Simulation of physics background for luminosity measurement at ILC

Ivanka Bozovic-Jelisavcic W. Lohmann*, H. Nowak*

Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, SCG * Deutsches Elektronen Synchrotron (DESY), Zeuthen, Germany

- Initial study of processes, known from previous analysis (experiments), in terms of the Very Forward Calorimetry
- Four-lepton and W-pair processes as a possible background for luminosity measurement
- Test if existing simulation tools (WHIZARD, SIMDET) can be used for physics studies in the Very Forward Region (below 5 degrees)

- Luminosity measurement is based on counting Bhabha events in a certain polar angle range
- LumiCal is the luminometer at ILC
- Uncertainty of luminosity must be as small as 10⁻⁴ in order to exploit full ILC potential for precise measurements (GigaZ)



Four-lepton and W-pair processes as a possible background for Bhabha scattering

- Both processes are strongly peaked forward
- Both processes have cross sections of order of 10 pb or larger (at 500 GeV center of mass energy) that scales like *1/s* (W-pair production) and *ln²(s)* (four-lepton processes)

W-pair production



Four-lepton processes



- W-pairs decay leptonicaly
- $\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$
- tools: PYTHIA & SIMDET



- E, θ distributions
- Generator level



2-dim profiles $E=E(\theta)$



Ivanka Bozovic-Jelisavcic

LCWS05 SLAC Stanford

- di-muon final state
- high energetic electrons, close to the beam pipe
- $\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$
- tools: WHIZARD



2-dim profiles $E=E(\theta)$



Summary

- Particles originating from leptonic W decays mostly dominate tail region of Bhabha's polar angle distribution, while four-lepton processes overlap it, and the most of these leptons are high energetic (above 100 GeV)
- From the energy and angular distributions of the studied processes, one may conclude that four-lepton processes are the potential background for Bhabha events, having in mind high cross section and the precision goals set for luminosity measurement

- These study will be continued to include:
 - comparison between signal and background in terms of statistics
 - fine tuning of generator parameters to provide optimal description of the region below 5 degrees
 - detector simulation (the problem with excess of low energy objects in SIMDET to be fixed)
 - selection criteria