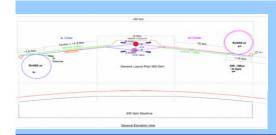




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#### SIMULATION OF BEAMCAL WITH B FIELDS

Keith Drake, Tera Dunn, Jack Gill,
Maria Person Gulda, Uriel Nauenberg, Gleb Oleinik,
Joseph Proulx, Elliot Smith, Paul Steinbrecher
Jonathan Varkovitzky

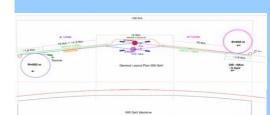




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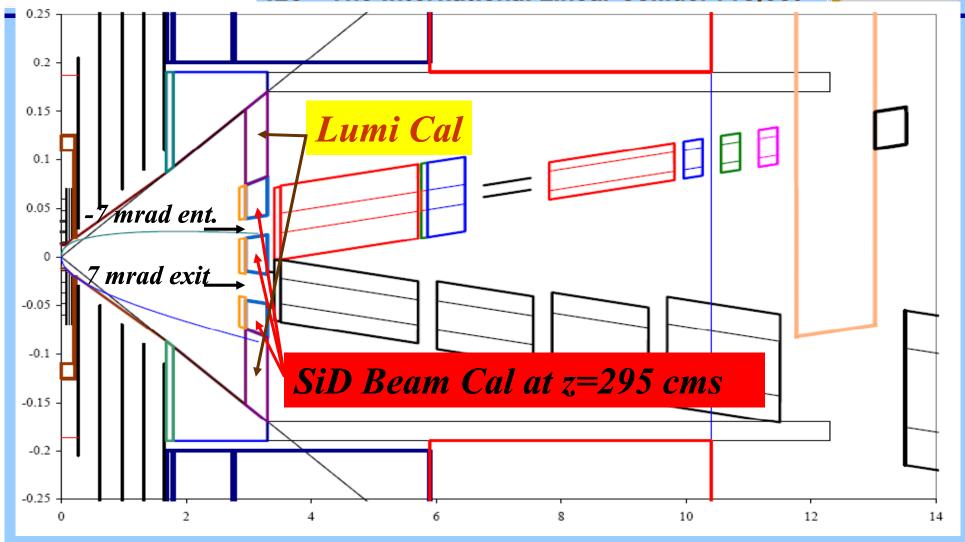
#### The FCAL Collaboration

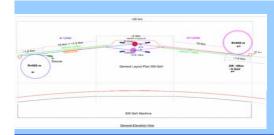






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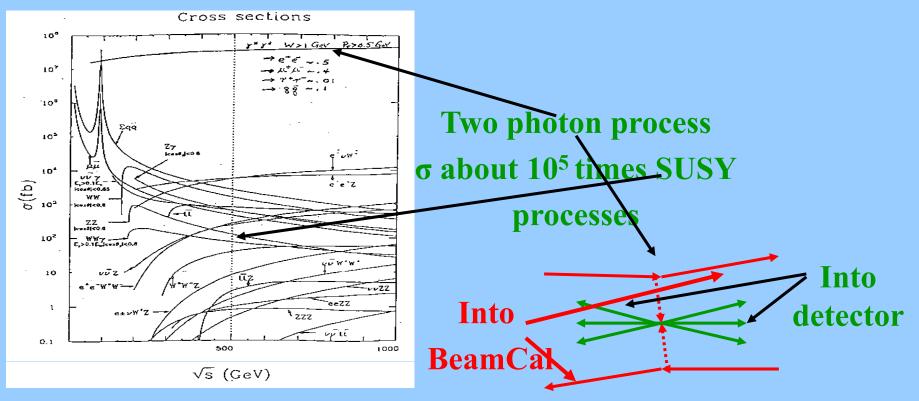


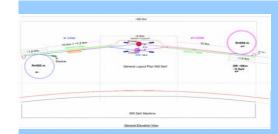




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# Why a Calorimeter in the Very Forward Direction







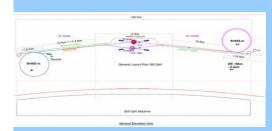
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# Study of the Beamstrahlung Spectrum at the BEAMCAL detector

First calibrated the Anti-DiD field proposed by Andrei Seryi so that most of the energy goes into the beampipe

Second, look at the energy deposition by the beamstrahlung in  $1 \times 1$  cm<sup>2</sup> (Moliere radius of showers)

Third, we need to study the 2  $\gamma$  process to determine detection efficiency



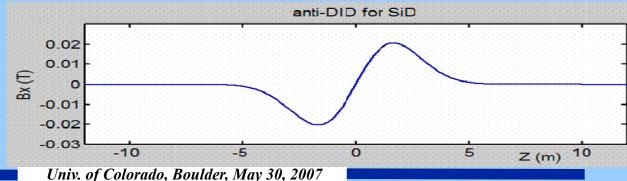


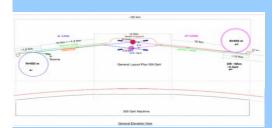
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Solenoid field keeps the low energy charged particle in the forward direction. Beam hole is at 7 mrad.

Need to add an x field component to move low energy charged particles in the 7 mrad direction. Anti-DiD dipole field proposed by

Andrei Seryi.

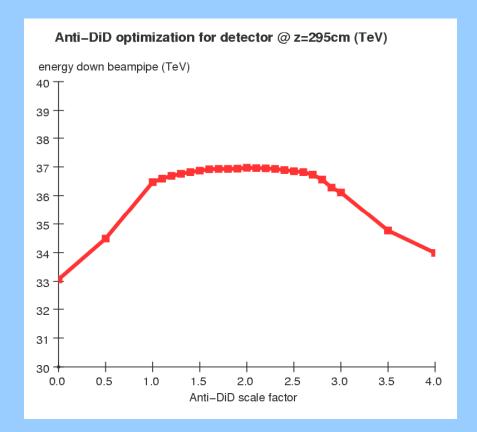


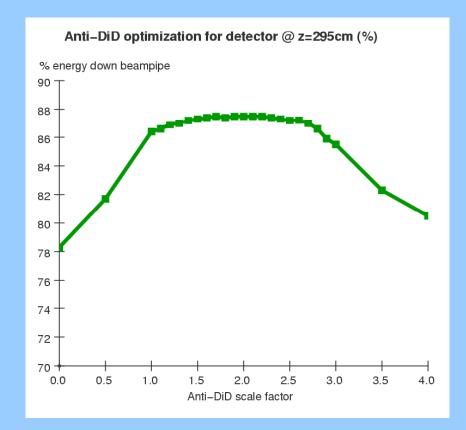


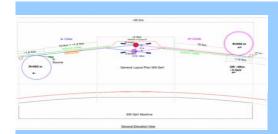


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# Anti-DiD Scale Factor to Maximize Energy into Beam Pipe



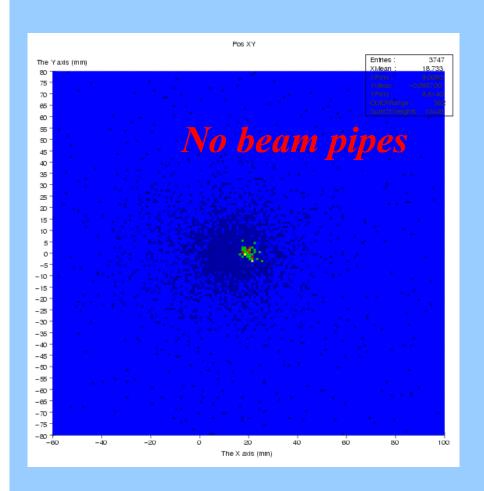


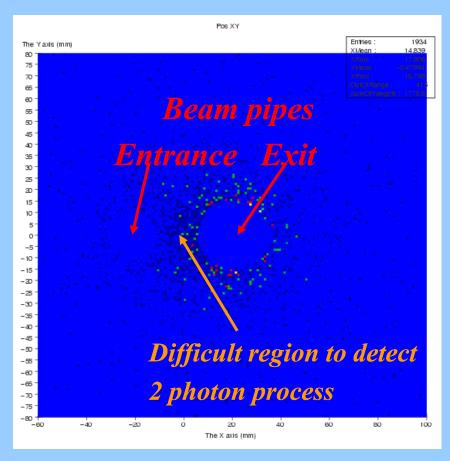


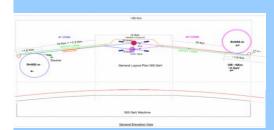


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#### Beamstrahlung Distribution with Solenoid + Anti-DiD



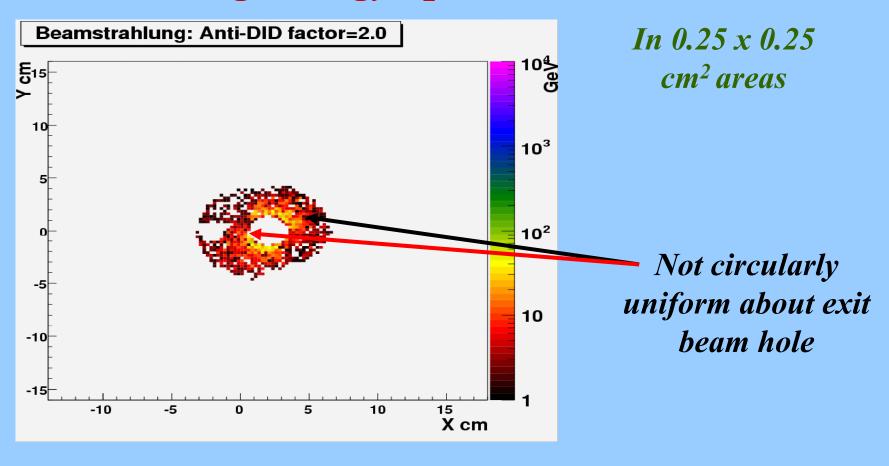


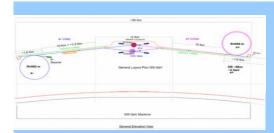




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#### Beamstrahlung Energy Spectrum at the BeamCal

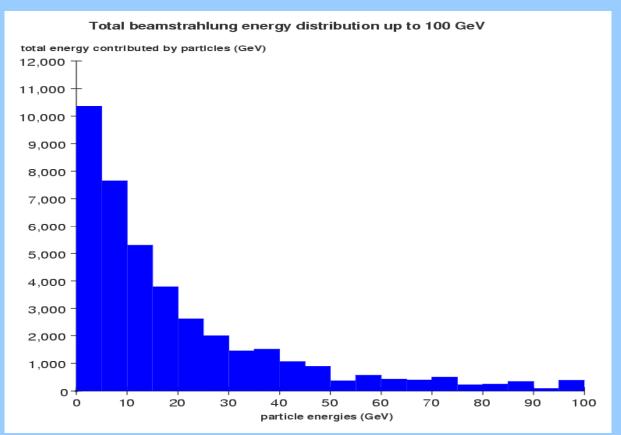




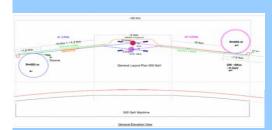


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## Number of Beamstrahlung Electrons versus Energy



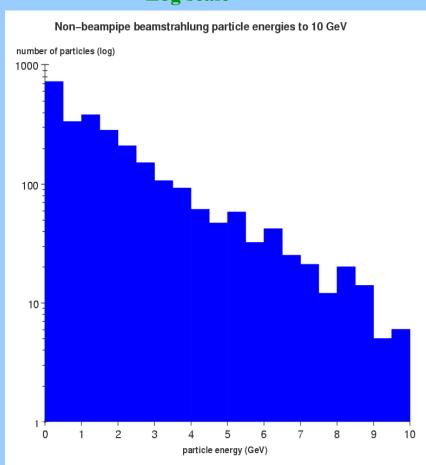
Most
beamstrahlung
electron/positrons
are far lower
energy than the 2 $\gamma$ electron/positrons



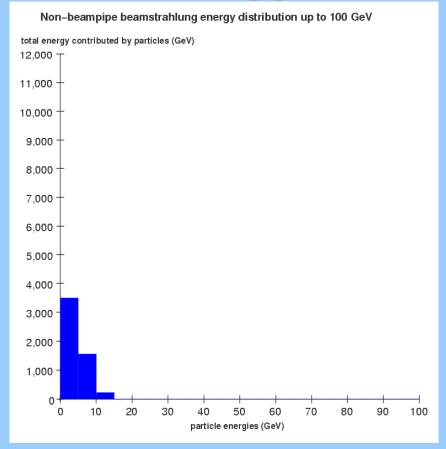


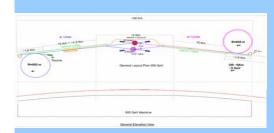
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# Total Energy Deposited Log scale



# Energy Deposited Outside Beampipes



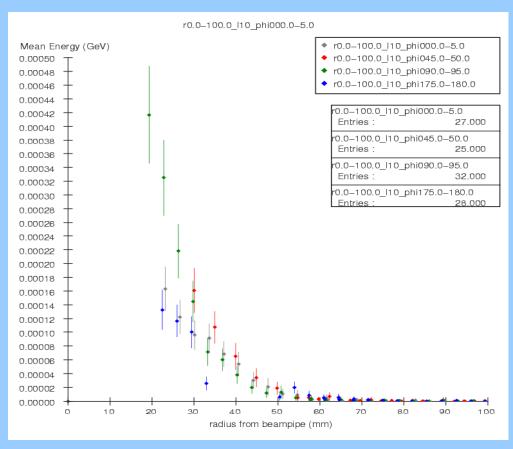


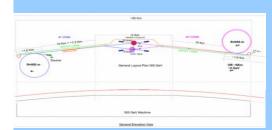


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#### Beamstrahlung Energy Deposition

Means and Sigmas of energy deposited in layer 10 versus radius from beam pipe center at given azimuthal angles

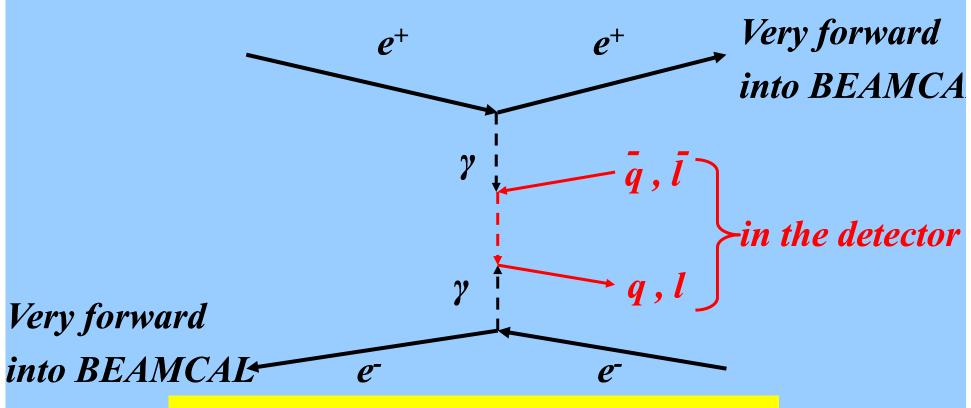




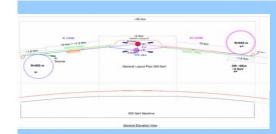


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#### 2 Photon Process



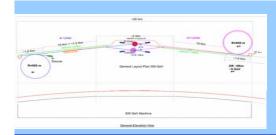
Discussion in Beam Cal section at end





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The 2 photon process needs to be observed in the midst of the beamstrahlung that is continuously present since this background occurs for every beam crossing. The question that needs answering is how well can we determine that we are observing a 2-photon process.



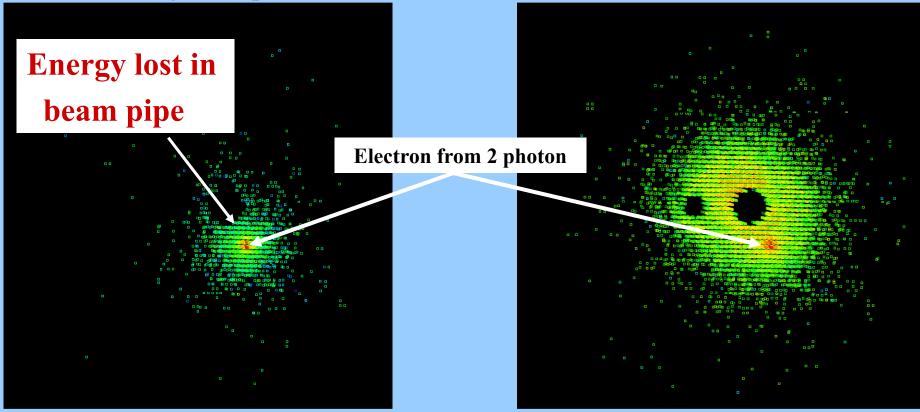


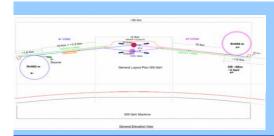
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#### Head on Views

electron from 2 photon

electron from 2 photon and beamstrahlung overlayed





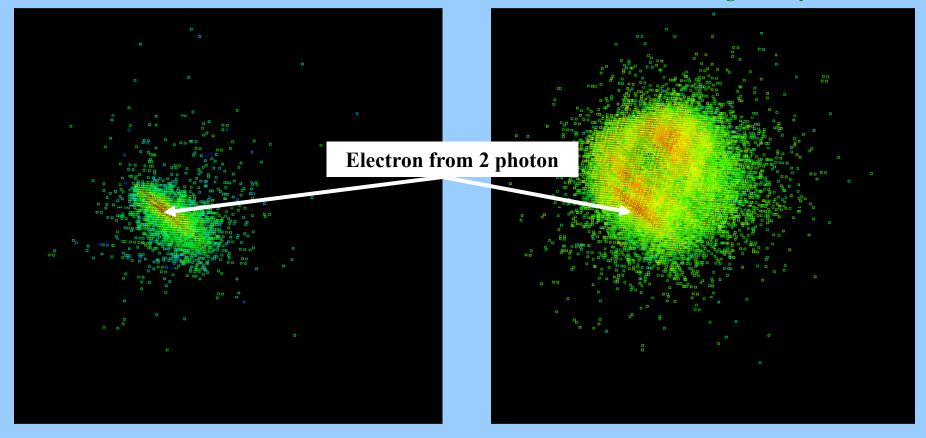


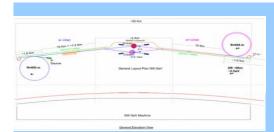
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#### Side View

electron from 2 photon

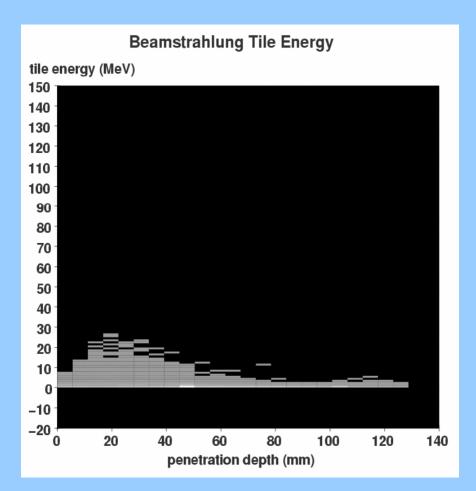
# electron from 2 photon and beamstrahlung overlayed

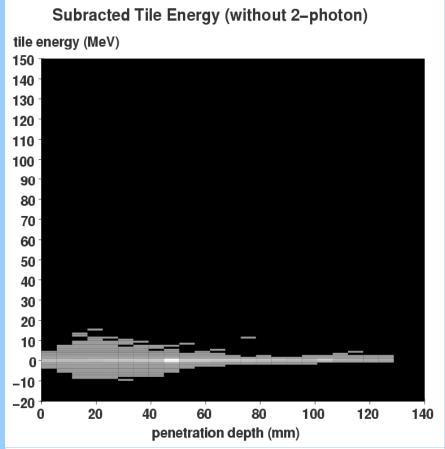


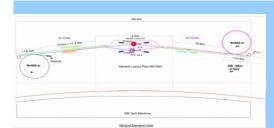




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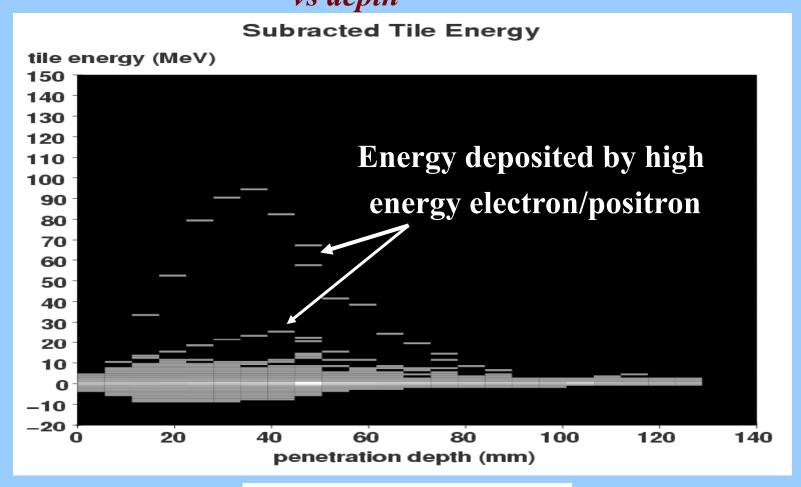


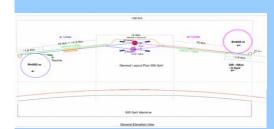




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# Observed signal of the electron/positron from 2 photon vs depth







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### Energy Loss Correction due to Beampipe

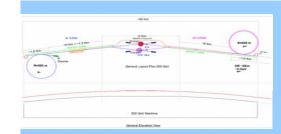
Moliere radius of shower from electron/positron of 2 photon

Fraction of energy
measurement lost
= f (r,φ)

core of shower

Distance of core of shower from center of beampipe= r

exit beampipe



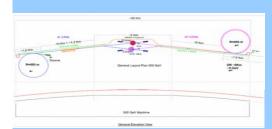


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#### Next Steps

Determine the functional dependence of the energy measurement correction due to the geometrical effects from the exit and entrance beampipes.

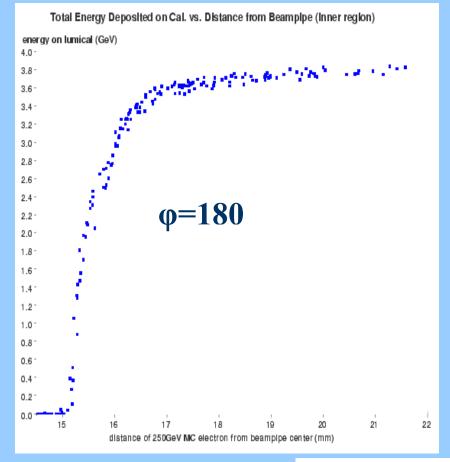
This is being carried out presently.

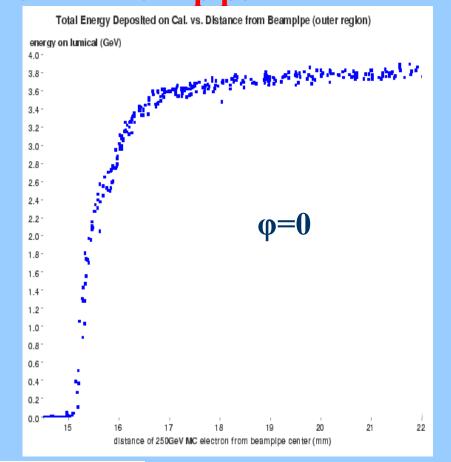


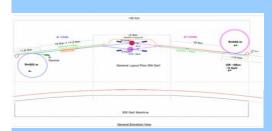


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# **Energy Deposited by 250 GeV Electron in the BeamCal vs Distance from Center of Exit Beampipe**

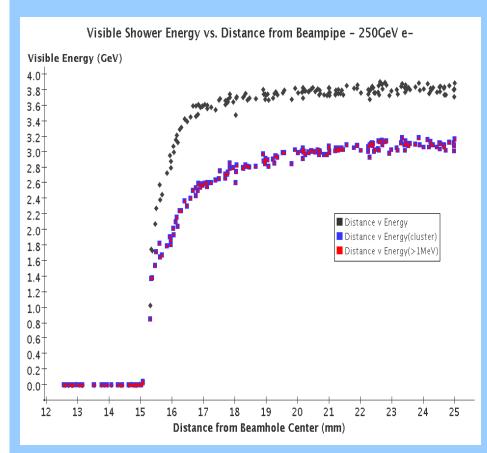


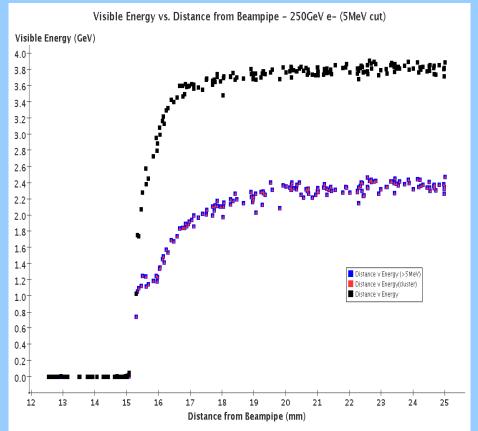


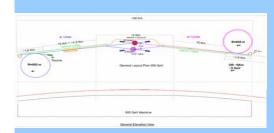




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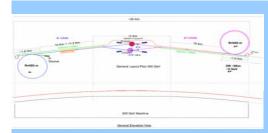




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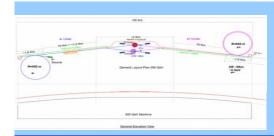
#### Next Steps

- Correlate the observed energy above background with the incident energy and determine the functional dependence of the ratio and its resolution for various energy limit cuts.
- Apply this to the 2 photon process to determine how well we can satisfy energy and momentum conservation and be able to apply a transverse momentum or missing energy cut.
- Apply these to various SUSY processes to determine the limits of our analysis on their observation and measurement of masses from energy distributions of the SUSY decay particles.
- We hope to carry this out during the summer.





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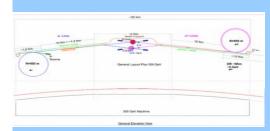




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#### The Simulation Aim

We want to determine how far down in Pt we can observe the two photon background by requiring that we observe the forward electron and positron above the beamstrahlung. This will require that we distinguish shower shapes.





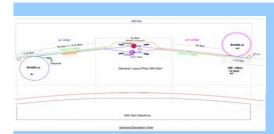
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The ILC Parameters Committee is asking us to evaluate how well one can observe the process

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \widetilde{\tau}^+ \widetilde{\tau}^- \rightarrow \widetilde{\chi}^0_I \tau^+ \chi^0_I \tau^-$$

where the stau-neutralino mass difference is 5 GeV. This is roughly point 3 in the Snowmass 2001 parameter set.

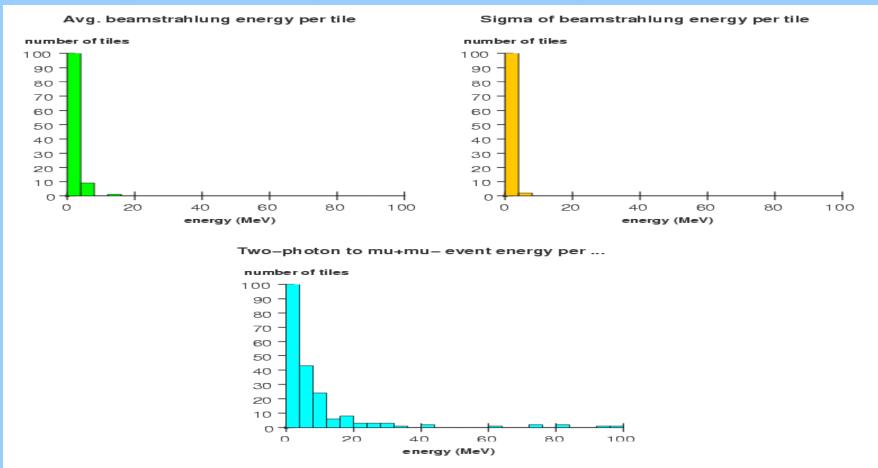
At the Valencia meeting this was discussed and our DESY colleagues pointed out that this signal can be observed.

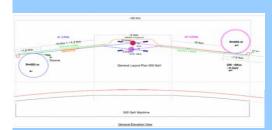




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#### Energy Deposition of the Beamstrahlung and 2-Photon Process

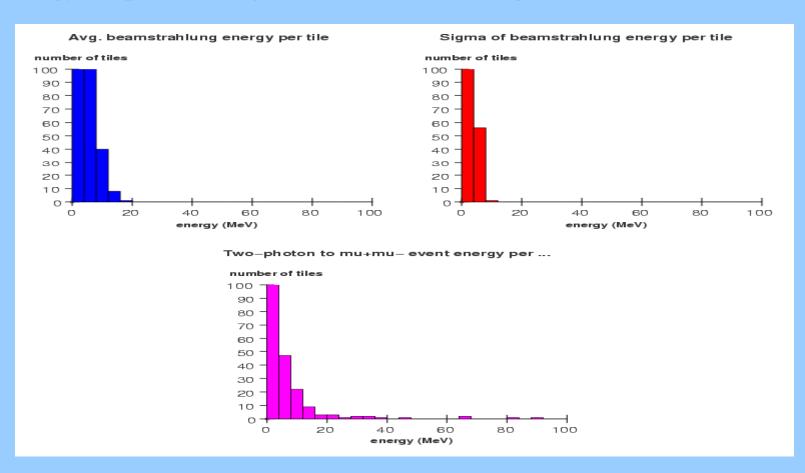


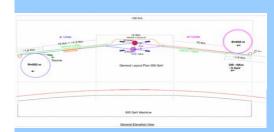




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#### Energy Deposition of the Beamstrahlung and 2-Photon Process







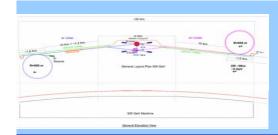
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#### What Have we Accomplished

We have simulated with GEANT 4.0 the showers in the BeamCal due to the beamstrahlung and due to the 2-Photon process..

We have recorded the average energy deposition as a function of radius and angle from the center of the outgoing beampipe.

We have generated and recorded in a table the average energy deposited in each cell.

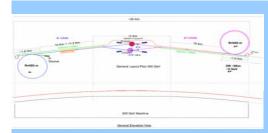




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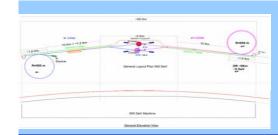
#### **NEXT STEPS**

Overlay 2 photon processes on the beamstrahlung data and extract the energy of the high momentum electrons by removing average energy depositions from beamstrahlung to determine how well we can determine the missing Pt in order to extract the correct background from extraneous events.





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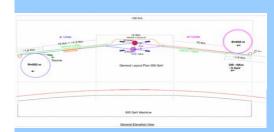


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Study the efficiency to observe the electron and positron of the two photon process above the beamstrahlung background

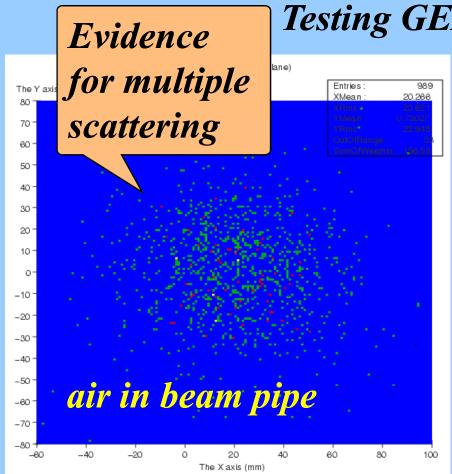
Essential to remove this background in the study of Supersymmetry in the dynamical region of low Pt. Needed to measure the masses.

Work by Paul Steinbrecher and Gleb Oleinik

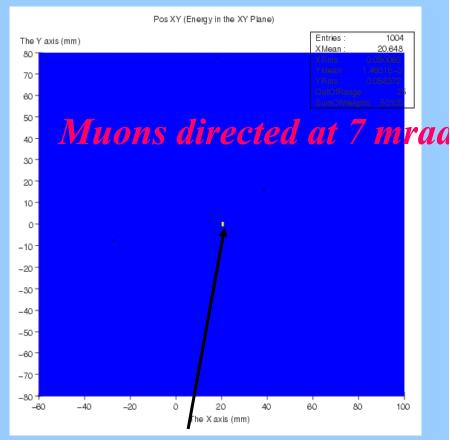




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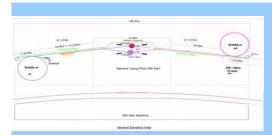


#### Testing GEANT 4.0



No field, 50 MeV muons

No field, 50 GeV muons



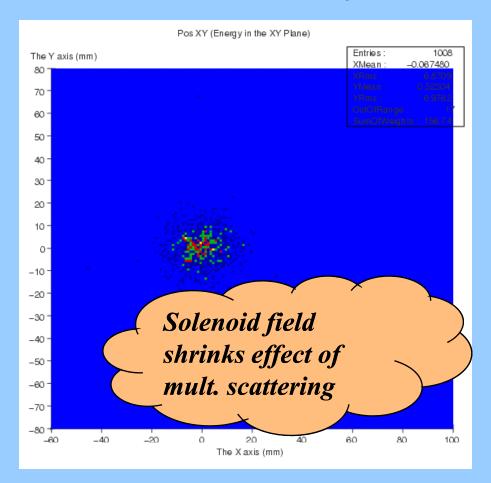


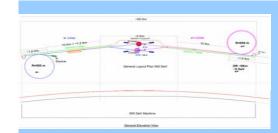
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#### 50 MeV, no field, forward

#### Pos XY (Energy in the XY Plane) Entries: 977 The Y axis (mm) 70 -60 -50 -40 -30 -20 -10 --10 -20 --30 --40 --50 --60 --70 --80 -20 60 80 The X axis (mm)

#### 50 MeV, solenoid on, forward





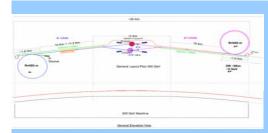


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GEANT 4.0 seems to be working properly We have fixed various bugs in collaboration with SLAC team.

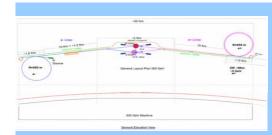
According to Seryi Anti-DiD was tuned assuming BEAM CAL is at  $L^* \sim 350$  cm. BEAM CAL for SiD is at 295 cm. Effect is clearly seen. Need to retune Anti-DiD to larger values. We are doing this.

All Simulation is work in progress.





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