Study status of Beam Backgrounds and MDI Design at the CEPC

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On behalf of the CEPC MDI Working Group

LCWS2024, Conventional Facilities, Machine Detector interface Session

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Outline

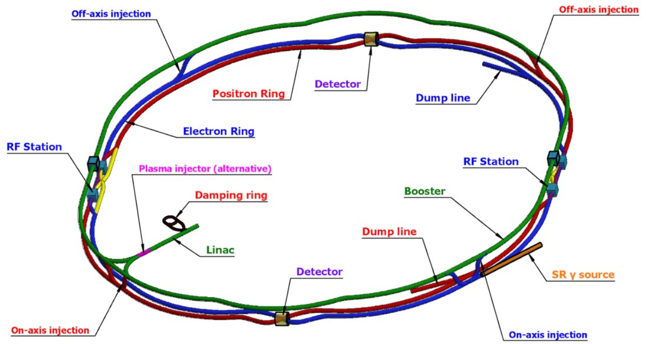
- Introduction
- Current Study Status
  - Layout and Key Components
  - Beam induced Backgrounds
- Summary & Outlook

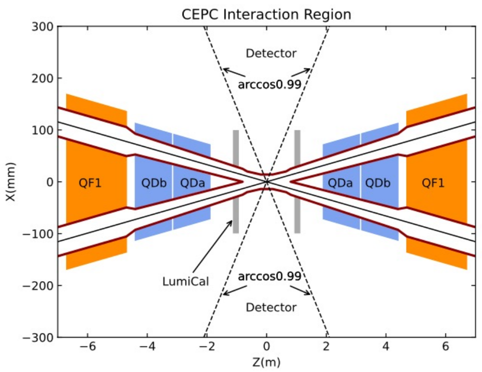
Introduction

- MDI stands for ”Machine Detector Interface”
  - Interaction Region and other components
  - 2 IPs
  - 33mrad Crossing angle
- Flexible optics design
  - Common Layout in IR for all energies
  - High Luminosity, low background impact, low error
  - Stable and easy to install, replace/repair

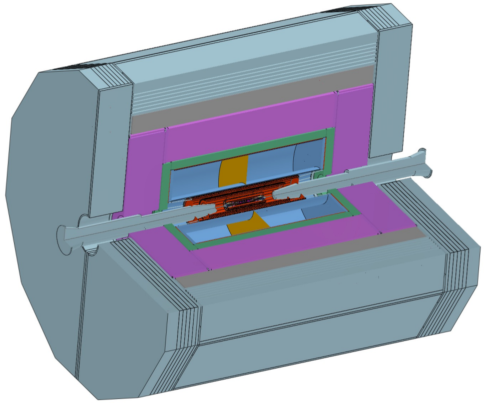
TDR Design

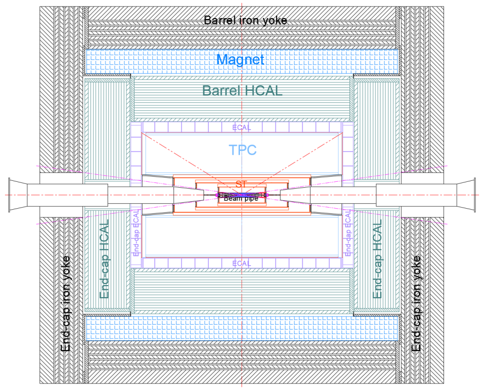
	Higgs	Z	W	$t\bar{t}$
Number of IPs	2			
Circumference (km)	**100.0**			
SR power per beam (MW)	**30**			
Half crossing angle at IP (mrad)	16.5			
Bending radius (km)	10.7			
Energy (GeV)	120	45.5	80	180
Energy loss per turn (GeV)	1.8	0.037	0.357	9.1
Damping time $\tau_x/\tau_y/\tau_z$ (ms)	44.6/44.6/22.3	816/816/408	150/150/75	13.2/13.2/6.6
Piwinski angle	4.88	24.23	5.98	1.23
Bunch number	268	11934	1297	35
Bunch spacing (ns)	591 (53% gap)	23 (18% gap)	257	4524 (53% gap)
Bunch population (10^{11})	**1.3**	**1.4**	**1.35**	**2.0**
Beam current (mA)	16.7	803.5	84.1	3.3
Phase advance of arc FODO (°)	90	60	60	90
Momentum compaction (10^{-5})	0.71	1.43	1.43	0.71
Beta functions at IP β_x^*/β_y^* (m/mm)	0.3/**1**	0.13/**0.9**	0.21/**1**	1.04/**2.7**
Emittance $\varepsilon_x/\varepsilon_y$ (nm/pm)	**0.64**/1.3	**0.27**/1.4	**0.87**/1.7	**1.4**/4.7
Betatron tune ν_x/ν_y	445/445	317/317	317/317	445/445
Beam size at IP σ_x/σ_y (um/nm)	14/36	6/35	13/42	39/113
Bunch length (natural/total) (mm)	2.3/4.1	2.5/8.7	2.5/4.9	2.2/2.9
Energy spread (natural/total) (%)	0.10/0.17	0.04/0.13	0.07/0.14	0.15/0.20
Energy acceptance (DA/RF) (%)	**1.6**/2.2	**1.0**/1.7	**1.2**/2.5	**2.0**/2.6
Beam-beam parameters ξ_x/ξ_y	0.015/0.11	0.004/0.127	0.012/0.113	0.071/0.1
RF voltage (GV)	2.2	0.12	0.7	10
RF frequency (MHz)	650			
Longitudinal tune ν_s	0.049	0.035	0.062	0.078
Beam lifetime (Bhabha/beamstrahlung) (min)	39/40	82/2800	60/700	81/23
Beam lifetime (min)	20	80	55	18
Hourglass Factor	0.9	0.97	0.9	0.89
Luminosity per IP (10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1})	**5.0**	**115**	**16**	**0.5**
	67%⇧	259%⇧		





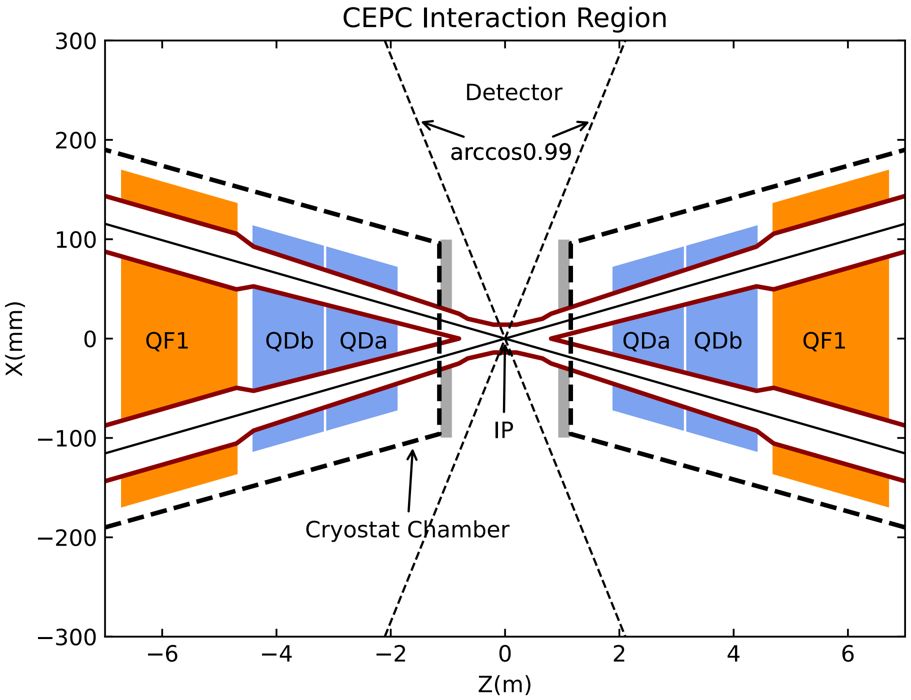
Ref-TDR

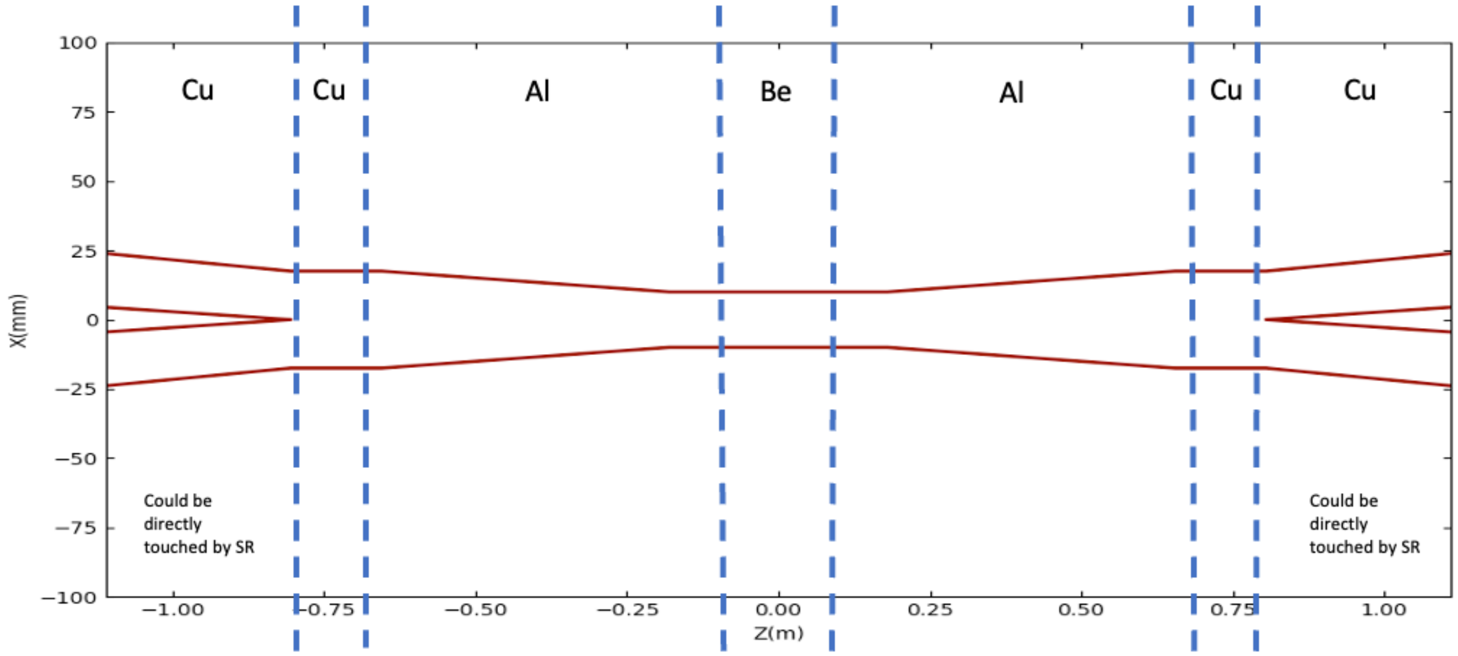




Updated IR for CEPC

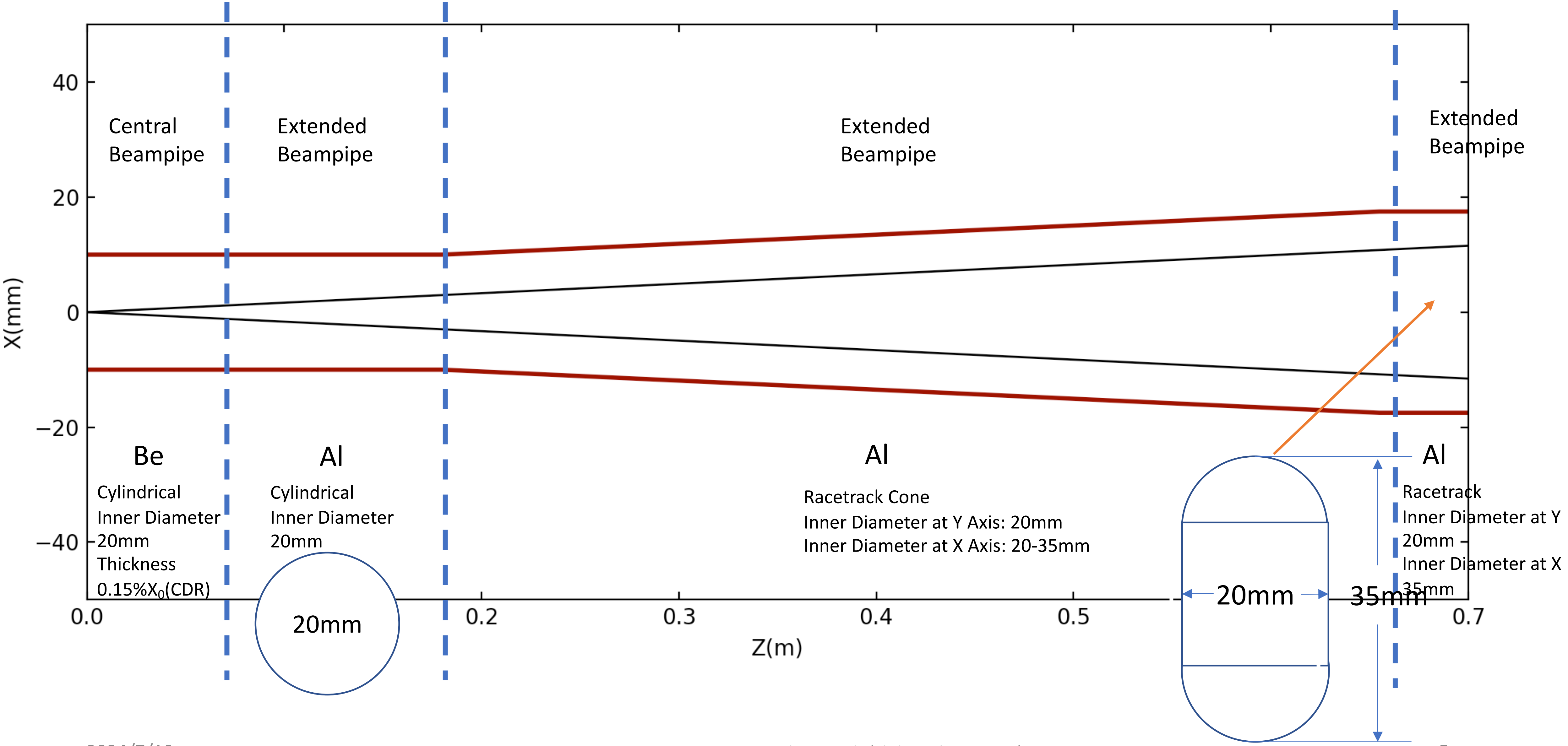
- Interaction Region Layout/Parameters
  - L* = 1.9m / Detector Acceptance = 0.99





The length of Interaction Region is -7m~7m at TDR Phase

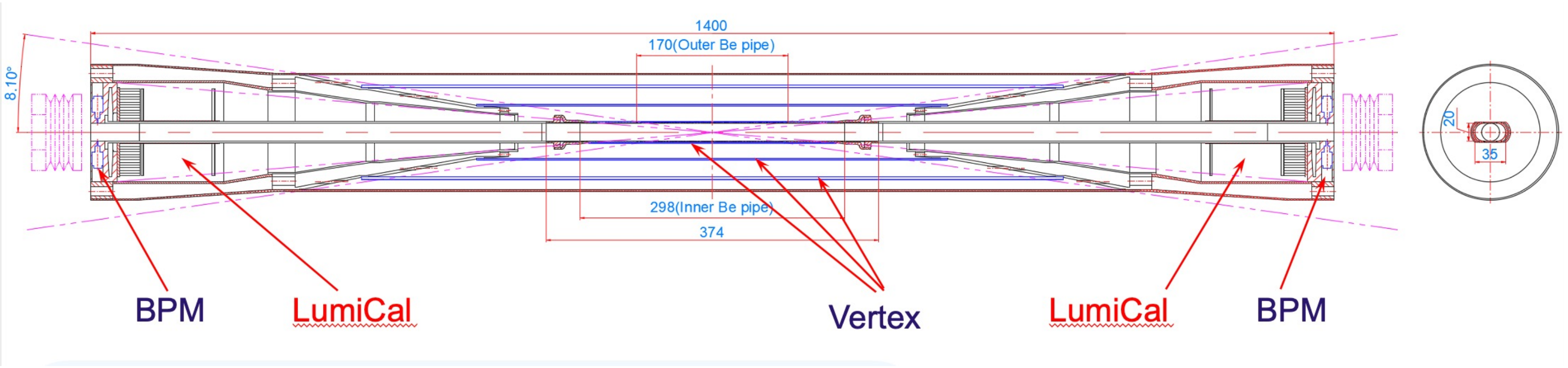
New Beampipe Design – Half Detector pipe



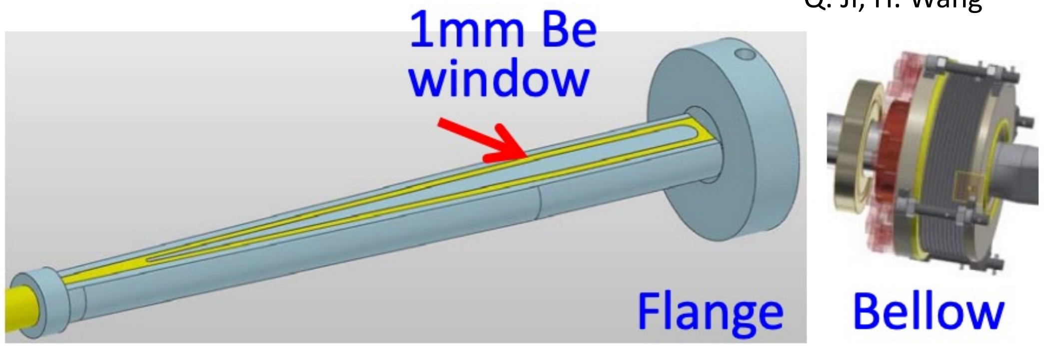
Mechanical Design of the detector beam pipe

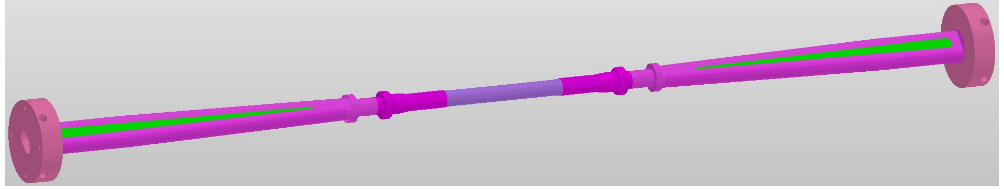
Q. Ji

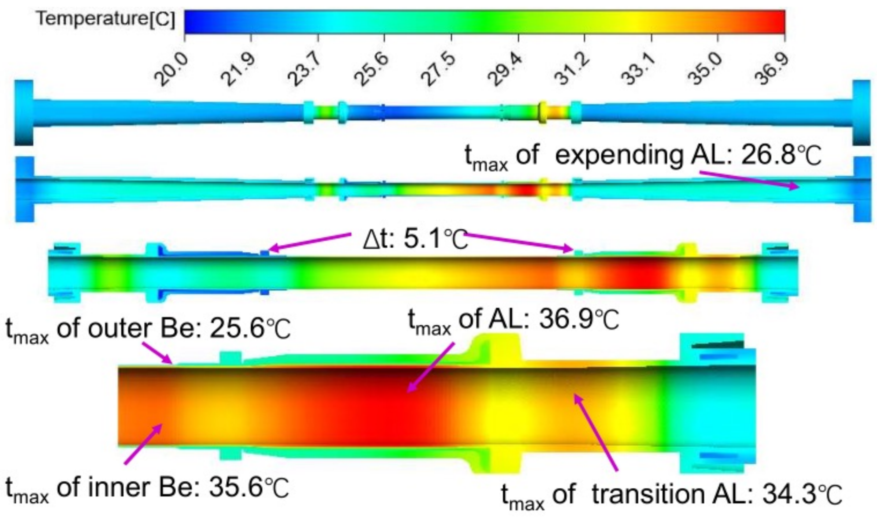
Outer Be Layer: 0.15mm
Gap: 0.35mm, Coolant
Inner Be Layer: 0.2mm
Thickness: ~$0.2\%X_0$



Q. Ji, H. Wang



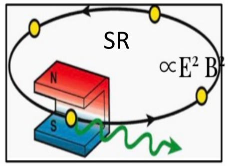




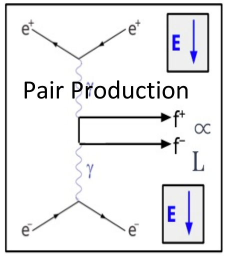
- Water was chosen to be the coolant
- Preliminary analysis shows that the dynamic temperature/pressure could meet the requirements.

Background Estimation

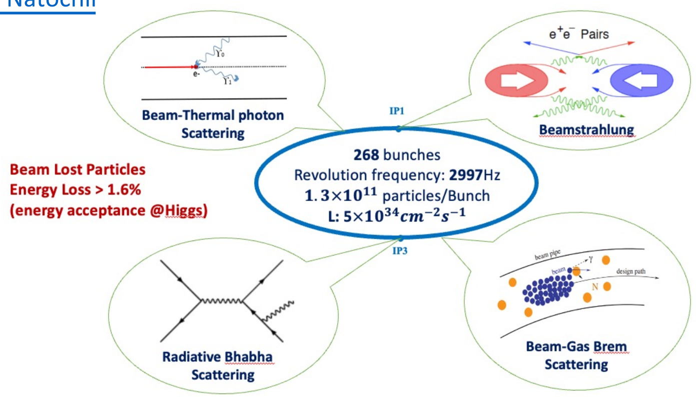
- Single Beam
  - Touschek Scattering
  - Beam Gas Scattering(Elastic/inelastic)
  - Beam Thermal Photon Scattering
  - Synchrotron Radiation
- Luminosity Related
  - Beamstrahlung
  - Radiative Bhabha Scattering
- Injection



A. Natochii

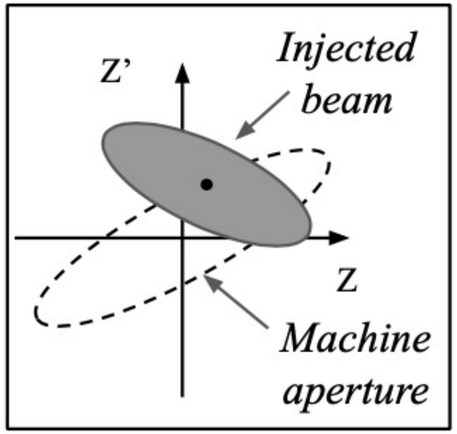


Photon BG



Beam Loss BG

A. Natochii



Injection BG

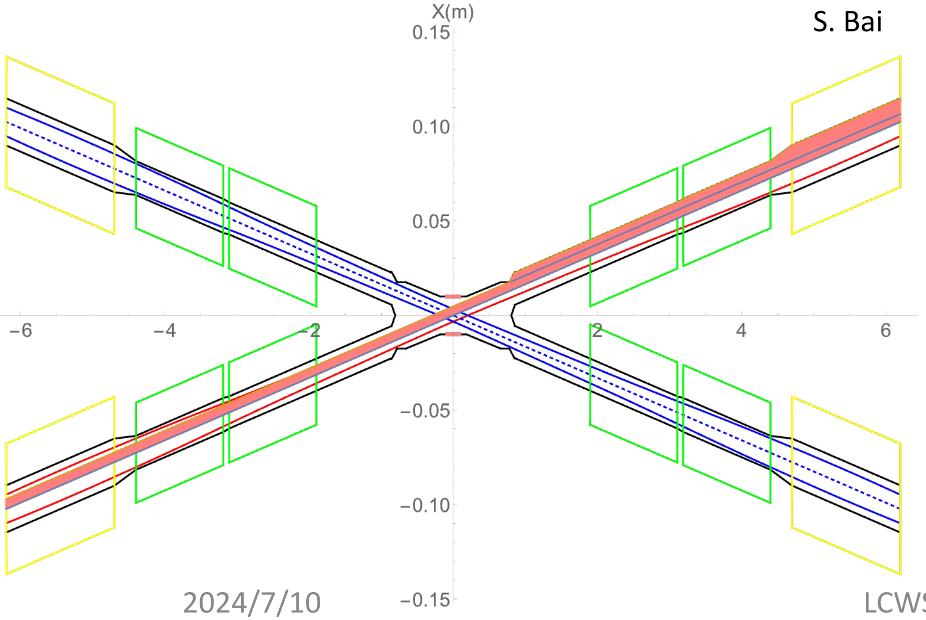
Background	Generation	Tracking	Detector Simu.
Synchrotron Radiation	BDSim	BDSim/Geant4	Mokka/CEPCSW/FLUKA
Beamstrahlung/Pair Production	Guinea-Pig++	SAD	
Beam-Thermal Photon	PyBTH[Ref]		
Beam-Gas Bremsstrahlung	PyBGB[Ref]		
Beam-Gas Coulomb	BGC in SAD		
Radiative Bhabha	BBBREM		
Touschek	TSC in SAD		

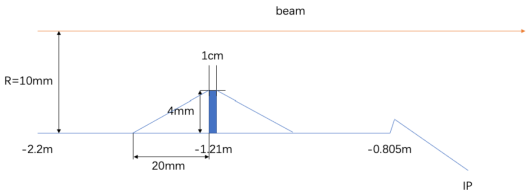
- One Beam Simulated
- Simulate each background separately
- Whole-Ring generation for single beam BGs
- Multi-turn tracking(200 turns)
  - Using built-in LOSSMAP
  - SR emitting/RF on
  - Radtaper on
  - No detector solenoid yet(except for Z)

SR BG & Mitigation

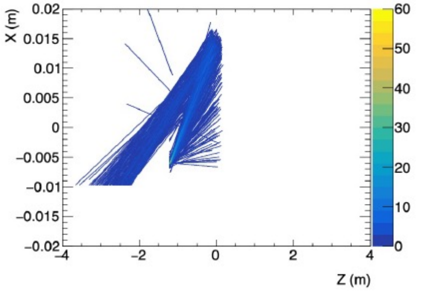
- The central beam pipe was carefully designed to avoid the direct hitting of the SR photons
- The masks are implemented to further mitigate the secondaries
  - Several ways has been attempted, including the shrinking of the incoming beam pipe(asymmetry design, SuperKEKB way) and different position/material/design of the mask.

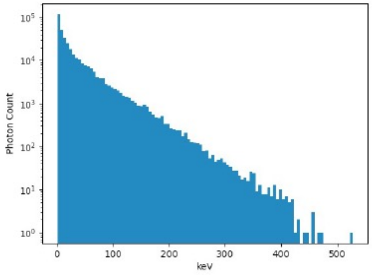
S. Bai

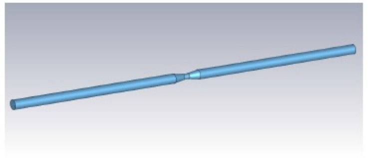


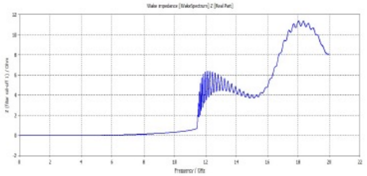


Y. Liu









Y. Sun

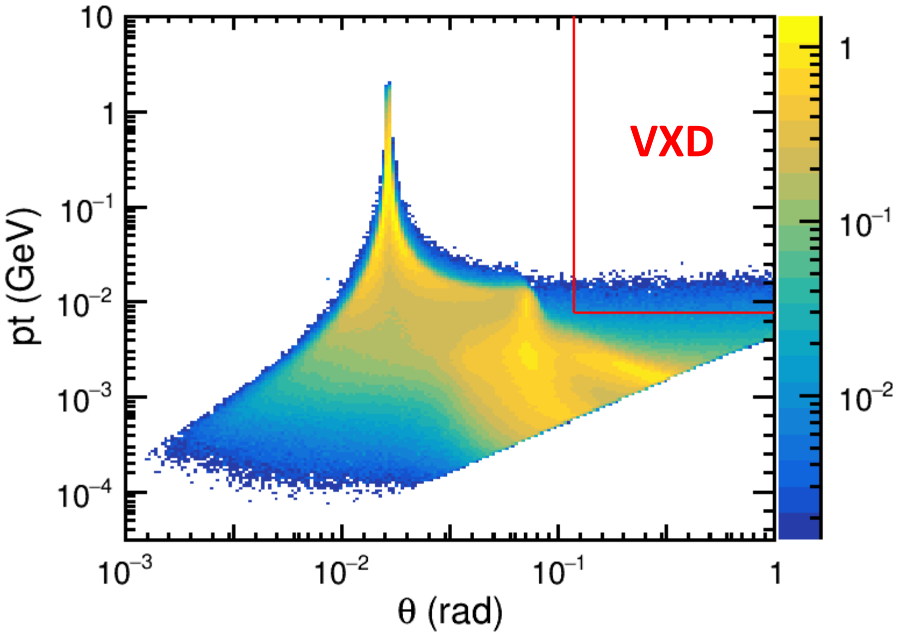
Methods	photon number of hitting on Be(N)
1.21-mask-Cu	1736.0
1.21-mask-W	1698.0
2.2-mask-Cu	1147.0
cons-no mask-Cu	257364.0
cons-no mask-W	148030.0
1.21-mask-Cu-5μmAu	216.0
nomask	39400.0

Pair Production(Beamstrahlung)

- Luminosity related backgrounds
- One of the dominant backgrounds at the CEPC, may lead to two different impacts:
  - The impacts on detector, caused by the electrons/positrons produced by photons
  - The impacts on accelerator components outside of the IR, caused by the photons directly.
- Hard to mitigate

W. Xu

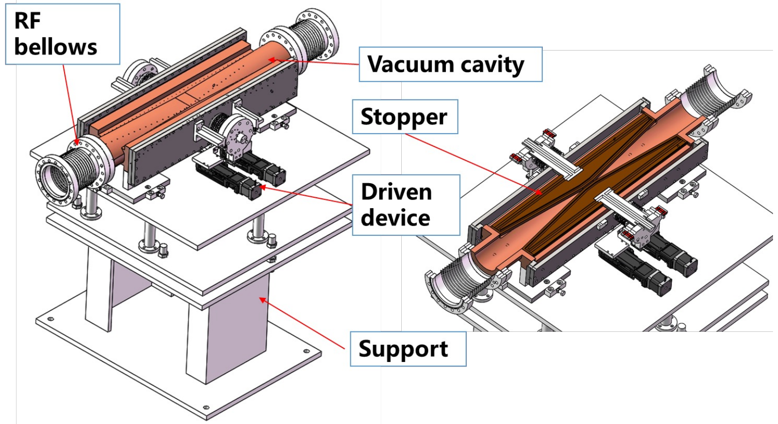
Parameter	Symbol	ILC-500	CLIC-380	CEPC-Z	FCC-Z	CEPC-W	FCC-W	CEPC-Higgs	FCC-Higgs	CEPC-top	FCC-top
Energy	E[GeV]	250	190	45.5	45.5	80	80	120	120	180	182.5
Particles per bunch	N[1e10]	3.7	2	14	24.3	13.5	29.1	13	20.4	20	23.7
Bunch Number				11934	10000	1297	880	268	248	35	40
Bunch Length	sigma_z [mm]	0.3	0.07	8.7	14.5	4.9	8.01	4.1	6.0	2.9	2.75
Collision Beam Size	sigma_x,y [um/nm]	0.474/5.9	0.149/2.9	6/35	8/34	13/42	21/66	14/36	14/36	39/113	39/69
Emittance	epsilon_x,y [nm/pm]	1e4/3.5e4	0.95e3/3e4	0.27/1.4	0.71/1.42	0.87/1.7	2.17/4.34	0.64/1.3	0.64/1.29	1.4/4.7	1.49/2.98
Betafunction	beta_x,y [m/mm]	0.011/0.48	0.0082/0.1	0.13/0.9	0.1/0.8	0.21/1	0.2/1	0.3/1	0.3/1	1.04/2.7	1/1.6
Factor	[1e-4]	612.7	6304.6	2.14	1.7	3.0	2.4	4.8	5.2	5.6	7.10
n_gamma		1.9	4.34	1.0	1.36	0.45	0.59	0.4	0.64	0.22	0.26
Relative loss per particle	%/BX	19.3		0.0041	0.0092	0.0067	0.0072	0.0096	0.0161	0.0062	0.0093



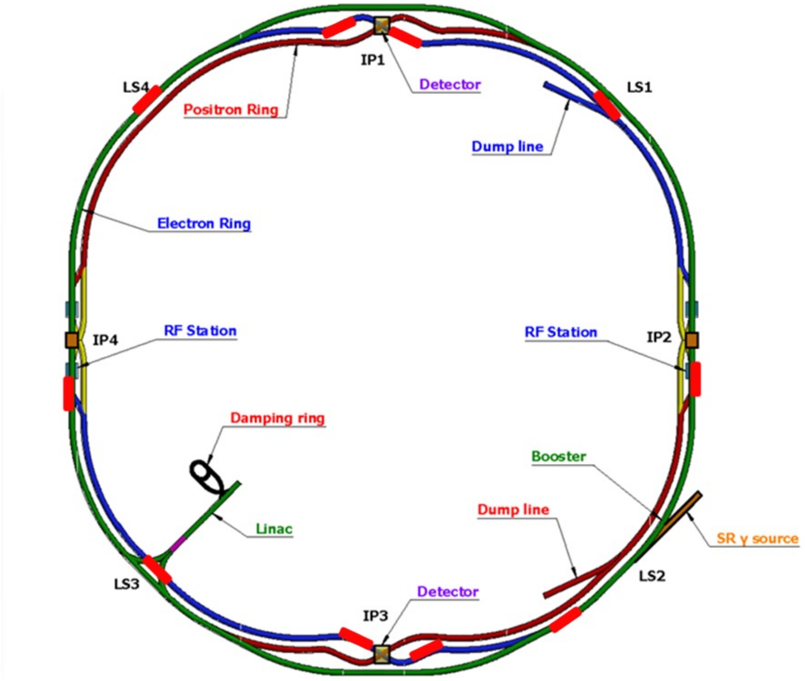
Mitigation of the BG - Collimator

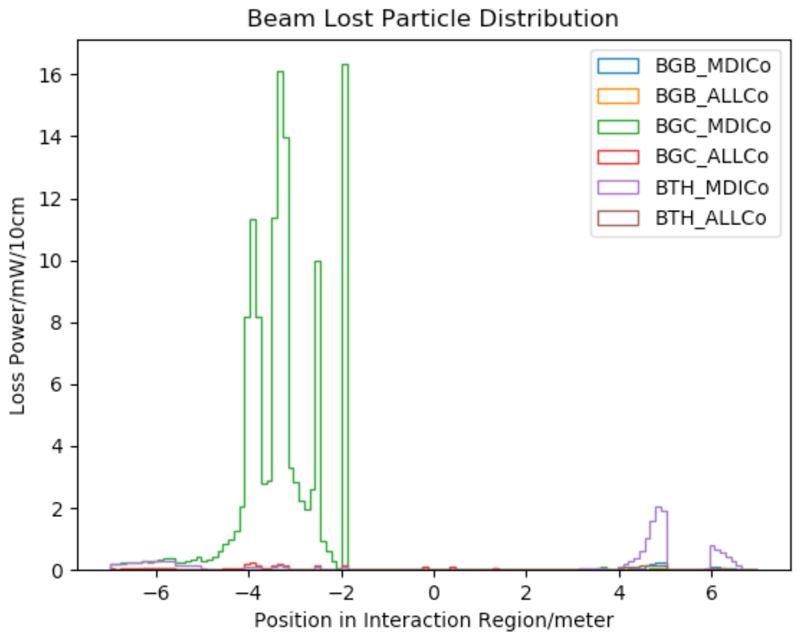
H. Wang, P. Zhang

- Requirements:
  - Beam stay clear region: 18 σ_x+3mm, 22 σ_y+3mm
  - Impedance requirement: slope angle of collimator < 0.1
- 4 sets of collimators were implemented per IP per Ring(16 in total)
  - 2 sets are horizontal(4mm radius), 2 sets are vertical(3mm radius).
- One more upstream horizontal collimator were implemented to mitigate the Beam-Gas background
- A preliminary version of Collimator designed for Machine protection is finished. ~40 sets of collimators with 3mm radius are set alongside the ring.



S. Bai, Y. Wang





~1/40x

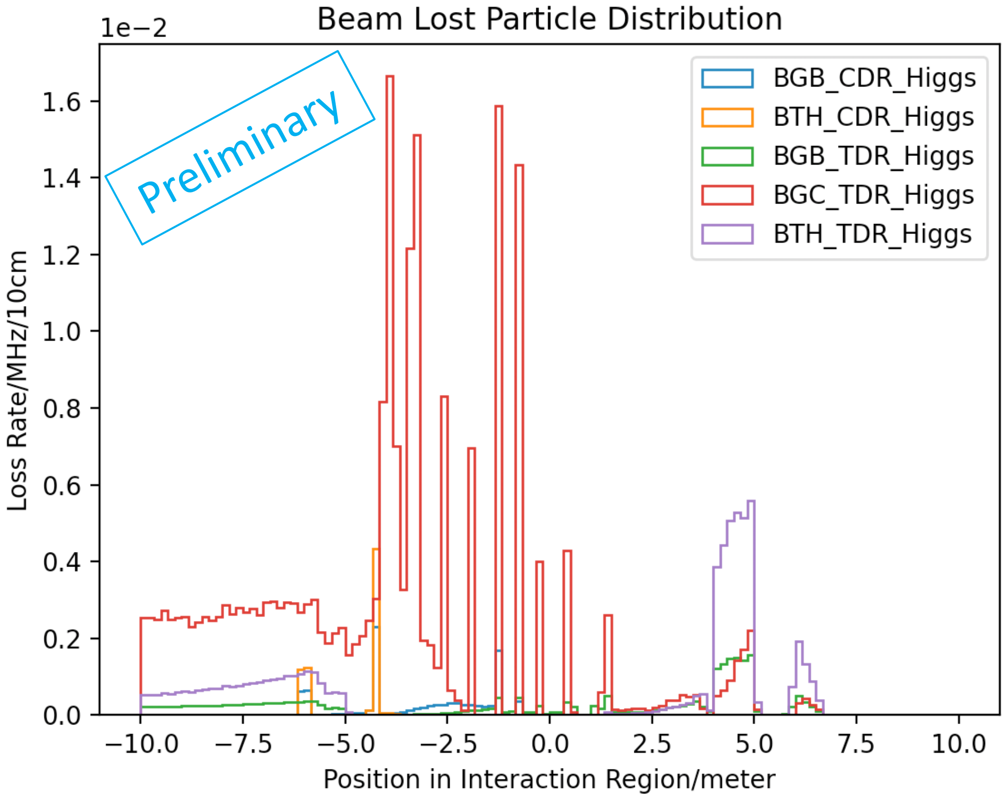
Loss Distribution

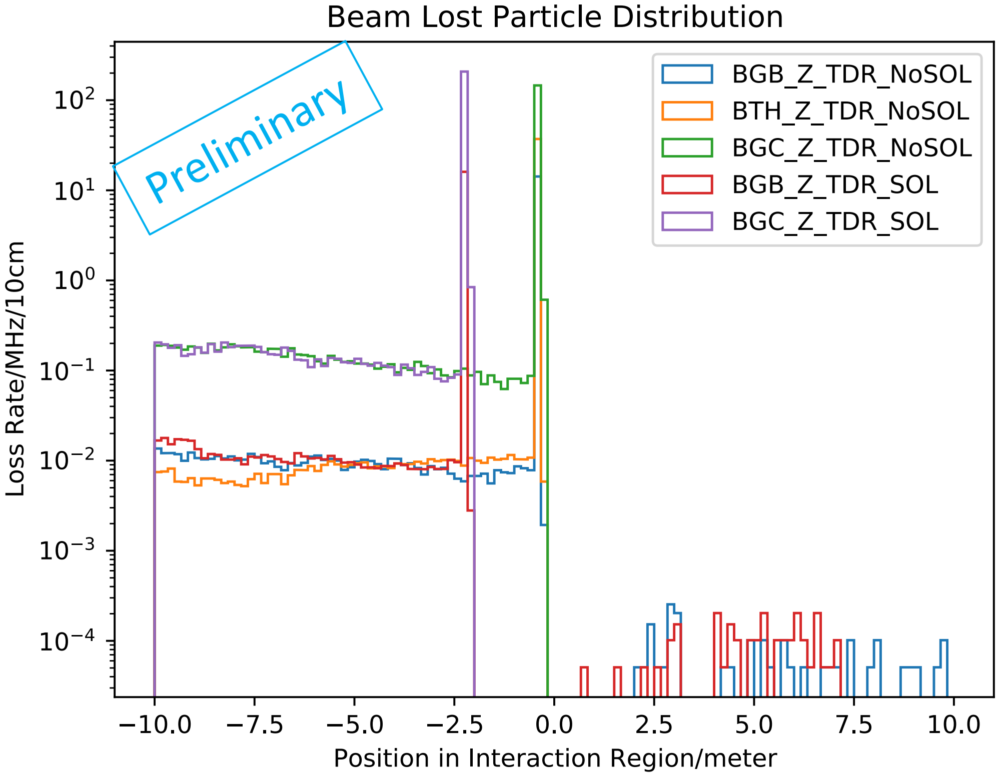
- Errors implemented
  - High order error for magnets
  - Beam-beam effect
- 2 IR considered(sum)

$$Loss\ Rate = \frac{Loss\ Number}{Loss\ Time} = \frac{Bunch\ number * Particles\ per\ Bunch * (1 - e^{-1})}{Beam\ Lifetime}$$

~ 5x, especially upstream

@Higgs





@Z-pole

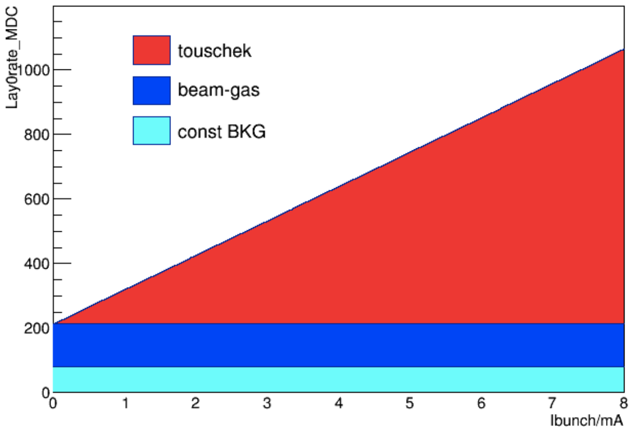
Estimation of Impacts in the IR

- Noise on Detector(Backgrounds)
  - Occupancy
  - Estimate using the same tool with Physics simulation
- Radiation Environment(Backgrounds + Signal)
  - Radiation Damage of the Material(Detector, Accelerator, Electronics, etc…)
    - Estimate using the same tool with physics simulation including the dose calculation
    - Or FLUKA
  - Radiation Harm of the human beings and environment
    - Estimate using the same tool with physics simulation including the dose calculation
    - Or FLUKA
- We are still performing the simulation based on Ref-TDR.

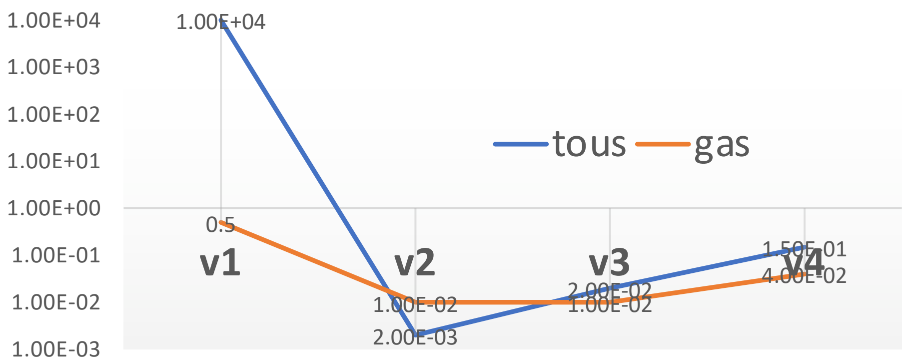
BESIII Benchmark

- BG experiments on BEPCII/BESIII has been done several times.
  - The experiment in 2021 separate the single beam BG sources, the data/MC ratio has been reduced.

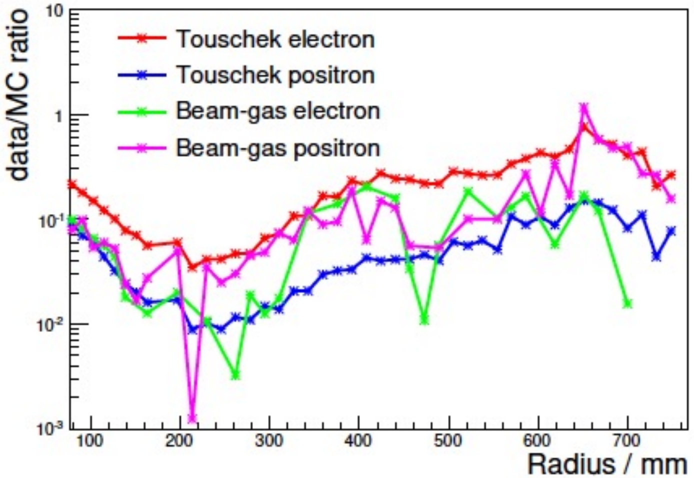
H. Shi, B. Wang. H. Shi et.al



BG separation on 1st layer MDC



Data/MC radio improvements on 1st layer MDC

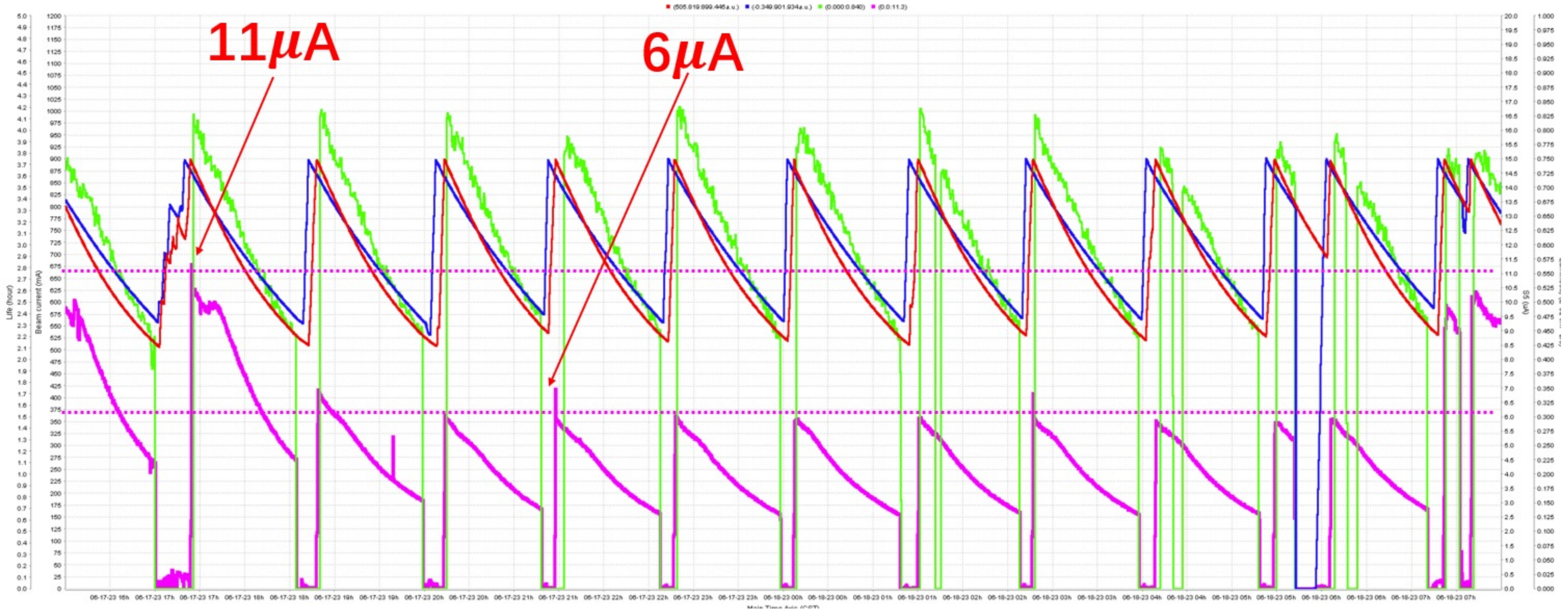


Data/MC radio in MDC

BESIII Benchmark

- BG experiments on BEPCII/BESIII has been done several times.
  - The experiment in 2022~2024 was focused on collimators.
  - Backgrounds has been reduced ~40%

B. Wang



Summary & Outlook

- The study on Beam induced background is very important, including for a machine at the design phase. As well as the Design of MDI and IR Region.
- The importance of the beam induced backgrounds contains two main aspects:
  - The impact on the detector signal(noise)
  - The radiation caused by the beam induced backgrounds, the harm caused by the radiation.
- For the MDI region, we are updating the whole design to Ref-TDR Phase, and we are carefully design the layout and key components to make it works better.
- For the future high energy machine like CEPC,
  - We are updating the simulation to TDR Phase. Hoping that we could have some results within several months.
  - Due to the impacts of the collimators, the off-energy particle backgrounds loss rates have been reduced to ~1/40x. However, due to the shrinking of the beam pipe, the loss rates are still higher than CDR results.
  - The benchmark of the simulation and the data from experiments are always needed.

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Thank You

Backup

MDI Parameter Table

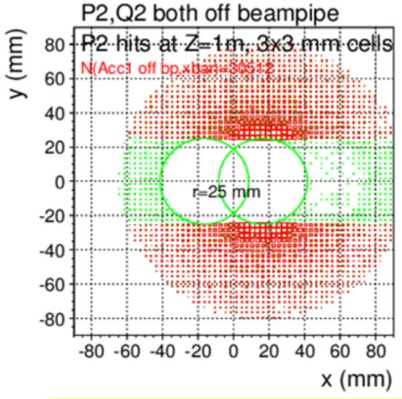
S. Bai

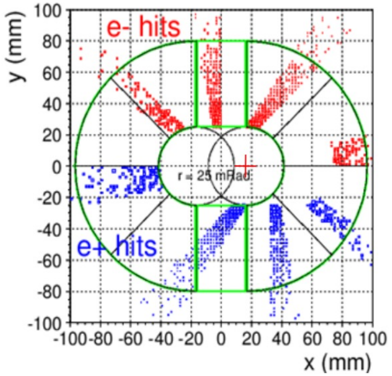
	range	Peak filed in coil	Central filed gradient	Bending angle	length	Beam stay clear region	Minimal distance between two aperture	Inner diameter	Outer diameter	Critical energy (Horizontal)	Critical energy (Vertical)	SR power (Horizontal)	SR power (Vertical)
L*	0~1.9m				1.9m								
Crossing angle	33mrad												
MDI length	±7m												
Detector requirement of accelerator components in opening angle	8.11˚												
QDa/QDb		3.2/2.8T	141/84.7T/m		1.21m	15.2/17.9mm	62.71/105.28 mm	48mm	59mm	724.7/663.1keV	396.3/263keV	212.2/239.23 W	99.9/42.8 W
QF1		3.3T	94.8T/m		1.5m	24.14mm	155.11mm	56mm	69mm	675.2keV	499.4keV	472.9W	135.1W
Lumical	0.56~0.7/0.9~1.1m				0.16m			57mm	200mm				
Anti-solenoid before QD0		8.2T			1.1m			120mm	390mm				
Anti-solenoid QD0		3T			2.5m			120mm	390mm				
Anti-solenoid QF1		3T			1.5m			120mm	390mm				
Beryllium pipe					±120mm			28mm					
Last B upstream	64.97~153.5m			0.77mrad	88.5m					33.3keV			
First B downstream	44.4~102m			1.17mrad	57.6m					77.9keV			
Beampipe within QDa/QDb					1.21m							1.19/1.31W	
Beampipe within QF1					1.5m							2.39W	
Beampipe between QD0/QF1					0.3m							26.5W	

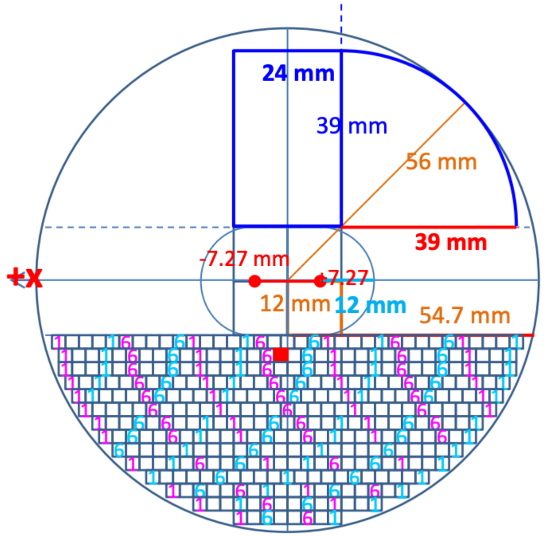
Design of the LumiCal

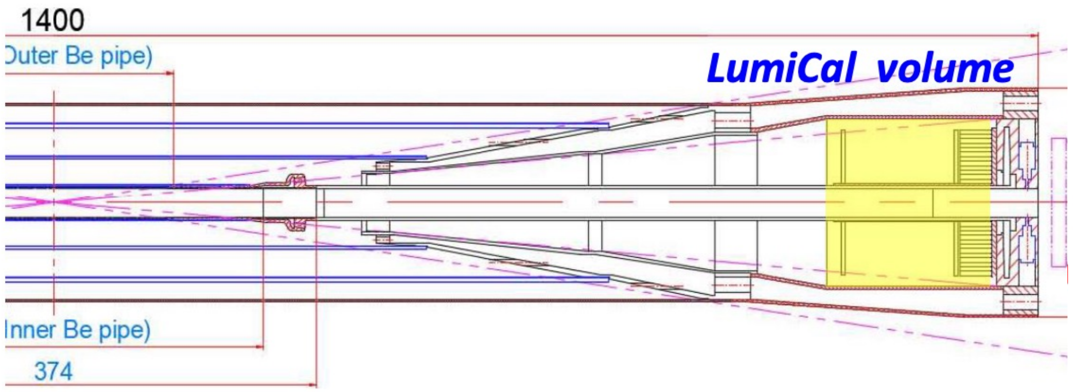
S. Hou

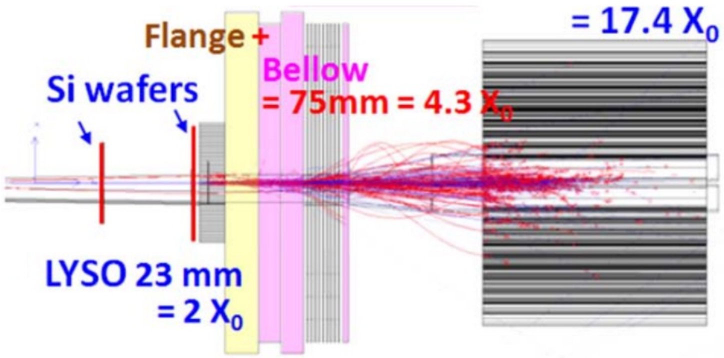
- LumiCal has been updated:
  - Two parts, one before Flange, and one after
  - LumiCal before flange:
    - 560~700mm,
    - Two Si-wafers, $2X_0$ LYSO
  - LumiCal after bellow:
    - 900~1100mm
    - $17X_0$ LYSO

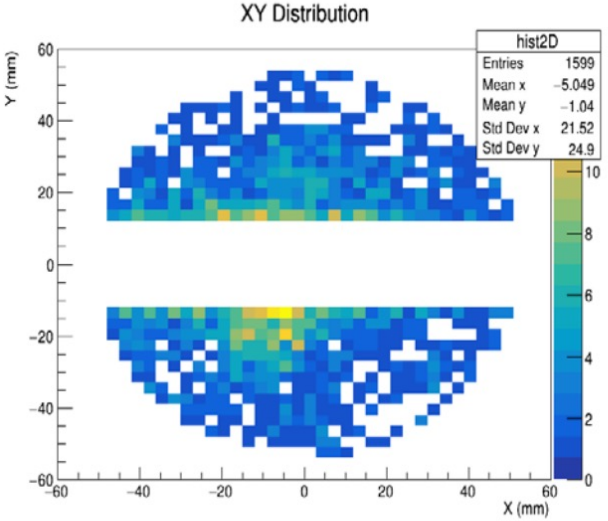








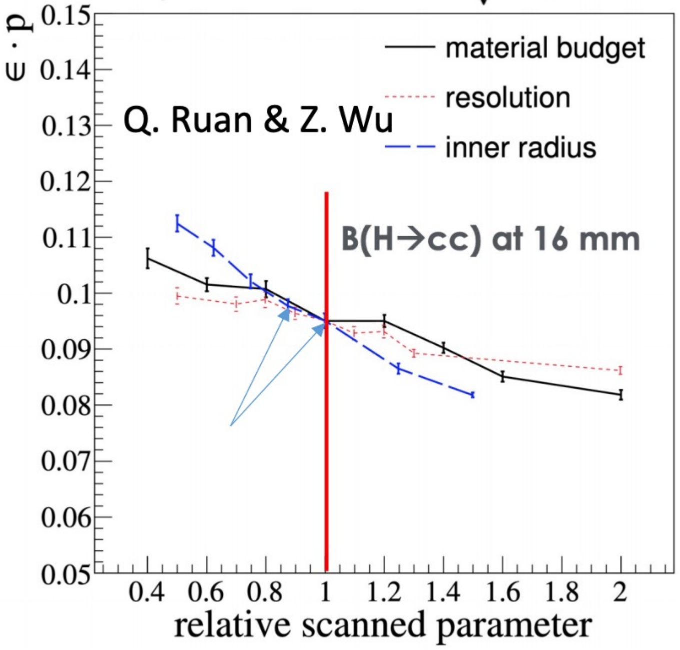




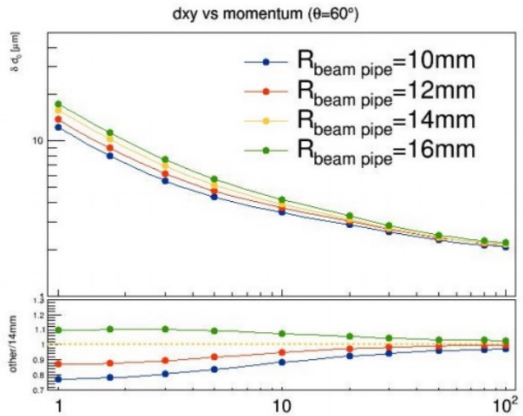
Physics Gains for 20mm Be

- First estimates made with fast simulation and scaling

$$\frac{\delta_\mu}{\mu} \propto \frac{\sqrt{S+B}}{S} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon \cdot p}}$$



$$\sigma_{d_0}^2 = \sigma_{geom}^2 + \sigma_{MS}^2$$
$$= \left(\frac{\sigma_1 r_2}{r_2 - r_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_2 r_1}{r_2 - r_1}\right)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{n_{scatt}} \left(R_j \Delta\Theta_j\right)^2$$

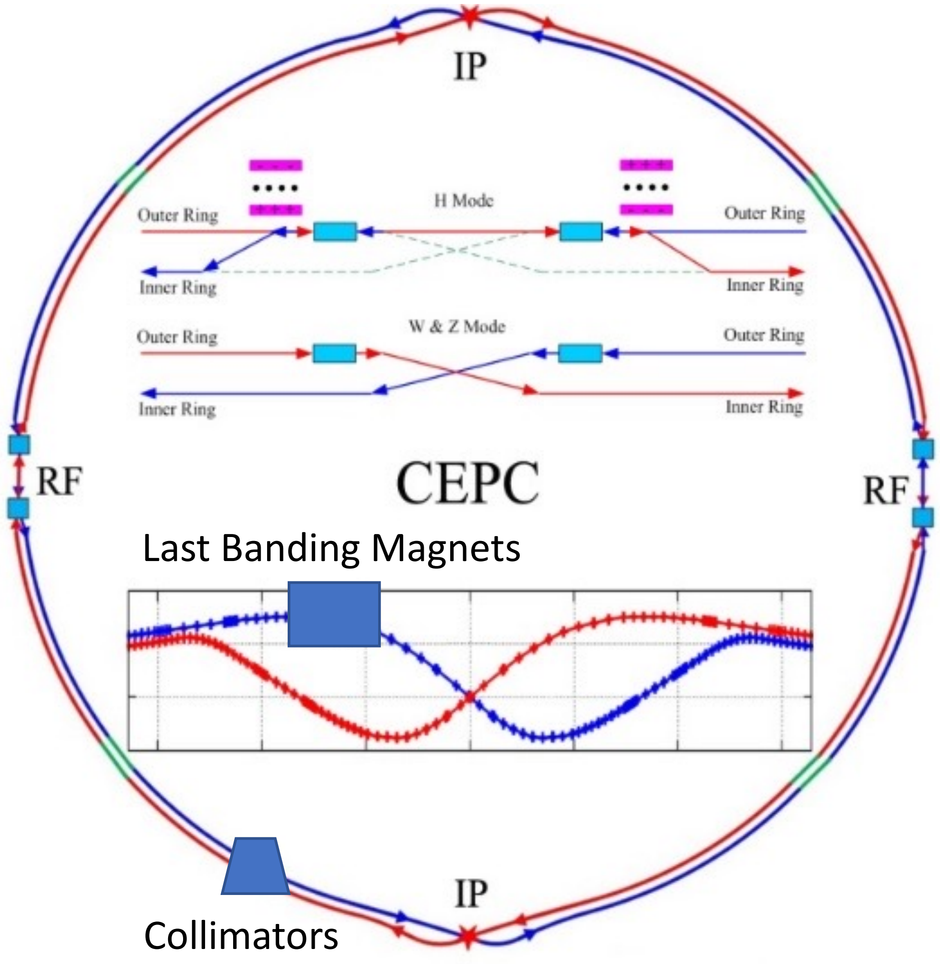


H. Zeng

- Implement the geometry in simulation and run a full analysis to estimate the physics gains

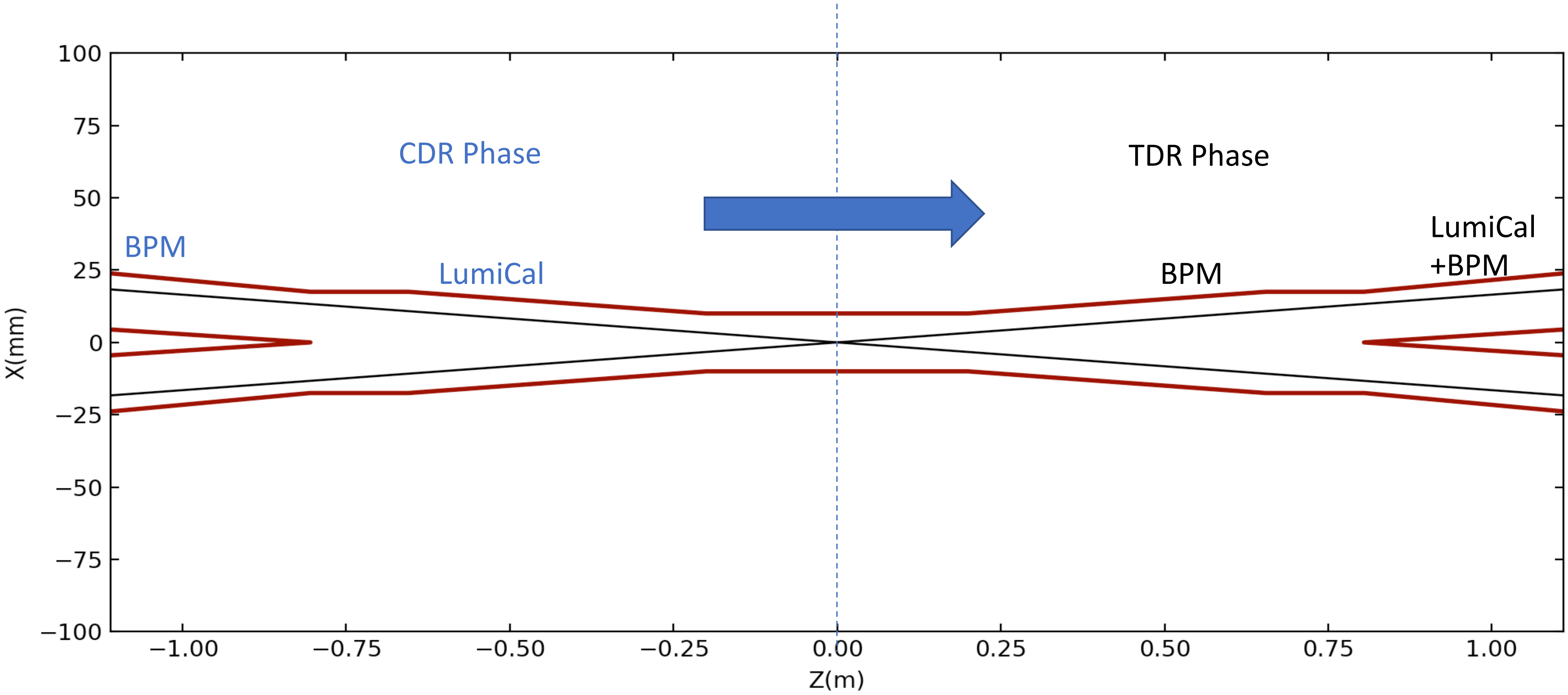
G. Li

Map of the MDI Study



Accelerator	Detector
IP Feedback	
BG Simulation	Central Beam Pipe
LumiCal	Vertex Detector
Vacuum Chamber	LumiCal
SR Masks	Silicon Tracker
QD0/QF1	TPC
Anti-Solenoid	Hcal
Cryostats	Ecal
BPMs	Solenoid
Instability&Impendance	Yoke
Cooling	Muon Detector
Shielding	Hall
Assembly&Supporting	BG Simulation&Shielding
Alignment	Software Geometry
Connecting System	Alignment&Assembly
Vacuum pumps	Electronics
Last Bending Magnet	Cryogenic
Collimators	Radiation Protection
Control	Booster

New Beampipe Design – Cryo to Cryo

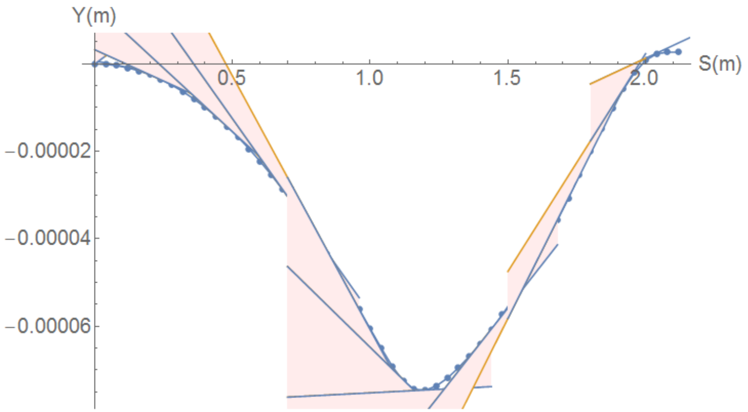


The range between 2 cryostat chambers would be -1.11m~1.11m

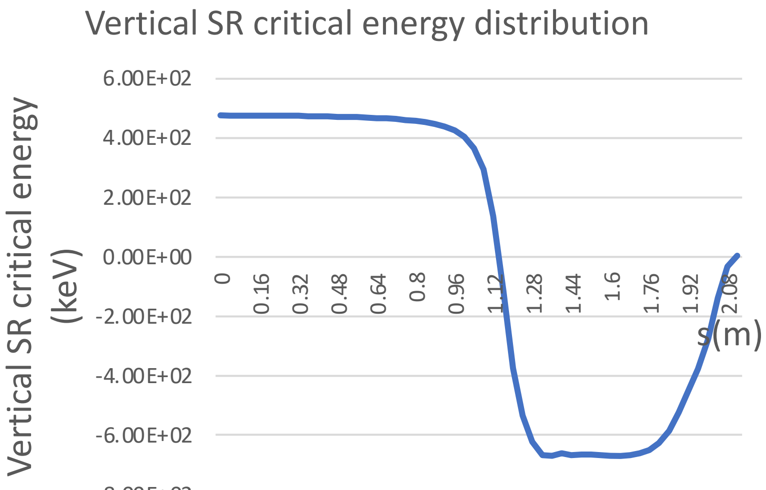
SR from solenoid combined field

S. Bai

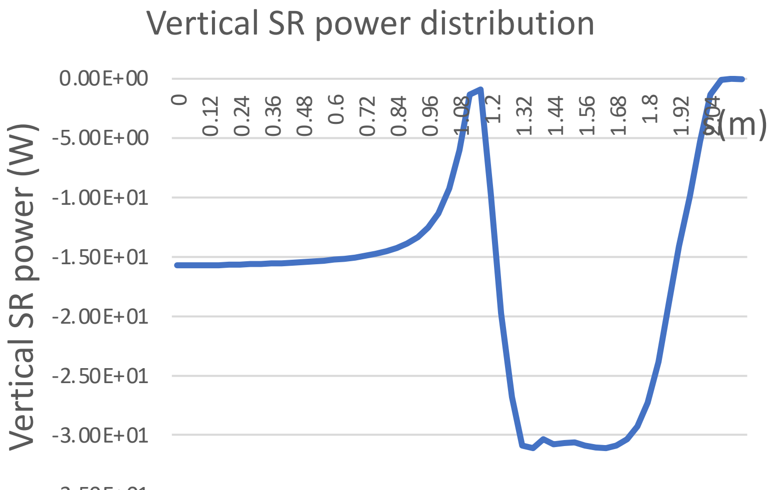
- Horizontal trajectory will couple to the vertical
- Due to the sol+anti-sol field strength quite high, maximum~4.24T, transverse magnetic field component is quite high.
- SR from vertical trajectory in sol+anti-sol combined field should be taken into account.



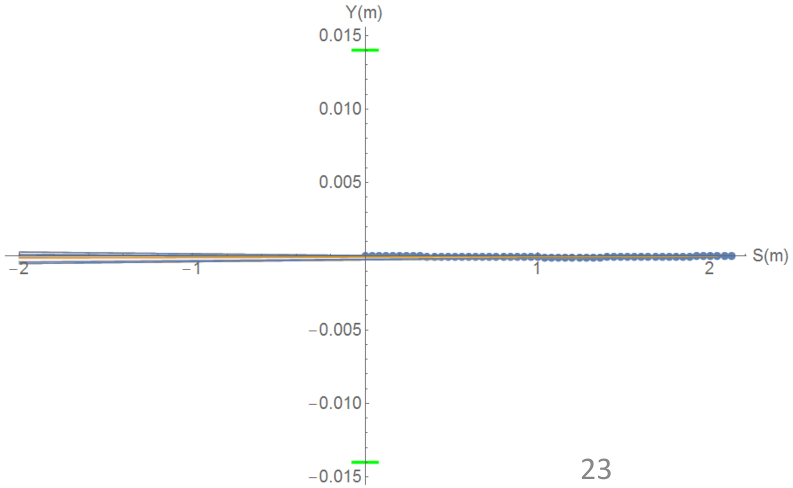
- SR fan is focused in a very narrow angle from -116urad to 131urad
- SR will not hit Berryllium pipe, and no background to detector.
- SR will hit the beam pipe ~213.5m downstream from IP
- Water cooling is needed.



Maximum: 670keV

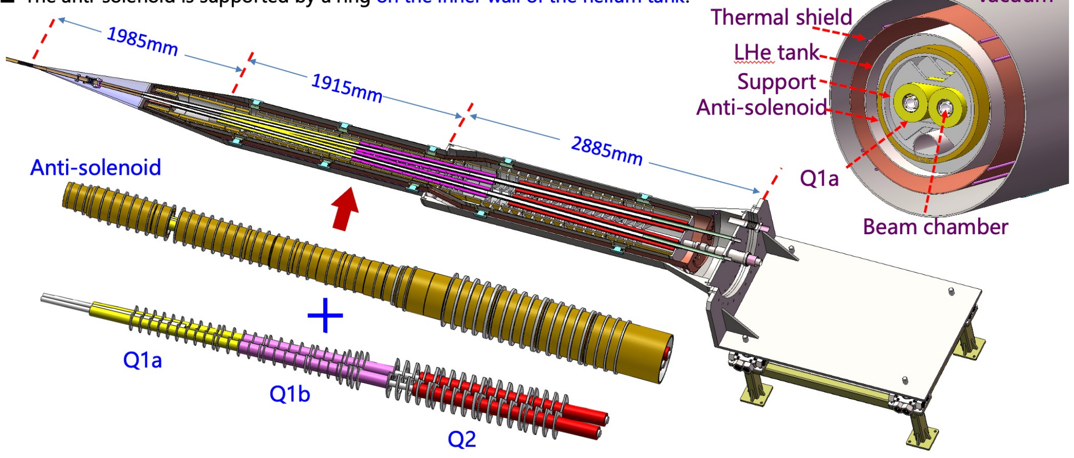


Maximum: 31W

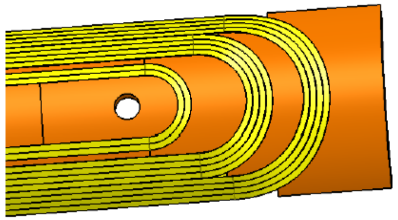


Engineering efforts on several key components

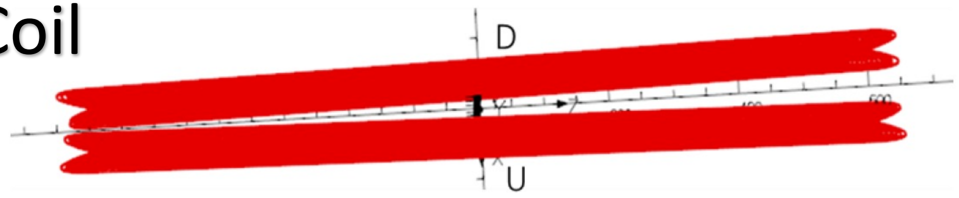
- The superconducting magnets Q1a,Q1b and Q2 are supported on the inner wall of the solenoid.
- The anti-solenoid is supported by a ring on the inner wall of the helium tank.



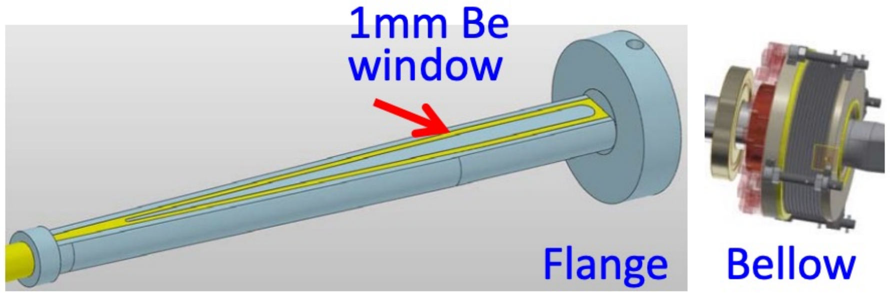
Cryostat Chamber



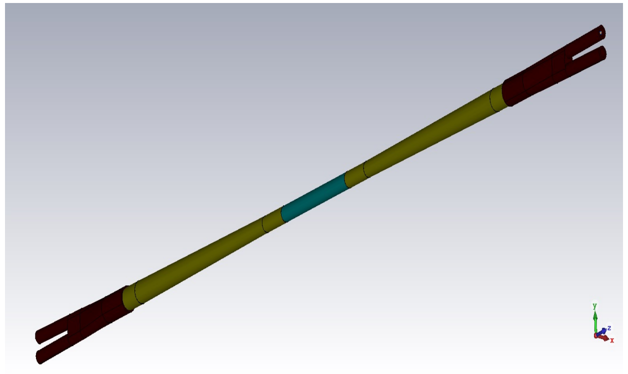
SC Magnets/Coil

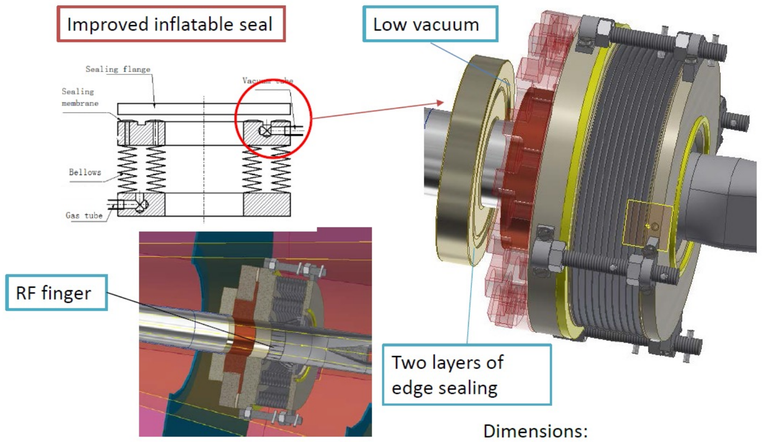


RVC



Lumi Window





- Replace the sealing membranes by two layers of edge sealing.

Dimensions:
- Transversal: Max. φ174mm
- Longitudinal: ~83mm

Tungsten alloy vacuum chamber

Benchmark – Experiments

- Important to validate the modellings and Monte Carlo Simulation codes for the CEPC beam background simulation with real data where they are applicable.
  - BEPC II/BES III, SuperKEKB/Belle II, LEP I/II…
- Basic Principles – Key Parameters & Distinguish
  - Single beam mode: three dominant contributions from Touschek, beam-gas and electronics noise & cosmic rays.
  - $O_{single} = O_{tous} + O_{gas} + O_{noise+\mu} =$

$$S_t \cdot D(\sigma_{x'}) \cdot \frac{I_t \cdot I_b}{\sigma_x \sigma_y \sigma_z} + S_g \cdot I_t \cdot P(I_t) + S_e$$

  - Double beam mode: additional contributions from luminosity related backgrounds, mainly radiative Bhabha scattering
  - $O_{total} = O_{e^+} + O_{e^-} + O_{\mathcal{L}}$(Ideal)