\( F_2^\gamma \) at the ILC, CLIC and FCC-ee

On behalf of the FCAL Collaboration

Beata Krupa
Institute of Nuclear Physics
Polish Academy of Sciences
Is the study of photon structure important?

In spite of many studies of the photon structure done in the past, it is still needed to bring our understanding of the photon to the same level as HERA has achieved for the proton. This will allow us to further test the QCD predictions.

- At the ILC/CLIC the measurements of the $Q^2$ evolution of the photon structure function will be in the range much wider than for LEP.
- FCC-ee will offer large statistics – one can expect valuable results on many issues related to the photon structure function (PSF).
- By tagging both electrons one can measure $W^2$ independently of the hadronic final state. The interaction of two virtual photons is a ‘golden’ process to study the parton dynamics: DGLAP and/or BFKL.
- It will be possible to investigate the spin-dependent photon structure functions using polarized beams in the future colliders. They have not been measured so far.
- The contributions from $Z^0$ exchange in $e\gamma$ DIS and the charged-current process $e\gamma \rightarrow \nu X$ become accessible, allowing to study the weak photon structure.

Two-photon processes are the background for physical analyses in which New Physics signals are being searched for, therefore the knowledge of their nature is important.
Photon structure function & its measurement

The single-tag process

\[ e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^- \gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-X \]

Deep inelastic e\gamma scattering (DIS)

\[
\frac{d\sigma(e\gamma \rightarrow eX)}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{xQ^4} \cdot \left[ \{1 + (1 - y)^2\}F_2^\gamma(x, Q^2) - y^2F_L^\gamma(x, Q^2) \right]
\]

\[ Q^2 = 4E_bE'\sin^2(\theta/2) \]
\[ y = 1 - \frac{E'}{E_b}\cos^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \]
\[ x = \frac{Q^2}{Q^2 + W^2 + P^2} \]
\[ W^2 = \left(\sum E_h\right)^2 - \left(\sum \vec{p}_h\right)^2 \]

- \( x \) – fraction of parton momentum with respect to the target photon
- \( y \) – energy lost by the inelastically scattered electrons
- \( E_b \) (\( E' \)) – energy of the beam electrons (the scattered electrons)
- \( E_h \) (\( \vec{p}_h \)) – energies (momenta) of final state particles

DIS events were obtained using Monte Carlo programs: PYTHIA 6.4, HERWIG 6.5, TWOGAM 2.04, possible others: WHIZARD, PYTHIA 8.2 if their description of \gamma\gamma physics will be at the level of PYTHIA 6.4 or better
Expected measurement capabilities

Estimated numbers of events per 10 months of work – tagging at LumiCal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sqrt(s) [GeV]</th>
<th>Luminosity $[10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}]$</th>
<th>$\sigma(e^+e^-\rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma\gamma\rightarrow e^+e^-\text{hadrons})$ [pb]</th>
<th>Acceptance</th>
<th>N(events)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FCC-ee</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>287.8</td>
<td>0.170</td>
<td>$8.6 \times 10^8$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>160</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>419.4</td>
<td>0.076</td>
<td>$1.6 \times 10^8$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>240</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>540.8</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>$2.9 \times 10^7$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>674.1</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>$5.4 \times 10^6$</td>
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<tr>
<td>ILC</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>823.5</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>$1.54 \times 10^6$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1035.5</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>$3.8 \times 10^6$</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLIC</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1212.6</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>$4.6 \times 10^6$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>1425.1</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>$8.7 \times 10^7$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Abada et al., *The International Linear Collider, Technical Design Report*, 2013
P. N. Burrows et al., *Updated baseline for a staged Compact Linear Collider*, CERN, 2016
Polar angles of scattered electrons

ILC (500 GeV)
- **LumiCal**: 31 – 78 mrad
- **BeamCal**: 5.8 – 43.5 mrad

CLIC
- **LumiCal**: 38 – 110 mrad
- **BeamCal**: 10 – 40 mrad

FCC-ee
- **LumiCal**: 51 – 85 mrad

The polar angle of the scattered electrons for different energies:
- FCC-ee
  - $\sqrt{s} = 90$ GeV
  - $\sqrt{s} = 150$ GeV
  - $\sqrt{s} = 240$ GeV
  - $\sqrt{s} = 350$ GeV
Expected values of $x$ variables – generation level (ILC)

The values of $x$ variables were calculated for the effective mass $W$ of the produced hadrons found in various angular regions (for LHCAL the angular range $2^\circ - 7^\circ$ was selected).

The possibility of detecting hadrons at small polar angles (forward detector such as LHCAL) can improve the accuracy of the $W$ measurement.
Expected values of $x$ variables – generation level (ILC/CLIC)

ILC
- LumiCal: 31 – 78 mrad
- BeamCal: 5.8 – 43.5 mrad
- ECAL end-cap: 100 – 700 mrad

CLIC
- LumiCal: 38 – 110 mrad
- BeamCal: 15 – 38 mrad
- ECAL end-cap: 135 – 705 mrad

PYTHIA 6.4 & HERWIG 6.5 used for generation
Another Monte Carlo generator

TWOGRAM (500 GeV)

Expected values of $x$ and $W$ variables – generation level (ILC 500 GeV)

Hadron production cross section in TWOGRAM is sub-divided into three parts (defined at LO):

- QPM – coupling of photons to quarks
- QCD – interactions of parton constituents of resolved photons
- VMD – soft hadronic interactions according to the VMD model

TWOGRAM 2.04 used for generation

LumiCal acceptance
$31 – 78 \text{ mrad}$

BeamCal acceptance
$5.8 – 43.5 \text{ mrad}$
Expected values of $Q^2$ – generation level (ILC/CLIC)

**ILC**
- BeamCal: 5.8 – 43.5 mrad
- LumiCal: 31 – 78 mrad

**CLIC**
- BeamCal: 10 – 40 mrad
- LumiCal: 38 – 110 mrad

Using PYTHIA 6.4, TWOGAM 2.04 & HERWIG 6.5
Expected values of $x$ variables – generation level (FCC-ee)

PYTHIA 6.4 used for generation

Scattered electrons tagged at LumiCal

LumiCal angular acceptance

$51 – 85$ mrad

Histograms are normalized to the numbers of events.
Photon structure function
ILC (500 GeV)

Examples of results for generation and reconstruction level – ILC (500 GeV)

For generating events various generators were used: PYTHIA 6.4, TWOGAM 2.04 and HERWIG 6.5

Scattered electrons tagged at the LumiCal and BeamCal

Only statistical uncertainties

The correction due to the detector effects is needed

Results are sensitive to changes in generator parameters, in particular they depend on determining the contribution of hard collisions of partons in the processes leading to hadrons in the final state.
Photon structure function – FCC-ee

Results for generation level

PYTHIA 6.4 used for generation

Scattered electrons tagged at LumiCal

Only statistical uncertainties (very small)
Summary and Outlook

● The forward detectors will allow the photon structure function in eγ DIS processes to be measured. Available angular ranges will make it possible to obtain the functions in a wide range of Q^2.

● It is possible to obtain a higher precision of the $F_2^γ$ measurement than it was at LEP after a few years of data collection.

● A large statistics and higher precision of the measurement of the photon structure function, which are expected on future accelerators, will allow us to further tests of the QCD.

● The determined kinematical variables should be corrected due to the detector effects.

● Work to estimate the systematic effects is ongoing.
BACKUP
Theoretical predictions for $F_2^\gamma$

The SAS parametrisation for photon was used in PYTHIA 6.4 (available in PDFLIB 8.04).

Assumption: scattered electrons tagged at the LumiCal

- ILC: $31 – 78$ mrad
- CLIC: $38 – 110$ mrad
- FCC-ee: $51 – 85$ mrad

An example: parts of PSF