

LCWS 2005
SLAC, March 19

**Low Angle Bhabha Events and
Electron Veto.
Comparison Between Different
Crossing Angle Designs**

Vladimir Drugakov NC PHEP, Minsk/DESY
Andrey Elagin JINR, Dubna

Motivation

Bhabha scattering:

- $e^+ + e^- \rightarrow e^+ + e^- + (n\gamma)$
- $\partial\sigma/\partial\theta \sim 1/\theta^3 \rightarrow$ high probability at very small angles
 \equiv BeamCal is the most hit sub-detector

Veto rate:

- incomplete reconstructed events will be vetoed

Incomplete reconstruction:

- kinematics, i.e. γ -radiation deflects particles
- reconstruction problem on top of the beamstrahlung remnants

Study:

- Impact of Bhabha events on the veto rate for different crossing angles

Motivation

Bhabha scattering:

- $e^+ + e^- \rightarrow e^+ + e^- + (n\gamma)$
- $\partial\sigma/\partial\theta \sim 1/\theta^3 \rightarrow$ high probability at very small angles
 \equiv BeamCal is the most hit sub-detector

Veto rate:

- incomplete reconstructed events will be vetoed

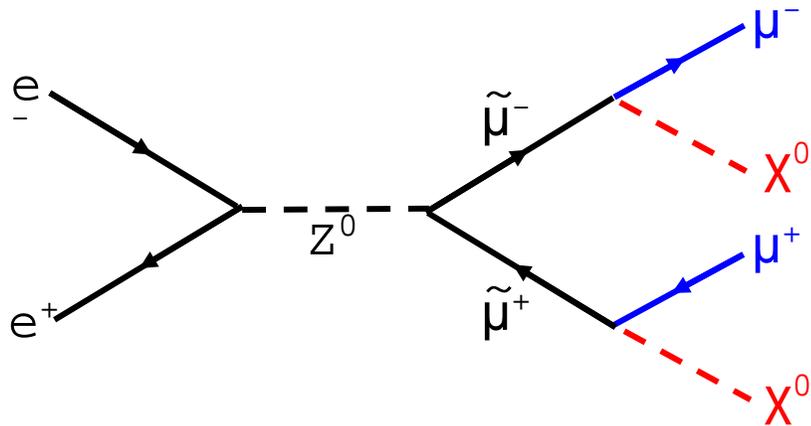
Incomplete reconstruction:

- kinematics, i.e. γ -radiation deflects particles
- reconstruction problem on top of the beamstrahlung remnants

Study:

- Impact of bhabha events on veto rate for different crossing angles

New Particle Searches



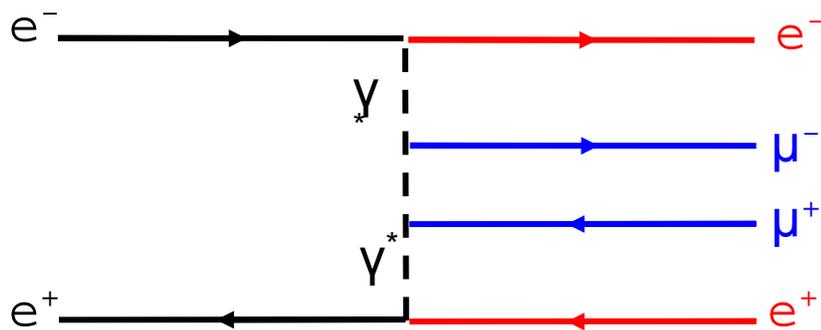
The Physics:

smuon pair production

Signature:

$\mu^+ \mu^- +$ missing energy

$\sigma \sim 10^2$ fb (SPS1a)



The Background:

two-photon events

Signature:

$\mu^+ \mu^- +$ missing energy

(if electrons are not tagged)

$\sigma \sim 10^6$ fb

$$e^+ + e^- \rightarrow e^+ + e^- + (n\gamma)$$

$$e^+ + e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\mu}^+ + \tilde{\mu}^- \rightarrow \mu^+ + \mu^- + X^0 + X^0$$

$$= e^+ + e^- \rightarrow e^+ + e^- + \mu^+ + \mu^-$$

i.e. mimic two-photon event \rightarrow to be vetoed

Motivation

Bhabha scattering:

- $e^+ + e^- \rightarrow e^+ + e^- + (n\gamma)$
- $\partial\sigma/\partial\theta \sim 1/\theta^3 \rightarrow$ high probability at very small angles
 \equiv BeamCal is the most hit sub-detector

Veto rate:

- incomplete reconstructed events will be vetoed

Incomplete reconstruction:

- kinematics, i.e. γ -radiation deflects particles
- reconstruction problem on top of the beamstrahlung remnants

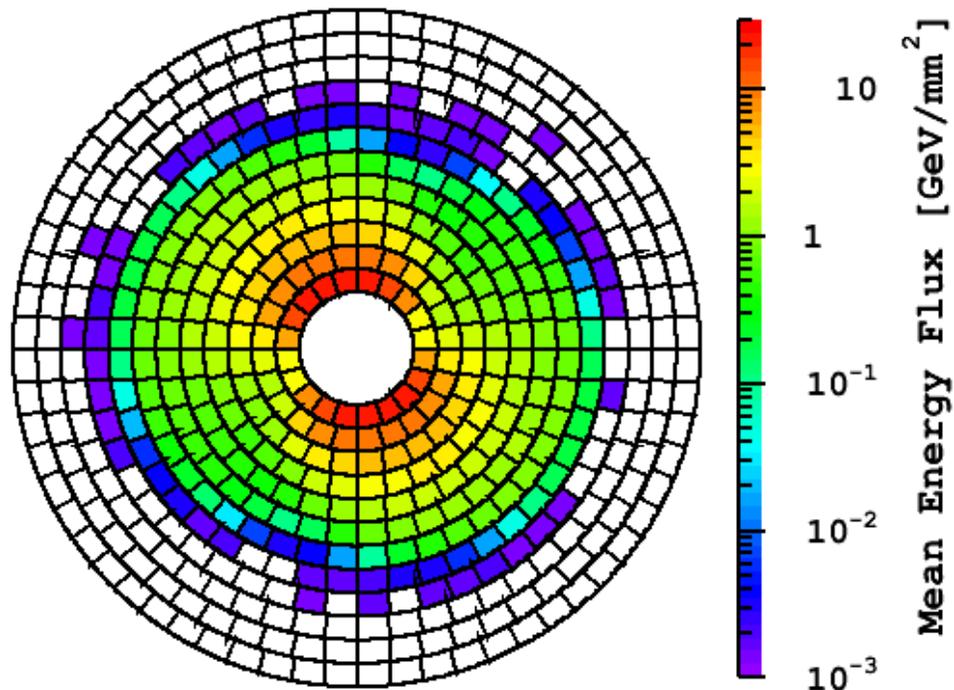
Study:

- Impact of bhabha events on veto rate for different crossing angles

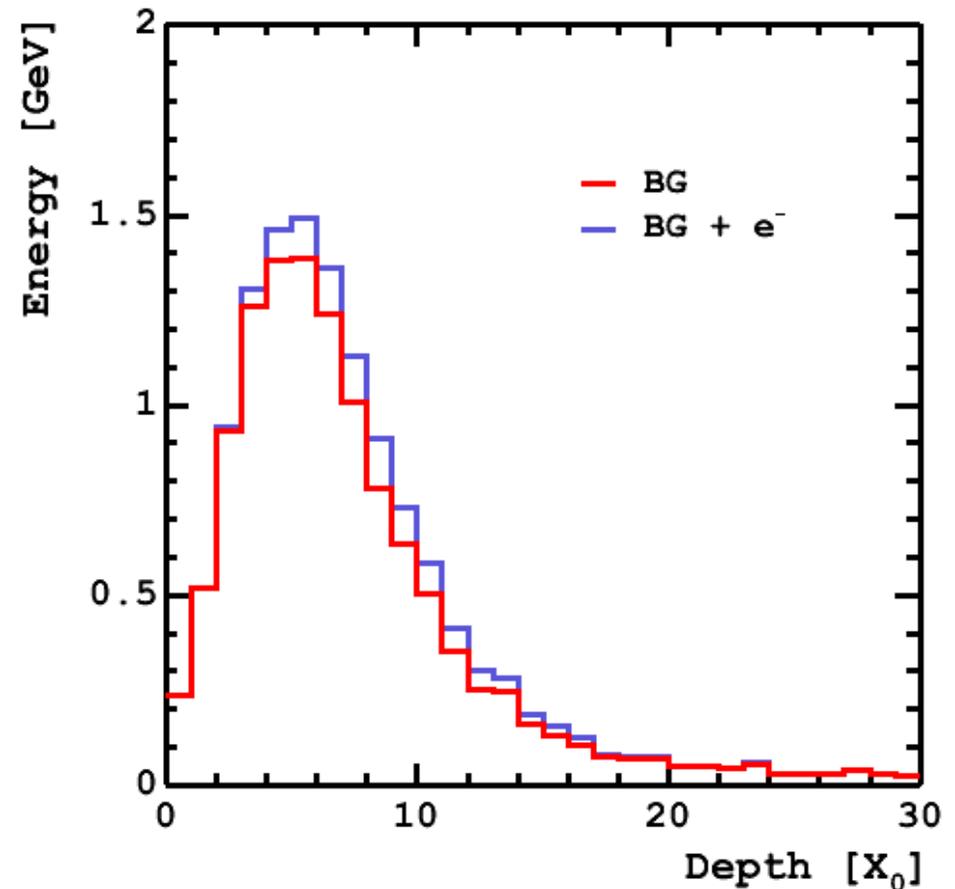
Beamstrahlung remnants. Pairs

BeamCal will be hit by beamstrahlung remnants carrying about 20 TeV of energy per bunch crossing.

the distribution of this energy per bunch crossing at $\sqrt{s} = 500\text{GeV}$



100GeV electron on top of beamstrahlung



Severe background for electron recognition

Motivation

Bhabha scattering:

- $e^+ + e^- \rightarrow e^+ + e^- + (n\gamma)$
- $\partial\sigma/\partial\theta \sim 1/\theta^3 \rightarrow$ high probability at very small angles
 \equiv BeamCal is the most hit sub-detector

Veto rate:

- incomplete reconstructed events will be vetoed

Incomplete reconstruction:

- kinematics, i.e. γ -radiation deflects particles
- reconstruction problem on top of the beamstrahlung remnants

Study:

- impact of bhabha events on veto rate for different crossing angles

Simulation Procedure

Geometry:

- 3 designs

Generation:

- BHLUMI + TEEGG

4-momenta recalculation:

- Lorentz boost for finite X-angle designs

Tracking in magnetic field:

- GEANT4

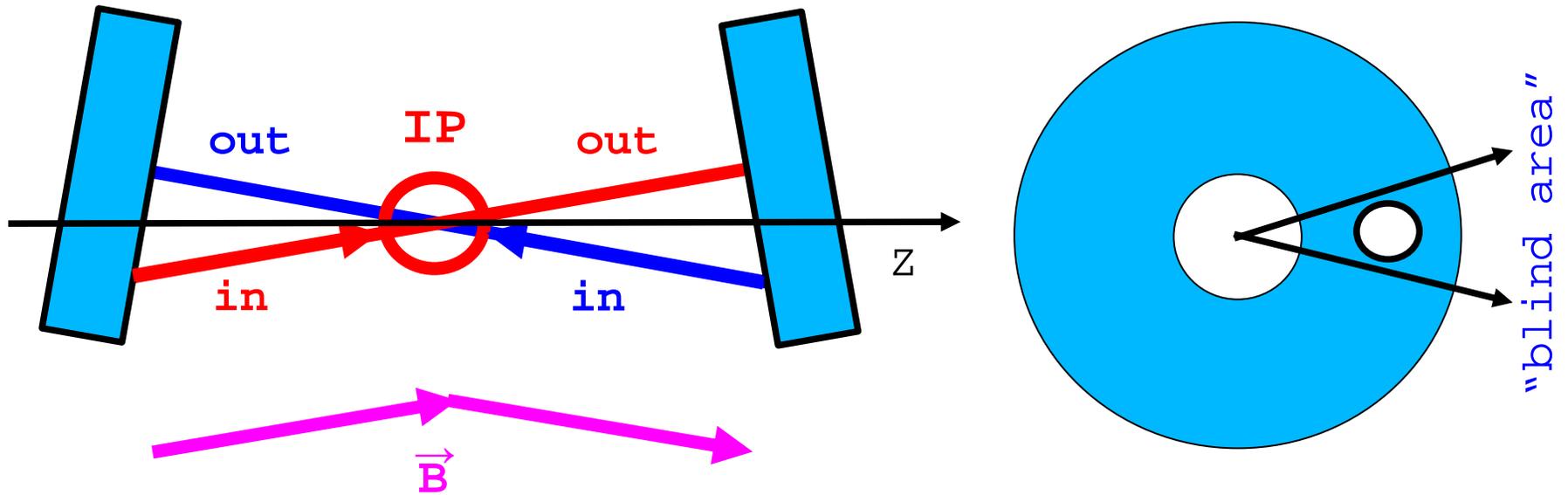
Detection efficiency for each particle:

- parametrization routines

Calculation of probabilities:

- lost
- incomplete reconstruction \equiv veto
- full reconstruction

Geometry



X-angle, mrad	0	2	20
blind area	-	-	+
L, cm		370	
Rmin, cm	1.5	2	2
Rmax, cm		10	

Simulation Procedure

Benchmark geometry:

- 3 designs

Generation:

- BHLUMI + TEEGG

4-momenta recalculation:

- Lorentz boost for finite X-angle designs

Tracking in magnetic field:

- GEANT4

Detection efficiency for each particle:

- parametrization routines

Calculation of probabilities:

- lost
- incomplete reconstruction \equiv veto
- full reconstruction

Bhabha generation

BHLUMI:

- + all topologies
- minimal angle > 0

← compensate

TEEGG:

- + 1 particle in BCal
- + minimal angle ≈ 0

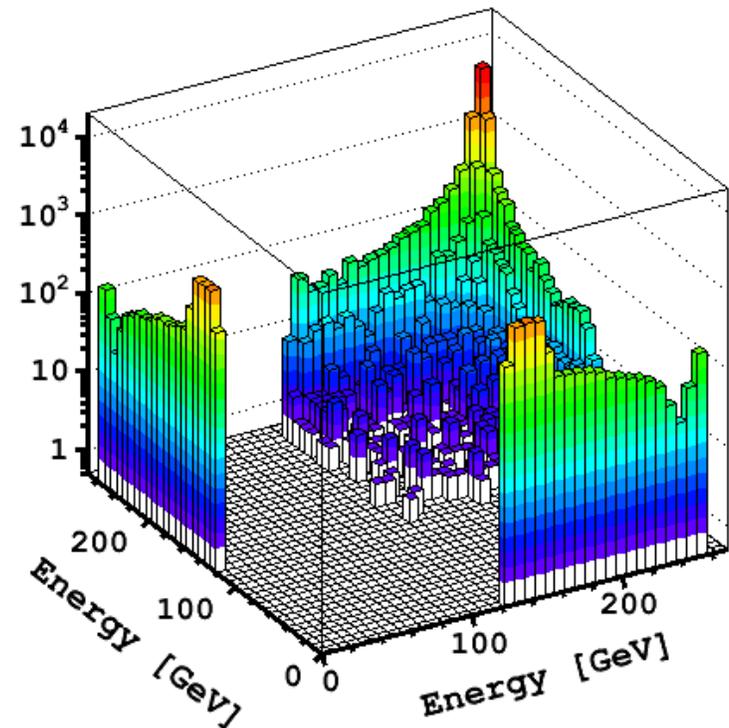
Selection

BHLUMI:

- both particles above BCal

TEEGG:

- 1 particle in BCal



Simulation Procedure

Benchmark geometry:

- 3 designs

Generation:

- BHLUMI + TEEGG

4-momenta recalculation:

- Lorentz boost for finite X-angle designs

Tracking in magnetic field:

- GEANT4

Detection efficiency for each particle:

- parametrization routines

Calculation of probabilities:

- lost
- incomplete reconstruction \equiv veto
- full reconstruction

Simulation Procedure

Benchmark geometry:

- 3 designs

Generation:

- BHLUMI + TEEGG

4-momenta recalculation:

- Lorentz boost for finite X-angle designs

Tracking in magnetic field:

- GEANT4

Detection efficiency for each particle:

- parametrization routines

Calculation of probabilities:

- lost
- incomplete reconstruction \equiv veto
- full reconstruction

Simulation Procedure

Benchmark geometry:

- 3 designs

Generation:

- BHLUMI + TEEGG

4-momenta recalculation:

- Lorentz boost for finite X-angle designs

Tracking in magnetic field:

- GEANT4

Detection efficiency for each particle:

- parametrization routines

Calculation of probabilities:

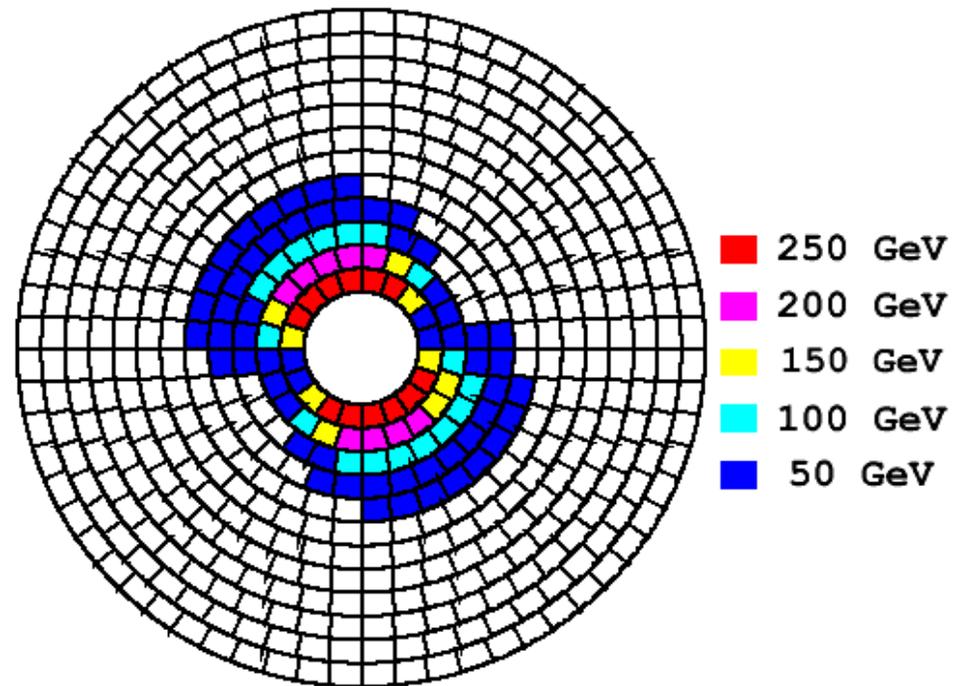
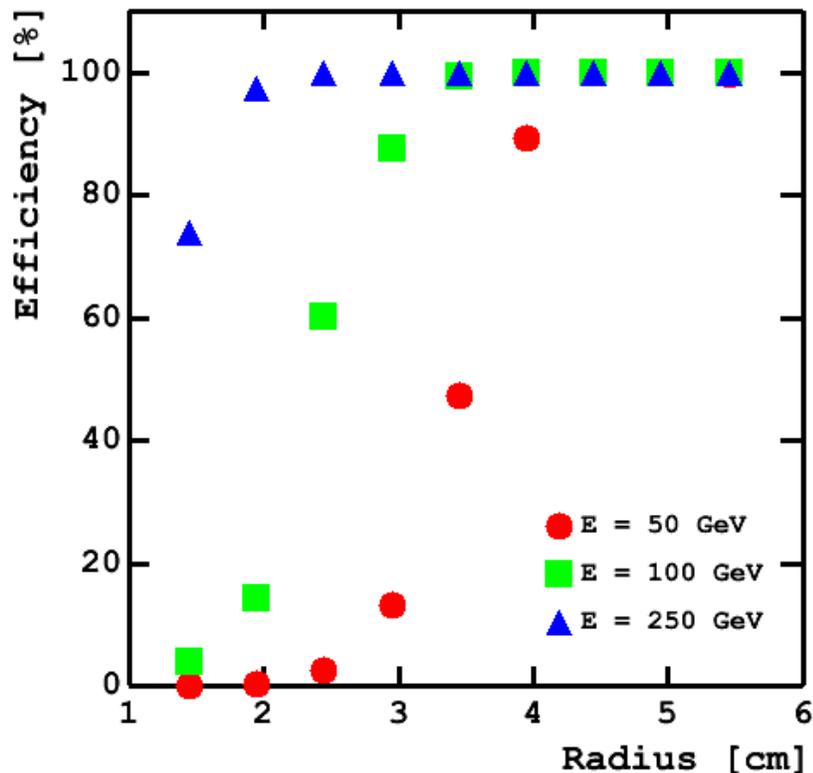
- lost
- incomplete reconstruction \equiv veto
- full reconstruction

Electron Recognition Efficiency -- $\sqrt{s} = 500\text{GeV}$

Fake rate is less than 1%

chain of towers at $\phi = 90^\circ$
(the most affected)

cells are colored when
the efficiency is less than 90%



Recognition efficiency are parametrized as function of:

- electron energy
- pairs energy density

Simulation Procedure

Geometry:

- 3 designs

Generation:

- BHLUMI + TEEGG

4-momenta recalculation:

- Lorentz boost for finite X-angle designs

Tracking in magnetic field:

- GEANT4

Detection efficiency for each particle:

- parametrization routines

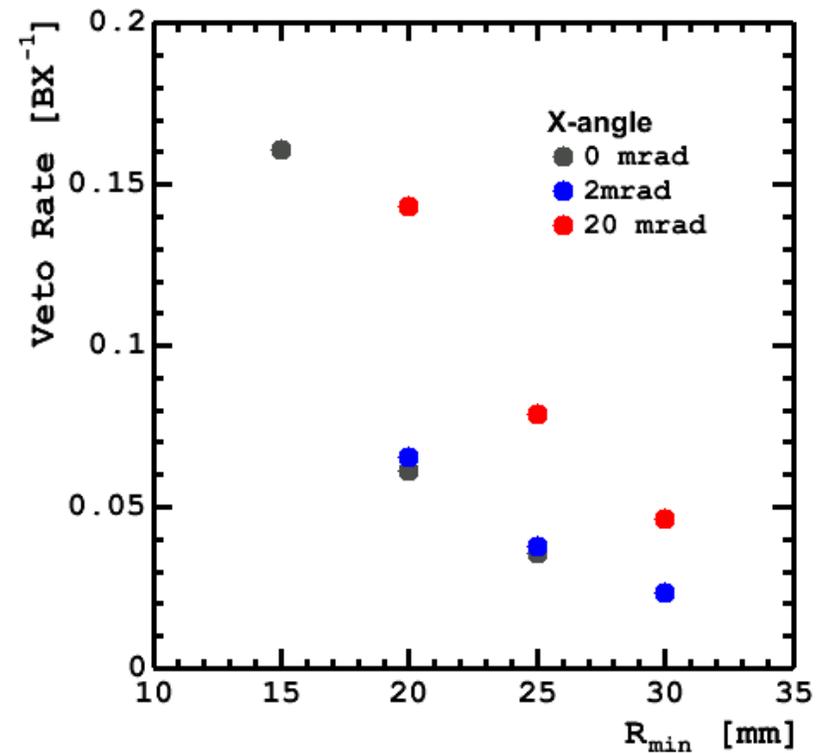
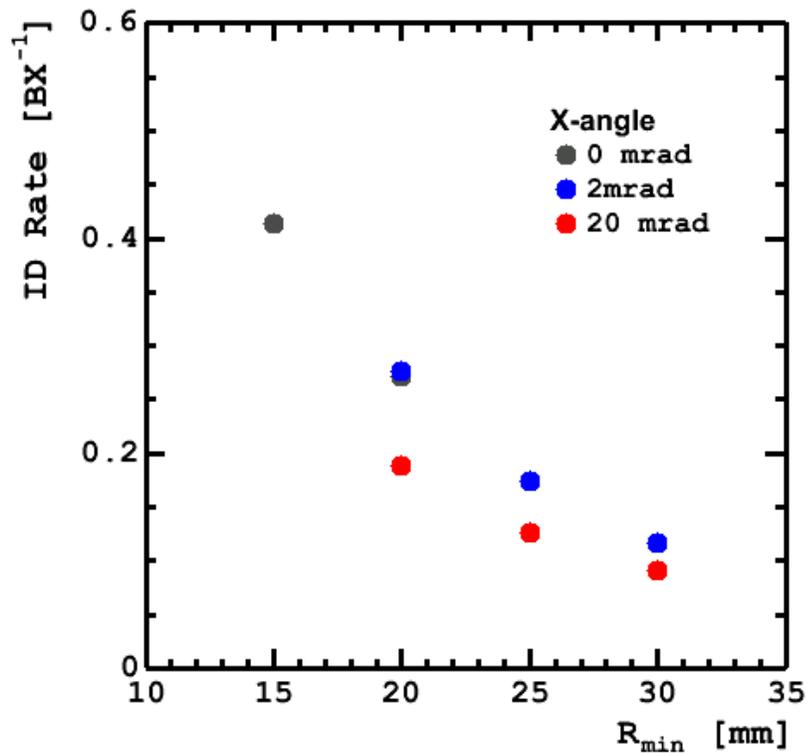
Calculation of probabilities:

- lost
- incomplete reconstruction \equiv veto
- full reconstruction

Results

Note:

- Energy cut = 150GeV
- energy resolution is not included



Conclusions:

- appreciable contribution to veto rate
- 2 mrad scheme: insignificant rise
- 20 mrad scheme: rise by a factor of 2