



Energy Spectrometry Experience at LEP2

9th International Workshop on Linear Colliders
February 6th, 2002
SLAC

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- LEP II Beam Energy Experience
- Future LC Beam Energy Prospects

<http://physics.uoregon.edu/~torrence/talks/LC02>



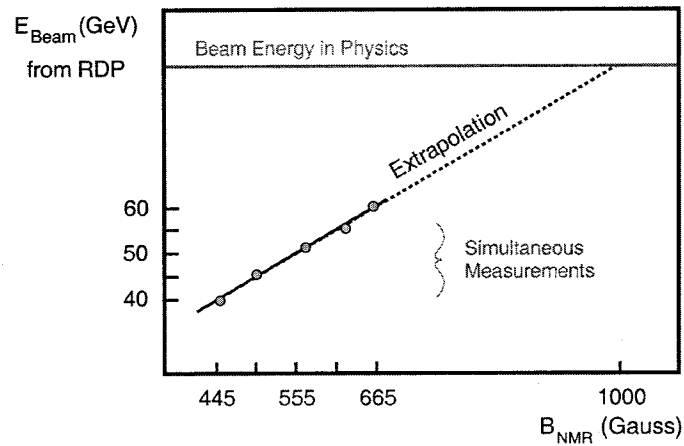
LEP II Beam Energy Experience



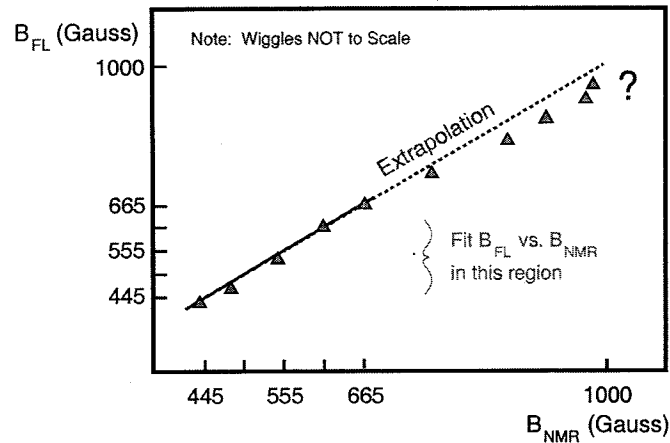
Magnetic Extrapolation



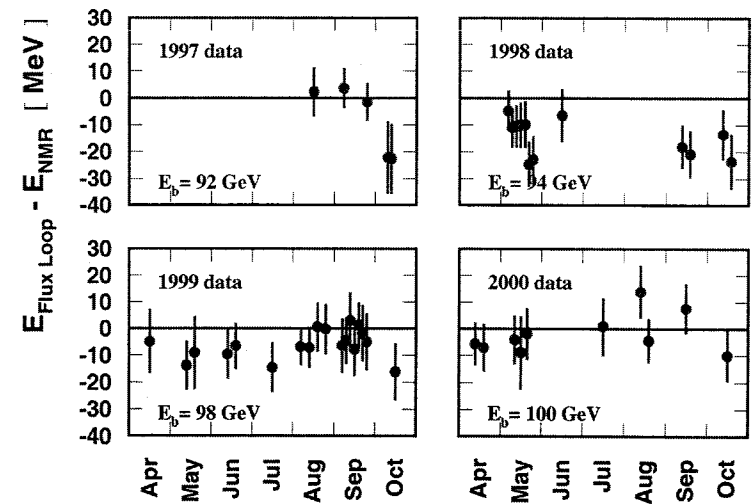
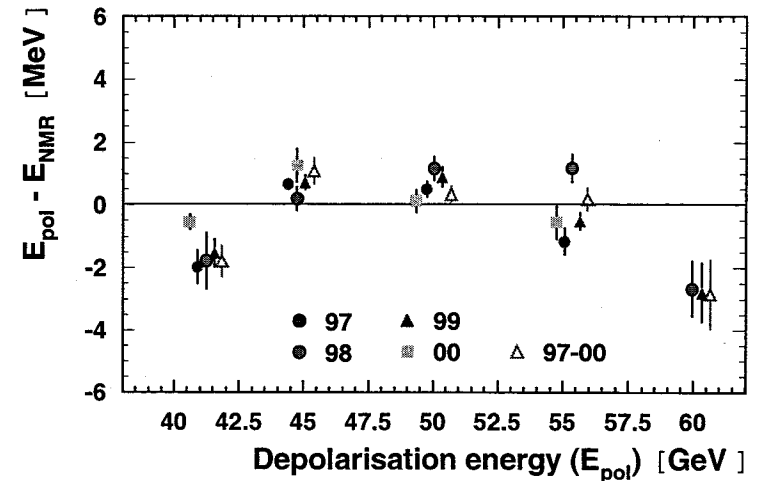
Step 1: Calibrate NMRs with RDP



Step 2: Cross Check Linearity with Flux Loop

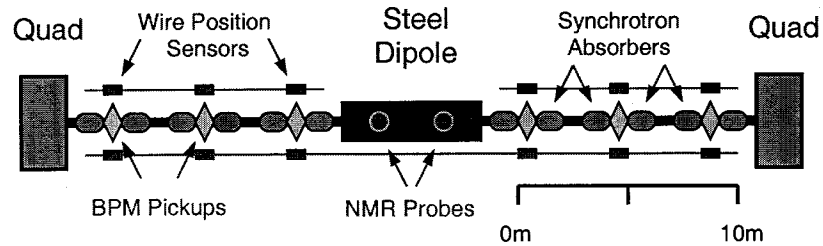


Extrapolation Data





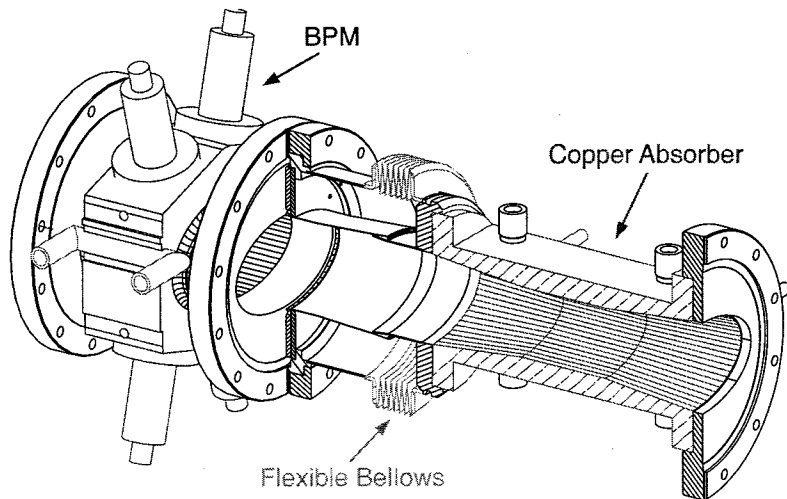
LEP Spectrometer



1 micron stability required for a few hours only!

⇒ Must be stable as machine energy doubles...

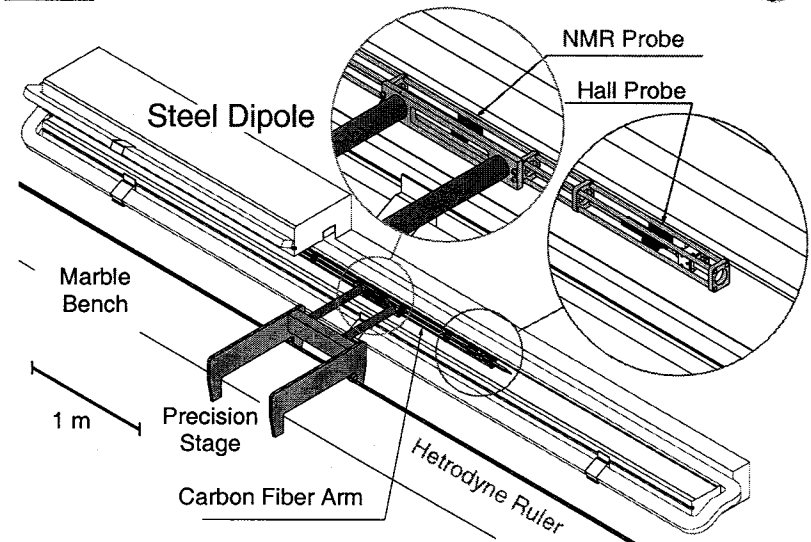
Synchrotron Shielding



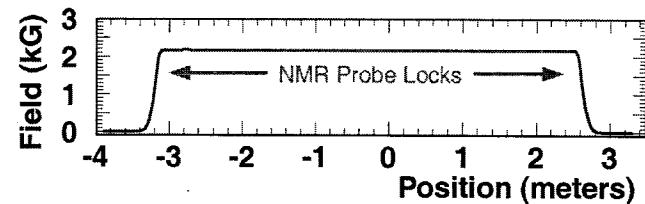
⇒ Temperature Regulation of BPMs to $\sim 0.2^\circ\text{C}$



Magnet Mapping



Need $\oint Bdl$ as $f(B_{Ref})$



NMR Probe: $\delta B/B \sim 10^{-6}$ over 90%

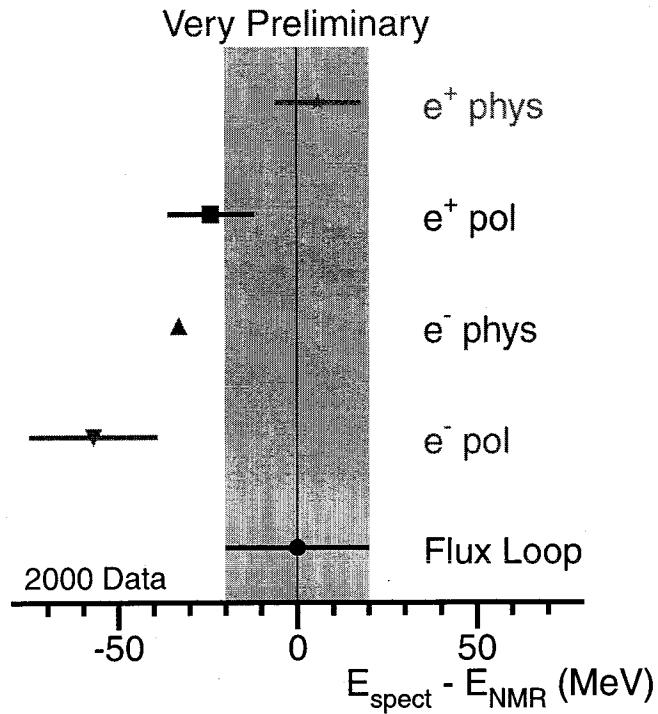
Hall Probe: $\delta B/B \sim 10^{-4}$ over 10%

Precision of $\sim 3 \times 10^{-5}$ achieved from 1999 - 2001

Magnet has recently been re-mapped!



Spectrometer Results



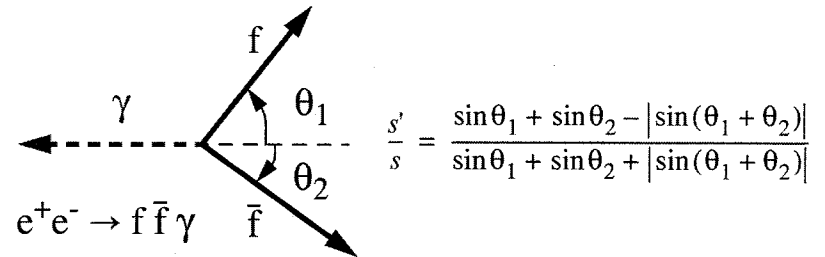
Error Bars indicate RMS of measurements

⇒ No disagreement with Flux Loop

Significant systematics still to be understood...



Radiative Returns

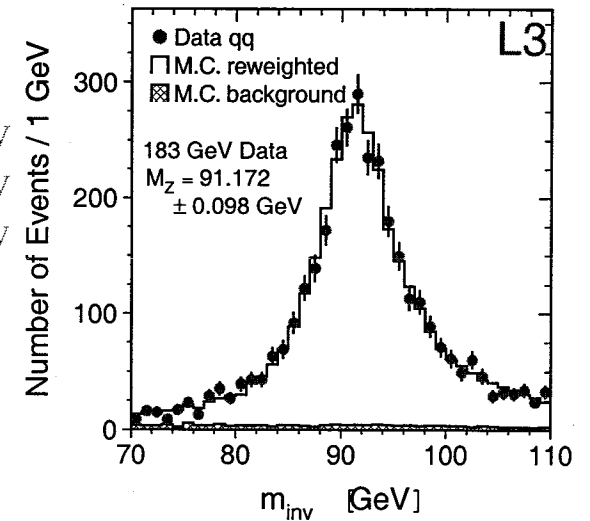


Statistics

Channel	ΔE_{beam}
$q\bar{q}\gamma$	$\sim 18 \text{ MeV}$
$\mu\mu\gamma$	$\sim 40 \text{ MeV}$
$ee\gamma$	$\sim 70 \text{ MeV}$

LEP Potential
Statistics Only

2.7 fb^{-1}



Systematics

- Theoretical Description
- Hadronization Uncertainties
- Detector Understanding

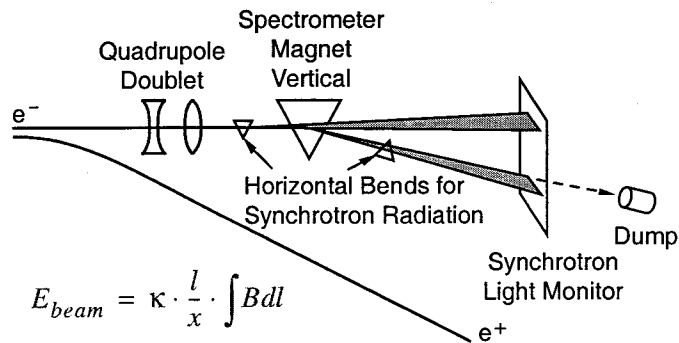
Need absolute θ measurement!

Opal Estimates

$q\bar{q}\gamma$	$\Delta E_{\text{beam}} \sim 70 \text{ MeV}$
$\mu\mu\gamma$	$\Delta E_{\text{beam}} \sim 20 \text{ MeV}$
$ee\gamma$	$\Delta E_{\text{beam}} \sim 80 \text{ MeV}$



Meet the WISR D



SLC Parameters at 50 GeV

$$\int Bdl = 3.05 \text{ Tesla meters}$$

$$l = 15 \text{ meters} \quad x = 27 \text{ cm at } 50 \text{ GeV}$$

Systematic Errors per Beam

$\Delta \int Bdl:$	100 ppm
Alignment:	190 ppm
Detector - IP:	135 ppm
Total:	250 ppm \Rightarrow 12.5 MeV at 50 GeV

\Rightarrow Can probably improve below 200 ppm up to 200 GeV



WISR D Limits

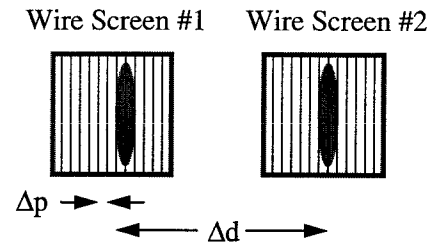


Magnetic Field

- $\Delta \int Bdl$: 100 ppm achieved at SLC
 - Error is relative: Not affected by increasing \sqrt{s}
 - Dominated by absolute scale error
- \Rightarrow Relative accuracy of ~ 30 ppm achieved at LEP

Detector Alignment

- Magnet to Detector distance irrelevant: $dl/l = 17$ ppm
- Transverse detector precision dominates:



Pitch Error: $\Delta p = 10 \mu\text{m}$

Relative detector distance: $\Delta d = 25 \mu\text{m}$

$\Rightarrow 93$ ppm at 50 GeV ($d=27$ cm)

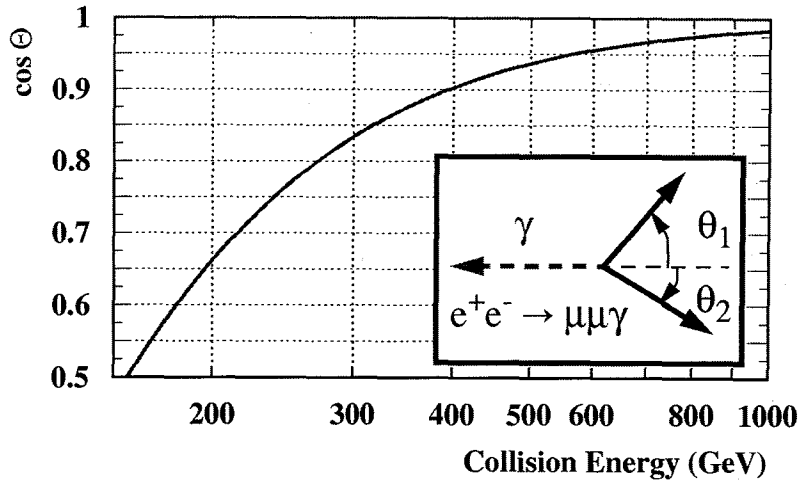
$\Rightarrow 370$ ppm at 500 GeV! (assuming single screen)

Better detector possible for high energy/small d ?

Intrinsic Synchrotron stripe width ~ 1 mm at SLC...



Radiative Returns



Symmetric production: $s' = m_Z^2, \Theta_1 = \Theta_2$

Collision Energy	$\cos \Theta$	Θ (mRad)
2 m_W	0.522	1000
2 m_t	0.875	500
500 GeV	0.937	360
1 TeV	0.984	180

Need precision and accuracy at small Θ

$$\delta\Theta \approx 0.1\% \text{ per event } (\Gamma_Z \text{ limit})$$

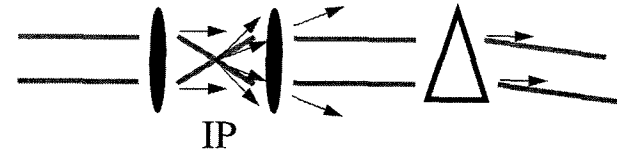


Luminosity Spectrum



Need E_{beam} at IP

- Synchrotron energy loss
- Beamstrahlung
- Luminosity-weighted energy



Typical values ($2 E_{\text{beam}} - \langle E_{\text{Lum}} \rangle$)

SLD	40 MeV
NLC-90	125 MeV
Tesla-90	44 MeV
GigaZ	~1 MeV

⇒ Low dispersion settings needed for high precision

Lumi-weighted energy spectrum

- Precise determination of collision parameters
- Best to measure directly from data

⇒ Comparable to radiative returns...