

Luminosity Spectra for Lepton Colliders

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1st ECFA Workshop on e^+e^- Higgs/Electroweak/Top Factories

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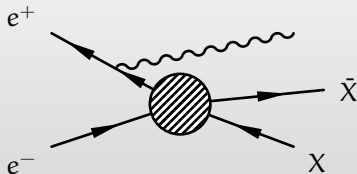
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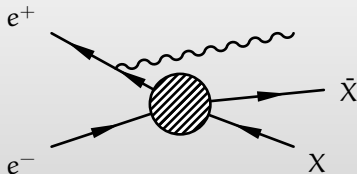
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- ▶ **energy spread**
 - ▶ perturbative ISR
 - ▶ **nonperturbative beam interactions**

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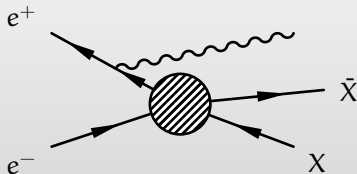


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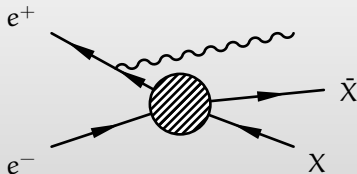
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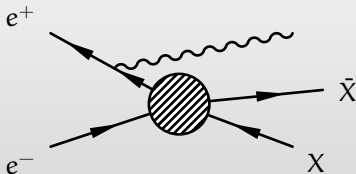
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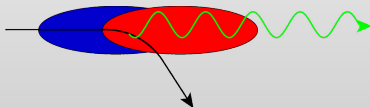
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- ∴ can and **must** be handled by the **event generators** for the hard “partonic” scattering process

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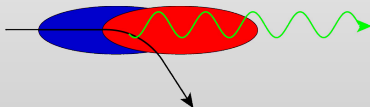
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- ▶ **ab-initio** description of **beamstrahlung outside** of the scope of **event generators** for the hard “partonic” process
 - ∴ depends on bunch shapes and beam optics
 - ∴ completely **independent** of the hard partonic process

- ▶ non-trivial and non-linear electrodynamical effects responsible for beamstrahlung can be simulated by tracking electrons and photons through a bunch crossing:
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- ▶ need “**blesseed**” (x_1, x_2) samples for different designs

**beam-beam simulations must undergo
quality control from accelerator physicists**

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- ▶ Factorized 6-parameter ansatz (where $p_i \in \{e^\pm, \gamma\}$)

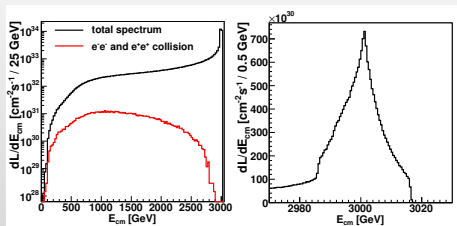
$$D_{p_1 p_2}(x_1, x_2) = d_{p_1}(x_1) d_{p_2}(x_2)$$

with δ -peaks for unaffected electrons/positrons and β -distributions for the integrable singularities at $x \rightarrow 1$ and $x \rightarrow 0$, as suggested by theory

$$d_{e^\pm}(x) = a_0 \delta(1-x) + a_1 x^{\alpha_2} (1-x)^{\alpha_3}$$

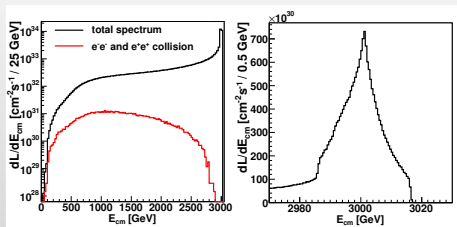
$$d_\gamma(x) = a_4 x^{\alpha_5} (1-x)^{\alpha_6}$$

- ▶ while the low energy tail can still be described by power laws, the peak looks much more complicated at CLIC (wakefields &c):



[Dalena, Esberg, Schulte @LCWS11]

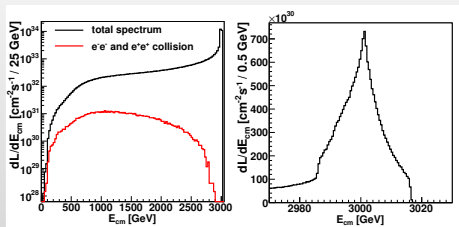
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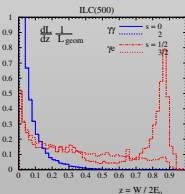
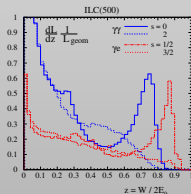
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- ▶ NB: even worse for $\gamma\gamma$ and $e^- \gamma$ collisions at a photon collider



[Telnov 2006]



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- ▶ hybrid approach **KKMCee** [Arbuzov, Jadach, Was, Ward, Yost, 2021]
 - ▶ gaussian beam energy spread
 - ▶ adapted (x_1, x_2) grid using **FOAM** [Jadach, 2000ff]



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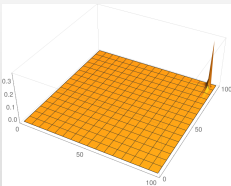
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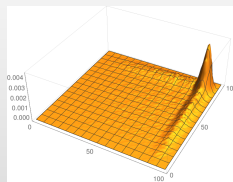
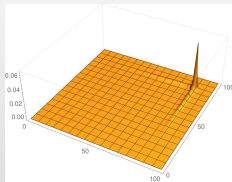
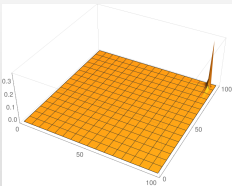


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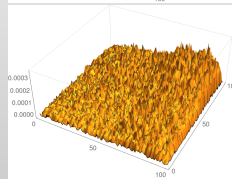
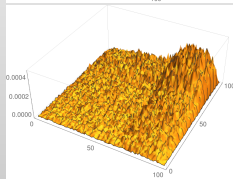
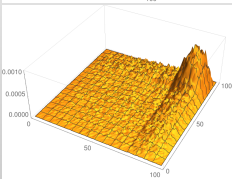
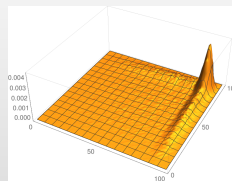
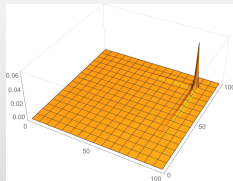
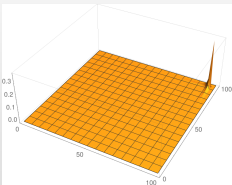
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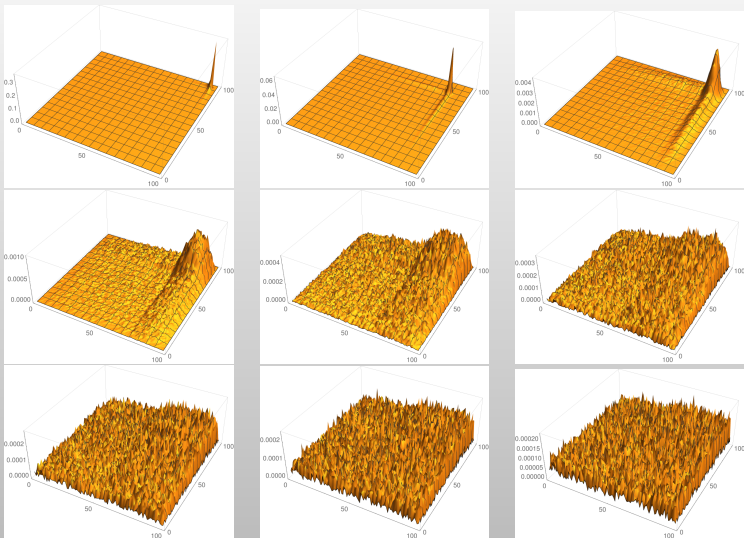
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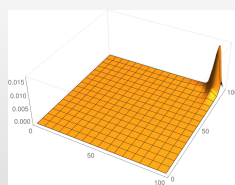
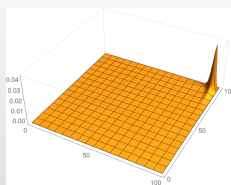
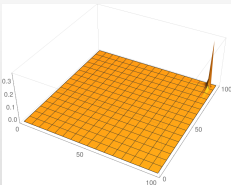


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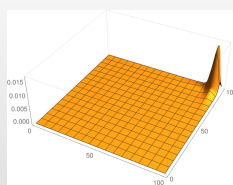
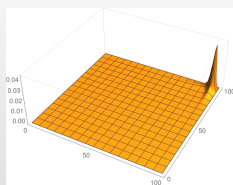
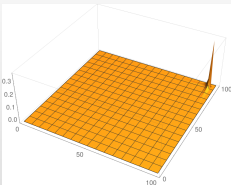


(171.306 Guinea-Pig events in 10.000 bins)

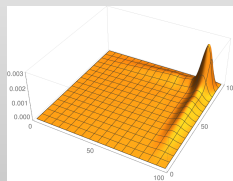
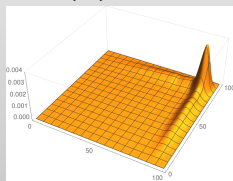
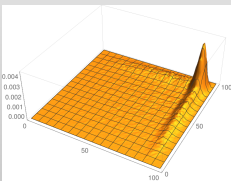
- **iterations** = 0 and **smooth** = 0, 3, 5:



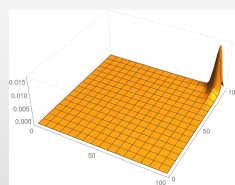
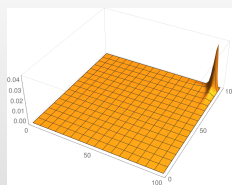
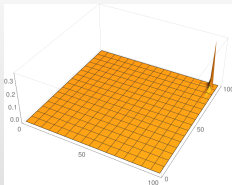
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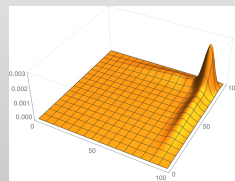
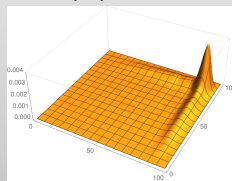
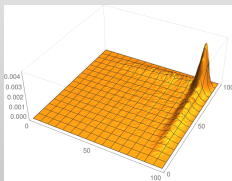
- **iterations** = 2 and **smooth** = 0, 3, 5:



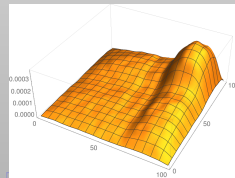
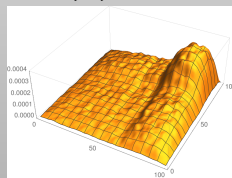
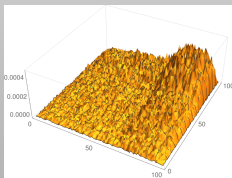
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Observation by **Graham Wilson**

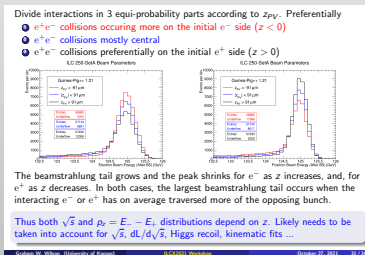
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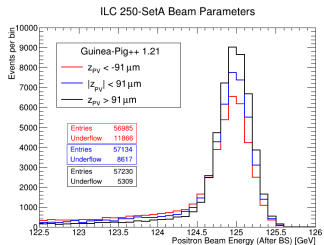
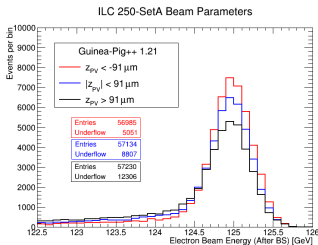
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Divide interactions in 3 equi-probability parts according to z_{PV} . Preferentially

- ① e^+e^- collisions occurring more on the initial e^- side ($z < 0$)
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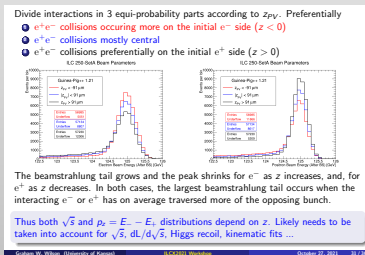


The beamstrahlung tail grows and the peak shrinks for e^- as z increases, and, for e^+ as z decreases. In both cases, the largest beamstrahlung tail occurs when the interacting e^- or e^+ has on average traversed more of the opposing bunch.

Thus both \sqrt{s} and $p_z = E_- - E_+$ distributions depend on z . Likely needs to be taken into account for \sqrt{s} , $dL/d\sqrt{s}$, Higgs recoil, kinematic fits ...

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- ▶ NB: transversal dependence also expected due to the particle density profile, but transversal position will probably not be resolved

Graham Wilson: Beam Spectrum - z_{vertex} Correlations

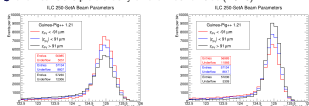
Of import to MDI and physics studies generally

- Vertex z measured with μm precision in $\mu^+\mu^-$ events
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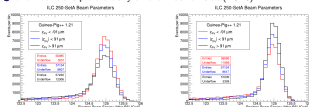
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which require access to simulations beyond **CAIN** and **Guinea-Pig**