Anomalous Quartic $WW\gamma\gamma$ and $ZZ\gamma\gamma$ Couplings in $e\gamma$ Collision
With Initial Beams and Final State Polarizations

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Abstract

The constraints on the anomalous quartic $WW\gamma\gamma$ and $ZZ\gamma\gamma$ gauge boson couplings are investigated through the processes $e\gamma \rightarrow W^-\gamma\nu_e$ and $e\gamma \rightarrow Z\gamma e$. Considering the longitudinal and transverse polarization states of the final W or Z boson and incoming beam polarizations we find 95% confidence level limits on the anomalous coupling parameters $a_0$ and $a_c$ with an integrated luminosity of $500 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ and $\sqrt{s}=0.5$, 1 TeV energies. Assuming the $W^+W^-\gamma\gamma$ couplings are independent of the $ZZ\gamma\gamma$ couplings we show that the longitudinal polarization state of the final gauge boson improves the sensitivity to anomalous couplings by a factor of 2-3 depending on energy and coupling. An extra enhancement in sensitivity by a factor of 1.3 comes from a set of initial beam polarizations.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Many predictions of Standard Model (SM) of electroweak interactions have been tested with a good accuracy in the recent experiments at CERN $e^+e^-$ collider LEP and Fermilab Tevatron and the experimental results confirms the $SU_L(2) \times USU_Y(1)$ gauge structure of SM. However, self-interactions of gauge bosons have not been tested with a good accuracy and their precision measurements are in the scope of future experiments. Therefore precision measurements of these couplings in the future colliders will be the crucial test of the structure of the SM. Deviation of the couplings from the expected values would indicate the existence of new physics beyond the SM. In this work we analyzed genuinely quartic $WWγγ$ and $ZZγγ$ couplings which do not induce new trilinear vertices.

In writing effective operators for genuinely quartic couplings we employ the formalism of [1]. Imposing custodial $SU(2)^{Weak}$ symmetry and local $U(1)^{em}$ symmetry and if we restrict ourselves to C and P conserving interactions, the effective lagrangian for the $W^+W^-γγ$ couplings is given by,

$$L = L_0 + L_c$$

where $W^{(i)}$ is the $SU(2)^{Weak}$ triplet and $F_{μν}$ is the electromagnetic field strength. Effective lagrangians (2) and (3) also give rise to anomalous $ZZγγ$ couplings. For sensitivity calculations to anomalous couplings we set the new physics energy scale $Λ$ to $M_W$. The vertex functions for $W^+(k_1^μ)W^-(k_2^{μ'})γ(p_1^{α})γ(p_2^{β})$ generated from the effective lagrangians (2) and (3) are given by

$$i \frac{2πα}{Λ^2}a_0 g_{μν} [g_{αβ}(p_1.p_2) - p_{2α}p_{1β}]$$

$$i \frac{πα}{2Λ^2}a_c [(p_1.p_2)(g_{μα}g_{νβ} + g_{μβ}g_{αν}) + g_{αβ}(p_{1μ}p_{2ν} + p_{2μ}p_{1ν}) - p_{1β}(g_{αμ}p_{2ν} + g_{αν}p_{2μ}) - p_{2α}(g_{βμ}p_{1ν} + g_{βν}p_{1μ})]$$
respectively. For a convention, we assume that all the momenta are incoming to the vertex. The anomalous \( ZZ\gamma\gamma \) couplings are obtained by multiplying (4), (5) by \( \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta_W} \) and making \( W \to Z \).

Indirect information on quartic gauge boson interactions comes from the fact that they modify gauge boson two point functions at one loop \([2]\). The Measurements at low energy and the Z pole give constraints on these couplings to be smaller than \( 10^{-3} - 10^{-1} \) depending on the couplings.

Measurements at CERN \( e^+e^- \) collider LEP2 provide present collider limits on anomalous quartic \( WW\gamma\gamma \) and \( ZZ\gamma\gamma \) couplings. Recent results from OPAL collaboration for \( W^+W^-\gamma\gamma \) couplings are given by \(-0.020 GeV^{-2} < \frac{a_0}{\Lambda^2} < 0.020 GeV^{-2} \), \(-0.052 GeV^{-2} < \frac{a_c}{\Lambda^2} < 0.037 GeV^{-2} \) and for \( ZZ\gamma\gamma \) couplings \(-0.007 GeV^{-2} < \frac{a_0}{\Lambda^2} < 0.023 GeV^{-2} \), \(-0.029 GeV^{-2} < \frac{a_c}{\Lambda^2} < 0.029 GeV^{-2} \) at 95% C.L. assuming that the \( W^+W^-\gamma\gamma \) couplings are independent of the \( ZZ\gamma\gamma \) couplings \([3]\). If it is assumed that \( W^+W^-\gamma\gamma \) couplings are dependent on the \( ZZ\gamma\gamma \) couplings (Same \( a_0 \) and \( a_c \) parameters are used for both \( W^+W^-\gamma\gamma \) and \( ZZ\gamma\gamma \) couplings.) then the 95% C.L. sensitivity limits are improved to \(+0.002 GeV^{-2} < \frac{a_0}{\Lambda^2} < 0.019 GeV^{-2} \), \(-0.022 GeV^{-2} < \frac{a_c}{\Lambda^2} < 0.029 GeV^{-2} \).

Since the research and development on linear \( e^+e^- \) colliders and its operating modes of \( e^+e^- \), \( e\gamma \) and \( \gamma\gamma \) \([4, 5]\) have been progressing there have been several studies of anomalous quartic gauge boson couplings through the reactions \( e^+e^- \to VVV \) \([6]\), \( e^+e^- \to FFVV \) \([7]\), \( e\gamma \to VVF \) \([8]\), \( e\gamma \to VVVF \) \([9]\), \( \gamma\gamma \to VV \) \([10]\), \( \gamma\gamma \to VVV \) \([11]\) and \( \gamma\gamma \to VVVV \) \([9]\) where \( V = Z, W \) or \( \gamma \) and \( F = e \) or \( \nu \). These vertices have also been studied at hadron colliders via the process \( pp(\bar{p}) \to \gamma\gamma Z \) or \( \gamma\gamma W \) \([12]\).

In this work we consider the processes \( e\gamma \to \nu_W\gamma \) and \( e\gamma \to Z\gamma e \) to investigate \( WW\gamma\gamma \) and \( ZZ\gamma\gamma \) couplings. The bounds on these couplings were shown to be weaker than the other anomalous quartic couplings discussed in Ref. \([8]\) in \( e\gamma \) collision. We take into account of the cross sections for longitudinal and transverse polarization states of the final W or Z boson as well as the incoming beam polarizations to improve the bounds, assuming the polarization of W and Z can be measured \([13]\).
II. POLARIZED REAL $\gamma$ BEAM

Real gamma beam is obtained by the Compton backscattering of laser photons off linear electron beam where most of the photons are produced at the high energy region. The luminosities for $e\gamma$ and $\gamma\gamma$ collisions turn out to be of the same order as the one for $e^+e^-$ collision [14]. This is the reason why one gets larger cross section for photoproduction processes with real photons.

The spectrum of backscattered photons is needed for integrated cross section in connection with helicities of initial laser photon and electron:

$$f_{\gamma/e}(y) = \frac{1}{g(\zeta)}[1 - y + \frac{1}{1 - y} - \frac{4y}{\zeta(1 - y)} + \frac{4y^2}{\zeta^2(1 - y)^2} + \lambda_0\lambda_e r \zeta(1 - 2r)(2 - y)]$$  \hspace{0.5cm} (6)

where

$$g(\zeta) = g_1(\zeta) + \lambda_0\lambda_e g_2(\zeta)$$

$$g_1(\zeta) = (1 - \frac{4}{\zeta} - \frac{8}{\zeta^2}) \ln(\zeta + 1) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{8}{\zeta} - \frac{1}{2(\zeta + 1)^2}$$  \hspace{0.5cm} (7)

$$g_2(\zeta) = (1 + \frac{2}{\zeta}) \ln(\zeta + 1) - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{\zeta + 1} - \frac{1}{2(\zeta + 1)^2}$$  \hspace{0.5cm} (8)

Here $r = y/[(1 - y)]$, $y = E_{\gamma}/E_e$ and $\zeta = 4E_eE_0/M_e^2$. $E_0$ is the energy of initial laser photon and $E_e$ and $\lambda_e$ are the energy and the helicity of initial electron beam before Compton backscattering. It is clear from $g(\zeta)$ spectrum $f(y)$ takes larger values when $\lambda_0\lambda_e$ has negative sign. Because of this we keep this result during our computation. The maximum value of $y$ reaches 0.83 when $\zeta = 4.8$.

The helicity of the Compton backscattered photons can be written below in terms of the same parameters given above

$$\xi(E_{\gamma}, \lambda_0) = \frac{\lambda_0(1 - 2r)(1 - y + 1/(1 - y)) + \lambda_e r \zeta[1 + (1 - y)(1 - 2r)^2]}{1 - y + 1/(1 - y) - 4r(1 - r) - \lambda_0\lambda_e r \zeta(2r - 1)(2 - y)}$$  \hspace{0.5cm} (9)

which has the highest value when the parameter $y$ is around its highest value.
III. SINGLE W OR Z BOSON PRODUCTION IN $e\gamma$ COLLISION

The single production of W boson via process $e\gamma \rightarrow W^{-}\gamma\nu_{e}$ is described by seven tree level diagrams. Only t-channel W exchange diagram contains anomalous $W^{+}W^{-}\gamma\gamma$ couplings. The helicity amplitudes have been calculated via vertex amplitude techniques [15] and the phase space integrations have been performed by GRACE [16] which uses a Monte Carlo routine. In all calculations we impose a cut on the final state photon transverse momentum $p_{T}^{\gamma} > 15$ GeV.

In this work we assume that the transverse and the longitudinal polarization states of the final W can be measured [13]. This is a reasonable assumption since the angular distributions of the decay products of the final W boson are closely related to the polarization states of it. Therefore in principle, polarization states of the final W boson can be determined by measuring the angular distributions of the W decay products. Let us consider the differential cross section for the complete process $e\gamma \rightarrow W^{-}\gamma\nu_{e} \rightarrow \ell\bar{\nu}_{l}\gamma\nu_{e}$ where lepton channel of the W boson decay is taken into account. It can be written in the following form:

$$\frac{1}{32\pi M_{W}\Gamma_{W}} \sum_{\lambda_{W}} d\sigma_{a}(\lambda_{W})|M_{b}(\lambda_{W})|^{2}d\cos\theta^{*}$$

(10)

where $\lambda_{W}$ and $\Gamma_{W}$ show the polarization state and the total decay width of W boson. $d\sigma_{a}(\lambda_{W})$ is the helicity dependent differential cross section for the process $e\gamma \rightarrow W^{-}\gamma\nu_{e}$ and $M_{b}(\lambda_{W})$ is the helicity amplitude for W decay to leptons ($W^{-} \rightarrow \ell\bar{\nu}_{l}$) in the rest frame of W. $\theta^{*}$ is the polar angle of the final state leptons $l\bar{\nu}_{l}$ in the W rest frame with respect to the W-boson direction in the $l\bar{\nu}_{l}\gamma\nu_{e}$ rest frame.

Decay amplitudes $|M_{b}(\lambda_{W})|^{2}$ have simple angular dependences. When we take the helicity basis ($\lambda_{W} = +, -, 0$) explicit forms of these amplitudes in the W rest frame are given by

$$|M_{b}(+)|^{2} = \frac{g_{W}^{2}M_{W}^{2}}{4}(1 - \cos\theta^{*})^{2}$$

(11)

$$|M_{b}(-)|^{2} = \frac{g_{W}^{2}M_{W}^{2}}{4}(1 + \cos\theta^{*})^{2}$$

(12)

$$|M_{b}(0)|^{2} = \frac{g_{W}^{2}M_{W}^{2}}{4}(\sin\theta^{*})^{2}$$

(13)

$$|M_{b}(LO)|^{2} = |M_{b}(0)|^{2}$$

(14)

$$|M_{b}(TR)|^{2} = |M_{b}(+)|^{2} + |M_{b}(-)|^{2}$$

(15)
FIG. 1: Angular distribution of W decay products of lepton channel in the rest system of the W boson where \(|A(\lambda_W)|^2 = \frac{1}{32\pi M_W \Gamma_W} |M_b(\lambda_W)|^2\). TR and LO stand for transverse and longitudinal.

By measuring the polar angle distributions of the W decay products, one can directly determine the differential cross sections for fixed W helicities. Complete factors \(\frac{1}{32\pi M_W \Gamma_W} |M_b(\lambda_W)|^2\) in front of \(d\sigma_a(\lambda_W)\) in differential cross sections are plotted in Fig. 1. As can be seen from Fig. 1 longitudinal (LO) and transverse (TR) distributions are well separated from each other.

The single production of Z boson via process \(e\gamma \rightarrow Z\gamma e\) is also described by seven tree level diagrams including only one t-channel Z exchange diagram with anomalous ZZ\(\gamma\gamma\) couplings. The differential cross section for the complete process \(e\gamma \rightarrow Z\gamma e \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\gamma e\) where lepton channel of the Z boson decay is chosen can be written in a similar way to the W case above:

\[
d\sigma(e\gamma \rightarrow Z\gamma e \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\gamma e) = \frac{1}{32\pi M_Z \Gamma_Z} \sum_{\lambda_Z} d\sigma_a(\lambda_Z) |M_b(\lambda_Z)|^2 d \cos \theta^* \quad (16)
\]

where \(M_b(\lambda_Z)\) is the helicity dependent amplitude for Z decay to leptons \(Z \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\) in the rest frame of Z. \(\theta^*\) has the same definition as the case of W boson. Explicit form of the decay amplitudes \(|M_b(\lambda_Z)|^2\) with helicity basis \(\lambda_Z = +, -, 0\) in the Z rest frame are given as...
follows

\[ |M_b(\pm)|^2 = \frac{M^2_Z}{2} [g_L^2(1 - \cos \theta^*)^2 + g_R^2(1 + \cos \theta^*)^2] \] (17)

\[ |M_b(-)|^2 = \frac{M^2_Z}{2} [g_L^2(1 + \cos \theta^*)^2 + g_R^2(1 - \cos \theta^*)^2] \] (18)

\[ |M_b(0)|^2 = M^2_Z (g_L^2 + g_R^2) \sin^2 \theta^* \] (19)

Behaviour of \( |M_b(TR)|^2 \) and \( |M_b(LO)|^2 \) is almost the same as in the Fig.1.

The form of the helicity dependent differential cross section for \( e\gamma \rightarrow Z\gamma e \) subprocess with initial beam polarizations is

\[
d\hat{\sigma}(\lambda_0, \lambda_Z) = \left\{ \frac{1}{4} (1 - P_e) \left[ (1 + \xi(E_\gamma, \lambda_0))|M(\pm, L; \lambda_Z, L)|^2 + (1 - \xi(E_\gamma, \lambda_0))|M(\pm, L; \lambda_Z, L)|^2 \right] \\
+ \frac{1}{4} (1 + P_e) \left[ (1 + \xi(E_\gamma, \lambda_0))|M(\pm, R; \lambda_Z, R)|^2 + (1 - \xi(E_\gamma, \lambda_0))|M(\pm, R; \lambda_Z, R)|^2 \right] \right\} \times (PS) \]
\] (20)

where helicity amplitudes \( M(\lambda_\gamma, \sigma_e; \lambda_Z, \sigma'_e) \) are defined to represent both incoming and outgoing electron helicities \( \sigma_e : L, R \) and \( \sigma'_e : L, R \) together with incoming and outgoing boson helicities \( \lambda_\gamma : + - \), \( \lambda_Z : + - 0 \). The polarization index of outgoing photon is not shown in the amplitude due to the sum over its polarization. Phase space and initial flux factors are included in \( (PS) \). Above cross section has been connected to initial laser photon helicity \( \lambda_0 \) before Compton backscattering. \( P_e \) is the initial electron beam polarization and is different from \( \lambda_e \) which refers to different beam. The information about the incoming photon beam polarization \( \xi(E_\gamma, \lambda_0) \) (Compton backscattered photons) can be found in previous section.

In the case of W production the last two terms beginning with \( (1 + P_e) \) will vanish.

The expression of the integrated cross section over the backscattered photon spectrum is written below for completeness:

\[
d\sigma(\lambda_0, \lambda_Z) = \int_{y_{\min}}^{y_{\max}} f_{\gamma/e}(y)d\hat{\sigma}(\lambda_0, \lambda_Z)dy \] (21)

with \( y_{\min} = M_Z^2/s \). Here \( \hat{s} \) is related to \( s \), the square of the center of mass energy of \( e^+e^- \) system, by \( \hat{s} = ys \).
FIG. 2: The total cross sections of $e\gamma \to Z\gamma e$ as a function of collider energy for the SM and the anomalous couplings $a_0 = 0.05$, $a_c = 0.05$ with unpolarized and longitudinally polarized (LO) final $Z$ boson with polarized incoming beams. Only one of the anomalous couplings is kept different from their SM value.

In order to get an idea about the influence of the initial and final state polarizations on the cross section with anomalous $ZZ\gamma\gamma$ and $WW\gamma\gamma$ couplings we give a set of figures. In all figures we take into account the polarization configuration which give the largest deviation from the Standard Model when compared to unpolarized cases. This configuration corresponds to $\lambda_0 = -1$, $P_e = -0.8$ and longitudinal polarization of the final state $Z$ or $W$ boson. In all calculations $\lambda_e$ has been chosen to satisfy $\lambda_0\lambda_e < 0$ to increase cross section. One can see from Fig. 2 the deviations of the total cross sections for the anomalous $ZZ\gamma\gamma$ couplings $a_0 = 0.05$ and $a_c = 0.05$ from their SM value as a function of center of mass energy $\sqrt{s}$ of the $e^-e^+$ system. Only one of the anomalous couplings is kept different from the SM value. From these figures, it is clear that the longitudinal polarization remarkably improves the deviations from the SM at increasing energies when compared to the unpolarized case. The transverse polarization is ineffective on the variation of the cross section for the given anomalous coupling values. Therefore, the curves related to transverse polarization are not given. The cross section of the process $e\gamma \to W^-\gamma \nu_e$ with anomalous $WW\gamma\gamma$ couplings shows the similar features as a function of energy.
FIG. 3: Total cross sections of $e\gamma \rightarrow W^-\gamma\nu_e$ as a function of anomalous couplings $a_0$ and $a_c$ for unpolarized and longitudinally polarized final W boson with incoming beam polarizations at main $e^+e^-$ collider energy $\sqrt{s} = 0.5$ TeV. Solid curves show the behaviour against the coupling $a_0$. $y$ axes are logarithmic scale.

In Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 the total cross sections for $e\gamma \rightarrow W^-\gamma\nu_e$ and $e\gamma \rightarrow Z\gamma e$ as a function of anomalous couplings $a_0$ and $a_c$ are plotted for above mentioned polarization configuration of the incoming beams and final state W or Z bosons at the energy $\sqrt{s} = 0.5$ TeV. Here, we assume that the anomalous $W^+W^-\gamma\gamma$ couplings are independent of the $ZZ\gamma\gamma$ couplings. The same curves are given in Fig. 5 for $e\gamma \rightarrow Z\gamma e$ at the collider energy $\sqrt{s} = 1$ TeV.

From Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 it is clear that longitudinally polarized cross sections seem highly sensitive to anomalous couplings. Fig. 5 shows that anomalous couplings becomes far more effective as the energy increases. In all figures we realize the fact that $a_0$ dependence of the cross sections cause more separation from the SM. The comparison of the other polarization configurations to unpolarized cases and to each other will be given in the following section.

IV. LIMITS ON THE ANOMALOUS COUPLINGS

For a concrete result, 95% C.L. limits on the anomalous coupling parameters $a_0$ and $a_c$ have been obtained using $\chi^2$ analysis at $\sqrt{s} = 0.5, 1$ TeV and integrated luminosity
FIG. 4: Total cross sections of $e\gamma \rightarrow Z\gamma e$ as a function of anomalous couplings $a_0$ and $a_c$ for unpolarized and longitudinally polarized final $Z$ boson with polarized incoming beams at main $e^+e^-$ collider energy $\sqrt{s} = 0.5$ TeV. Solid curves show the behaviour against the coupling $a_0$.

$L_{\text{int}} = 500 \, fb^{-1}$ without systematic errors. In order to get realistic results the number of events are given as $N = A L_{\text{int}} \sigma BR$ where $A$ is the overall acceptance and $BR$ is the branching ratio of $W$ and $Z$ boson for leptonic channel. The limits for the anomalous $WW\gamma\gamma$ couplings are given on Table I for unpolarized, transverse and longitudinal polarization states of final $W$ boson and several combinations of incoming beams polarizations with the acceptance $A = 0.85$. On Table II and Table III the limits for the anomalous $ZZ\gamma\gamma$ couplings are given for more polarization configurations based on the fact that fermion-fermion-$Z$ coupling has both left and right handed parts. One can see from Table I that longitudinal polarization together with the initial beam polarizations improves limits at least by a factor of 2-3 for $a_0$ and a factor of 2 for $a_c$ at $\sqrt{s} = 0.5$ TeV. This improvement reaches the limits by a factor of 3-4 for $a_0$ but by a factor of 2-2.6 for $a_c$ at $\sqrt{s} = 1$ TeV energy. Increase in energy from 0.5 TeV to 1 TeV improves the limits by a factor of 8 in the longitudinally polarized and unpolarized case. For the energies 1.5 TeV and higher, the improvement due to longitudinal polarization is expected to be much better than the unpolarized case. Table II and Table III show similar features but with slightly worse limits, 2-2.6 depending on the polarizations and energy for $ZZ\gamma\gamma$ couplings. From these three
FIG. 5: The same as the Fig. 4 but for the energy $\sqrt{s} = 1$ TeV.

tables, we realize that the improvement factor caused by initial beam polarizations alone is at most 1.3.

For $ZZ\gamma\gamma$ couplings the best limit comes from the process $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow ZZ$ due to absence of tree level SM background [10]. The bounds on the anomalous $WW\gamma\gamma$ couplings has the same order as the ones from the process $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$ [10]. As can be seen from the references given in the introduction, the limits obtained in this work for the longitudinal cases are better than the other basic leptonic and hadronic colliders such as the linear $e^+e^-$ collider and CERN LHC.
TABLE I: Sensitivity of the $e\gamma$ collision to $WW\gamma\gamma$ couplings at 95% C.L. for $\sqrt{s} = 0.5, 1$ TeV and $L_{int} = 500 \, fb^{-1}$. The effects of final state W boson polarization and initial beam polarizations are shown in each row. Here $\lambda_0$ is the laser photon polarization before Compton backscattering and $P_e$ electron beam polarization. Only one of the couplings is assumed to deviate from the SM at a time. LO and TR stand for longitudinal and transverse.

| $\sqrt{s}$ TeV | $\lambda_0$ | $P_e$ | $\lambda_W$ | $a_0$     | $a_c$     |
|----------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 0.5            | 0           | 0     | TR+LO       | -0.26, 0.23 | -0.20, 0.69 |
| 0.5            | 0           | 0     | LO          | -0.16, 0.07 | -0.08, 0.32 |
| 0.5            | 0           | 0     | TR          | -0.49, 1.30 | -0.3, 0.4 and 2.6, 3.2 |
| 0.5            | 1           | -0.8  | TR+LO       | -0.20, 0.20 | -0.13, 0.60 |
| 0.5            | -1          | -0.8  | TR+LO       | -0.17, 0.18 | -0.10, 0.21 and 0.29, 0.65 |
| 0.5            | 1           | -0.8  | LO          | -0.10, 0.06 | -0.06, 0.27 |
| 0.5            | 1           | -0.8  | TR          | -0.5, 1.25 | -0.29, 0.38 and 1.40, 2.00 |
| 0.5            | -1          | -0.8  | LO          | -0.12, 0.05 | -0.05, 0.29 |
| 0.5            | -1          | -0.8  | TR          | -0.66, 1.20 | -0.15, 0.25 and 2.45, 3.00 |
| 1              | 0           | 0     | TR+LO       | -0.04, 0.04 | -0.03, 0.07 |
| 1              | 0           | 0     | LO          | -0.02, 0.01 | -0.01, 0.04 |
| 1              | 0           | 0     | TR          | -0.17, 0.34 | -0.10, 0.61 |
| 1              | 1           | -0.8  | TR+LO       | -0.03, 0.03 | -0.03, 0.04 |
| 1              | -1          | -0.8  | TR+LO       | -0.03, 0.03 | -0.03, 0.07 |
| 1              | 1           | -0.8  | LO          | -0.01, 0.01 | -0.01, 0.03 |
| 1              | 1           | -0.8  | TR          | -0.20, 0.35 | -0.09, 0.40 |
| 1              | -1          | -0.8  | LO          | -0.01, 0.01 | -0.01, 0.03 |
| 1              | -1          | -0.8  | TR          | -0.34, 0.33 | -0.05, 0.5 |

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TABLE II: Sensitivity of the $e\gamma$ collision to $ZZ\gamma\gamma$ couplings at 95% C.L. for $\sqrt{s} = 0.5$ TeV and $L_{\text{int}} = 500$ fb$^{-1}$. The effects of final state Z boson polarization and initial beam polarizations are shown in each row. Only one of the couplings is assumed to deviate from the SM at a time.

| $\sqrt{s}$ TeV | $\lambda_0$ | $P_e$ | $\lambda_Z$ | $a_0$ | $a_c$ |
|----------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| 0.5            | 0           | 0     | TR+LO       | -0.50, 0.50 | -0.70, 0.70 |
| 0.5            | 0           | 0     | LO          | -0.20, 0.30 | -0.40, 0.40 |
| 0.5            | 0           | 0     | TR          | -1.70, 1.20 | -1.80, 1.80 |
| 0.5            | 1           | -0.8  | TR+LO       | -0.44, 0.42 | -0.56, 0.64 |
| 0.5            | -1          | -0.8  | TR+LO       | -0.37, 0.36 | -0.54, 0.60 |
| 0.5            | 1           | 0.8   | TR+LO       | -0.43, 0.43 | -0.64, 0.65 |
| 0.5            | -1          | 0.8   | TR+LO       | -0.45, 0.45 | -0.60, 0.65 |
| 0.5            | 1           | -0.8  | LO          | -0.21, 0.24 | -0.34, 0.30 |
| 0.5            | 1           | -0.8  | TR          | -1.60, 1.42 | -1.00, 1.70 |
| 0.5            | -1          | -0.8  | LO          | -0.19, 0.24 | -0.31, 0.29 |
| 0.5            | -1          | -0.8  | TR          | -1.60, 1.21 | -1.25, 1.50 |
| 0.5            | 1           | 0.8   | LO          | -0.21, 0.25 | -0.34, 0.32 |
| 0.5            | 1           | 0.8   | TR          | -1.75, 1.45 | -1.35, 1.75 |
| 0.5            | -1          | 0.8   | LO          | -0.23, 0.27 | -0.36, 0.32 |
| 0.5            | -1          | 0.8   | TR          | -1.79, 1.52 | -1.29, 1.87 |

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TABLE III: Sensitivity of the $e\gamma$ collision to $ZZ\gamma\gamma$ couplings at 95% C.L. for $\sqrt{s} = 1$ TeV and $L_{int} = 500$ $fb^{-1}$. The effects of final state Z boson polarization and initial beam polarizations are shown in each row. Only one of the couplings is assumed to deviate from the SM at a time.

| $\sqrt{s}$ TeV | $\lambda_0$ | $P_e$ | $\lambda_Z$ | $a_0$    | $a_c$    |
|----------------|-------------|-------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1              | 0           | 0     | TR+LO       | -0.05, 0.05 | -0.07, 0.07 |
| 1              | 0           | 0     | LO          | -0.02, 0.02 | -0.03, 0.03 |
| 1              | 0           | 0     | TR          | -0.30, 0.30 | -0.30, 0.30 |
| 1              | 1           | -0.8  | TR+LO       | -0.04, 0.04 | -0.05, 0.05 |
| 1              | -1          | -0.8  | TR+LO       | -0.04, 0.04 | -0.06, 0.06 |
| 1              | 1           | 0.8   | TR+LO       | -0.04, 0.04 | -0.06, 0.06 |
| 1              | -1          | 0.8   | TR+LO       | -0.04, 0.04 | -0.06, 0.06 |
| 1              | 1           | -0.8  | LO          | -0.02, 0.02 | -0.03, 0.03 |
| 1              | 1           | -0.8  | TR          | -0.37, 0.34 | -0.23, 0.26 |
| 1              | -1          | -0.8  | LO          | -0.02, 0.02 | -0.03, 0.03 |
| 1              | -1          | -0.8  | TR          | -0.37, 0.34 | -0.26, 0.29 |
| 1              | 1           | 0.8   | LO          | -0.02, 0.02 | -0.03, 0.03 |
| 1              | 1           | 0.8   | TR          | -0.40, 0.39 | -0.27, 0.30 |
| 1              | -1          | 0.8   | LO          | -0.02, 0.02 | -0.03, 0.03 |
| 1              | -1          | 0.8   | TR          | -0.37, 0.34 | -0.24, 0.29 |

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