LumiCal ref-TDR for 10^{-4} luminosity

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On behalf of the CEPC LumiCal group:

2025.06.09
https://indico.ihep.ac.cn/event/26255/

Content

1. Luminosity & SM at LEP
2. QED Bhabha, generator & precision
3. Detecting Bhabha, CEPC LumiCal design

   Si-wafer + LYSO for $e^{\pm}/\gamma$

   BHlumi Acceptance, detecting radiative Bhabha

   multiple scattering, EM shower

5. Precision Bhabha to 10^{-4}

   IP precision, by beam position monitoring (BPM)

   Multiple scattering, Bhabha event counting

   Survey of acceptance edge

   Beam-crossing 23 nsec, electronics and event overlap

6. Prototyping: LGAD, Electronics, LYSO SiPM

SM, LEP to CEPC

SM *Z*-lineshape *highest Xsec* $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$

QED Luminosity *counting Bhabha* $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$

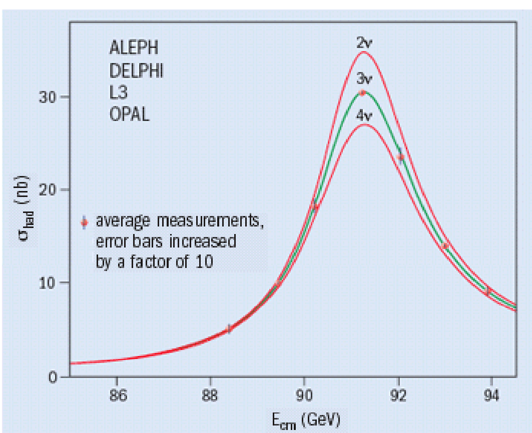
LEP: 17 Million Z (4 IP)
$L = 4.3\ 10^{31}/cm^2s$ (E=46GeV)
$= 1\times10^{32}/cm^2s$ (E=100 GeV)

➔

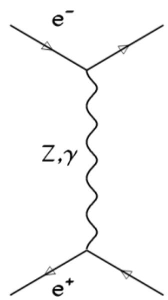
CEPC Z-pole : 2×10^{12} events
$L\sim 2\times10^{36}/cm^2s$ (Z-pole)
$dL/L < 10^{-4}$

$N_\nu = 2.9840 \pm 0.0082$

$M_Z = 91187.5 \pm 2.1$ MeV	2.3×10^{-5}
$G_Z = 2495.2 \pm 2.3$ MeV	1‰
$N_\nu = 2.9840 \pm 0.0082$	
Precision luminosity	**3.4×10^{-4}**



CERNCOURIER 2 November 2005

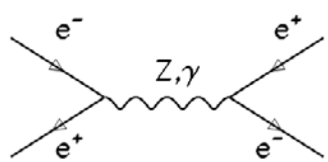


Bhabha generator

BHLUMI 4.04
S. Jadach [CPC 101 (1997) 229]

2020 systematic ***0.037%***
[PLB 803 (2020) 135319]

Hardronic correction to reach ***0.01%***



Framework of YFS exponentiation

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

predict *nγ* Poisson photons

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\frac{N_{acc}}{\sigma^{vis}} \qquad \sigma = \frac{16\pi\alpha^2}{s}\left(\frac{1}{\theta^2_{min}} - \frac{1}{\theta^2_{max}}\right)$$

LEP luminosity achieved

EPJC 14 (2000) 373

OPAL precision

σ_{Bhabha} 79 nb

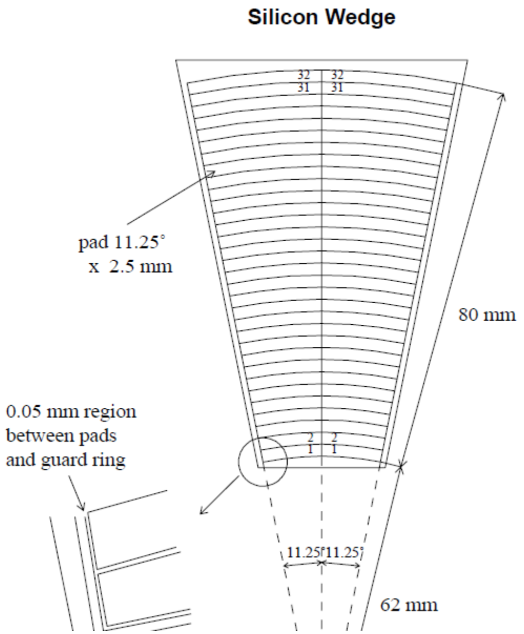
Expt **3.4 x 10^{-4}**

Theo 5.4 x 10^{-4}

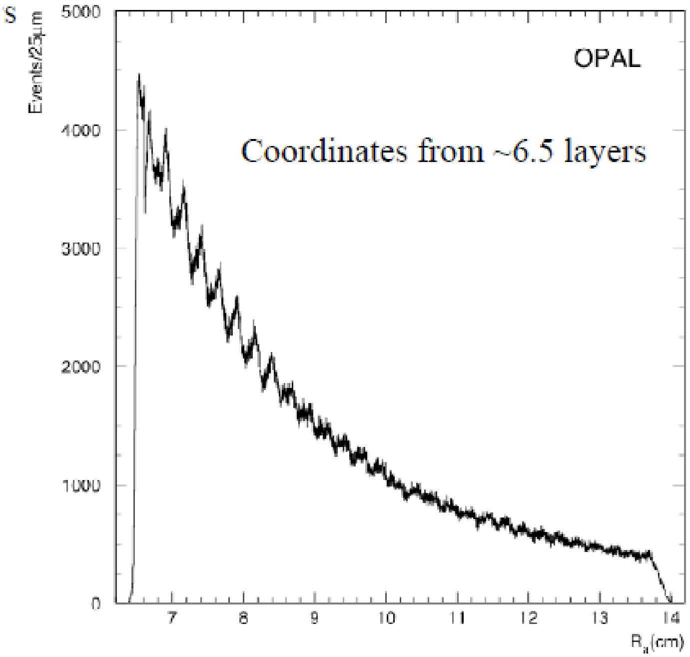
6.2 – 14.2 cm,

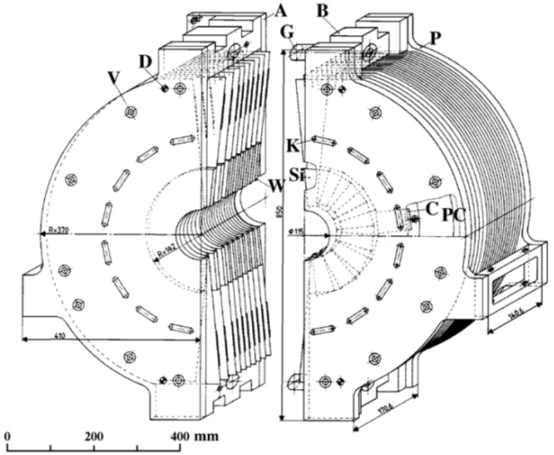
θ = 25 – 58 mrad

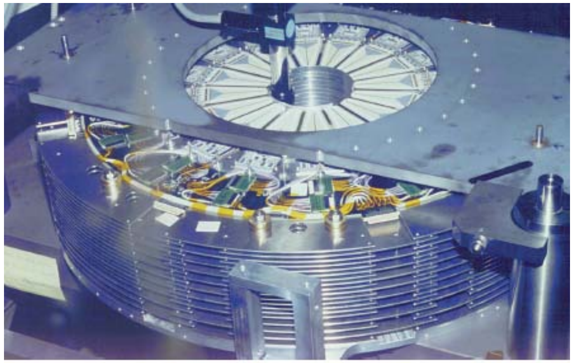
Si pad 2.5mm pitch

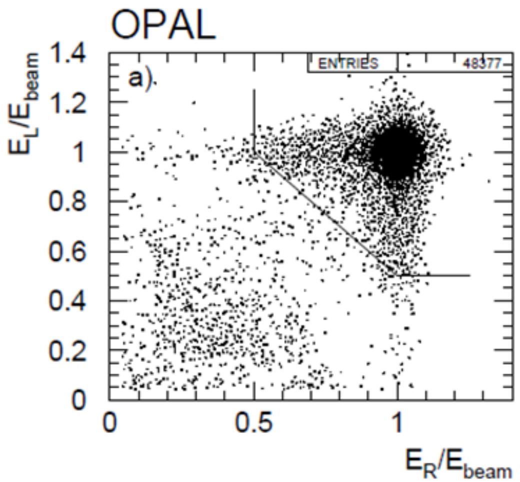


Bhabha events









QED Bhabha generator, BHLUMI, the LEP built

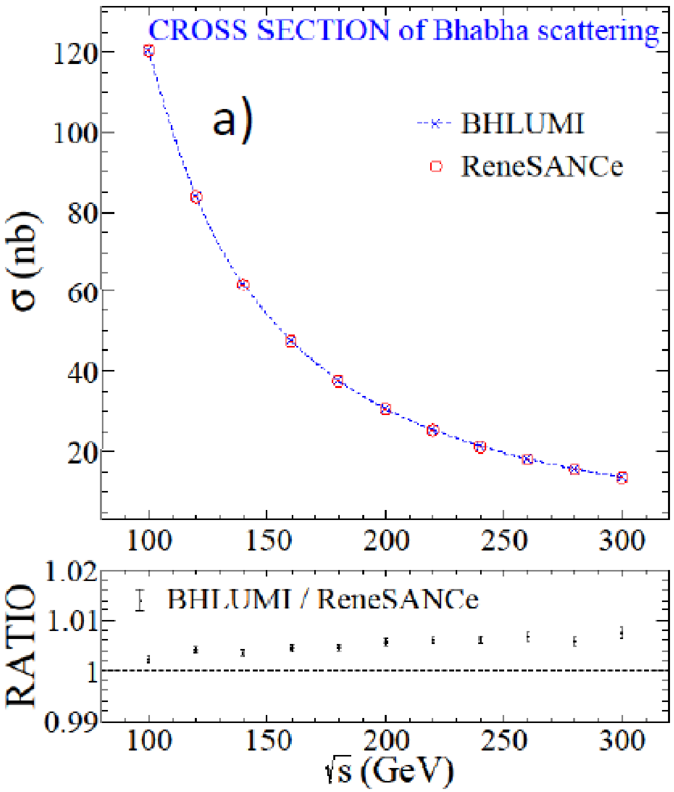
BHLUMI uses framework of YFS exponentiation

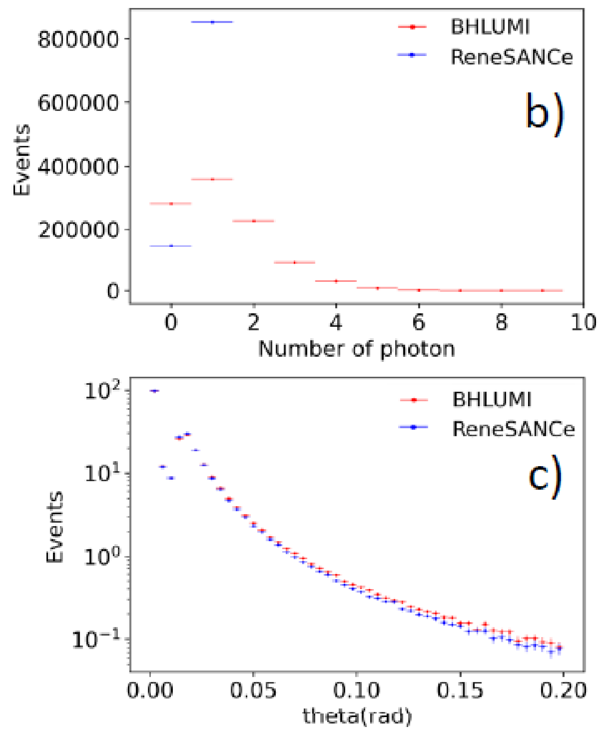
BHLUMI 4.04
S. Jadach [CPC 101 (1997) 229]
2020 systematic 0.037%
[PLB 803 (2020) 135319]

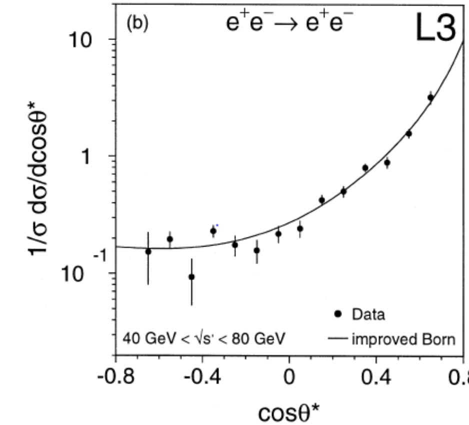
ReneSANCe,
a recent NLO generator
[CPC 256 (2020) 107455]

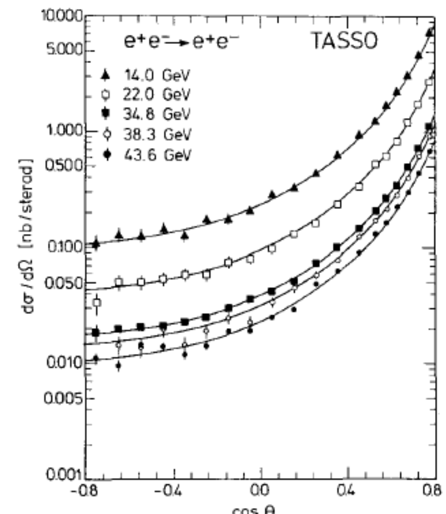
Bhabha detection
TASSO 3% [ZPC 37, 1988, 171]
L3 (ISR) 1% [PLB 439, 1998, 183]

Discrepancies on Nγ, p(γ)









Bhabha event counting to 10^{-4}

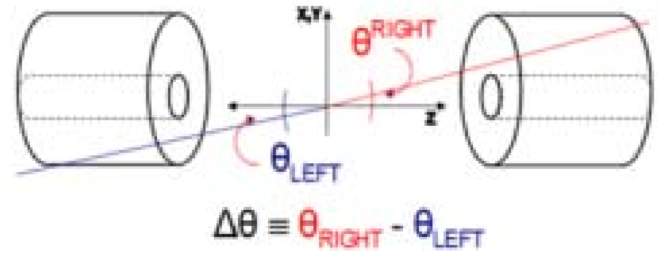
Luminosity $\mathcal{L}$ is derived by

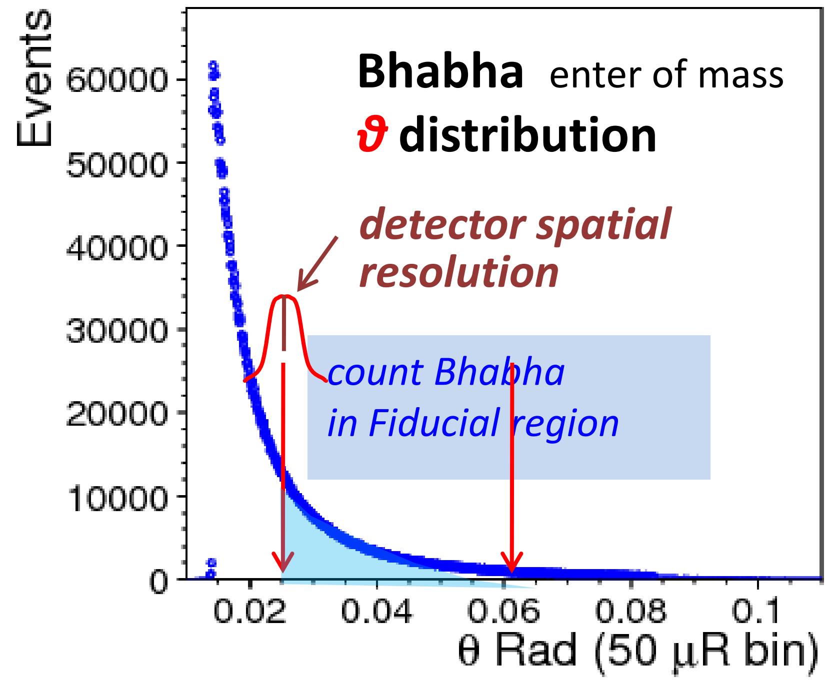
$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-(n\gamma)$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\frac{N_{acc}}{\sigma^{vis}} \qquad \sigma = \frac{16\pi\alpha^2}{s}\left(\frac{1}{\theta^2_{min}} - \frac{1}{\theta^2_{max}}\right)$$

Bhabha detected for

- *a pair of back-back electrons,*
- *precision ϑ of e,e(γ) in fiducial region*





$\delta L/L \sim 2\ \delta\vartheta/\vartheta_{min}$

$\delta L/L = 10^{-4}$

*at **z = ±1000 mm, ϑ_{min} = 20 mRad***

→ **$\delta\vartheta$ = 1 μRad,** or ***dr = 1 μm***

error due to offset on Z

→ ***50 μm** on Z eq. dr = δz x ϑ = **1 μm***

***Luminosity systematics** due to*

event counting in/out fiducial edge

➔ ***offset on the mean of θ_{min}***

Bhabha $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-(n\gamma)$ at CEPC

LEP Luminosity template

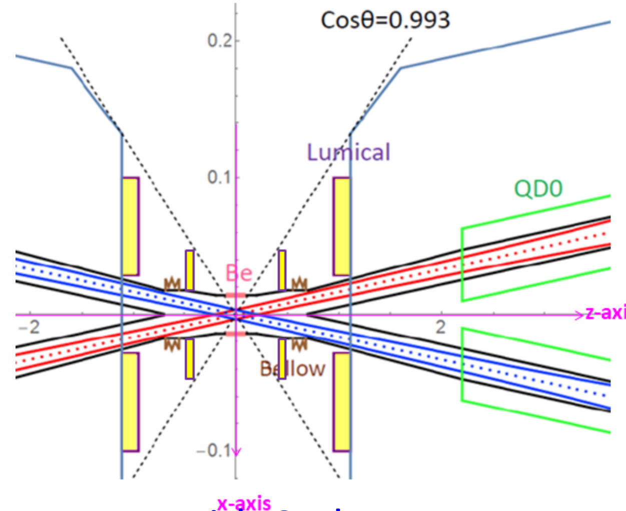
BHLUMI demo.f cuts

- **ACC 0** CMS 10 mRad < $\theta(e^{\pm})$ < 80 mRad
- **ACC 1** .and. s'(P2,Q2)/s(P1,Q1) >0.5

Beam crossing, 33 mRad

➔ Boost in x direct

e^+, e^- offset by 33 mRad



events with 0 photos

Show δ back-back distribution

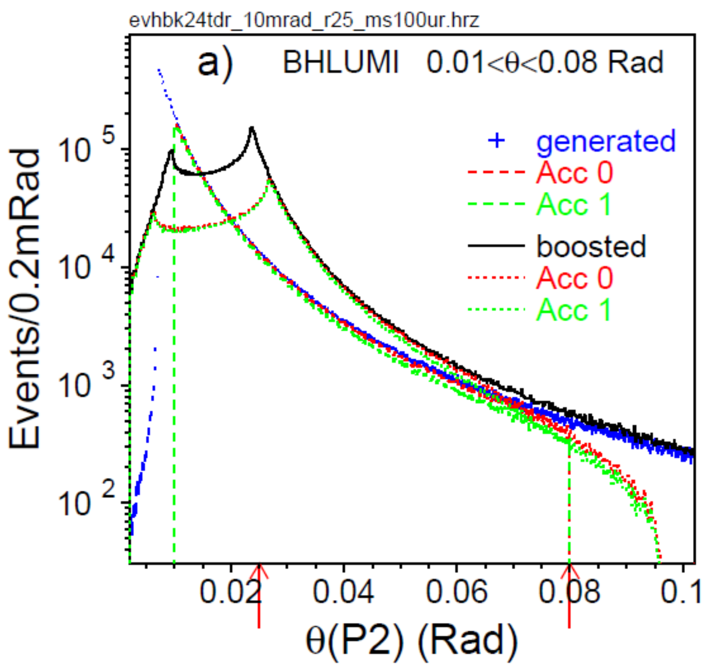
10 M events generated for 10 – 80 mRad,

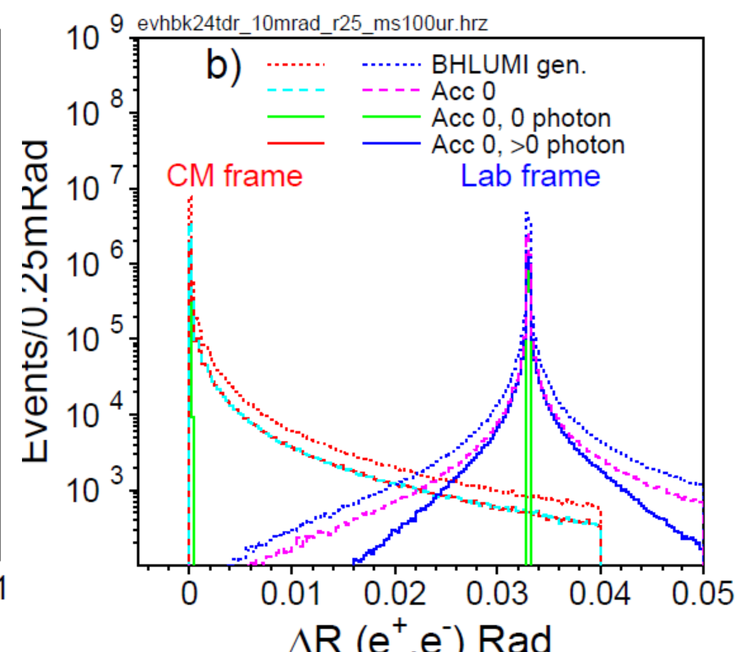
$\theta(e^{\pm})$ distributed from 7 mRad

ACC0 = 47.9 %

ACC1 = 45.9 %

$\theta(e^{\pm})$ shown for CMS and boosted of all generated



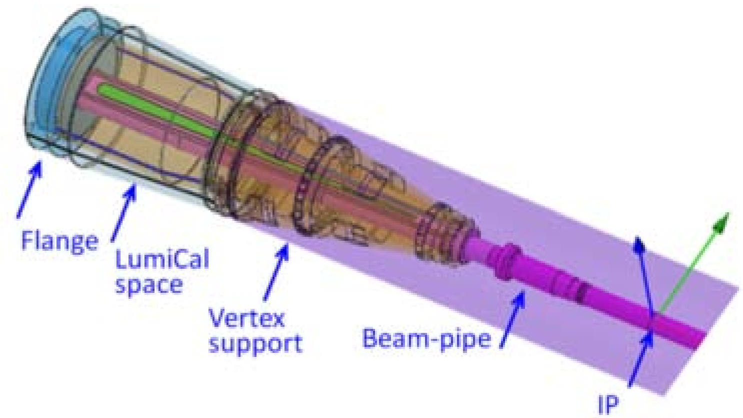


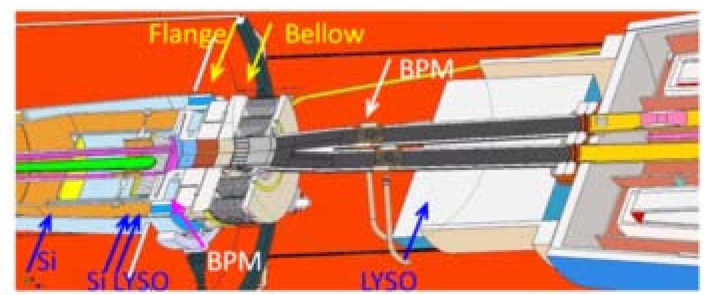
CEPC LumiCal design

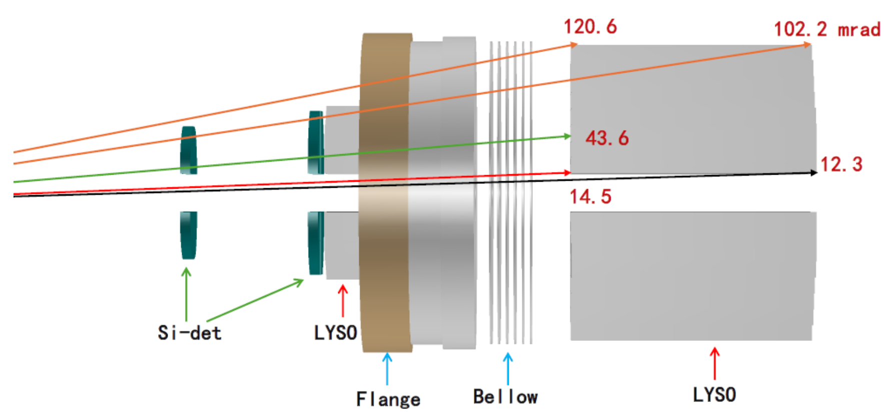
- **$L=2x10^{36}$/cm²s¹ @Z-pole,**
  - ***ø 20 mm*** racetrack, beam-crossing ***33 mRad***
  - IP bunch : ***$\sigma_x\ \sigma_y\ \sigma_z$ = 6 µm, 35 nm, 9 mm***
  - Bunch crossing: ***23 ns***

- ***before Flange*** z = 560~700 mm
  - **Low-mass beampipe window**: **Be 1mm thick** traversing @22 mRad traversing L= 45 mm, **= 0.13 X_0 (Be), 0.50 X_0 (Al)**
  - **Two Si-wafers** for $e^{\pm}$ impact θ
  - **$2X_0$ LYSO** = 23 mm

- ***behind Bellow*** z= 900~1100 mm
  - **Flange+Bellow : ~60 mm, 4.3 X_0**
  - **$13X_0$ LYSO 150 mm**

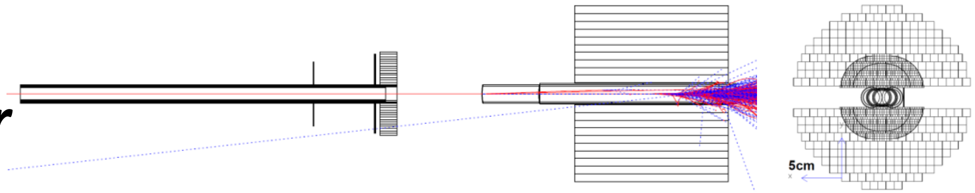






LumiCal acceptance, racetrack beampipe

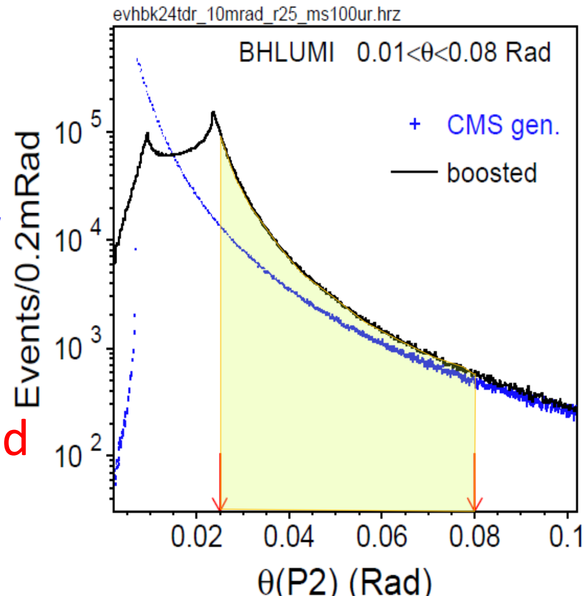
BHLUMI event distribution
detecting back-to-back e^+, e^- pair



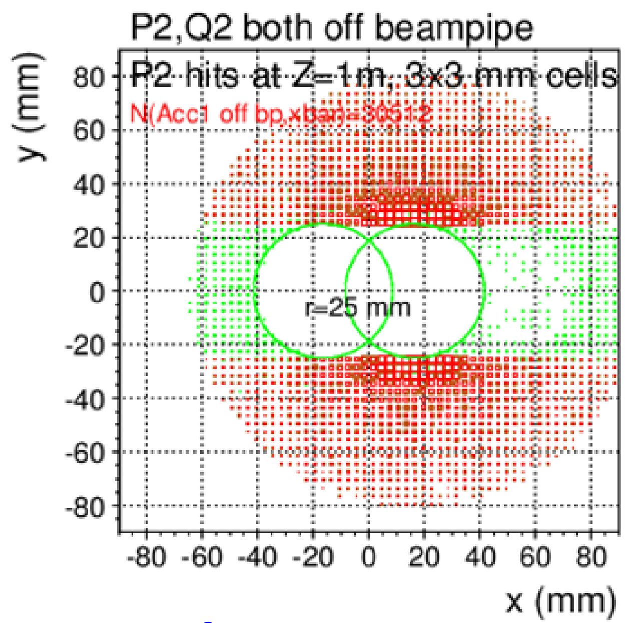
@|z|=1000mm

1) Θ > 25mRad outside pipe centers
2) |y|>25 mm
3) Events in shaded area counted for Xsec

Pair of P2,Q2 detected
@|z|=1000mm
region |y|<25 mm
10% to r=80 mR full covered



e^+, e^- back-to-back symmetric to out-going pipe center

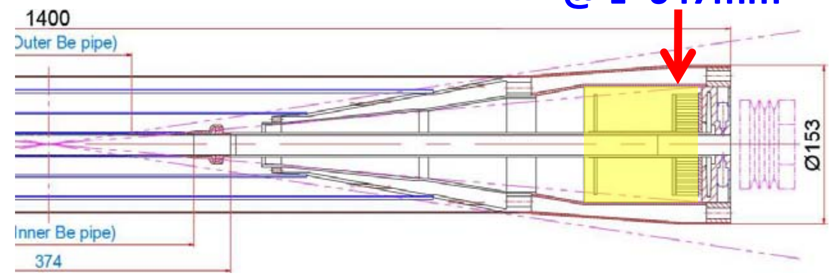


LumiCal acceptance at |z|=1000mm, with RaceTrack pipe r=10mm

ONE e^+ or e^- detected		e^+, e^- back-to-back detected	
θ>25 mRad	θ>25mR & |y|>25mm	θ>25 mRad	θ>25mR & |y|>25mm
133.5 nb	81.8 nb	85.4 nb	78.0 nb

Front $2X_0$ LYSO, on radiative e,γ

$2X_0$ LYSO
@ z=647mm

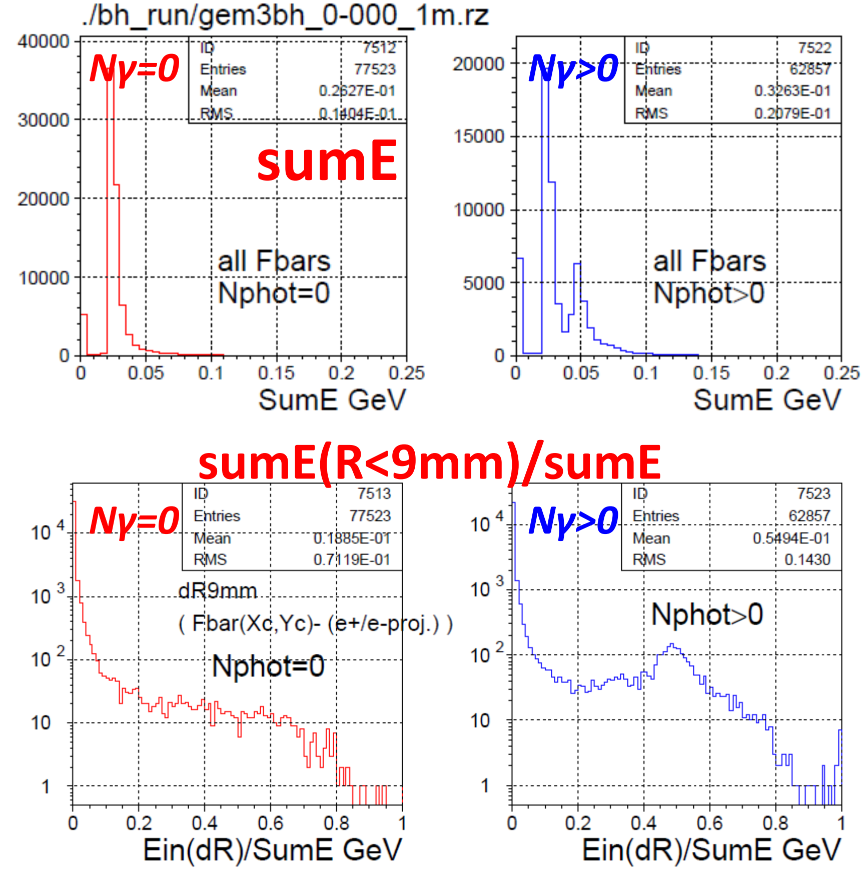


Bhabha hits on LYSO, |y|>12mm

Incident particles are $e^{\pm}$,(γ)

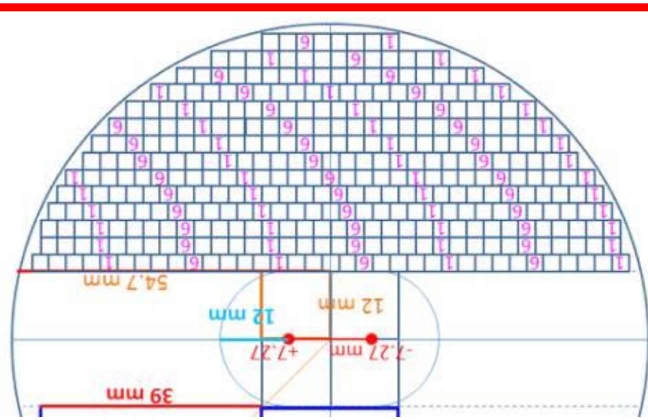
- **GEANT sum dE/dx in each LYSO bars**
  3x3mm^2, 23 mm long, $2X_0$
- **Deviation to $e^{\pm}$ truth** (impact hit $>E_b/2$)
  mostly < 0.2mm
- **Hit distributions in a Bar**
  distributed due to Bhabha θ, w./w.o. photon

BHLUMI events, GEANT simulation

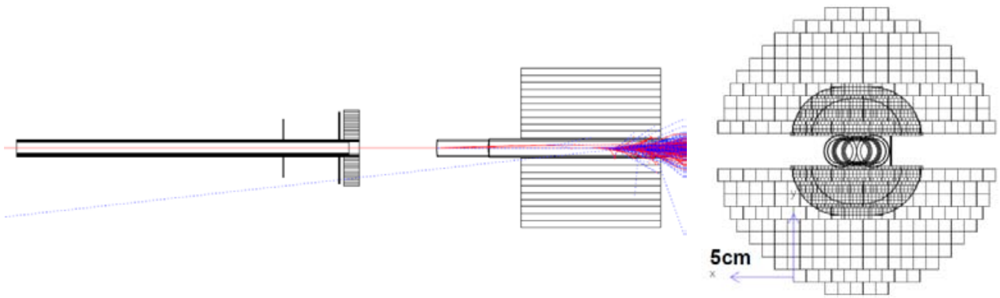


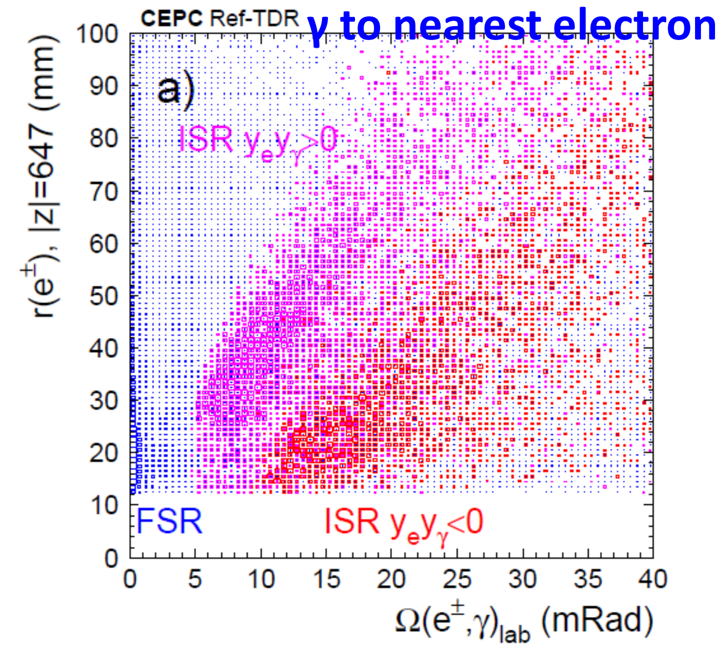
sum dE/dx all LYSO bars (a plane)

- **$e^{\pm}$ one track : sumE min. 20 MeV**
- **($e^{\pm}$ + FSRγ) : two MIPs, sumE x2**



Detecting photons in $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-(n\gamma)$





Bhabha events in LumiCal acceptance

e^+,e^-,γ : |y|>12 mm at LYSO front face ±z=647mm

±z Hemispheres	BHLUMI generated	& P2,Q2 |y|>12mm
$e^\pm$	60.3 %	3.87 %
$e^\pm\gamma$	39.7 %*	3.16 %

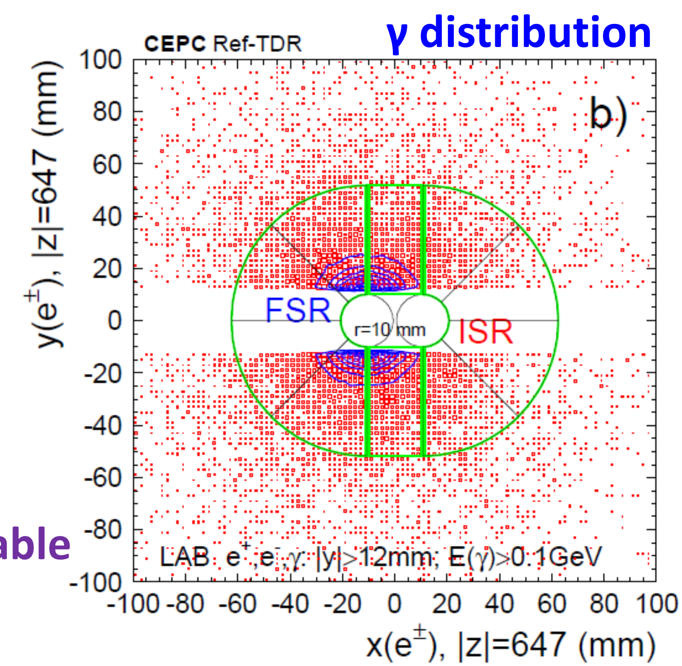
*ISR 20.3%, FSR 19.4%

Detectable Bhabha, e^+,e^-,γ : |y|>12 mm

±z Hemispheres	P2,Q2 |y|>12mm	& E(γ)>0.1GeV |y(γ)|>12mm
$e^\pm$	55.1 %	14.7 %
$e^\pm\gamma$	44.9 %	ISR 0.89 % FSR 13.8 % **FSR 2.96%***

measurable

***FSR $\Omega(e^\pm,\gamma)$ > 5 mRad**



GEANT LumiCal electron shower

50 GeV electron @ θ = 32 mRad, ϕ=90°

- 2X0 LYSO + 4.3X0 Flange,Bellow + 17X0 LYSO

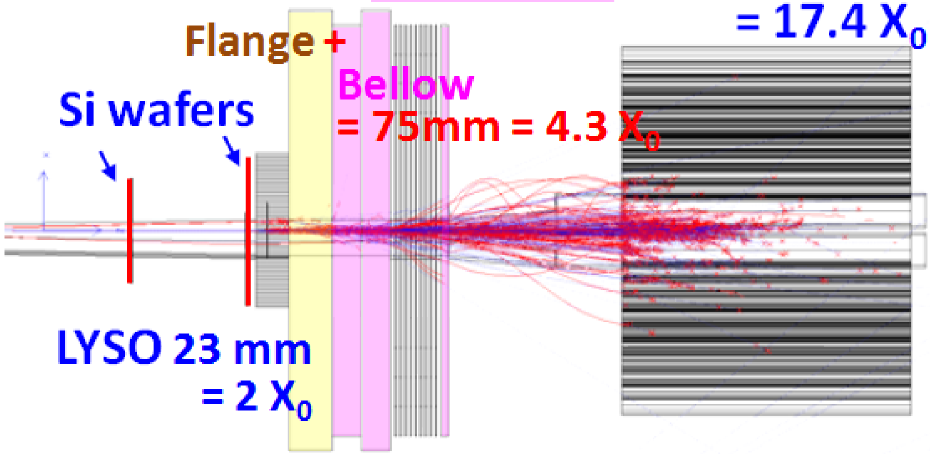
Shower deposition, by Sum(dE/dx)

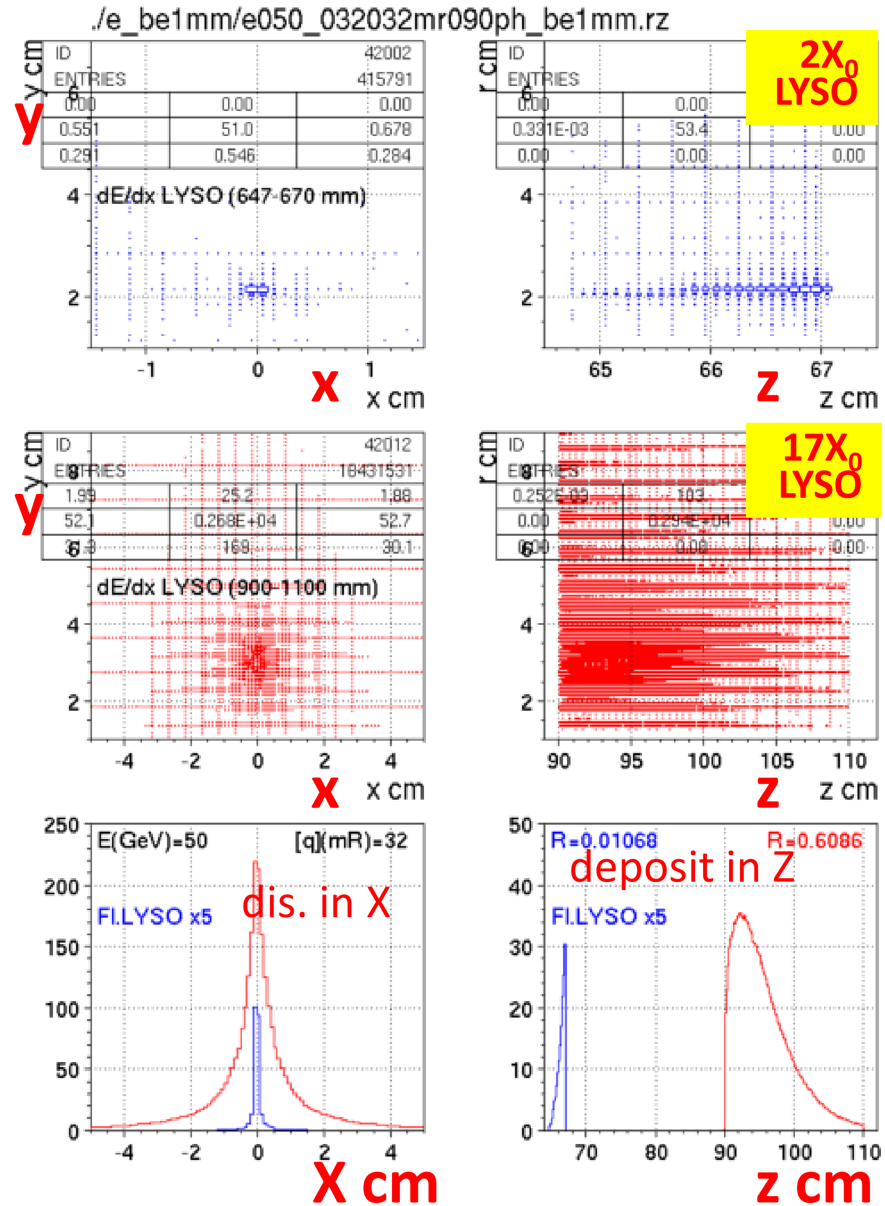
- in front LYSO: ~1.0 %
- in back LYSO: ~ 61 %

Flange 30mm Steal

20mm +20mm +10 blades +5mm

Fe $1X_0$=17.6mm





LumiCal electron LYSO, 5% resolution

LYSO length vs E resolution

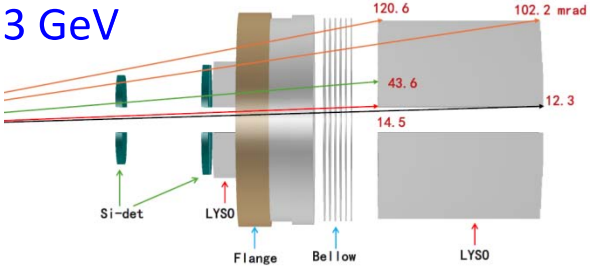
150 mm, 13 X_0, 210 mm, 18 X_0

Electron energies 50 GeV, 120 GeV

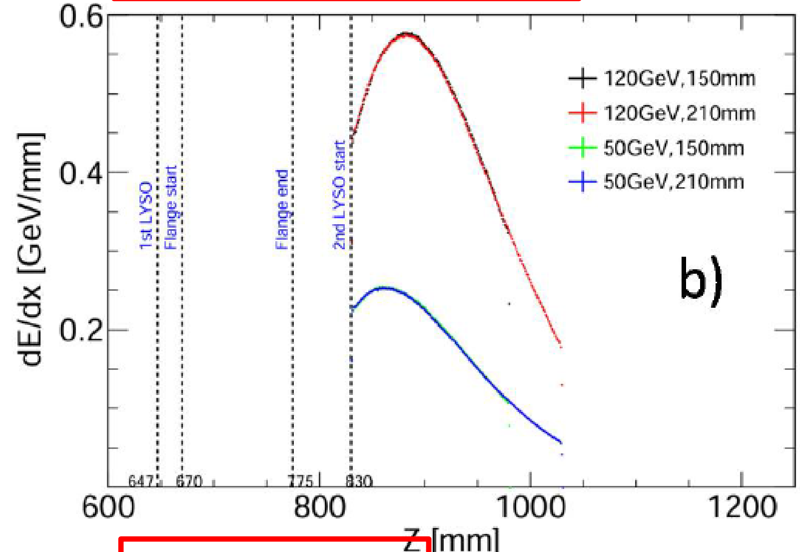
150, 13 X_0 LYSO sufficient

50GeV: RMS 2.5 GeV

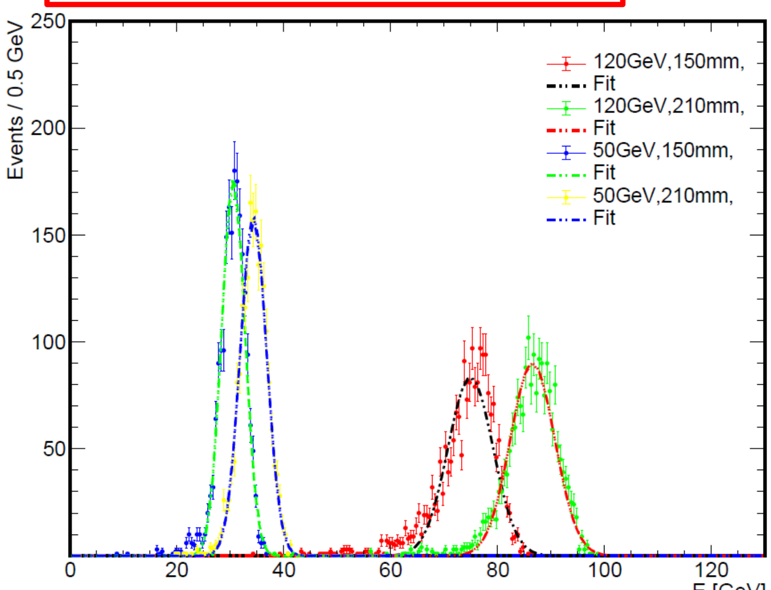
120GeV: RMS 4.3 GeV



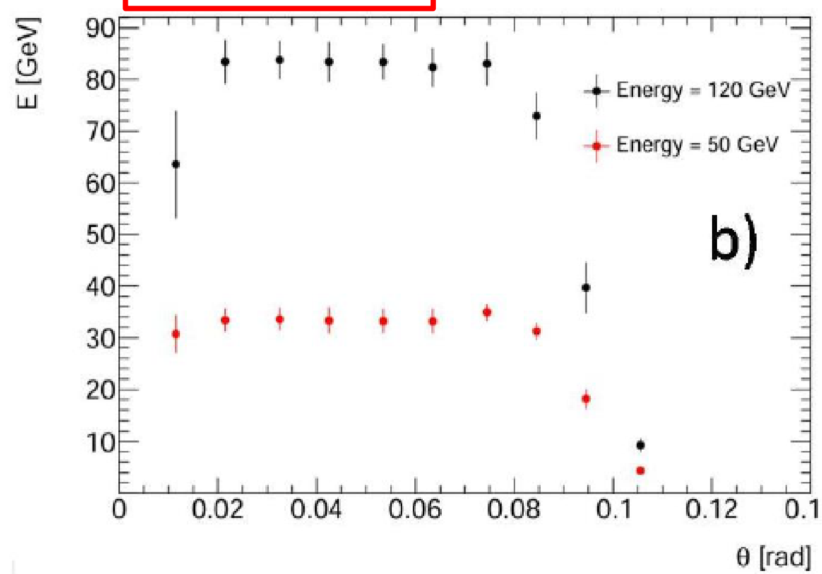
dE/dx in long LYSO



Sum dE/dx in long LYSO



Acceptance



Challenge: 10^{-4} on Bhabha $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-(n\gamma)$

Bhabha electron θ (set by 2 points) : IP – Si-det hit

Requirement: 1 μRad on **mean of θ**

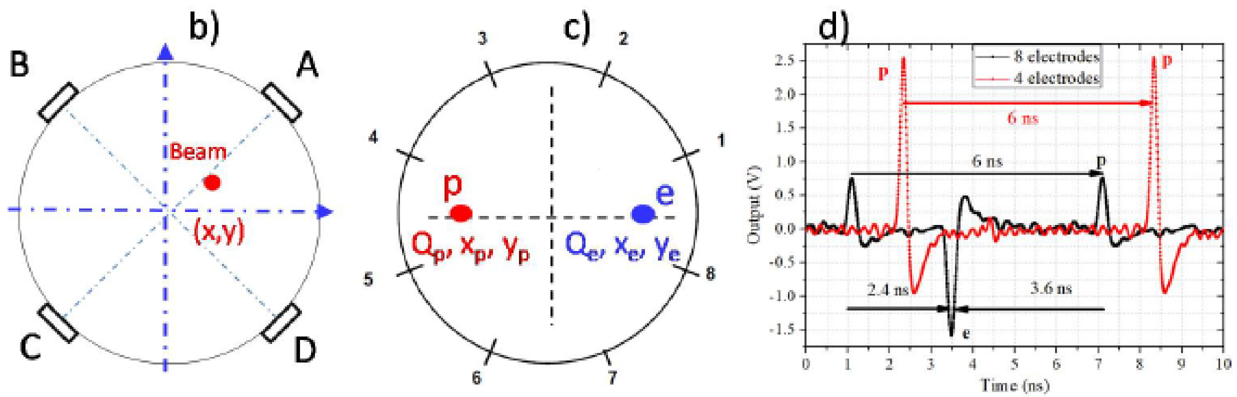
1. **IP by BPM** (beam position monitor) on beam current
   x,y by BPM, z by timing
2. **LumiCal Si-wafer position** mounted on Flanges
   reference to **"beam center"** at Flanges

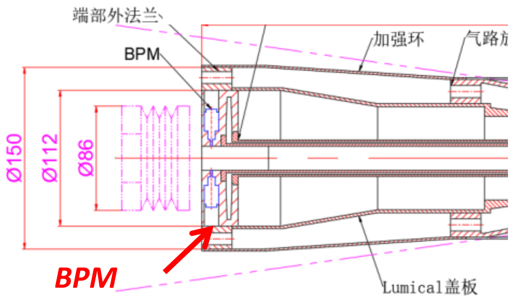
   → 1. **construction** survey to sub-micron
   2. **monitoring** on Flanges **z position**

Survey/monitoring, for Beam IP position

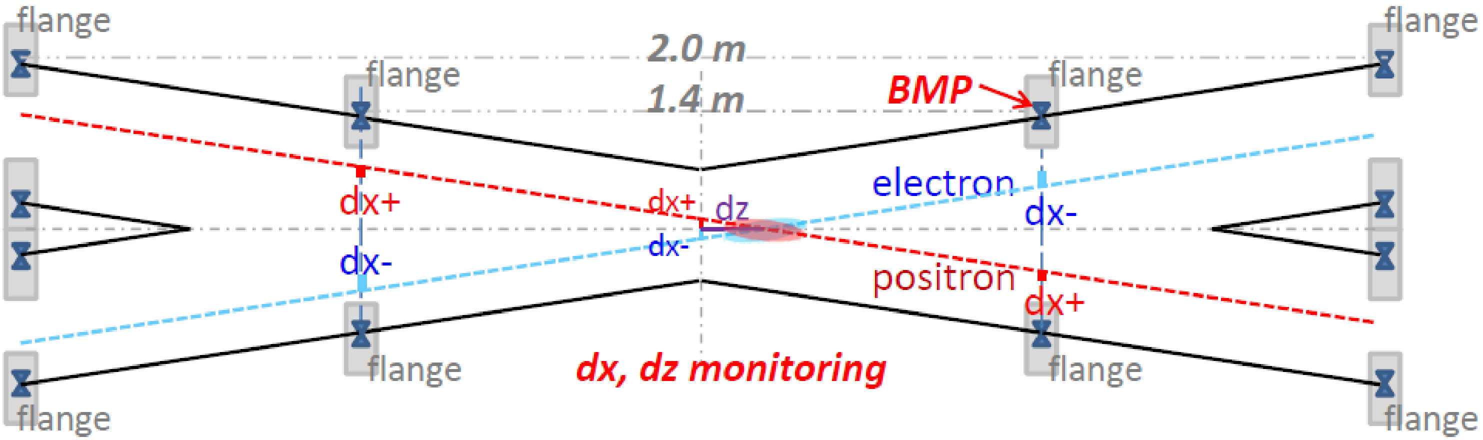
CEPC WS2023
Jun He

- Beam Probe Monitor ***BPM* , *IP x,y to 1 μm***
- Position monitoring, Flange dx,dy ~1 ***μm***, dz~ ***50 μm***



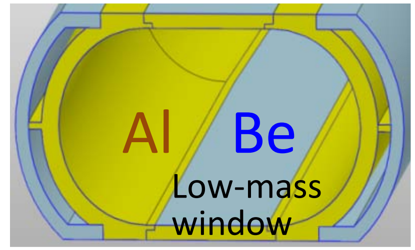


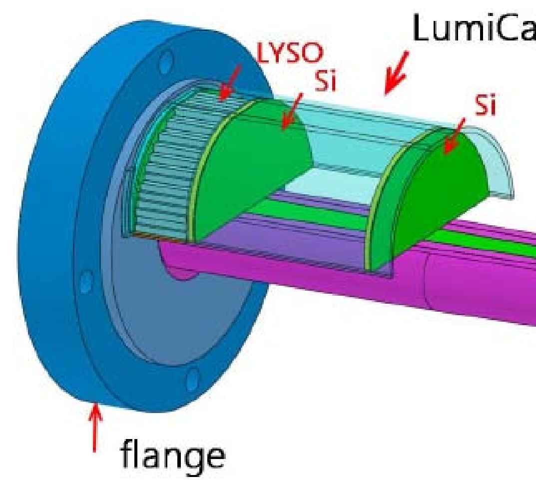
Precision required
1. Flanges *dx,dy 1 μm, dz 50 μm*
2. Beam positions *dx,dy 1 μm*



Electron hits on 1st Si-wafer

1 mm Be thin pipe window
33 mm = 0.09 X_0 traversing @ 30mR





IP (σ_x,σ_z) = (6,380 μm)

50 GeV e^+, e^-

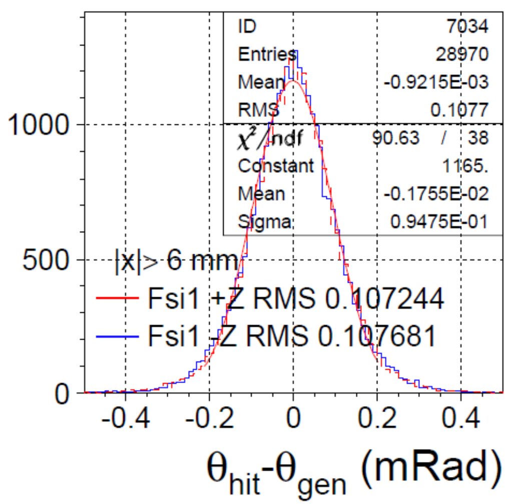
@ (ϑ= ±30 mRad, φ = 1.0, 1.0+π Rad)

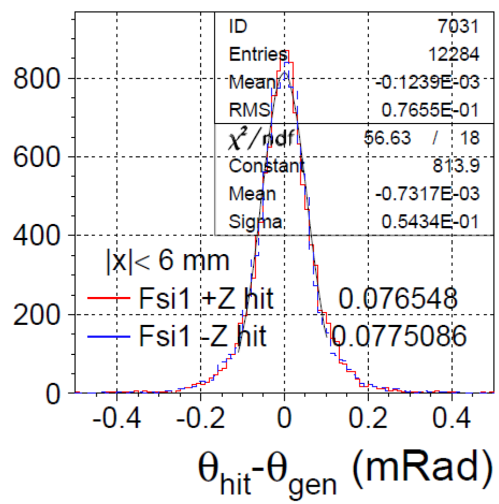
Si wafer @z=560mm

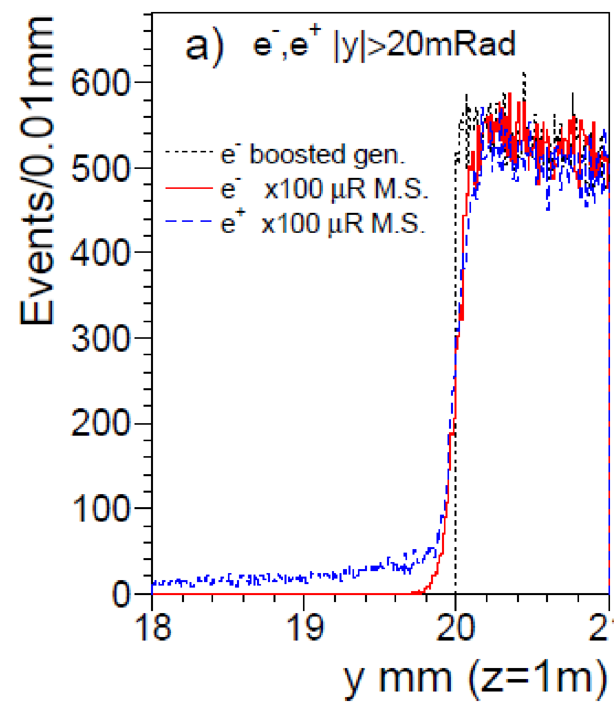
- |x|<6.0 mm $\sigma(\vartheta)$ = 54 μR (1mm Be)
- |x|>6.0 mm $\sigma(\vartheta)$ = 95 μR (1m Al pipe)
- back-back Op.Ang $\sigma(\Omega)$ = 137 μR

Multiple scattering at edge
BHLUMI 100 μR smearing
Both z sizes but on e- side

e± GEANT hit – gen. |x|>6 ***hit – gen. |x|<6***







LumiCal detector/electronics options

Si-wafers for electron impact position

- **Strip** detector 50 or 100 µm pitch, 2D x,y
- **AC LGAD**, 2D long coupling layer

Readout: (LGAD) tracker readout, fast and pileup ID

Calorimetry, LYSO rad-hard bars

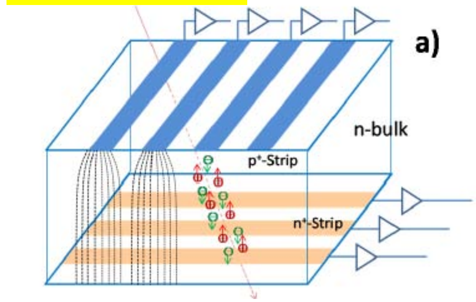
- 2 X_0 (3x3x23mm3) position, e/γ etc
- 13 X0 (10x10x150 mm3) Ebeam electron ID

Readout: SiPM + ECAL front-end, trigger and pileup ID

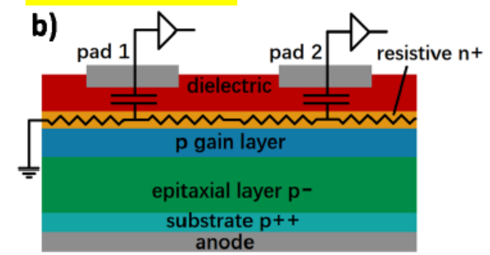
LumiCal trigger

- Single side, long LYSO E> Ebeam/2
- Coincidence +z,-z E> Ebeam/2,
  event rate @L=10^{36} **0.003 /b.c.**
  but Pileup ~10^{-4} shall be identified

2D Si-strip

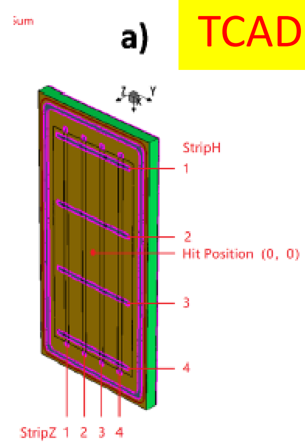


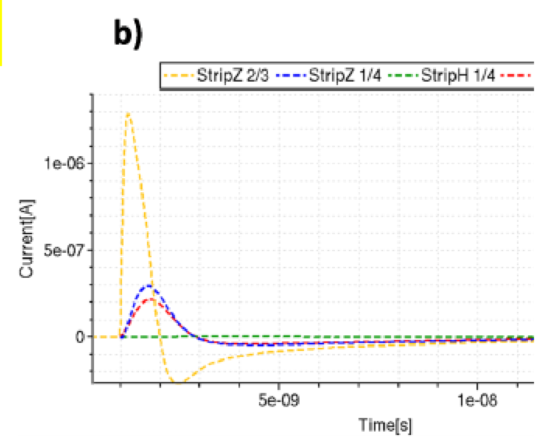
AC LGAD



TCAD model of AC-LGAD

TCAD





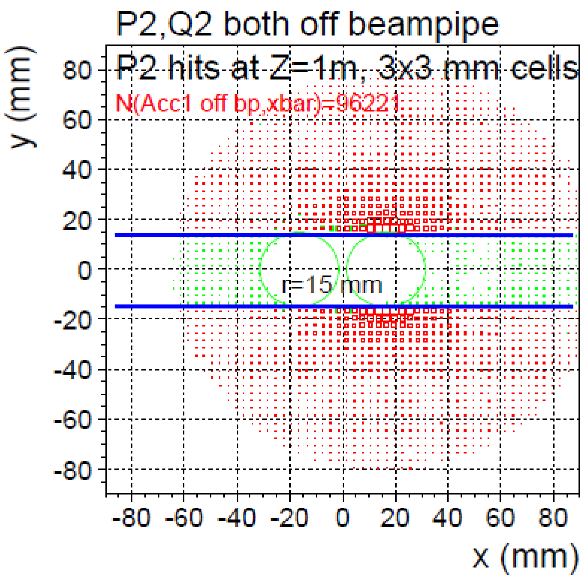
Bhabha event pile-up rate @Z-pole

1. Z-pole (2021 design) L_{max}/IP = **115 x 10^{34}/cm²s**
2. Bhabha both ***e⁺, e⁻*** detected, X-sec = **100 nb**
   Event rate = (246×10^{-33}) x (115 x 10^{34}) /sec **= *115 kHz***
3. Event rate / 25 ns bunch crossing = **0.003 events /b.c.**
4. **Pile-up: per b.c., @adjacent cell in peak region**
   Pile-up Fraction = 0.018*6cells/2sides = **0.054**

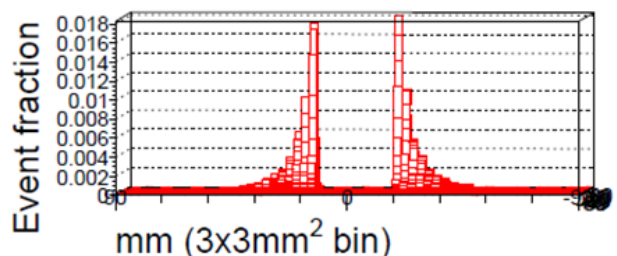
Pile-up event rate = 0.003*0.054 = **1.6 x 10^{-4}** ← ***too high***

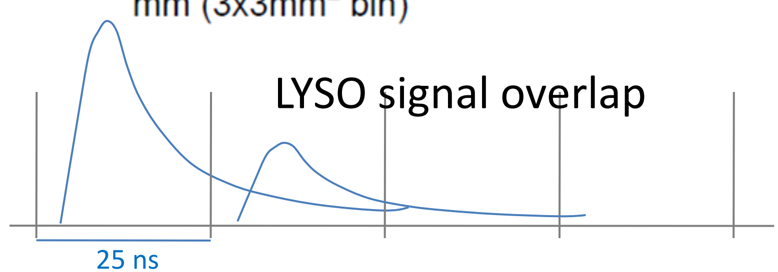
c.f. LEP
L= 1×10^{32}
X-sec= 100nb
*Rate= **10 Hz***

50 GeV e- shower on 3x3 mm² cells



event fraction /(cell of 3x3mm²)
maximum at beampipe edge = 0.018

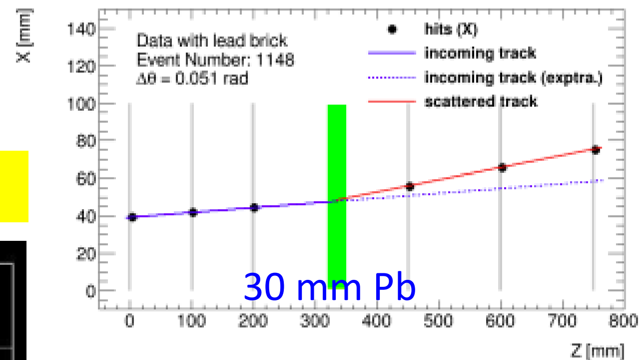




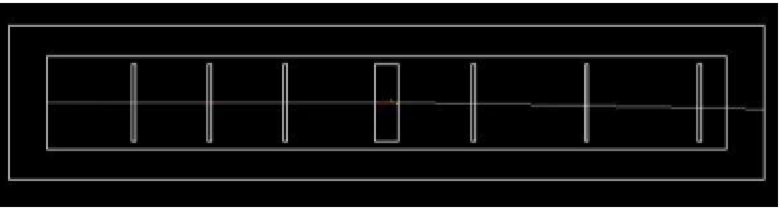
Multiple Scattering, test beam

Purple Mountain Observatory **Si-strip station**

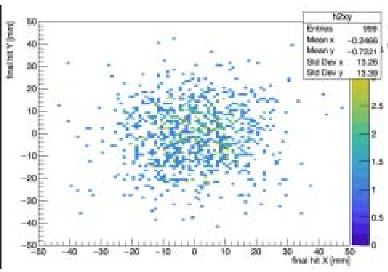
- Cosmic ray Muon, > 1 GeV filtered
- 6 sets (x,y) 200 µm pitch, VA readout



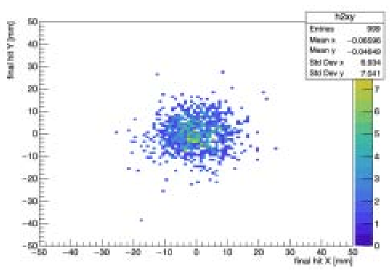
GEANT 30 mm Pb muon scattering



1 GeV muon

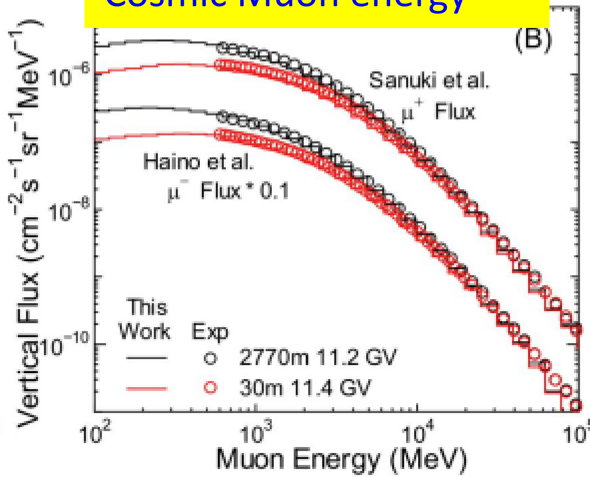


2 GeV muon



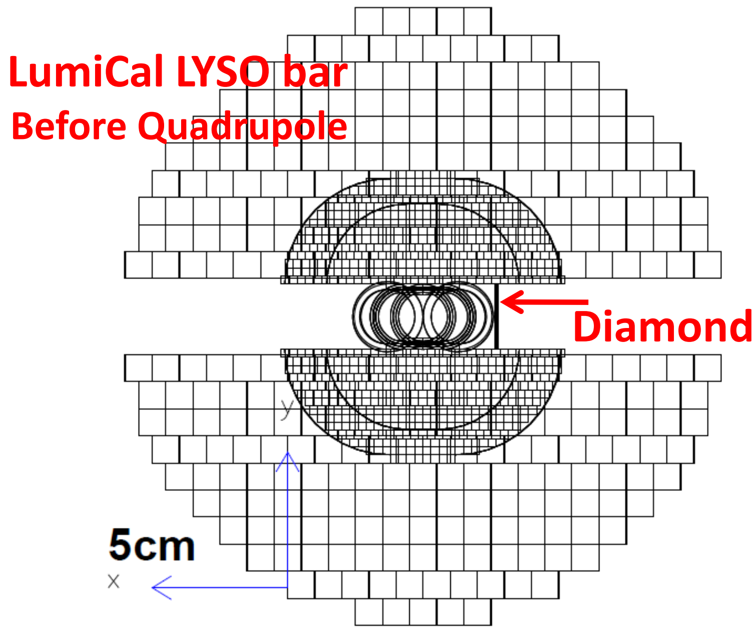
journal.pone.0144679

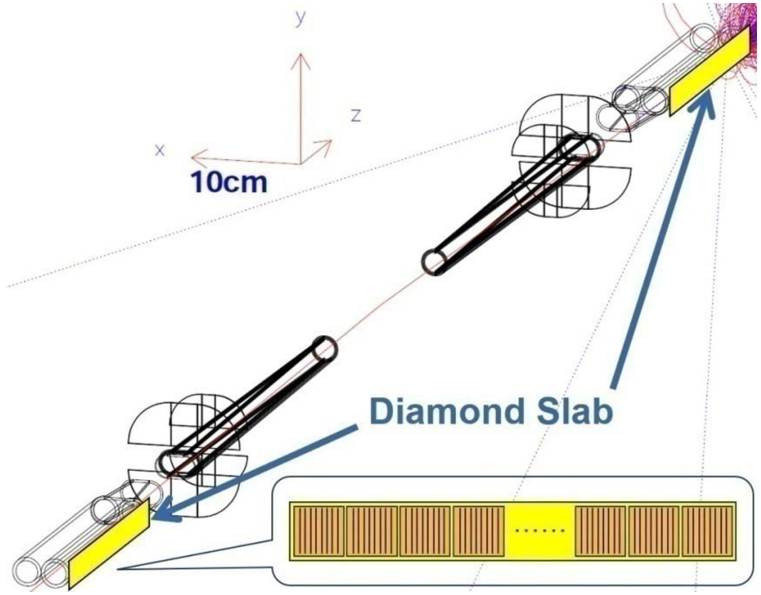
Cosmic Muon energy

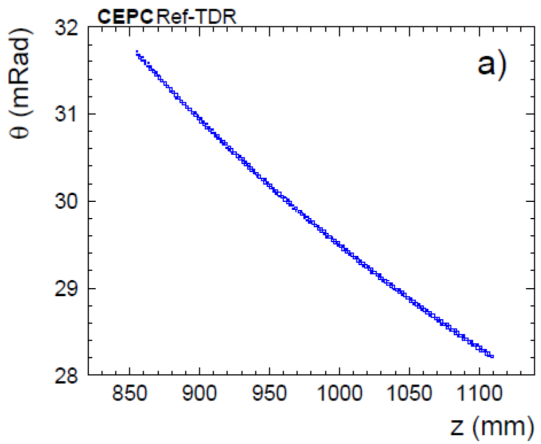


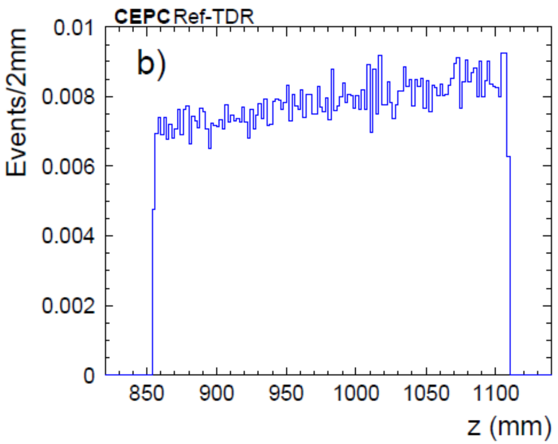
Diamond fast beam monitor

- Beam monitoring
  Bhabha electrons of
  ~10 mRad (CMS)
  ~25 mRad (LAB **33 mRad** beam crossing)
- front of Quadrupole **|z|= 855~1110 mm**
  diamond slab, on sides of beampipe
- differing event rates on +z, -z sides
  for **IP offset**





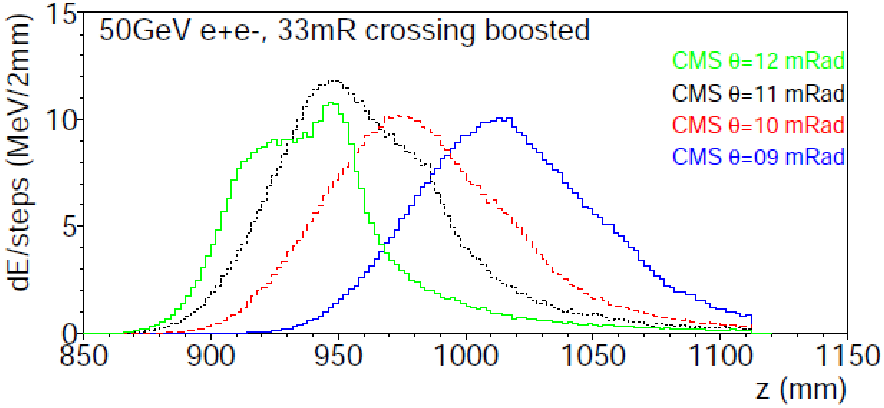




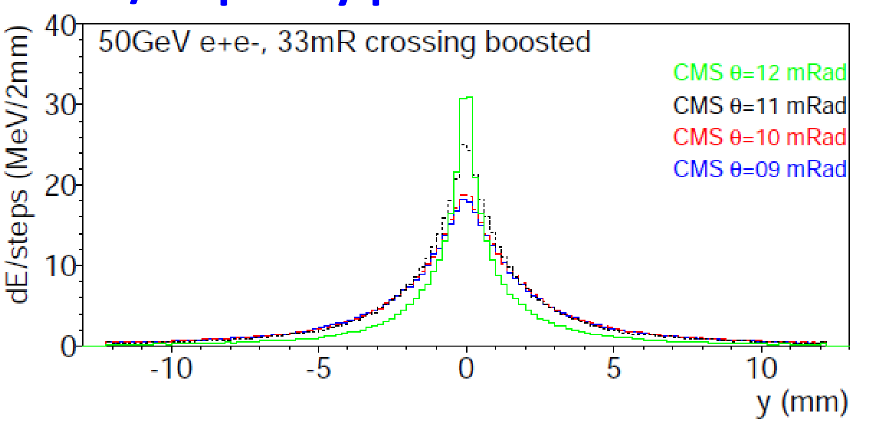
50 GeV electron on diamond

- 50 GeV electrons at CMS **9 ~ 12 mRad, Lab 25.5 ~ 28.5 mRad**
- **3 mm thick Cu beampipe (~300 mm traversing)**
- dE/step of **charged tracks** (>100 keV) **in diamond**

dE/steps in z profile

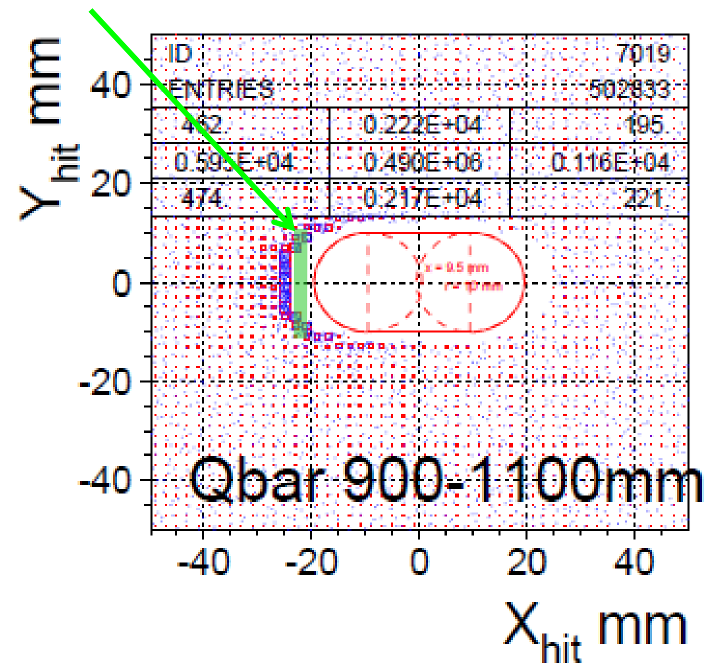


dE/steps in y profile



Diamond slab covering 8~15 mRad

X-sec order of ~100 nb

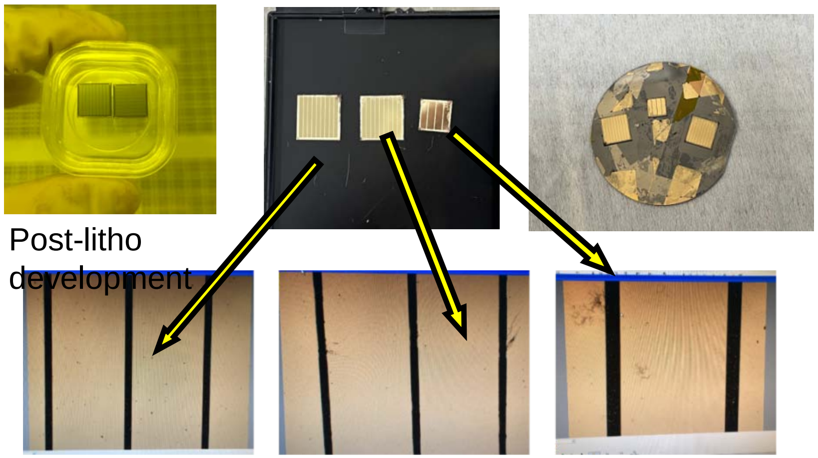


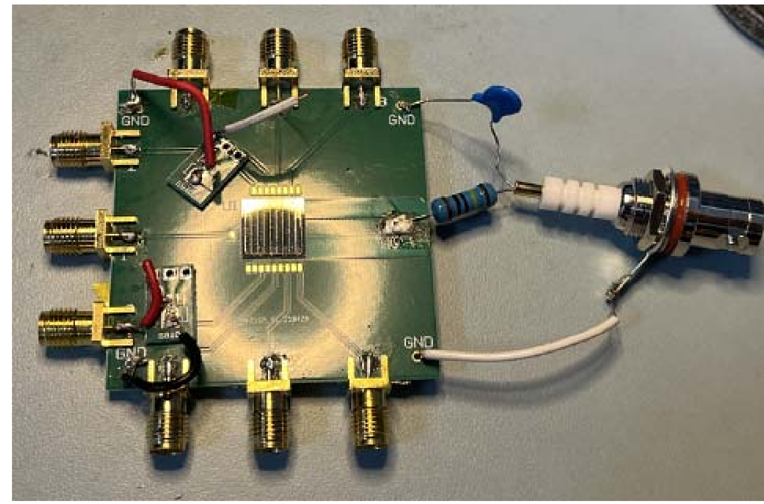
Event rate @Z, L=1x10^{36}/cm^{2}s

= (100x10^{-33}) x (1 x 10^{36}) /s = *~100 kHz*

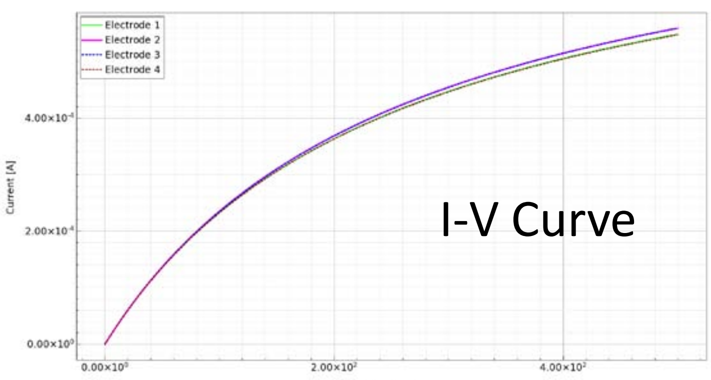
Producing diamond pads

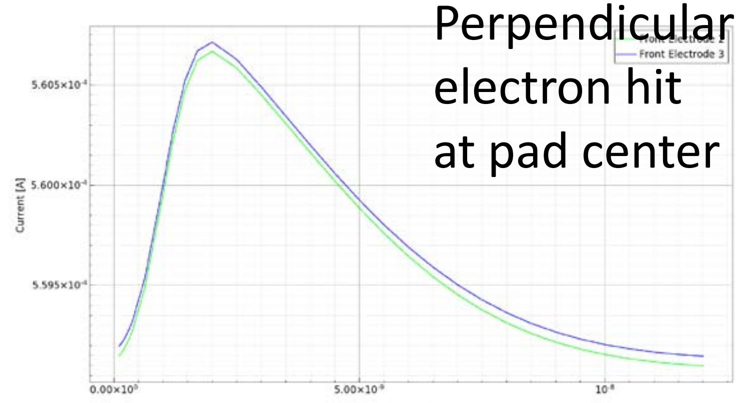
- Two diamond sensor successfully fabricated
- Pitch of 1.0 mm on 10 mm×10 mm
- Pitch of 1.35 mm on 6 mm×6 mm diamond





TCAD simulation





Summary

QED Bhabha needs NNLO on hadronics to 10^{-4}

Detecting Bhabha to better than 10^{-4}:

- detect e/γ: identify radiative Bhabha deviation
- Si-det on electron θ: multi. scatt. ~50 μRad
  mean-on-error on Bhabha counting
- monitoring IP: BPM on electron beams to 1 μm
- monitoring LumiCal: survey to beam-pipe centers on flanges
  Δz of flanges on +,-z side < 50 μm/1.4m

Backup

```
./racetrack2022/
diff e_al1mmfg10/e_030030mr090ph_Al1mmFg10.run mu_al2mm/mu_030030mr090ph_Al2mm.run

< KINE  3   50.      1.e10 .0005 0.
> KINE  6   50.      1.e10 .0005 0.

< MPIP  13  0.1  1.0        13  0.1   13  0.1
> MPIP  13  0.2  2.5        13  0.2   13  0.2  only first 2 in use
        MATpipe, Thickpipe, ThickFlng MATfold, Thickfold, MATycrot,ThickYCrot
```

TRD1 up/down slab FFKEY for Mat,thick(cm)

+-UGEOM: 403 UP/DOWN TRD1 flat A=BU,A=BD z180~655

+-UGEOM: MATpipe=', MATpipe, ' thicpipe cm=', thickpipe

+-UGEOM: |z| cm=', 41.758-23.737, 41.758+23.737

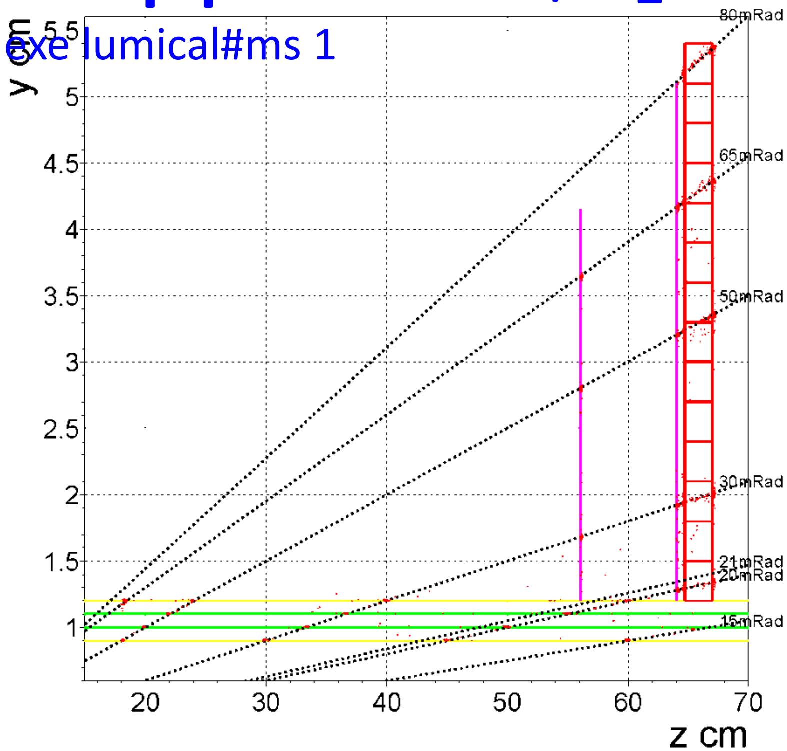
lumical2023

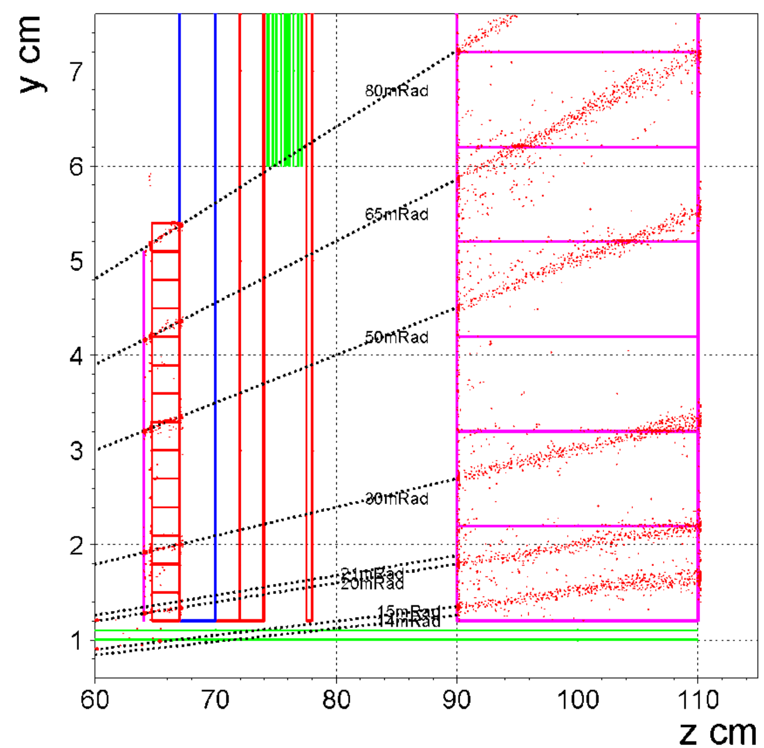
1mm Be pipe

lumical2023/mu_be1mm/

50 GeV muon mult. scatt.

PAW > exe lumical#ms 1

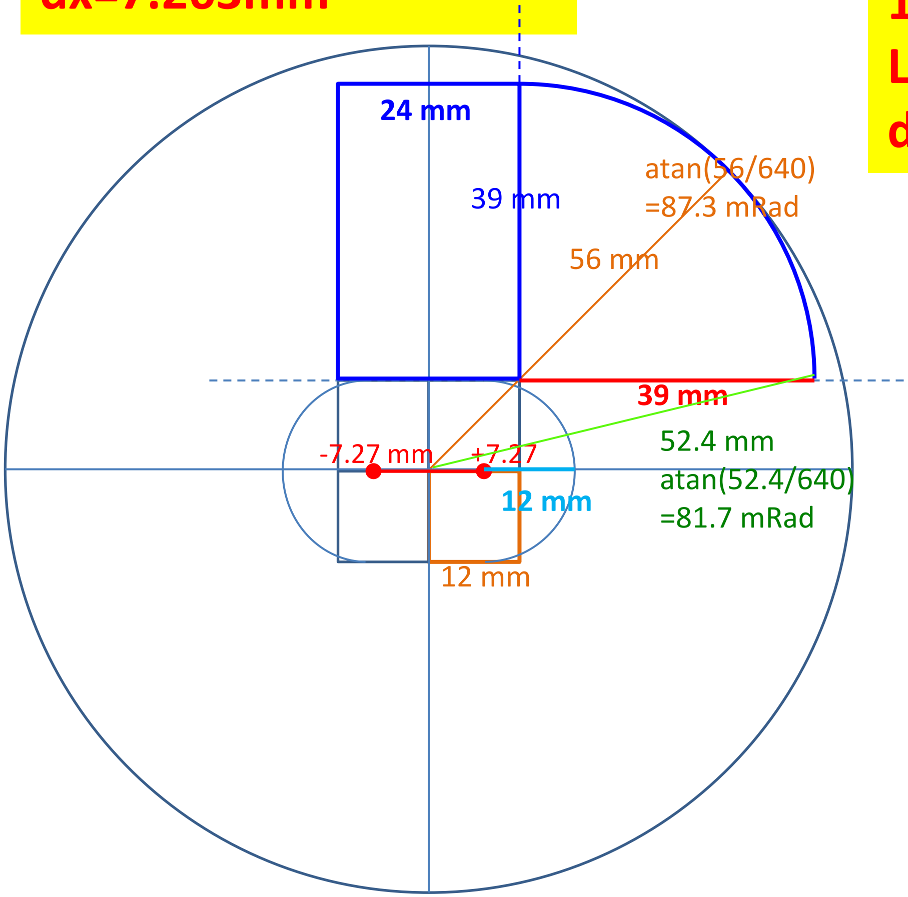




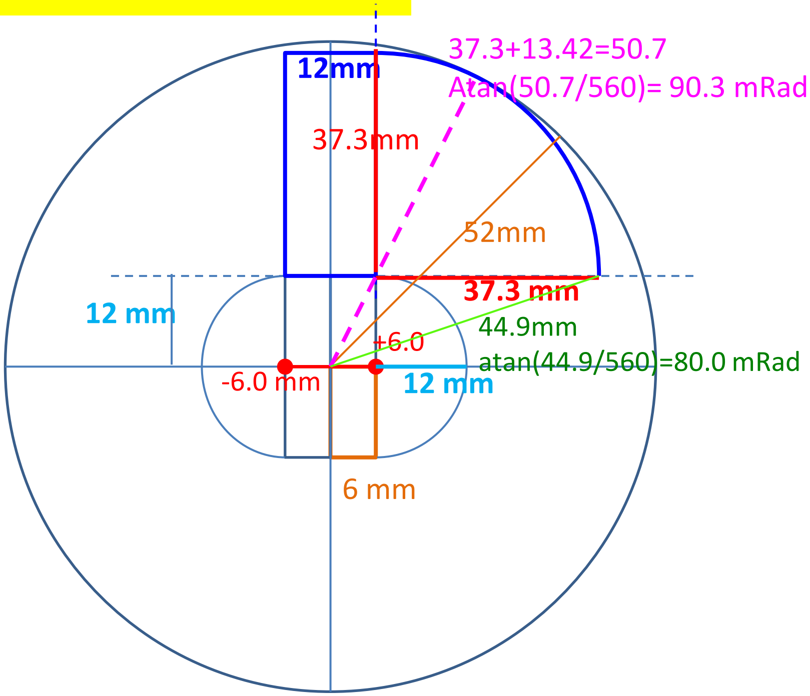
Si full 80 mRad coverage

racetrack dx
Z=180 – 655 dx=0 – 7.5mm
dx/dz = 7.5/(655-180)

2nd Si layer z = 640 mm
Lumi r=56mm
dx=7.263mm



1st Si layer z = 560 mm
Lumi r= 52 mm
dx=6.0 mm

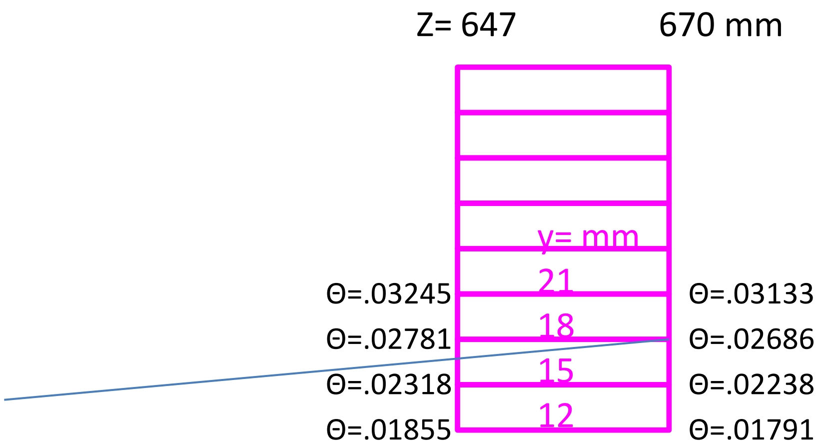


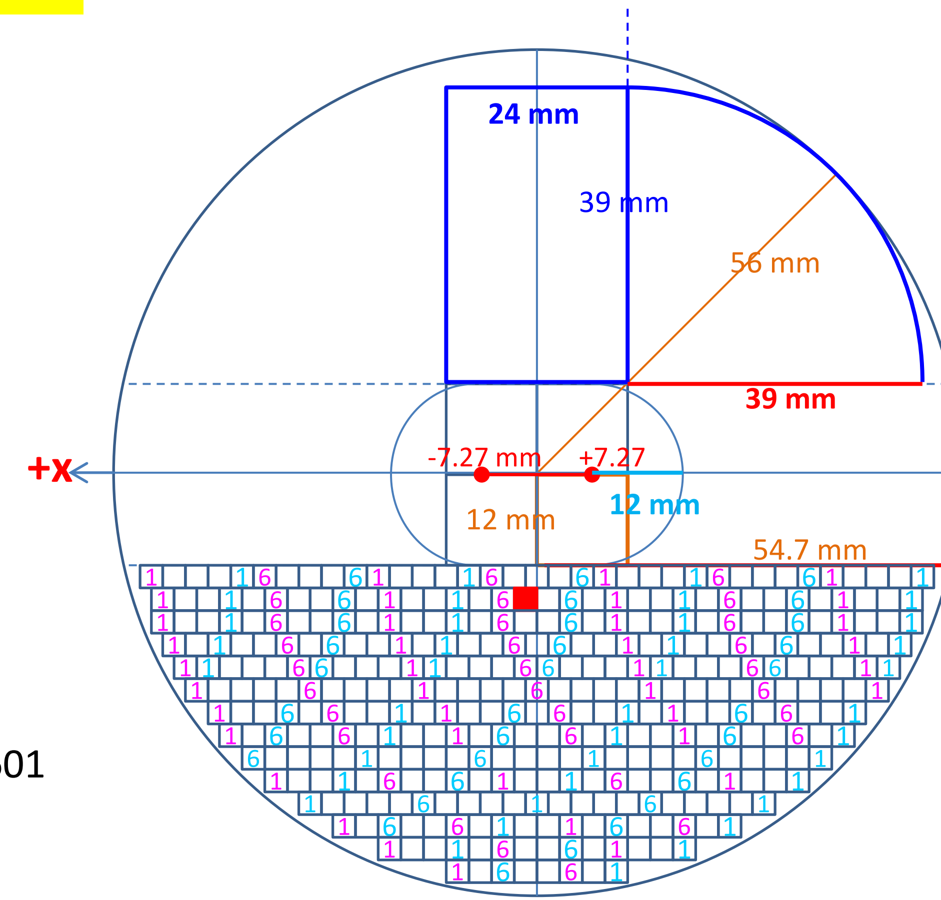
2023.04.23
Update to full LumiCal
Read Bhlumi events

LYSO bars z= 647-670mm of LumiCal before flange

2023

Coding log
```
InX3TB for X3TB95, delete codes relevant to TB95,
      used in UGEOM  UDET,
```





Studyt shower Shoot   IL=2, NUMBV2=18

θ=0.024 ϕ=1.474

@z=64.7cm   @z=67.cm

r=1.553, x=.15, y=1.546   r=1.6083 x=.1554 Y=1.601

2024.08.30
Build Qbar LYSO det

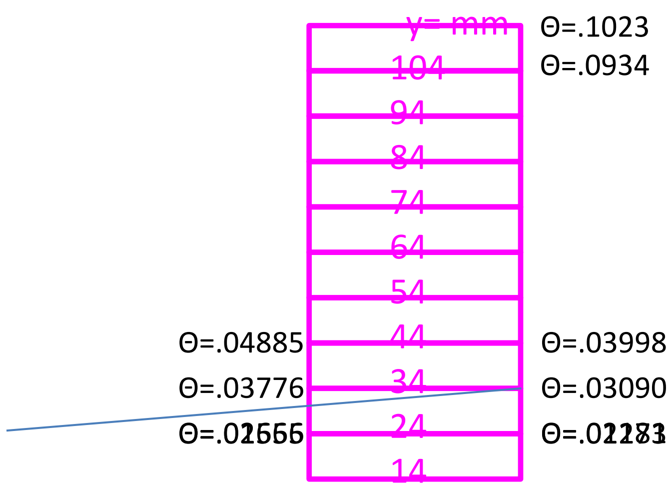
LYSO bars z= 900-1100mm
Before QMAG, dupipe 855-1110 mm

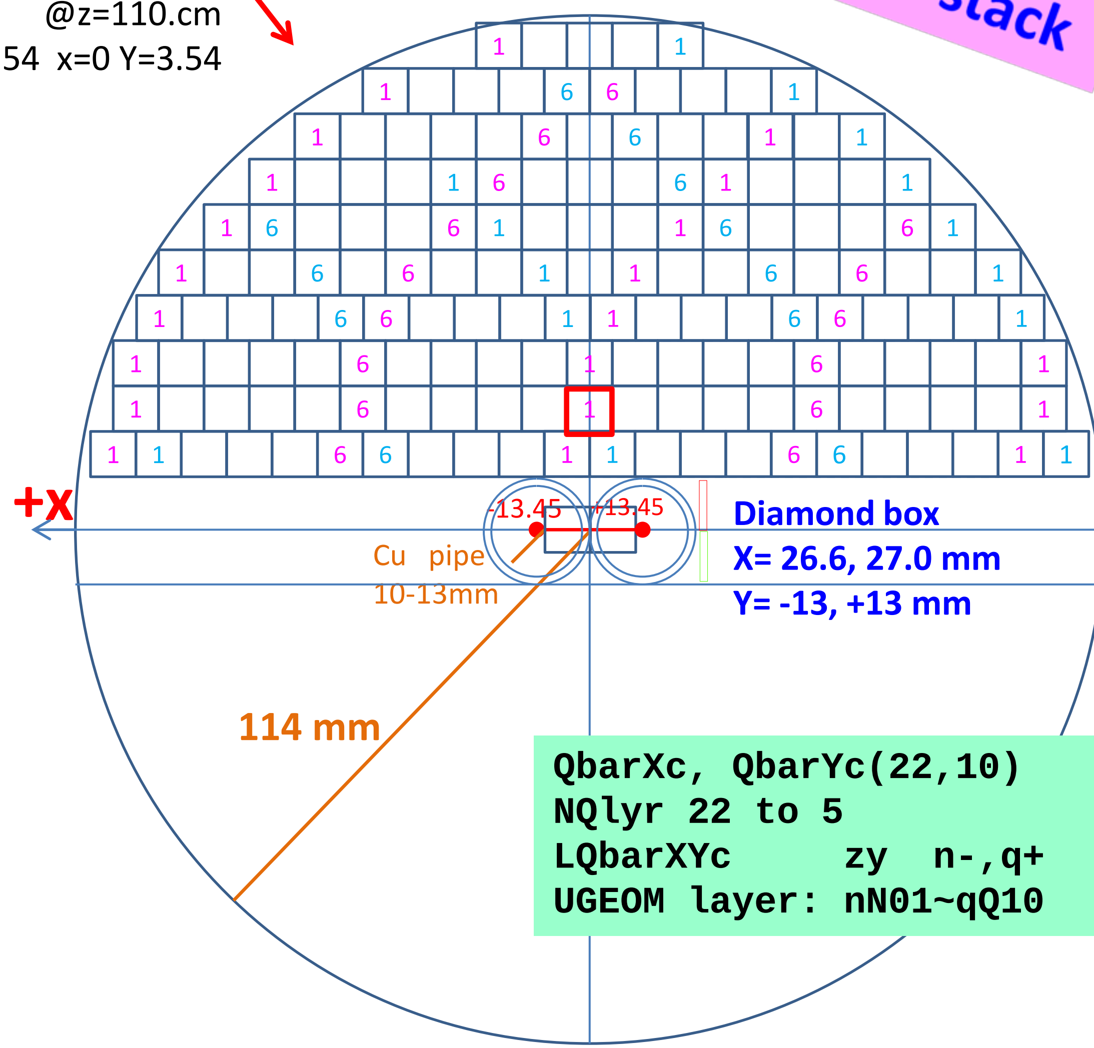
2024 new stack

Shooting IL=2, NUMBV2=11
Center (0, 29, 900), θ=0.0322, ϕ=1.57

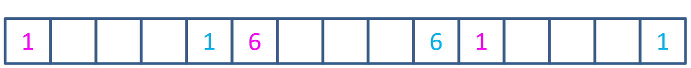
@z=90cm	@z=110.cm
r=2.9, x=0, y=2.9	r=3.54 x=0 Y=3.54

Z= 900 1100 mm

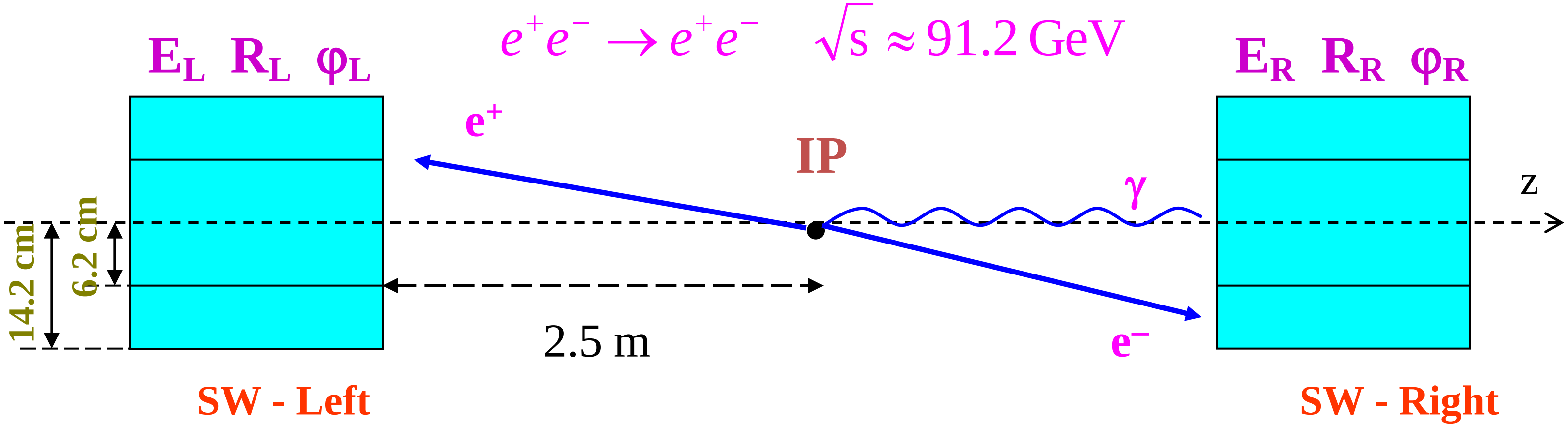




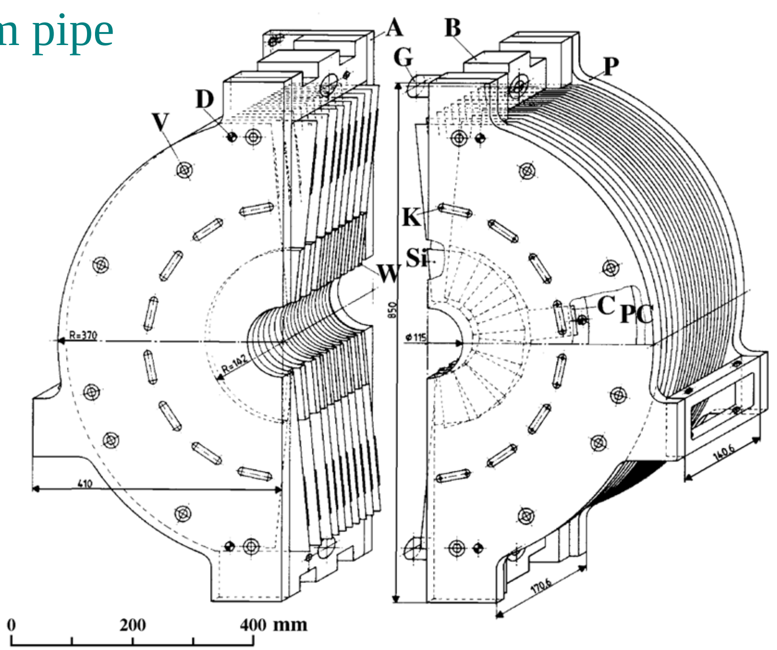

```
QbarXc, QbarYc(22,10)
NQlyr 22 to 5
LQbarXYc      zy  n-,q+
UGEOM layer: nN01~qQ10
```



Small-angle Bhabha scattering in OPAL



2 cylindrical calorimeters encircling the beam pipe at ± 2.5 m from the Interaction Point



19 Silicon layers

18 Tungsten layers

Total Depth 22 X_0 (14 cm)

Each detector layer divided into 16 overlapping wedges

Sensitive radius: **6.2 – 14.2 cm**, corresponding to **scattering angle** of **25 – 58 mrad** from the beam line

Radiative Bhabha expt results (only @LEP)

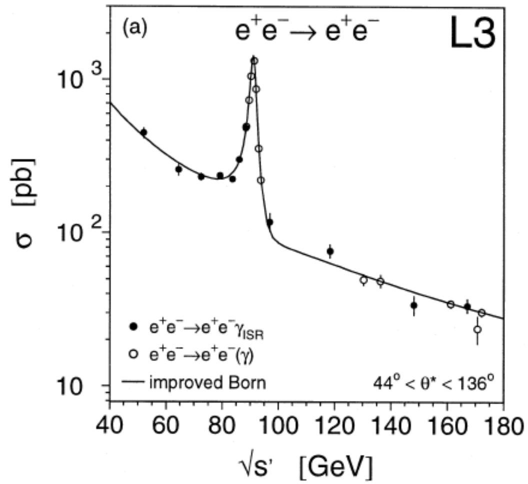
L3 radiative Bhabha with **ISR**

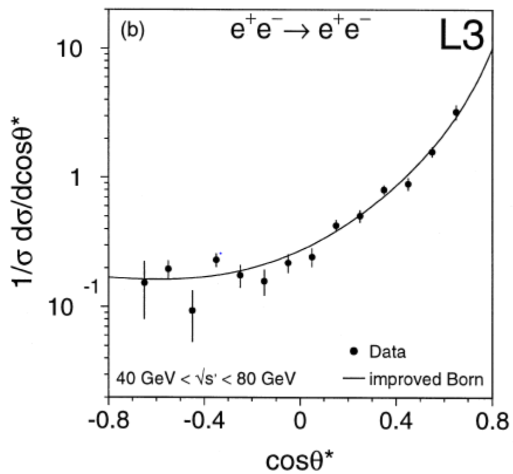
Systematic error at **~1% level**

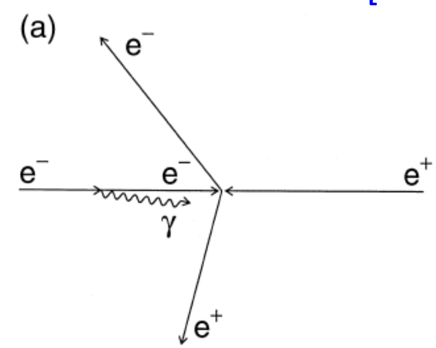
$e^+e^- \longrightarrow e^+e^- (\gamma)$

√s= 50 ~ 170 GeV, 232 pb^{-1}, 2856 event

[PLB 439, 1998, 183]







TASSO Bhabha

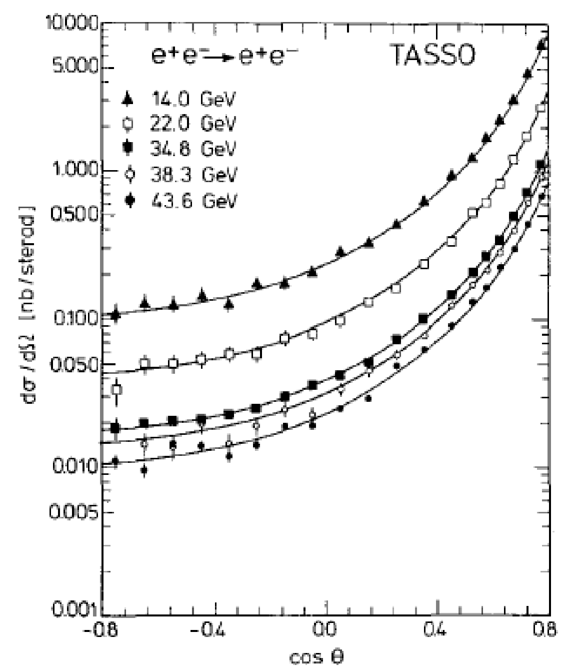
Systematic error **~3%**

√s = 12 ~ 47 GeV

Table 1. Data samples used for the analysis $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$

$\langle\sqrt{s}\rangle$ (GeV)	$\int \mathscr{L}\, dt$ (pb^{-1})	N_{Bhabha}
14.0	1.7	10730
22.0	2.7	7106
34.8	174.5	166348
38.3	8.9	6035
43.6	37.1	22951

[ZPC 37, 1988, 171]



Challenge: QED $\alpha^2 L^2$ *shall be measured*

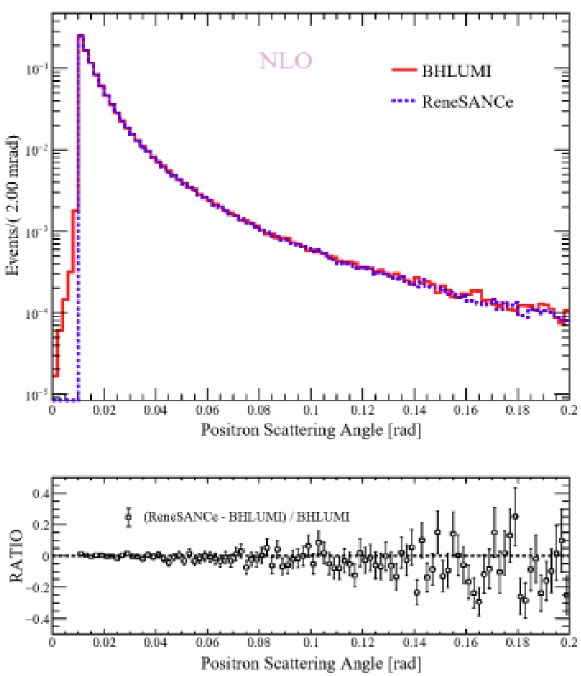
Jiading Gong
Renjie Ma

Compare

BHLUMI: YFS exponentiation $e^+e^- \to e^+e^-(n\gamma)$

ReneSANCe: NLO calculation $e^+e^- \to e^+e^-(\gamma)$

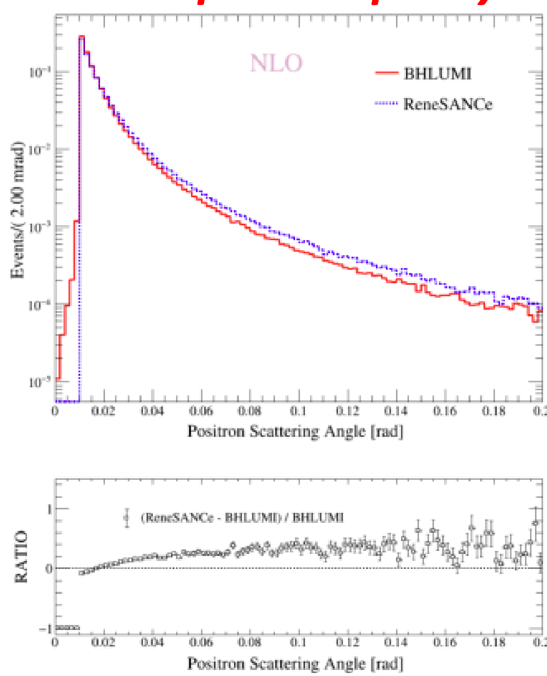
eγ opening angle
Consistent



BHLUMI NLO : 657471
ReneSANCe NLO : 953210

24

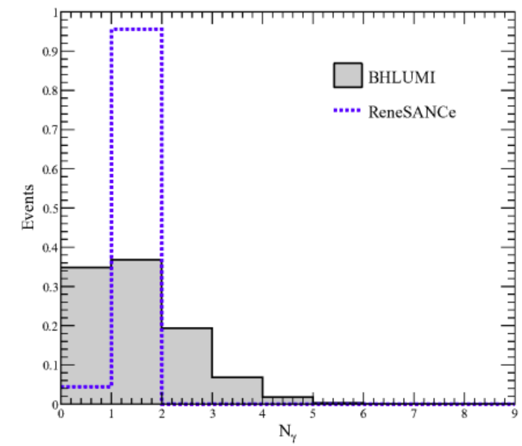
e± theta angle
NLO 0γ discrepency



BHLUMI : 1e+06
ReneSANCe : 1e+06

 # photons
Differ very much

Comparison



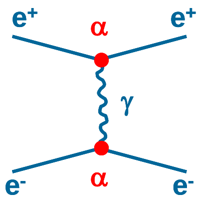
Trial3 : th1= 0.01rad, th2= 0.1rad

BHLUMI E(γ)>5MeV

Event final states	BHLUMI generated
e^+e^-	36.4%
$e^+(e^-\gamma)$ or $(e^+\gamma)e^-$	47.8%
$(e^+\gamma)(e^-\gamma)$,	15.8%

Giovanni Abbiendi
INFN – Sezione di Bologna

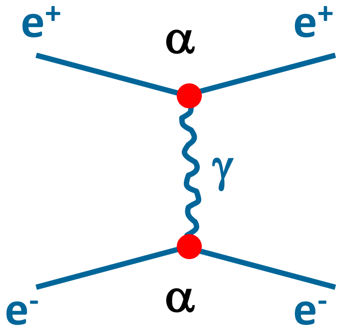
- **Introduction**
- **Small-angle Bhabha scattering:**
  - **virtues**
  - **new OPAL analysis (PR407)**
  - **crucial experimental issues**
  - **theoretical uncertainties**
  - **results**
- **Existing measurements (s, t channel)**
  - **comparison with L3 result**
- **Conclusions**



40th Rencontres de Moriond - *Electroweak Interactions and Unified Theories*, La Thuile, 5-12.3 2005

Small-angle Bhabha scattering

an almost **pure QED** process. Differential cross section can be written as:



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{d\sigma^{(0)}}{dt}\left[\frac{\alpha(t)}{\alpha_0}\right]^2 (1+\varepsilon)(1+\delta_\gamma) + \delta_Z$$

Born term for t-channel single γ exchange

$$\frac{d\sigma^{(0)}}{dt} = \frac{4\pi\alpha_0^2}{t^2}$$

$\alpha_0 \cong 1/137.036$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{1}{1-\Delta\alpha(t)}\right)^2}$$

Effective coupling factorized

Photonic radiative corrections

s-channel γ exchange correction

Z interference correction

$$\delta_Z\ ,\ \delta_\gamma << \varepsilon$$

experimentally: high data statistics, very high purity

This process and method advocated by Arbuzov et al., Eur.Phys.J.C 34(2004)267

Small-angle Bhabha scattering

BHLUMI MC (S.Jadach et al.) calculates the photonic radiative corrections up to $\boldsymbol{O(\alpha^2 L^2)}$ where $L = \ln (|t| / m_e^2) - 1$ is the **Large Logarithm**

Higher order terms partially included through YFS exponentiation

Many existing calculations have been widely cross-checked with BHLUMI to decrease the theoretical error on the determination of Luminosity at LEP, reduced down to 0.054% (0.040% due to Vacuum Polarization)

Size of the photonic radiative corrections (w.r.t. Born = 1*)*

Canonical coefficients					
		$\theta_{min} = 30$ mrad		$\theta_{min} = 60$ mrad	
		LEP1	LEP2	LEP1	LEP2
$\mathcal{O}(\alpha L)$	$\frac{\alpha}{\pi} 4L$	137×10^{-3}	152×10^{-3}	150×10^{-3}	165×10^{-3}
$\mathcal{O}(\alpha)$	$2\frac{1}{2}\frac{\alpha}{\pi}$	2.3×10^{-3}	2.3×10^{-3}	2.3×10^{-3}	2.3×10^{-3}
$\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2 L^2)$	$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}4L\right)^2$	9.4×10^{-3}	11×10^{-3}	11×10^{-3}	14×10^{-3}
$\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2 L)$	$\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}4L\right)$	0.31×10^{-3}	0.35×10^{-3}	0.35×10^{-3}	0.38×10^{-3}
$\mathcal{O}(\alpha^3 L^3)$	$\frac{1}{3!}\left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}4L\right)^3$	0.42×10^{-3}	0.58×10^{-3}	0.57×10^{-3}	0.74×10^{-3}

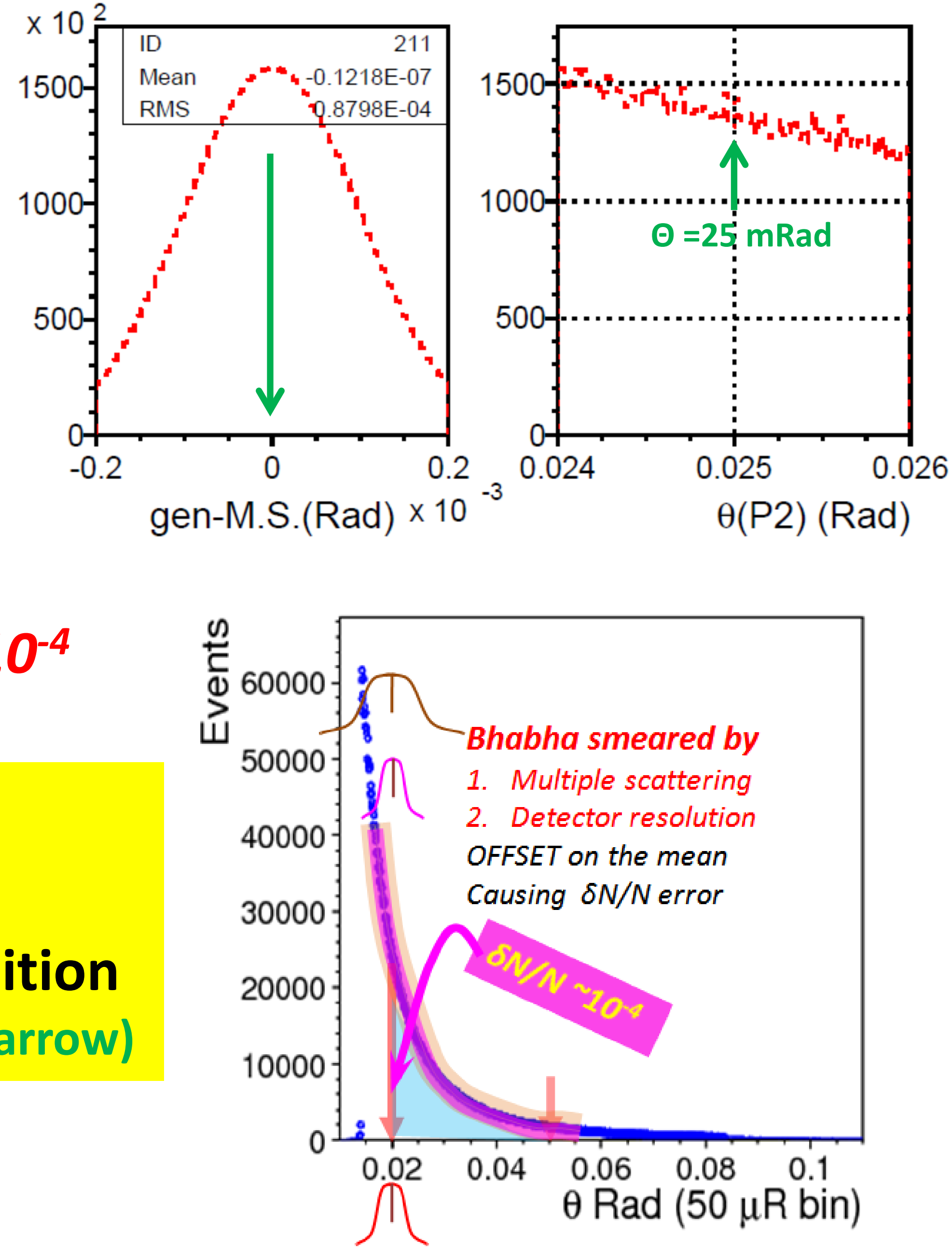
First incomplete terms

$\boldsymbol{O(\alpha^2 L)}$

$\boldsymbol{O(\alpha^3 L^3)}$

multiple scattering, against 10^{-4}

1. **BHLUMI** scattered e^+, e^-
   Multi. Scatt. smearing 100 μRad
   $\theta' = \theta \cdot \sigma\,(100\mu R)$, $\phi' = \phi \cdot \sigma(100\mu R)$
2. **$\delta N/N$ due to** $\sigma(100\mu R)$ smearing
   δN = deviation due to Multi.Scatt.
   effect is Gaussian, Symmetric
   at **θ_{min}= 25 mRad, slope of Bbhabha**
   in neiboring 100 μRad bins to 25mR
   $\delta N(@25mR)/N(25\text{-}80\ mR) < 10^{-4}$



10^{-4} is determined

1. Multi.Scatt. distribution

2. survey of the mean position

(shift of the arrow)

e^+, e^- *back-back, calibrate survey, if narrow*

- **Bunch size** $\sigma_x = 6\ \mu m,\ \sigma_y = .035\ \mu m\ _z = 9\ mm$

➔ *IP spot, 33mRad Xing*

$\sigma_x = 6\ \mu m,\ \ \sigma_z = 380\ \mu m$

- $Z \longrightarrow e^+, e^-$ at $\vartheta = 30$ *mRad*

smearing at @z=560mm

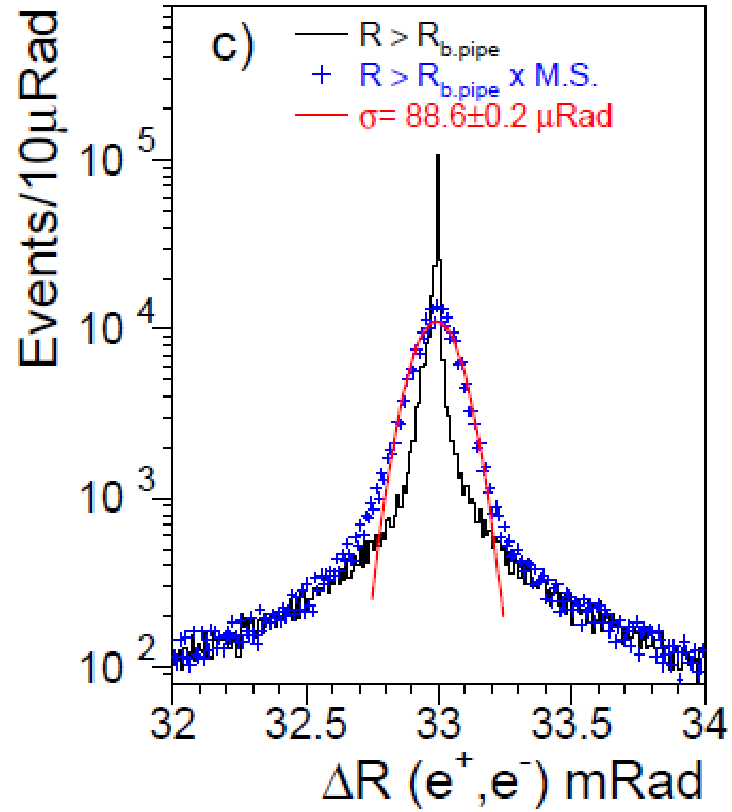
smeared width $\sigma(\vartheta) = 24\ \mu Rad$

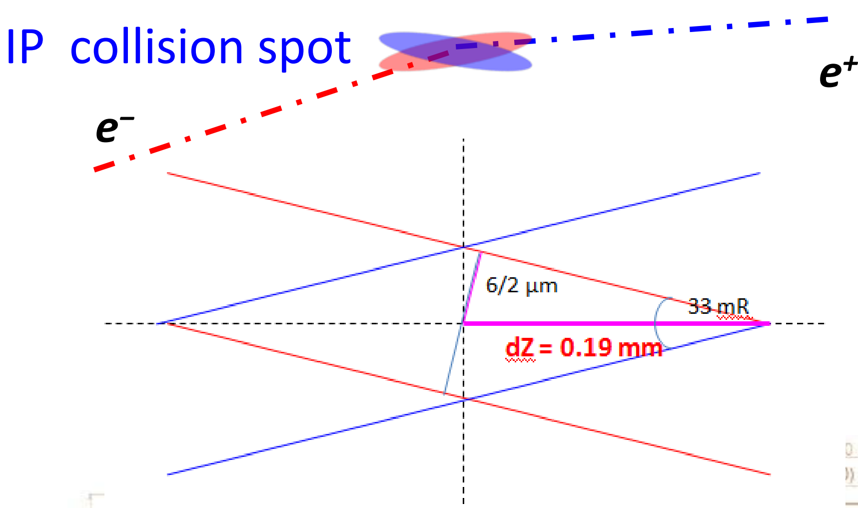
back-to-back $\sigma(\Omega) = 21\ \mu Rad$

e^+, e^- *back-back*

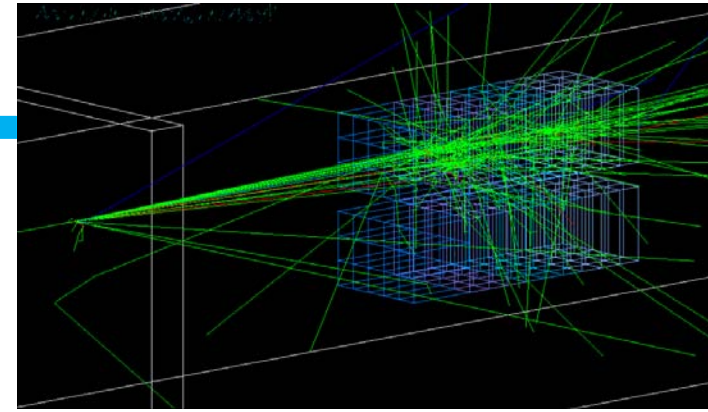
BHLUMI *scattered* e^+, e^-

ϑ, φ *smeared 100* μR





GEANT LYSO @BES III



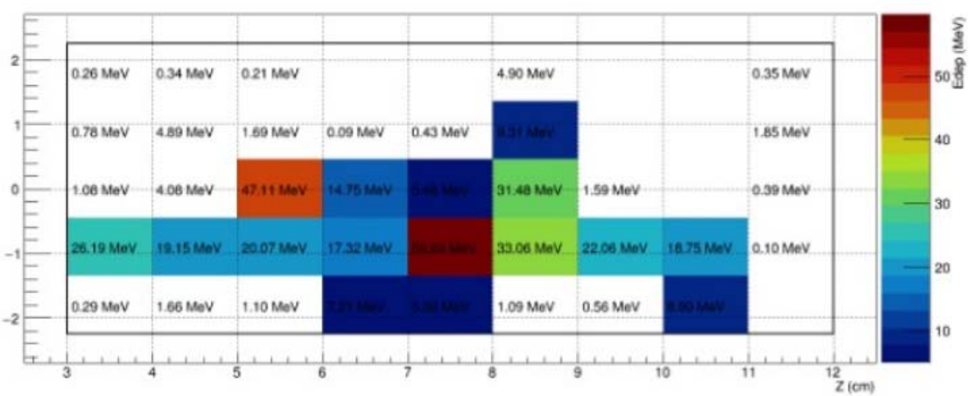
BES III forward, between beam pipes

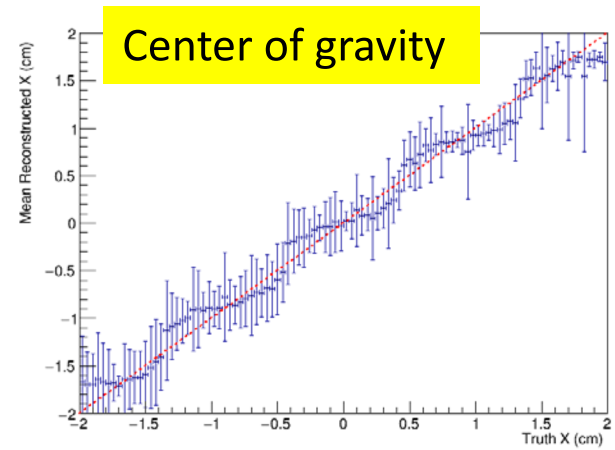
- Electron impact position analysis
- Position by Center-of-Gravity
- Calibrated for correction

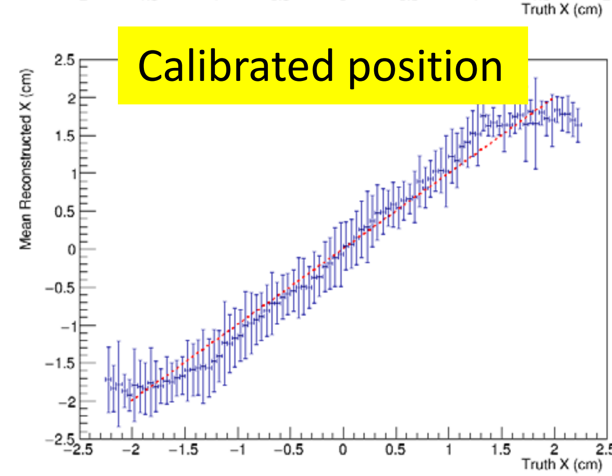
LYSO dE/dx

GEANT 1 GeV electron passing

1.45 cm Cu beam pipe materials



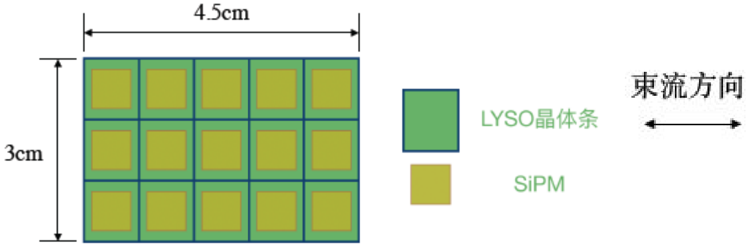




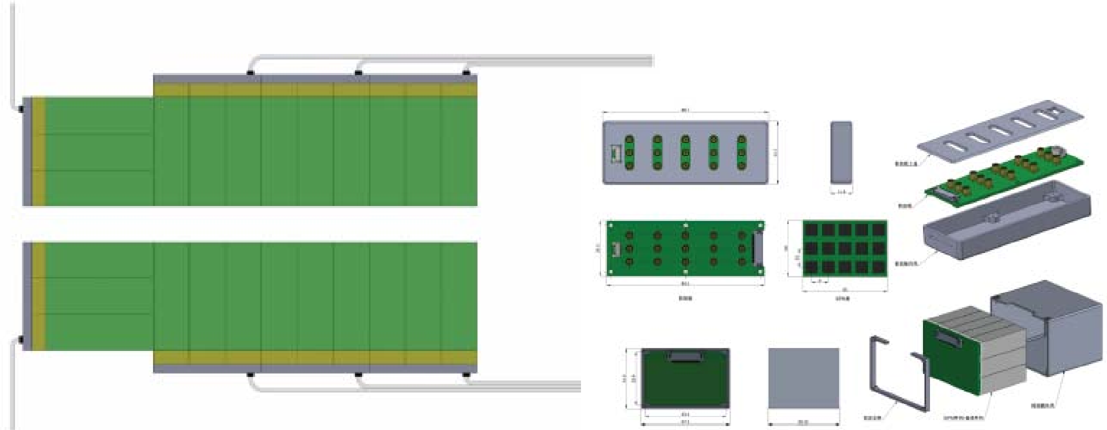
Prototyping, forward LYSO @BES III

BES III forward, between beam pipes, stack total length 120mm

- LYSO crystals 3x5 bars (9x10mm^2 frontface)
- SiPM frontend, to VME DAQ



LYSO与SiPM耦合截面视图



探测器端面图