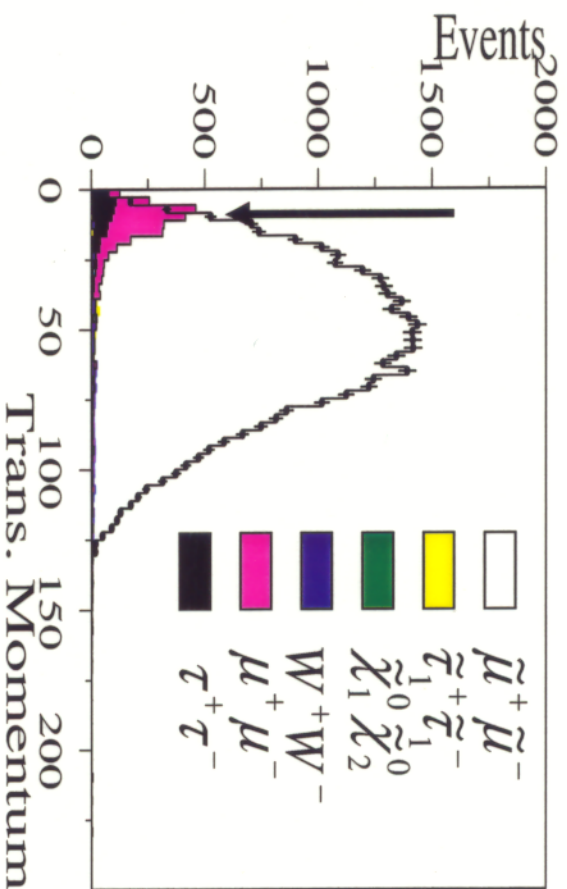
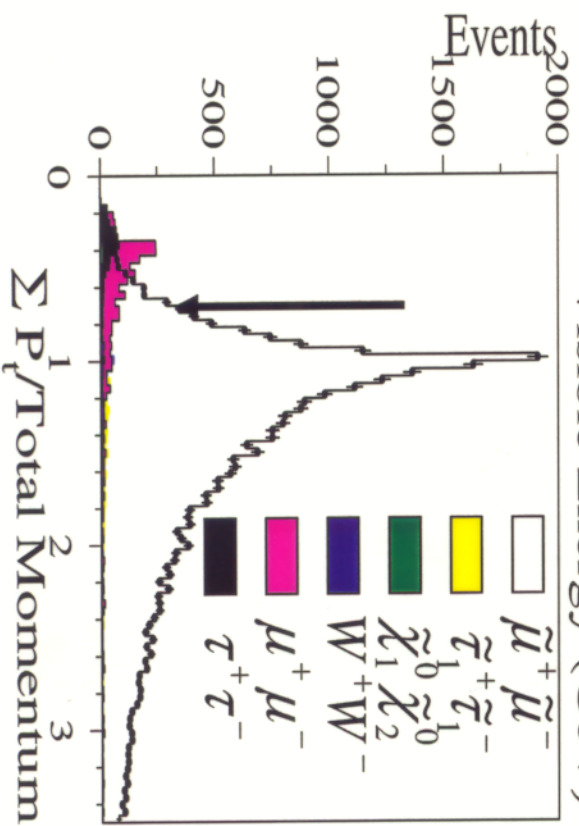
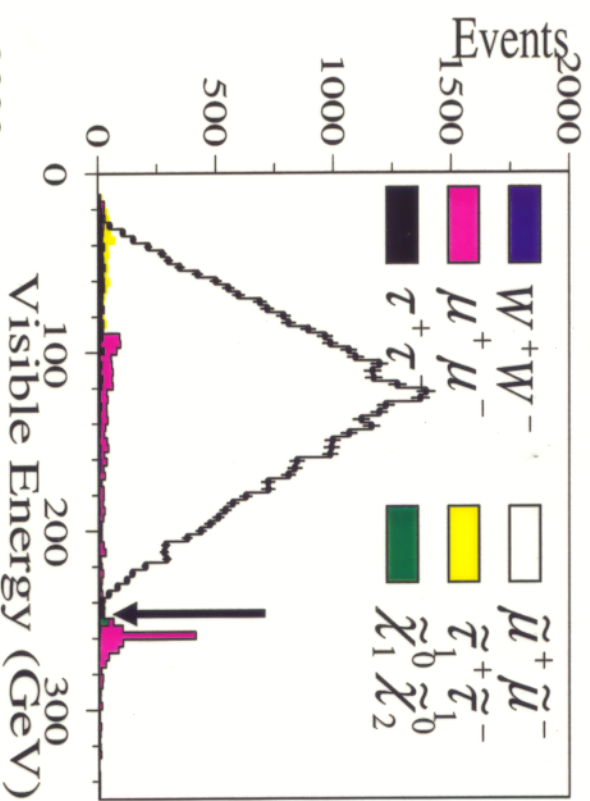
Preselection and Selection

- $2 \leq$ number of energy flow objects ≤ 6
- number of charged particles = 2
- reject particles with $e^+ e^-$ in the final state (γ veto)
- $5 \text{ GeV} < \text{muon energy (both charges)} < 130 \text{ GeV}$
- $0.3 \text{ rad.} < \text{collinearity} < 3.1 \text{ rad.}$
- coplanarity $< 3.05 \text{ Rad.}$
- $\Sigma \text{ muon energy} > 0.56 \text{ visible energy}$
- $27 \text{ GeV} < \text{visible energy} < 250 \text{ GeV}$
- $\Sigma \text{ transversal momentum} > 15 \text{ GeV}$
- trans. Mom $\mu^- + \text{Trans. Mom } \mu^+ > 0.7 \text{ (Total Momentum)}$

Efficiency : 67% Purity: 92%

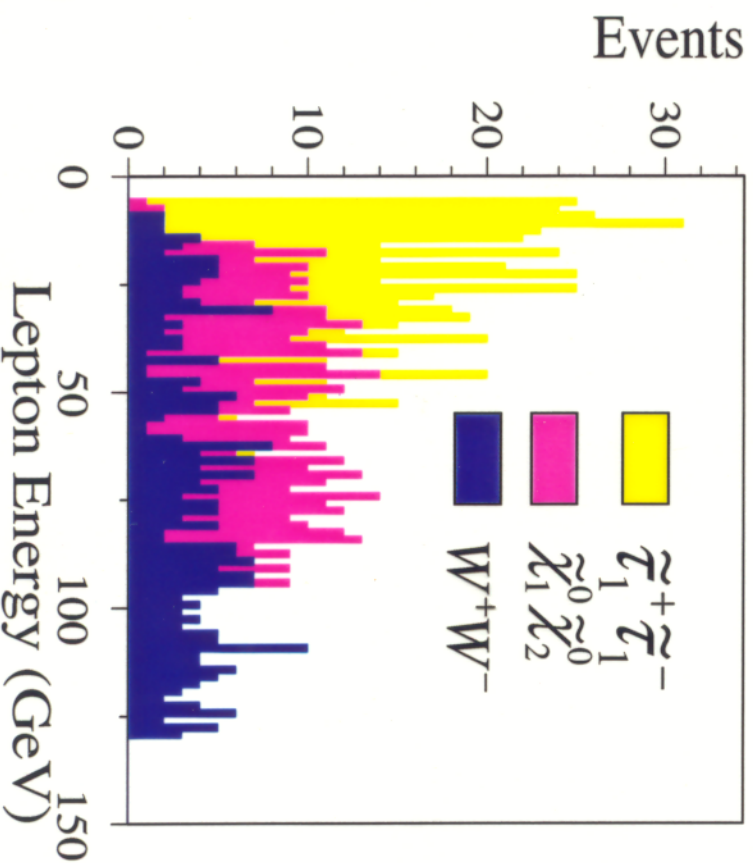
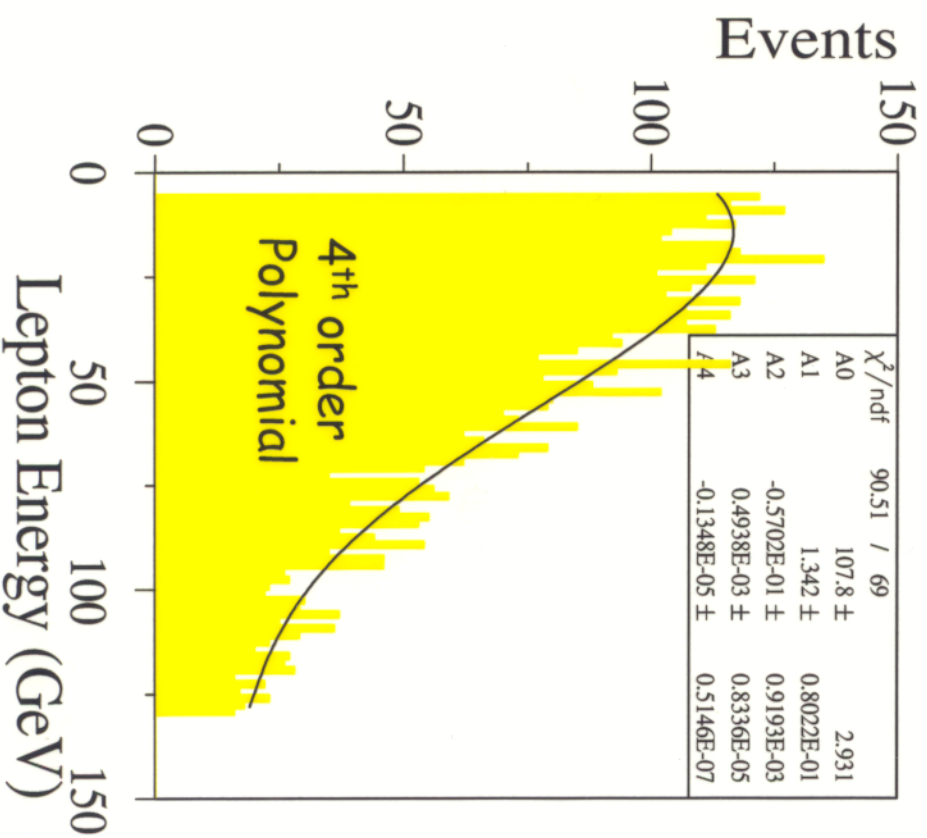
Use of forward detector permits us to lower the cut on P_+
momentum (canonical cut estimate $\sim 30 \text{ GeV}$)

GUTS

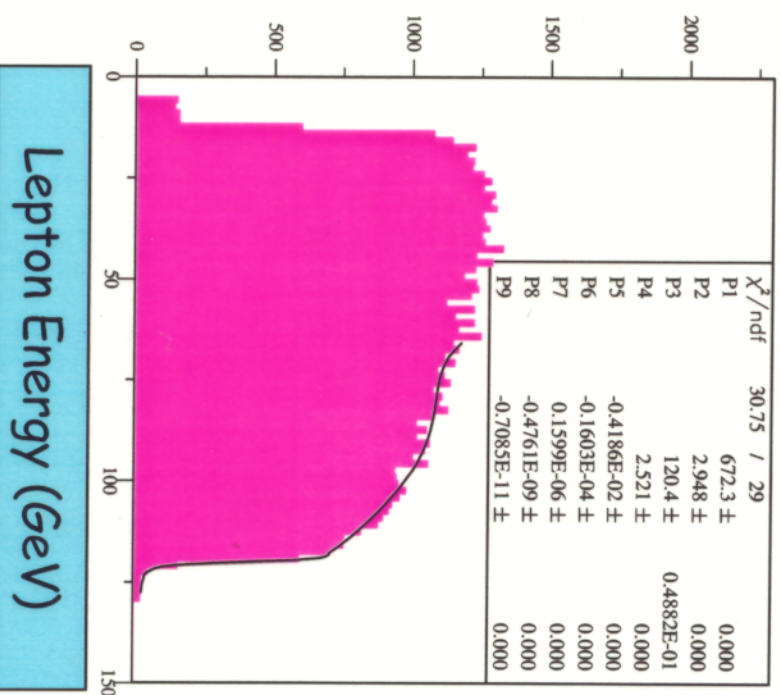
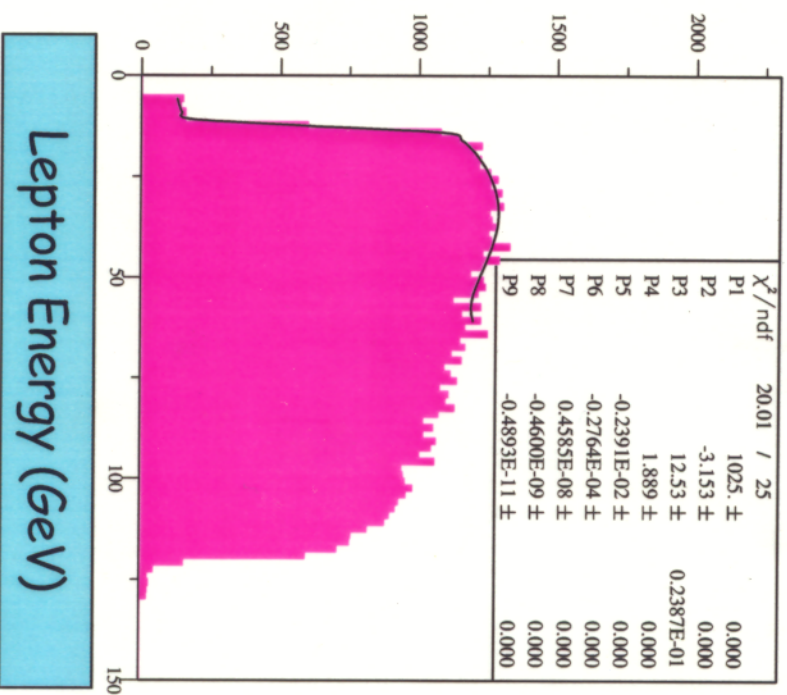


Fitting: Background

Polynomial function is employed
Contamination at low momentum
Main background $W^+ W^-$, $\chi_1^0 \chi_2^0$ and $\tilde{\tau}_1^+ \tilde{\tau}_1^-$
Stau1 enhanced by polarization

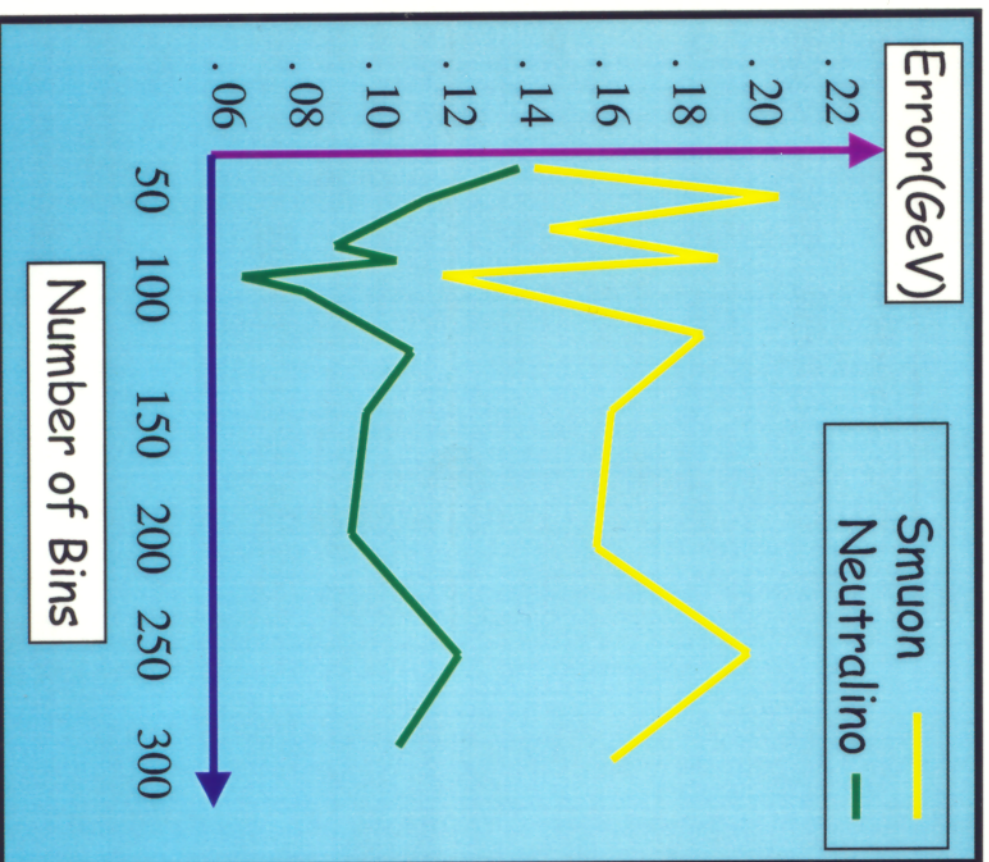


Fitting: Signal



Fitfunction: FIT = Stepfunction x Poly + Background
 Different values of end points for different binning
 Many fits with reasonable χ^2

Fitting



Bins	Smuon	Error	Neutr	Error
80	145.63	0.174	99.73	0.112
90	146.10	0.113	99.77	0.074
100	146.73	0.130	100.39	0.084
110	147.26	0.177	100.73	0.111

Average on fit:

Smuon mass = 146.25 $\pm$ 0.15

Neutralino mass = 99.98 $\pm$ 0.09

Input values:

Smuon mass = 145.9 GeV

Neutralino mass = 100.0 GeV