

Physics with calibration data

Gudrid Moortgat-Pick

- **Idea**
- **Thoughts**
- **Physics**
- **Questions**

Idea


- **Triggered by assumption that one calibrates data on the Z-pole after each detector change (push-pull scenario):**
 - **Z-pole luminosity: $7-8 \times 10^{32} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$**
 - **factor 10 more zees / day than in 100 days of SLD data taking**
- **Even if no Z-run per pull was needed:**
 - **using the calibration data for physics may be advantageous**
- **Questions:**
 - **can we use these data already for physics ew measurements?**
 - **which physics gain could we achieve?**
 - **what do we need for 'using' them? (polarimeter?)**

Thoughts

- **GigaZ option allows ew measurement with unprecedented precision**
 - solves existing discrepancies between AFB and ALR
 - important for consistency tests at quantum level already now
 - delivers precise measurement of ALR, but also other observables
 - it is not only ALR that we need!
- **GigaZ only discussed as option after the run -- late anyway**
 - requires changes in the machine
 - either via bypass or via deceleration or via drift (@half rep. rate)

Physics

● Accuracy in $\sin^2\Theta_{\text{eff}}$


$$A_{\text{LR}} = \frac{2(1 - 4 \sin^2\theta_W^{\text{eff}})}{1 + (1 - 4 \sin^2\theta_W^{\text{eff}})^2}$$

- precision in ALR directly transferred to $\sin^2\Theta_{\text{eff}}$
- GigaZ will provide $\Delta \sin^2\Theta_{\text{eff}} \sim 1.3 \times 10^{-5}$ (if Blondel scheme)
- only electron polarization at GigaZ: $\sim 9.5 \times 10^{-5}$
- current value: 16×10^{-5}
- What could we gain with a 'fraction' of GigaZ ?

Constraints on the Higgs mass

● Distinction between SM and SUSY Higgs

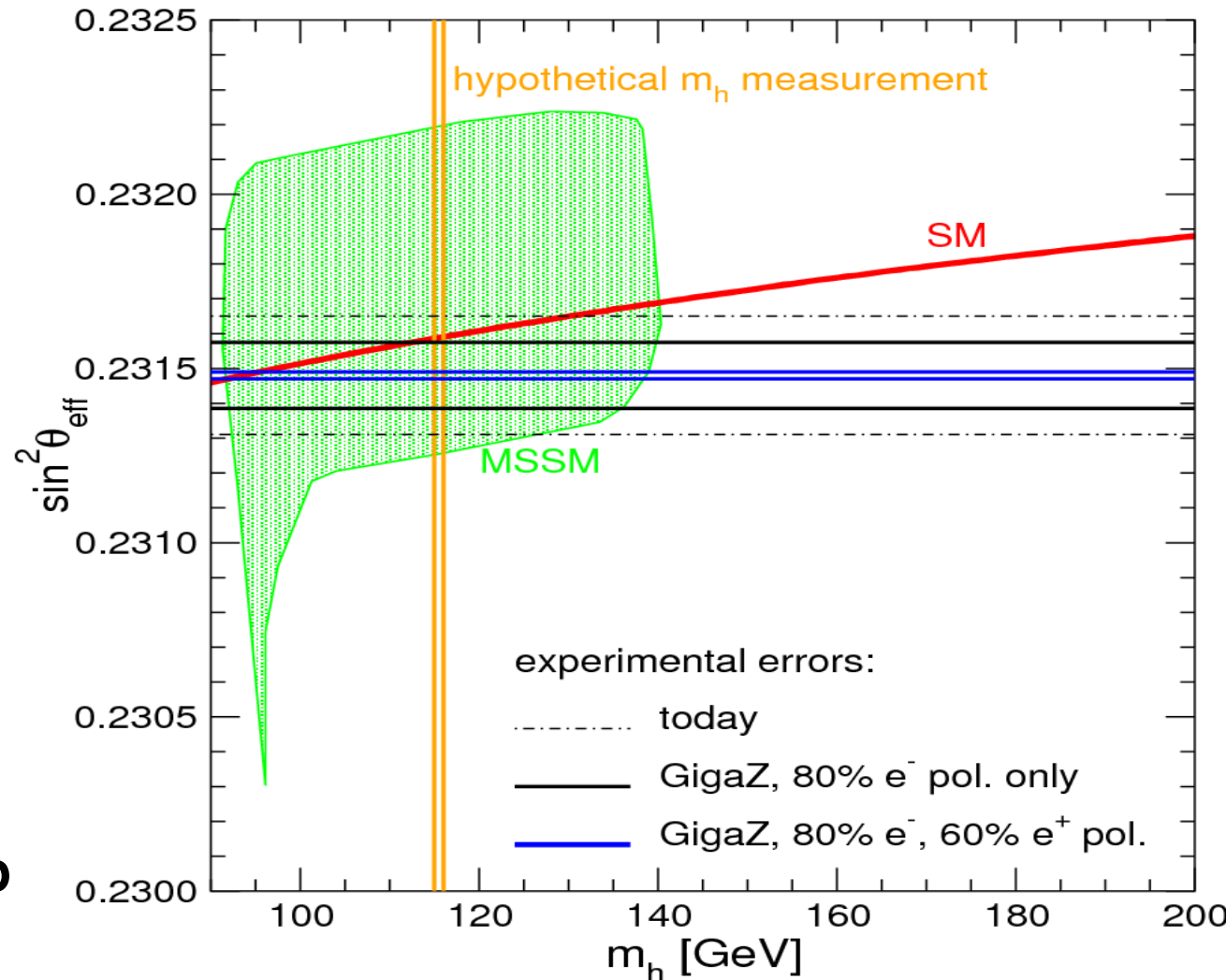
→ obviously distinction

between Higgs in
SM and Susy needs

GigaZ accuracy

→ even GigaZ with only
e- Pol. not enough

→ but 3×10^{-5} from
calibration could help



Constraints on SUSY parameters

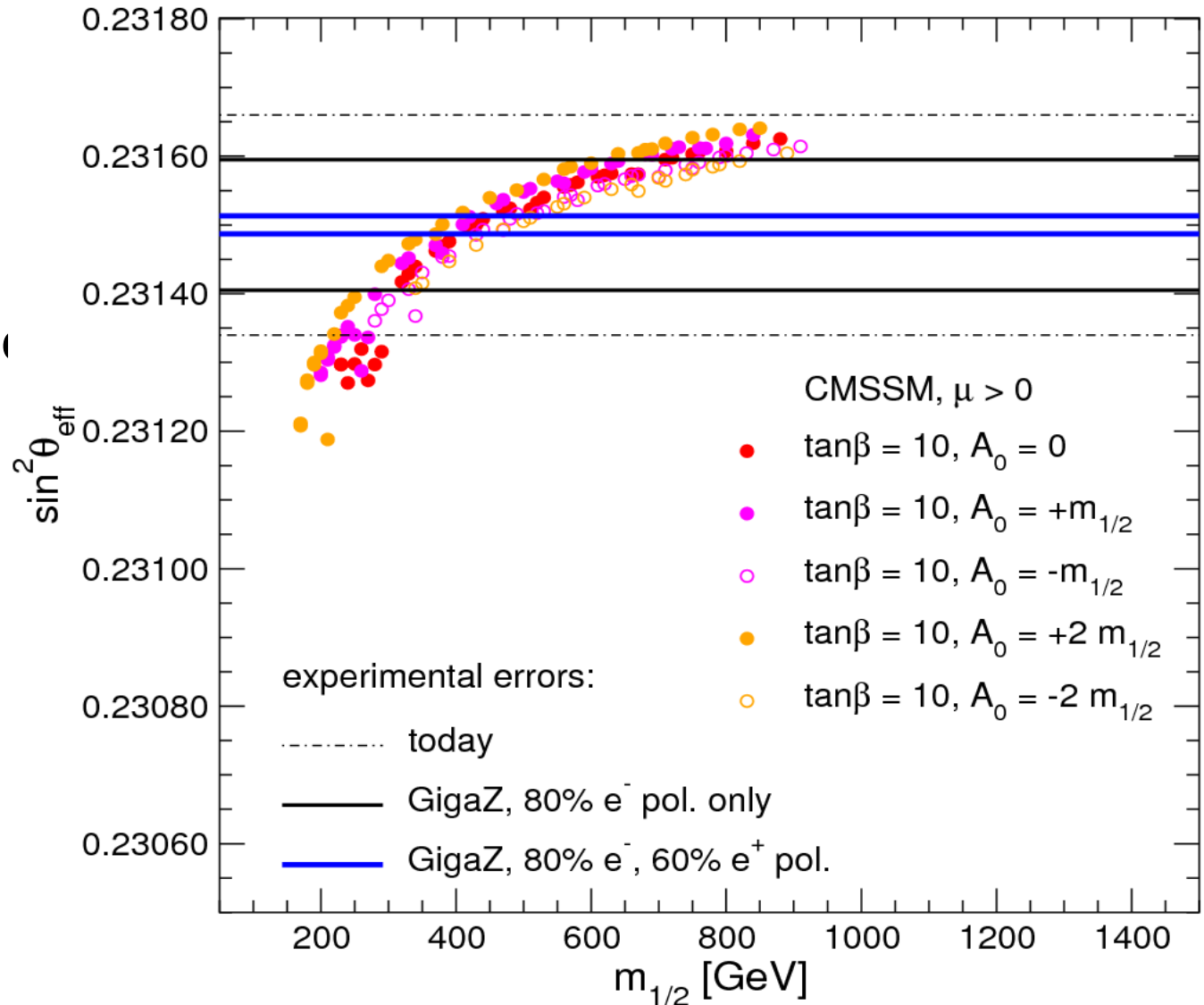
Prediction of gaugino parameter in CMSSM

→ every little helps

→ if 3×10^{-5} achievable

with 70-100 days
of calibration

→ already excellent!

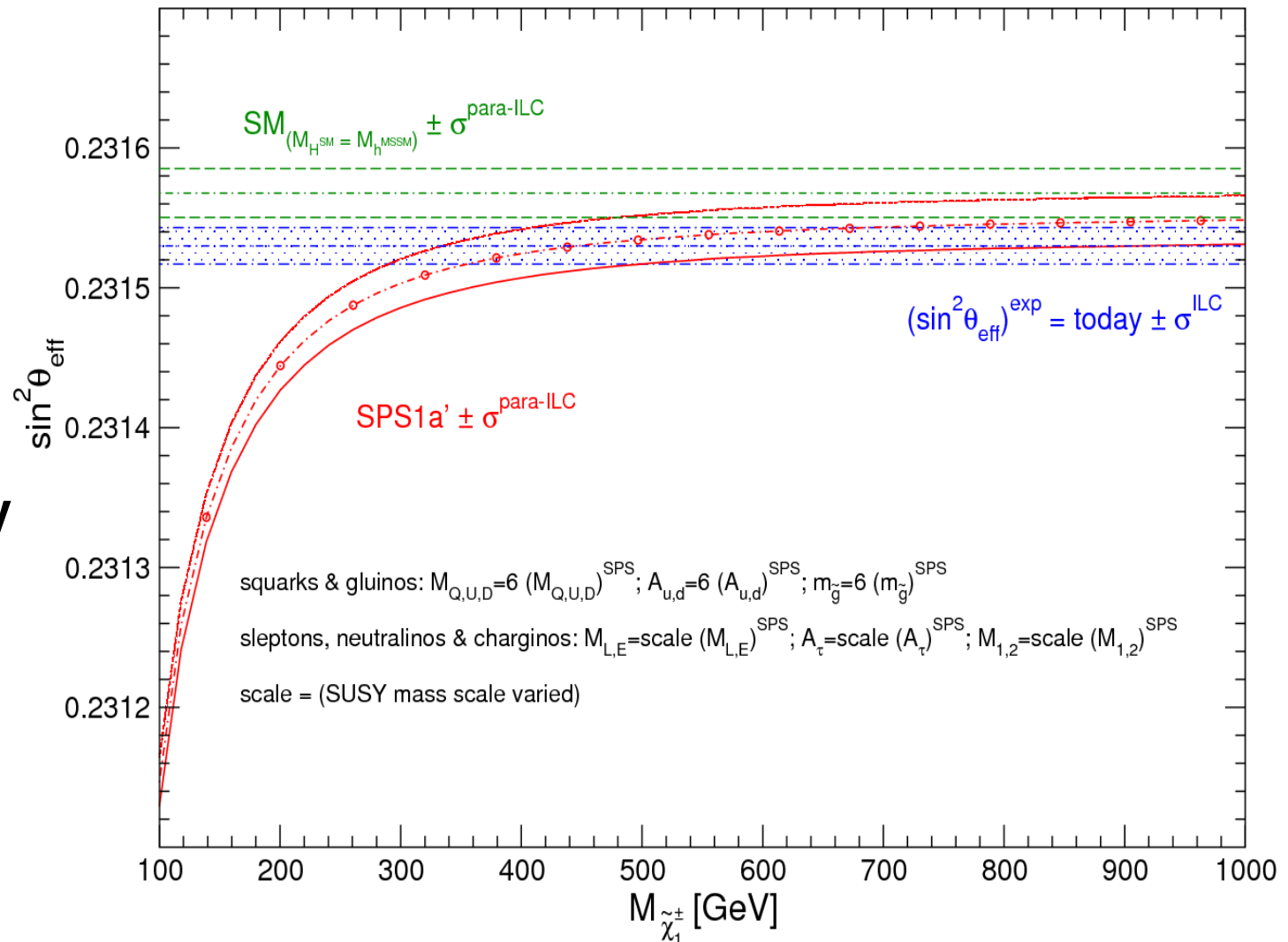


SUSY constraints in worst scenarios

- Case: light Higgs, but squarks in multi-TeV → nothing@LHC!

→ with current accuracy no sensitivity !

→ GigaZ accuracy needed, but 3×10^{-5} better than nothing



Questions

- **Can we control the systematics if we combine calibration data from many different runs?**
- **Do we have to flip the polarity?**
 - ⇒ for e-? for e+?
(remember: baseline undulator source is already slightly polarized!)
 - ⇒ if flipping: within one calibration run?
 - ⇒ to which accuracy do we have to keep the polarization degree?
- **Which technical features do we need?**