

Summary for Gamma-Gamma

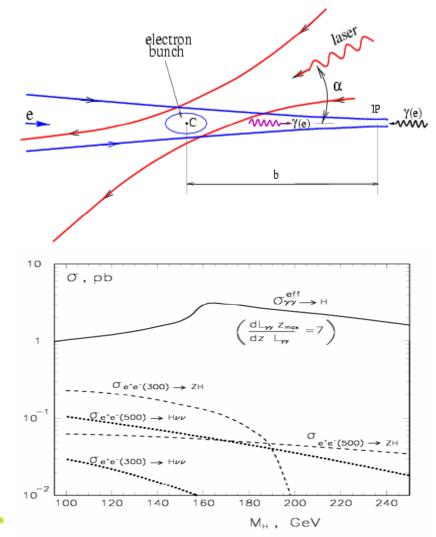
Mayda M. Velasco Northwestern University November 20, 2008 LCWS08 -- UIC, Chicago

11/18/2008

Global Design Effort

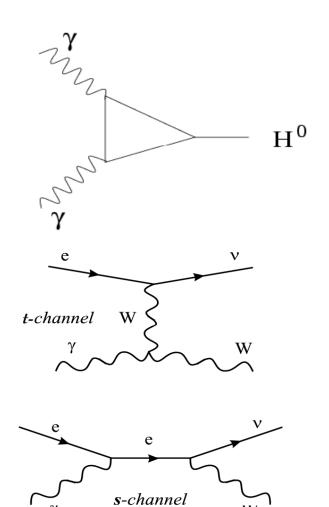
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As pointed out in the past: Photon Linear Collider (PLC) is a simple & elegant idea



- Laser Compton interaction produces beam of high energy photons
 - E_{γ} < 0.8 E_{beam}
- Peak has high circular polarization
 - Linear polarization is also possible
 - CP studies
- The effective cross section for processes like $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow h$ is high, compensating for the lower luminosity $L_{\gamma\gamma} \sim 0.2L_{ee}$
- Recent Question: Is it cost effective to make low energy PLC, if LHC find a "light" Higgs ?

Basic Physics Case for a Low Energy & High Energy PLC already stablish



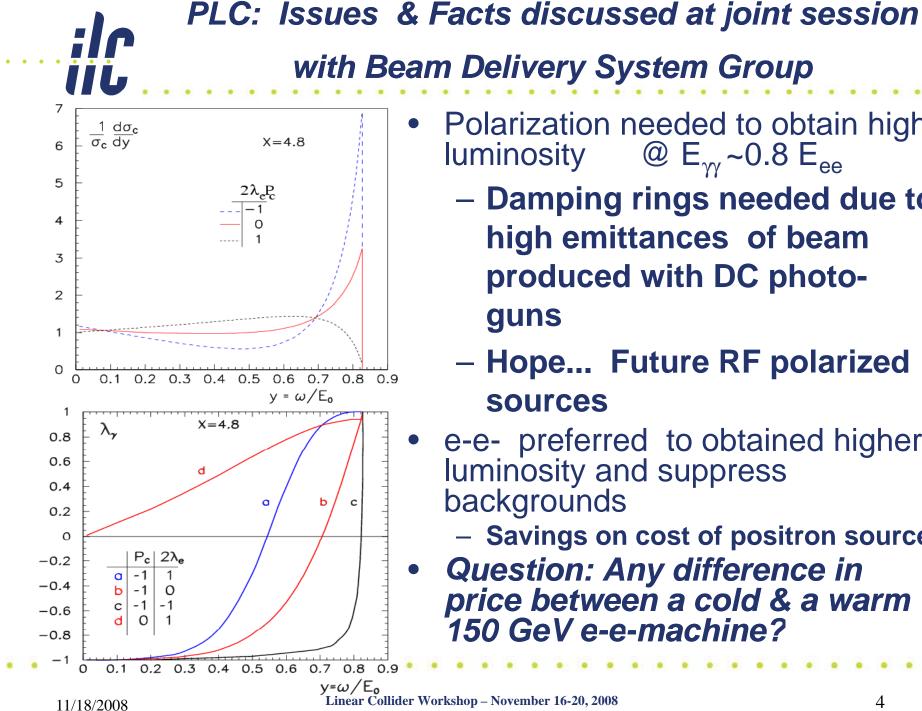
Low Energy $E_{ee} \sim 150 \text{ GeV}$

• $M_h = 120 \text{ GeV}$ - $\Gamma_{h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma} \text{-} \text{Br}_{H \rightarrow bb} \rightarrow 2\%$

$$= \Gamma_{W} \& M_{W}$$

High Energy

- M_A & M_H
 - Accessible in low tan β not accessible to LHC and ILC
 - Turn ODD and EVEN states with linear polarization
- Εγ→Wν
 - Gauge coupling $K_{\gamma} \& \lambda_{\gamma}$ more precise than at the LHC



- Polarization needed to obtain high @ E_{yy}~0.8 E_{ee} luminosity
 - Damping rings needed due to high emittances of beam produced with DC photoguns
 - Hope... Future RF polarized sources
 - e-e- preferred to obtained higher luminosity and suppress backgrounds
 - Savings on cost of positron source
- **Question: Any difference in** price between a cold & a warm 150 GeV e-e-machine?

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PLC: Issues & Facts discussed at joint session with Beam Delivery System group

- Interactions of Laser with e-beam disruptive
 - Large crossing angle needed
 - At small angles masking is needed to protect the detector
 - Detector performance same as for e+e- for theta>7°
 - Study needed to determine if we can used the disrupted e-beam for fast feedback ... e-e- also not optimal for feedback system
- Beam dump: γ -beam cannot be deflected therefore the energy density at the dump is large
 - Request: proper simulation & design needed
- Feasible laser design for both a warm and a cold machine
 - Warm technology: 1 J in 1ps → 12 MERCURY Laser
 - Cold Technology : optical cavity
 1 MERCURY Laser

MERCURY Goal: 100 J, 10 Hz , 10% Efficiency, 2-10 ns , < 5X Diffraction limit , > 108 shots

Clear progress in the MERCURY laser (up to 55J @ 10Hz) ... next is to adapt to our needs

→ Warm tech: Straw-man laser for NLC presented at Snowmass 2001

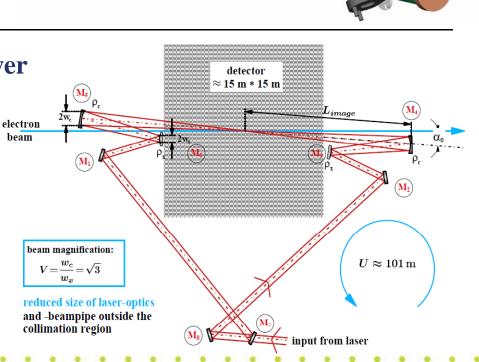
•120 hz of 100 J macro-pulses from 12 MERCURY lasers

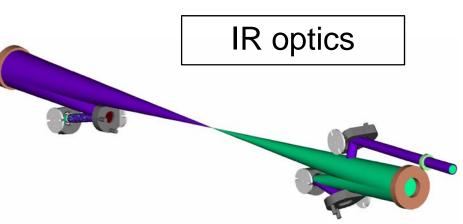
• 100 J laser macro-pulse converted to train of 1 J subpulses

→ Cold tech: Ideas to reduce laser power
Pulse Stacking Cavity

Stack laser pulses on phase to reduce peak as well as average Power by of at least 100

Inter-bunch spacing allows possibility of Recirculation (**369 ns path length**)





Good news: γ generation by Laser pulse stacking cavity / accelerator has been demonstrated

e- beam

- Polarized electron source (PosiPol)
- hard x ray generation (LUCX)
- Quantum beam project

e- beam tube LAL - Orsay KEK -**Hiroshima** Small hales on the pipe near IF

Interaction

point

beam

Hope basic technology including implementation with accelerator is established in next a few years.

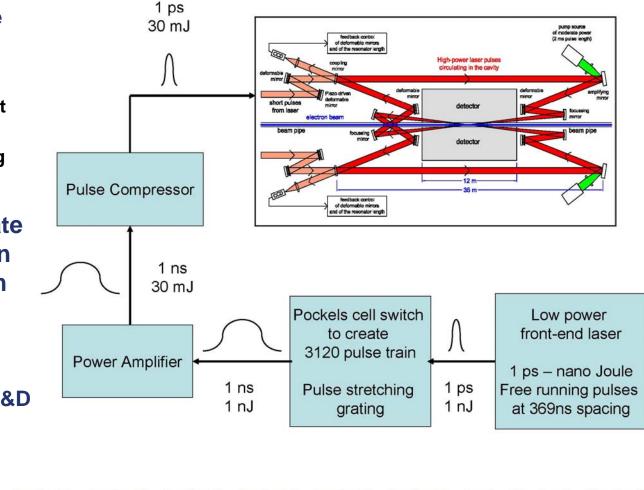
Next step develop a conceptual design for a photon collider laser - LLNL

 Average power of ~500W

ilr

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- Been done before
- But not with
 - ps pulse
 - Good wavefront
 quality
 - Time formatting
- In 2009 we will create a conceptual design for the laser system
 - Identify any technology limitations
 - Understand the R&D path to demonstrating a workable system

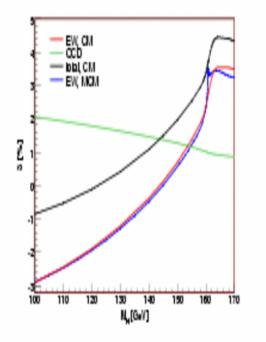


$\frac{1}{10} PLC could provide precise \Gamma_{H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma}$ NLO theoretical corrections now available

EW/QCD corrections to $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$

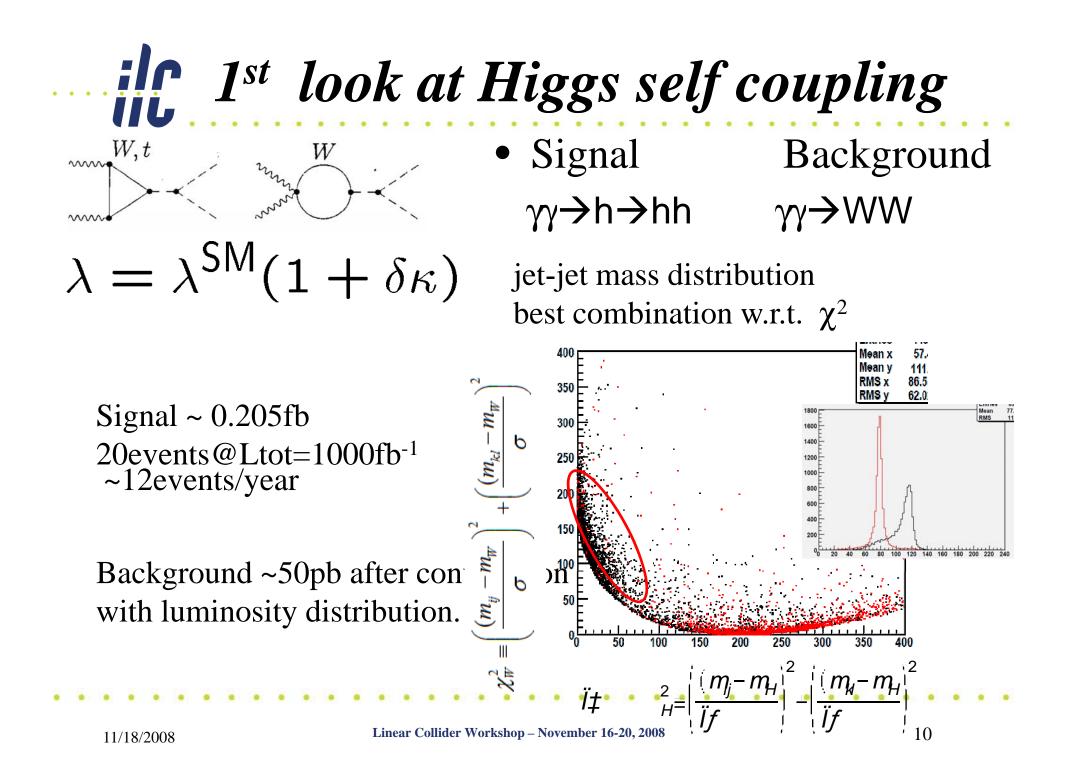
$$\frac{\Gamma_{H\to\gamma\gamma} \rightarrow 3\%}{2-3\%}$$
 assuming $Br_{H\to b\bar{b}} \rightarrow 2-3\%$

Summary of EW/QCD corrections to $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ for 100 GeV $< M_H < 170$ GeV



Theory side: SM radiative corrections to $\Gamma_{H\to\gamma\gamma}$ needed to match the % experimental accuracy, to distinguish between standard/non standard Higgs, to reveal possible unknown charged particles in loops

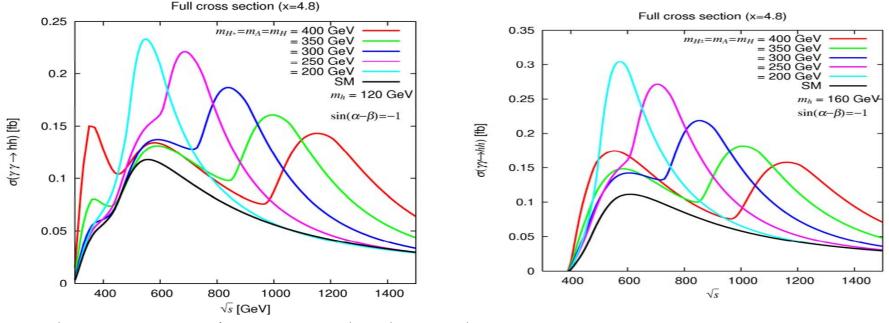
- Light Higgs, screening between QCD and EW NLO effects:
 M_H = 120 GeV ⇒ δ = −0.1% → one order of magnitude less than the expected experimental accuracy at the ILC
- <u>Heavier</u> Higgs, <u>enhancement</u> between QCD and EW NLO effects: M_H = 170 GeV ⇒ δ = +4.4%



Higgs boson pair production at PLC in the two Higgs doublet model

 $m_h = 120 \text{ GeV}$

 $m_h = 160 \text{ GeV}$



• The cross section strongly depend on $m_h m_{\Phi} \sqrt{s}$

	$\text{THDM}m_{\Phi} = 450 \text{GeV}$	200GeV	SM
$\sqrt{s} = 350 { m GeV} \ m_h = 120 { m GeV}$	$\sigma \sim 0.3$ fb	$\sigma \sim 0.05 { m fb}$	$\sigma \sim 0.05$ fb
$\sqrt{s}=$ 600GeV $m_{h}=$ 160GeV	$\sigma \sim 0.2$ fb	$\sigma \sim 0.3$ fb	$\sigma\sim 0.1$ fb





- Progress on technological issues needed to build a PLC
- Will continue to develop the program in order to respond to LHC discoveries
 - So far, focus on light Higgs
 - Let's not forget SUSY capabilities of eg for sleptons and gg for charginos
- Hope to have answers to a number of questions that need input from other subgroups by the next LCWS meeting
 - To early to say if PLC is more cost effective and easier to built for a low energy Higgs machine E_{ee} =150 GeV