Systematic limitations to luminosity determination in the LumiCal acceptance from beam-beam effects



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1. Motivation

- 2. Method
- 3. Study of beam-beam effects on Bhabha scattering
- 4. Conclusions and next steps





Bhabha scattering for the luminosity measurement

• Bhabhas are used to measure the luminosity: $\mathcal{L}_{int} = N_{Bhabha} / \sigma_{Bhabha}$

 \mathcal{L}_{int} : luminosity accumulated during the data taking period N_{Bhabha} : Nb of Bhabha event identified within a certain acceptance region σ_{Bhabha} : corresponding cross section calculated from theory

• Bhabha cross section at small angles:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{Bhabha}}{d\vartheta} = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{s} \frac{\sin\vartheta}{\sin^4\vartheta/2} \approx \frac{32\pi\alpha^2}{s} \frac{1}{\vartheta^3} \quad \text{with } s = E_{CM}^2$$

Beam-Beam effect → Energy radiation + EM deflections
→ modification of the angular distribution and E_{CM}
→ modification of the theoretical cross section ?
→ Would it be possible to estimate *L* with Δ*L/L* < 10⁻⁴?

Method to study beam-beam effect on Bhabha scattering

•Bhabha events are produced with BHLUMI: Phase space region: $\sqrt{s}=500 \text{ GeV}$, $25 \le \theta \le 90 \text{ mrad}$

→input Bhabha file for beam-beam interaction code GUINEA-PIG

•*Inside GUINEA-PIG*: Lorentz transformation to boost Bhabhas in the laboratory frame and energy rescaling, because of beamstrahlung emission (e⁺e⁻ is no more a head-on collision at 500 GeV)

•GUINEA-PIG electromagnetic deflection treatment : the one existing for the e⁺e⁻ pairs

•*Cut for the analysis* : Two Bhabhas in the LumiCal acceptance: $26 \le \theta \le 82$ mrad Cut on energy: $E_{Bhabha} \ge 0.8 E_{beam}$ Nominal Beam parameter set

•For each Bhabha comparison of the 4momentum at the production point and the 4momentum after the deflection by the opposite beam.

Beam-beam effect on the Bhabha scattering modification of initial state

Beamstrahlung ->



→ small Bhabha cross section increase

 $\frac{d\sigma_{Bhabha}}{d\vartheta} \approx \frac{32\pi\alpha^2}{(s)} \frac{1}{\vartheta^3}$

small "decolinearisation" of electrons e- polar angle 2000 to 4000 Np 3500 3000 2500 2000 1500 1000 500 0 -0.05 0 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 0.25 0.3 0.35 v (mrad)

→ "Defocusing" effect of $\sim 10^{-2}$ mrad

Bhabha scattering & electromagnetic deflections Modification of final state

Deflection of Bhabhas due to the field of the opposite beam



Impact of beam-beam effect on Bhabha detection in the LumiCal (26 mrad – 82 mrad)



• In the considered acceptance, few Bhabhas are added at "large" angle, more are substracted at small angle →

BHabha Suppression Effect of (0.45 \pm 0.03)% = 50 × the wished precision for *L*

- Reducing the acceptance to 30 mrad 75 mrad: one reduces the BHSE to $(0.36 \pm 0.03)\%$
- BHSE depends on the beam parameters: e.g. for the Low Power option BHSE = (0.77 ± 0.04)%

Conclusions and next steps

• Impact of EM Deflection effect on Bhabha scattering :

Bhabha focusing partially compensated by defocusing effect from beamstrahlung

→ BHabha Suppression Effect >> 10 × 10⁻⁴

- Can be reduced playing with LumiCal angular acceptance
- Will depend on the beam parameters

• Increase the statistic and study this effect during a realistic train simulation (a preliminary study seems to indicate that BHSE does not depend on beam offset !?)

• To evaluate the precision reachable for the luminosity → need to find a correction method for the induced bias, based on a simple variable allowing to follow the effect over time

• A new version of GUINEA-PIG for Bhabhas will be provided in few weeks.

Thank You.