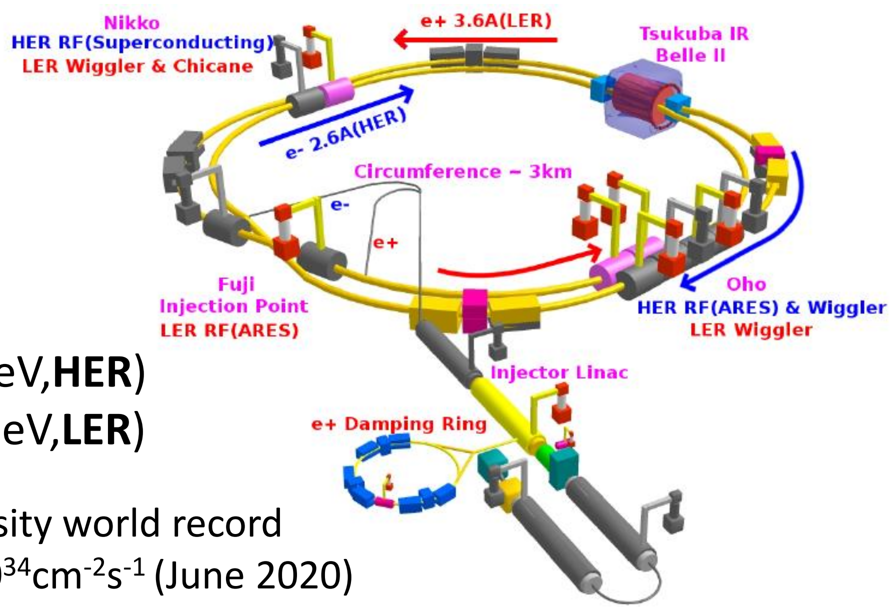
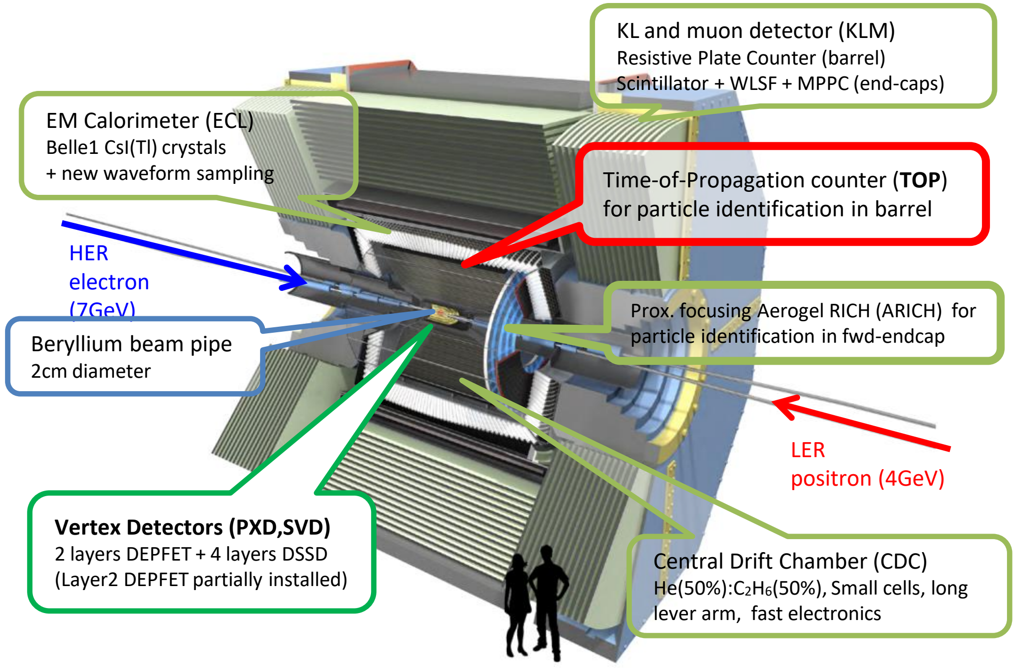
SuperKEKB



e- (7GeV,**HER**)
e+ (4GeV,**LER**)

Luminosity world record
$2.4 \times 10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ (June 2020)

Belle II

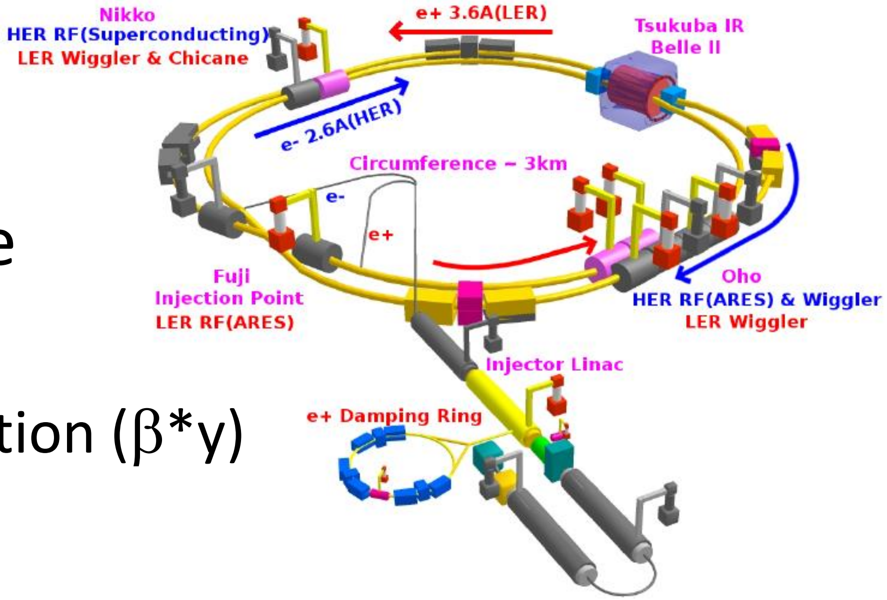


Beam background and Machine-Detector Interface design at SuperKEKB/Belle-II

Hiroyuki Nakayama (KEK), on behalf of
SuperKEKB/Belle II collaboration

hiroyuki.nakayama@kek.jp

SuperKEKB accelerator



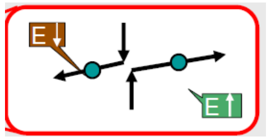
- 4GeV e+, 7GeV e-, 3km in circumference
- "Nano-beam" and "Crab waist" collision scheme
  - Design luminosity: aims to x40 higher than KEKB
  - x2 higher beam currents, x20 smaller vert. beta function (β^*y)

- Latest peak luminosity record: L=4.71 x $10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ (June 22, 2022)
- Now in "Long Shutdown (LS1)" for accelerator/detector upgrade works
- Beams will be back in October 2023

Beam background at SuperKEKB

- Beam-induced background (beam BG) is dangerous for SuperKEKB/Belle II
- Beam BG determines **survival time** of Belle II sensor components and might lead to **severe instantaneous damage**
- It also increases **sensor occupancy** and irreducible analysis BG

Touschek



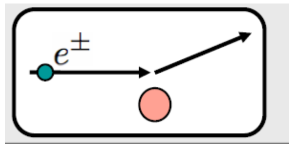
- SuperKEKB Beam BG sources

  - *Single-beam BG*: Touschek, Beam-gas Coulomb/Bremsstrahlung, Synchrotron radiation, injection BG

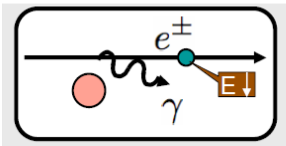
  - *Luminosity BG*: Radiative Bhabha, two-photon BG, etc..

Beam-gas

Coulomb



Brems



Lumi-BG is now smaller than single-beam BGs, but will dominate at the full design current

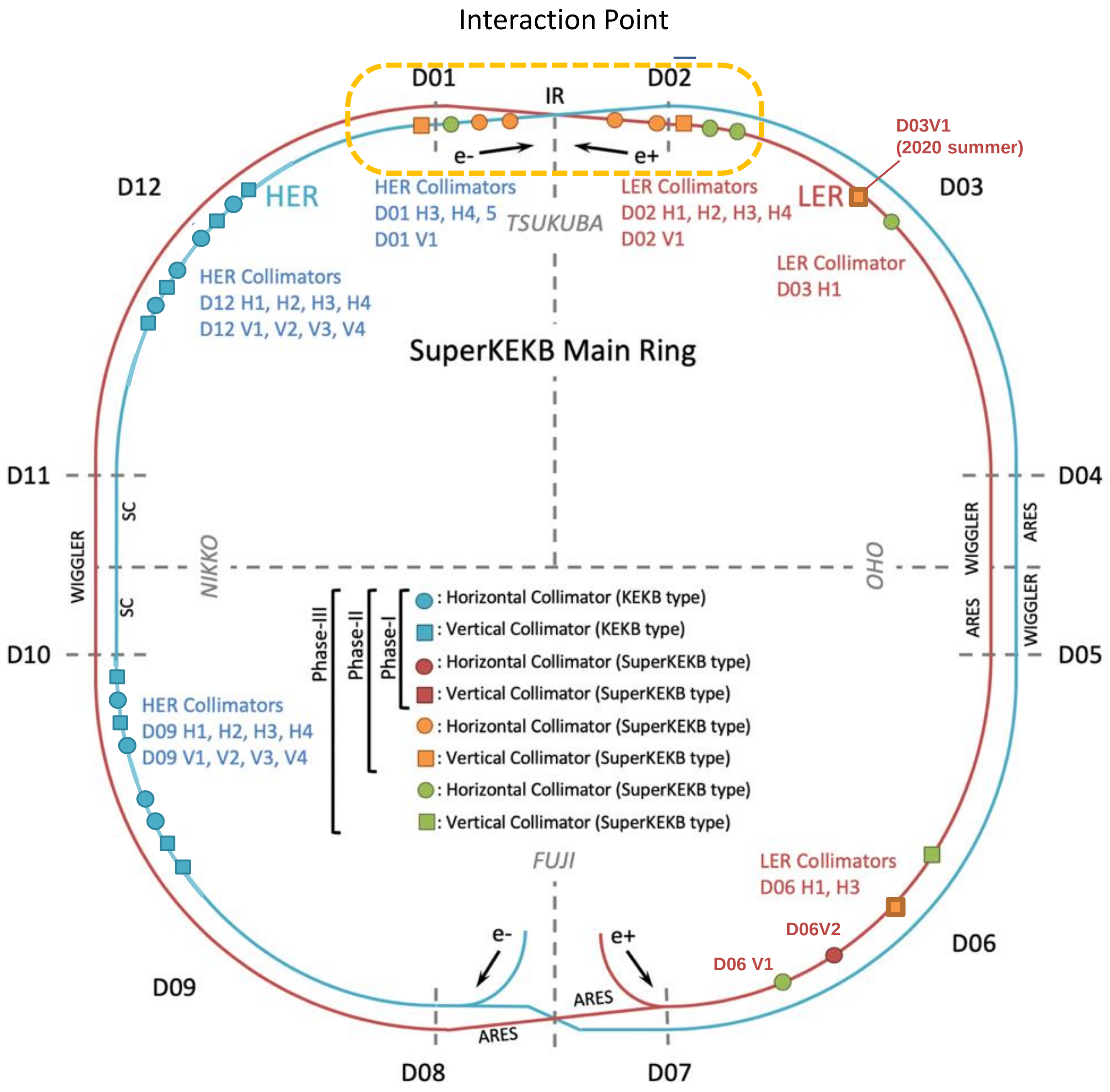
Rad. Bhabha: $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$
Two photon: $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-e^+e^-$

How to cope with beam BG?

1. Movable collimators in the main ring
   – Cut beam tails/halos: stop stray particles before they reach the Belle II detector region

2. Thick tungsten shield around the major beam loss spots near the detector
   – Showers generated inside the final focus quads are stopped before entering Belle II physics acceptance
   – Careful design of Machine-Detector Interface(MDI) region is a key

SuperKEKB Collimators



e- (7GeV,**HER**)
e+ (4GeV,**LER**)

As of 2021,

31 movable collimators installed

LER(11):

- 7 horizontal, 4 vertical "SuperKEKB type" collimators
  - horizontal: D06H1, D06H3, D03H1
    D02H1, D02H2, D02H3, D02H4
  - vertical: **D06V1**, D06V2, D03V1, **D02V1**

HER(20):

- 3 horizontal, 1 vertical "SuperKEKB type" collimators
  - horizontal: D01H3, D01H4, D1H5
  - vertical: D01V1
- 8 horizontal, 8 vertical "KEKB type" collimators
  - horizontal: D12{H1,H2,H3,H4},D09{H1,H2,H3,H4}
  - vertical: D12{V1, V2, V3, V4},D09{V1,V2,V3,V4}

Horizontal collimators → Touschek BG
Vertical collimators → Beam-gas Coulomb BG

Vertical Collimators: very narrow

- To reduce beam-gas Coulomb IR loss, we need very narrow (<~2mm half width) vertical collimators

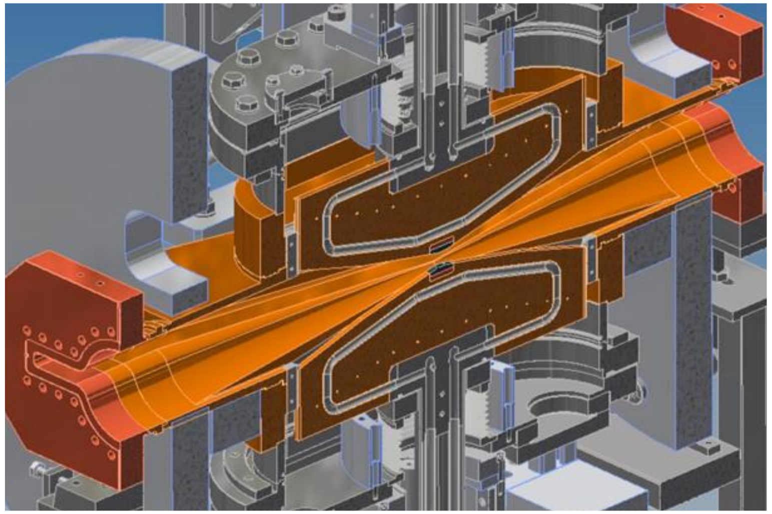
- TMC instability is an issue: low-impedance head design is important, and collimators should be installed at the position where beta_y is rather small

  (*) "Small-Beta Collimation at SuperKEKB to Stop Beam-Gas Scattered Particles and to Avoid Transverse Mode Coupling Instability", H, Nakayama et al, *Conf.Proc.C* 1205201 (2012) 1104-1106

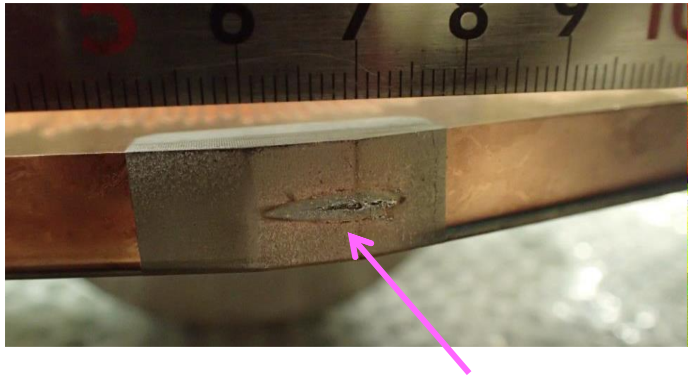
- Precise head control (Δd~50um) is required, (IR loss is quite sensitive to the collimator width)

- Collimator head should survive severe beam loss
  - Tungsten (or Tantalum) jaws were severely damaged and replaced several times.
  - Low-Z head tip (carbon) was installed in 2020 autumn run but its impedance was found out to be too large (Beam size blow up due to TMC instability was observed)
  - More robust head are considered (MoGr, Ti, Ta+Gr)

SuperKEKB-type vertical collimator

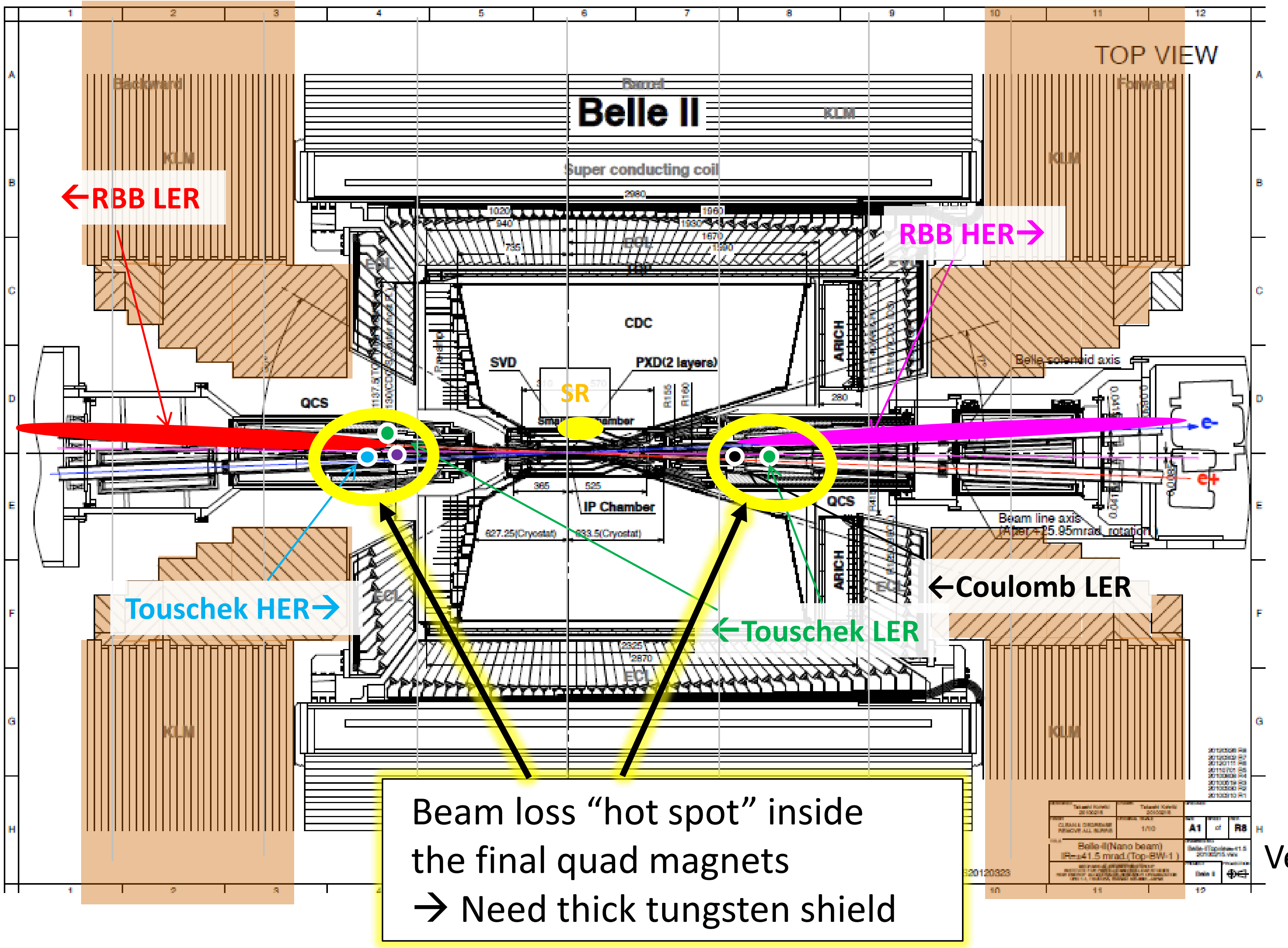


Collimator head damaged by severe beam loss



Scar along the beam line

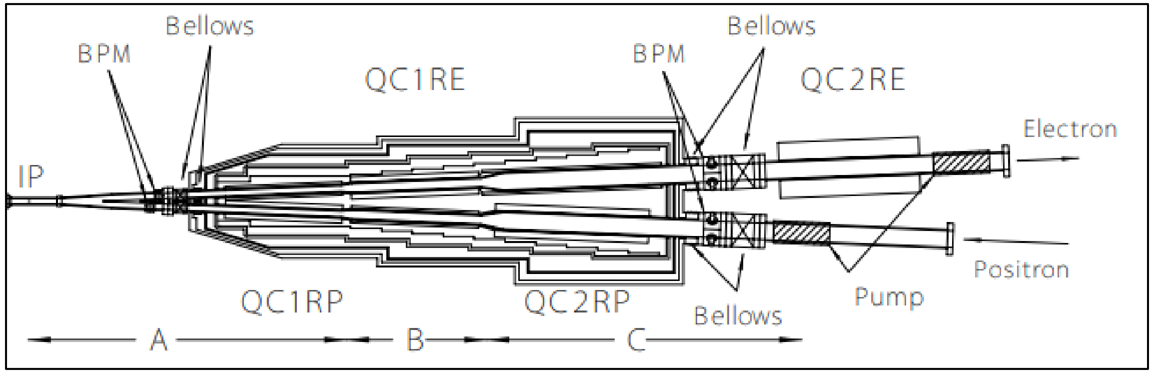
Beam loss distribution inside Belle II detector



Ver. 2017.1.31

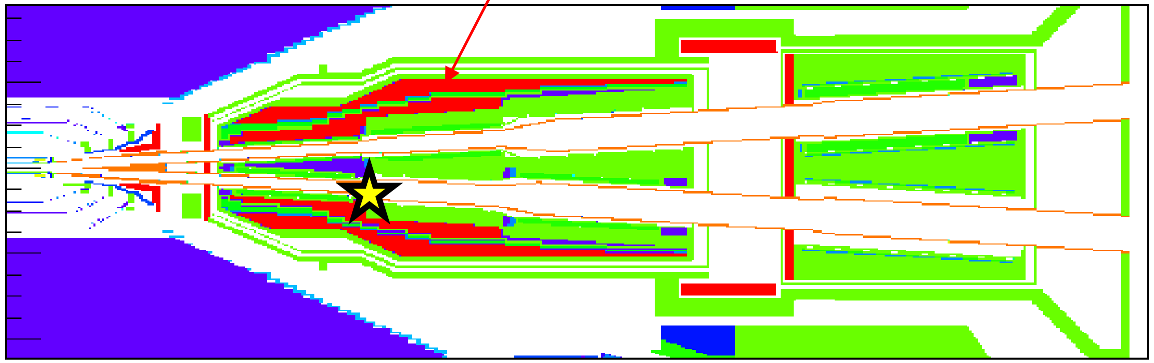
Thick tungsten shield inside final-quad cryostat

TDR(2010)



- TDR is prepared just after the change of SuperKEKB design concept ("High current " → "Nano-beam")
- At that time, no background estimation was available for the "Nano-beam" beam optics
- No shield considered inside the cryostat

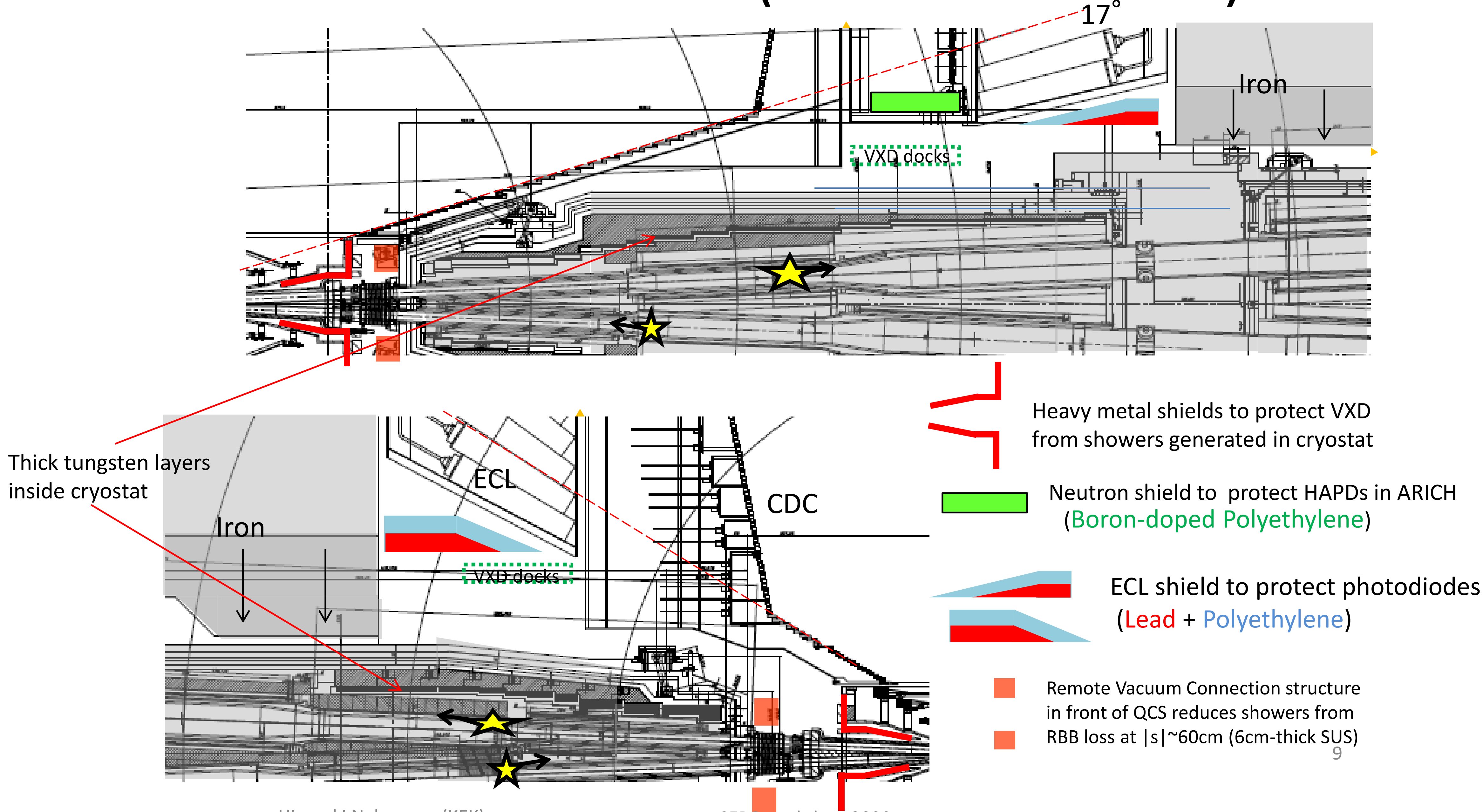
Final design



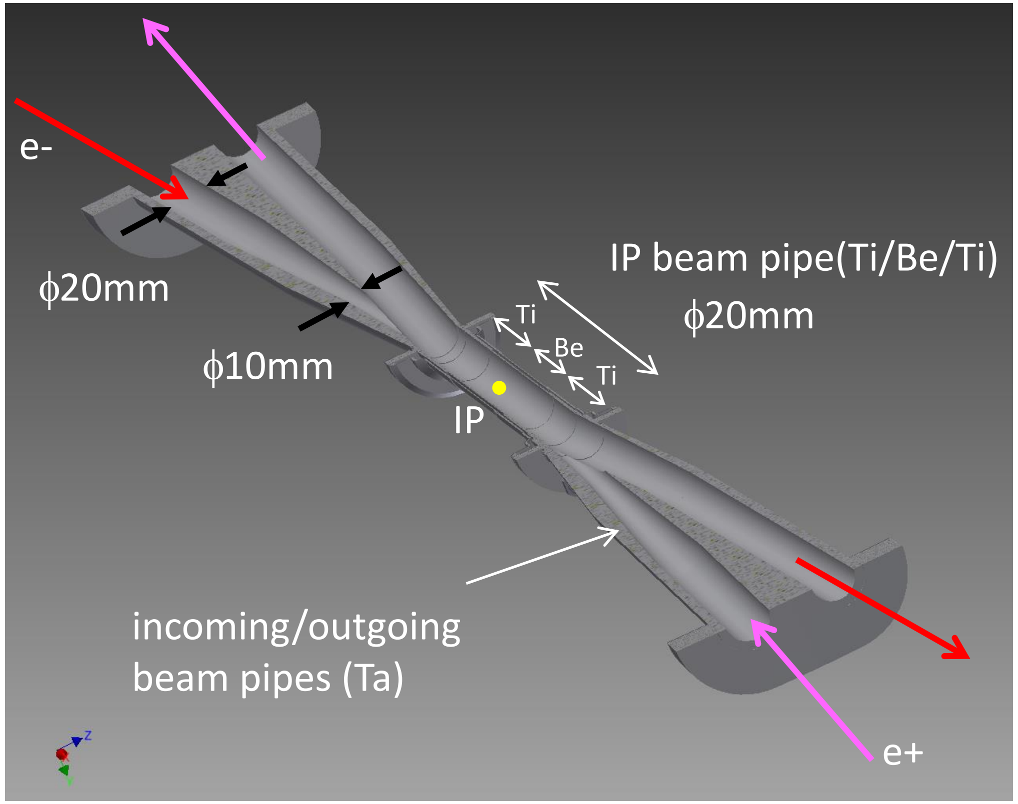
- As background simulation developed, we found a significant beam loss inside the final focus magnet
- I made a strong request to put as much heavy-metal shield as possible inside the cryostat
- It required major modification on the already-started cryostat fabrication process

Takeaway message: Reserve enough space for the BG shields between detectors and beam pipes!

Other shields (for neutron etc..)

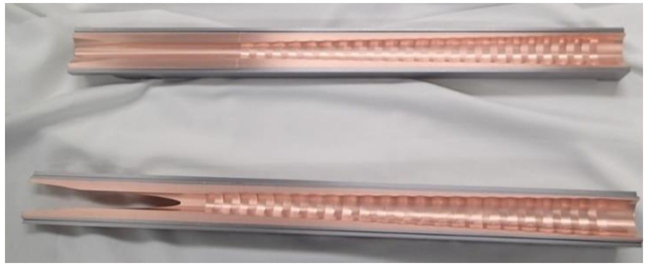


Dedicated IP beam pipe design to mitigate synchrotron radiation BG



- Belle II IP beam pipes are specially designed to mitigate SR background
- Collimation on incoming beam pipe (ϕ20mm→ϕ10mm) stops most of SR photons in parallel with the beam
  - Direct SR hit on Be part of IP beam pipe is negligible
  - No collimation on outgoing pipes so that HOM can escape (no cavity structure)
- “Ridge” structures on inner surface of the collimation pipe can prevent forward-scattering of SR photons
  - One-bounce SR hit on Be part can also be negligible

Inner surface of Be pipe are coated with Au layer (10um)



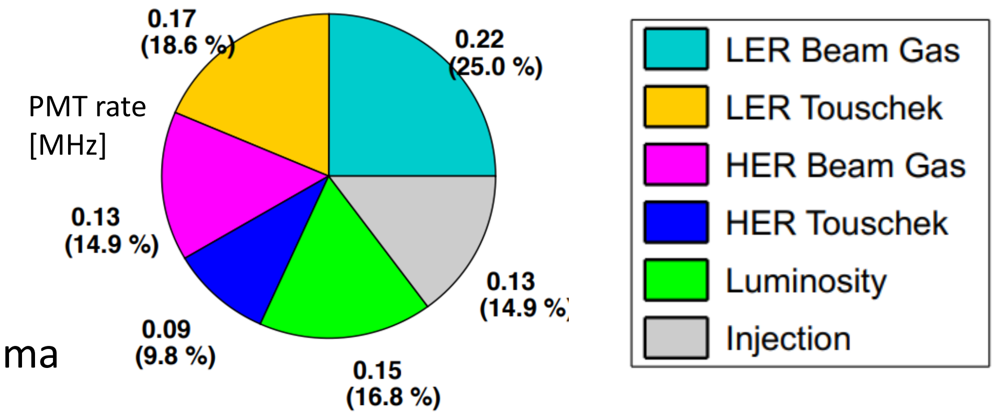
Ridge structure

Background measurements

Belle II Beam Background in recent runs

- Belle II beam BG didn't limit beam currents in 2021 and 2022
  - Thanks to successful BG mitigation by collimators, vacuum scrubbing progress, etc..
  - However, it will be a problem at higher luminosity without further BG mitigation
- TOP counter is the most vulnerable sub-detector to beam backgrounds
  - Finite PMT photocathode lifetime, replacement work during long shutdown needed
  - Major contribution from LER beam-gas, LER Touschek, Luminosity BG, etc..

TOP background breakdown during recent physics runs



K. Kojima

June 28, 2020
beta*y = 0.8mm

Input values
to calculate background rate.

$$I^{\mathrm{HER}} = 500\ \mathrm{mA}$$
$$\sigma_y^{\mathrm{HER}} = 34\ \mu\mathrm{m}$$
$$N_b^{\mathrm{HER}} = 978$$

$$I^{\mathrm{LER}} = 480\ \mathrm{mA}$$
$$\sigma_y^{\mathrm{LER}} = 66\ \mu\mathrm{m}$$
$$N_b^{\mathrm{LER}} = 978$$

$$\mathcal{L} = 1.5 \times 10^{34}\ \mathrm{cm^{-2}s^{-1}}$$

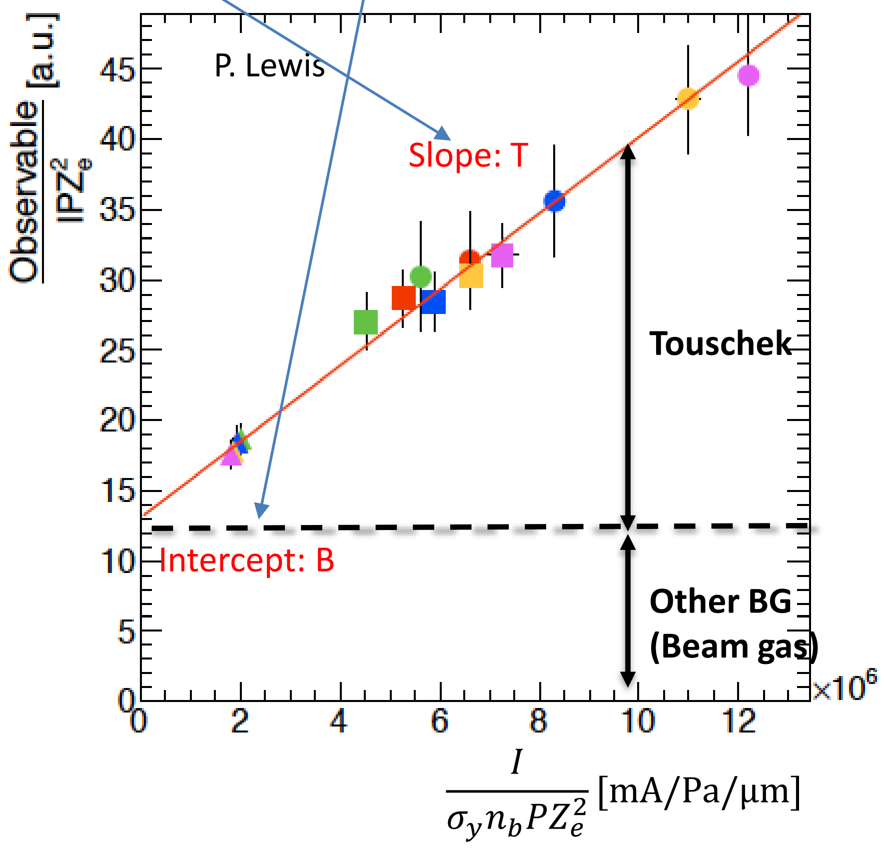
e- (7GeV,**HER**)
e+ (4GeV,**LER**)

Separate measurement of each BG component

$$Rate = T\frac{I^2}{\sigma_y n_b} + BZ_e^2 IP \quad \xrightarrow{P = P_0 + cI} \quad Rate/Z_e^2 IP = T\frac{I}{\sigma_y n_b P Z_e^2} + B$$

T, B: Touschek/Beam-gas coefficient
σ_y: vertical beam size, n_b: number of bunches
P: pressure, I: beam current
Z_e: effective atomic number of residual gas

Touschek component also depends on bunch length σ_z

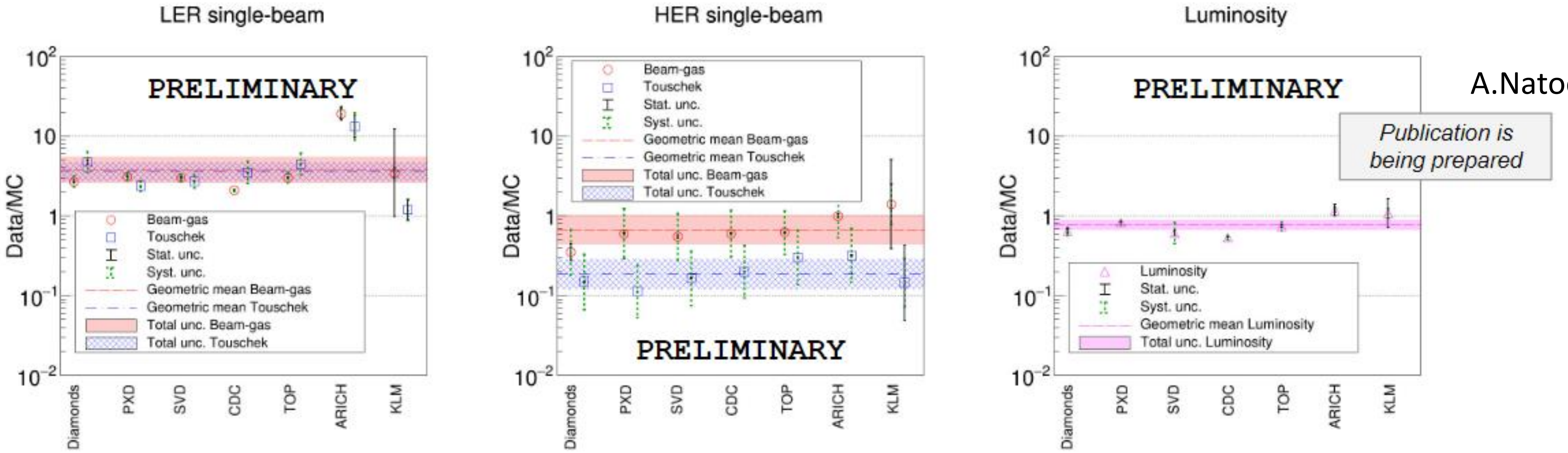


<u>Strategy:</u>

- Single-beam (no collision). Assume Touschek + Beam-gas and no other BG component
- Vary number of bunches (or beam size), which should affect Touschek component only
- Fit for T and B coefficients and compare them against estimation by MC
- Use measured data/MC ratio for correcting the simulated BG rates at future optics
- Lumi-BG can also be measured by varying lumi only

Data/MC ratio of each BG component

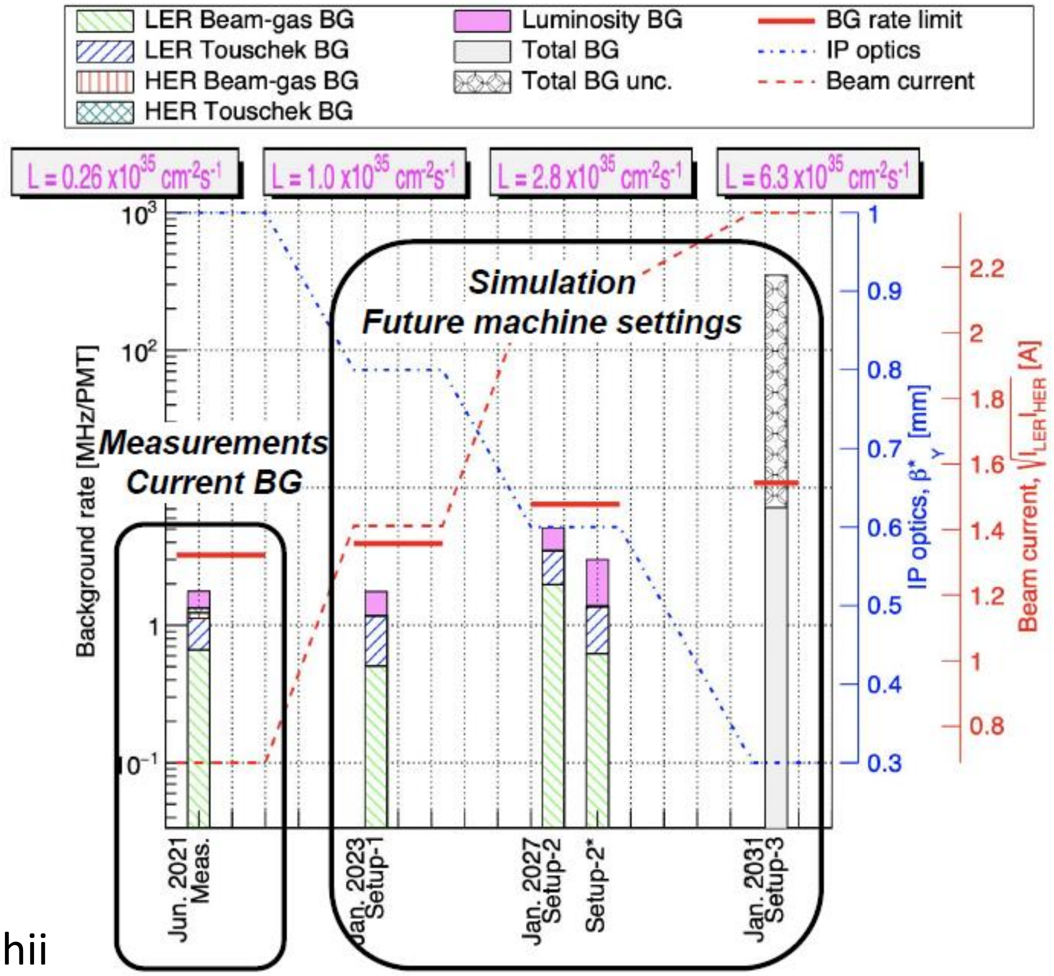
Ratios of measured (**data**) to simulated (**MC**) backgrounds based on dedicated studies in 2020-2021



A.Natochii

- Data/MC ratio is now within one order of magnitude from unity
- Measured lumi-BG stays consistent with prediction (will dominate at full luminosity)
- This confirms our good understandings on beam loss processes at SuperKEKB
- Those ratios are used to rescale simulated beam background rates toward higher luminosity

Future prediction of beam BG



A.Natochii

Measured and predicted Belle II backgrounds

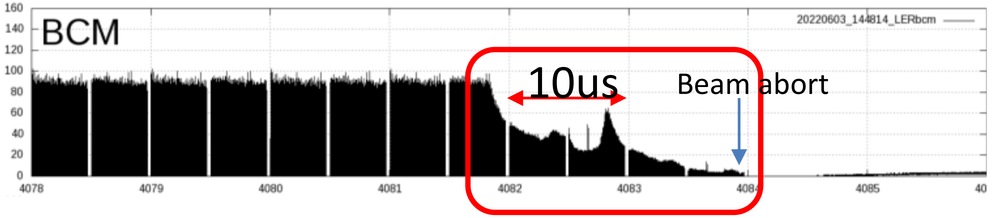
- Data/MC ratio from recent BG measurements can be applied to improve BG predictions at future optics
- Latest prediction can be found in our Snowmass WhitePaper (arXiv:2203.05731)
  - Up to L~3x10^{35}, beam BG will remain high but acceptable
  - For the target luminosity (L~6x10^{35}), machine condition is very uncertain to make accurate prediction

Issues: Sudden Beam Loss (SBL) Events

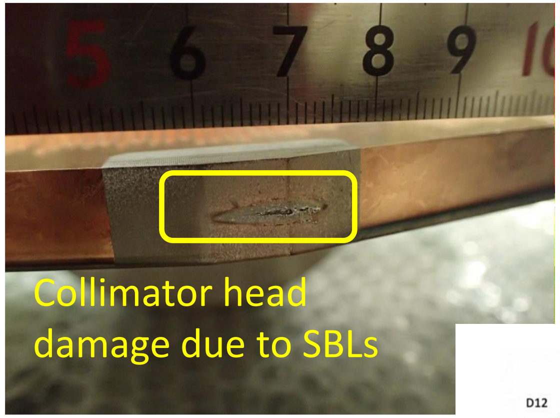
- Sudden beam loss (SBL) events
  - Very fast beam loss within few turns (= 20~30us)
  - Lead to QCS quench, sensor/collimator damage
  - Operation time loss by collimator replacement work
  - Limit max. beam currents for 2022 runs

- The cause of these events is still unknown
  - Beam-dust event? Beam instability? Arcing?
  - Detailed analysis ongoing, using beam loss timing recorded by various beam loss monitors along the ring
  - International taskforce is launched to investigate the issue

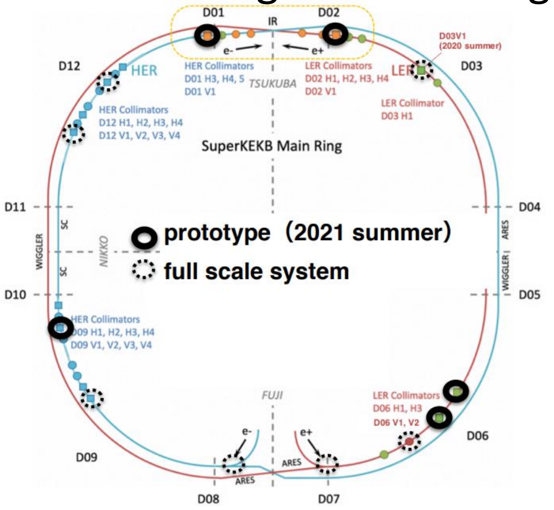
Bunch current monitor



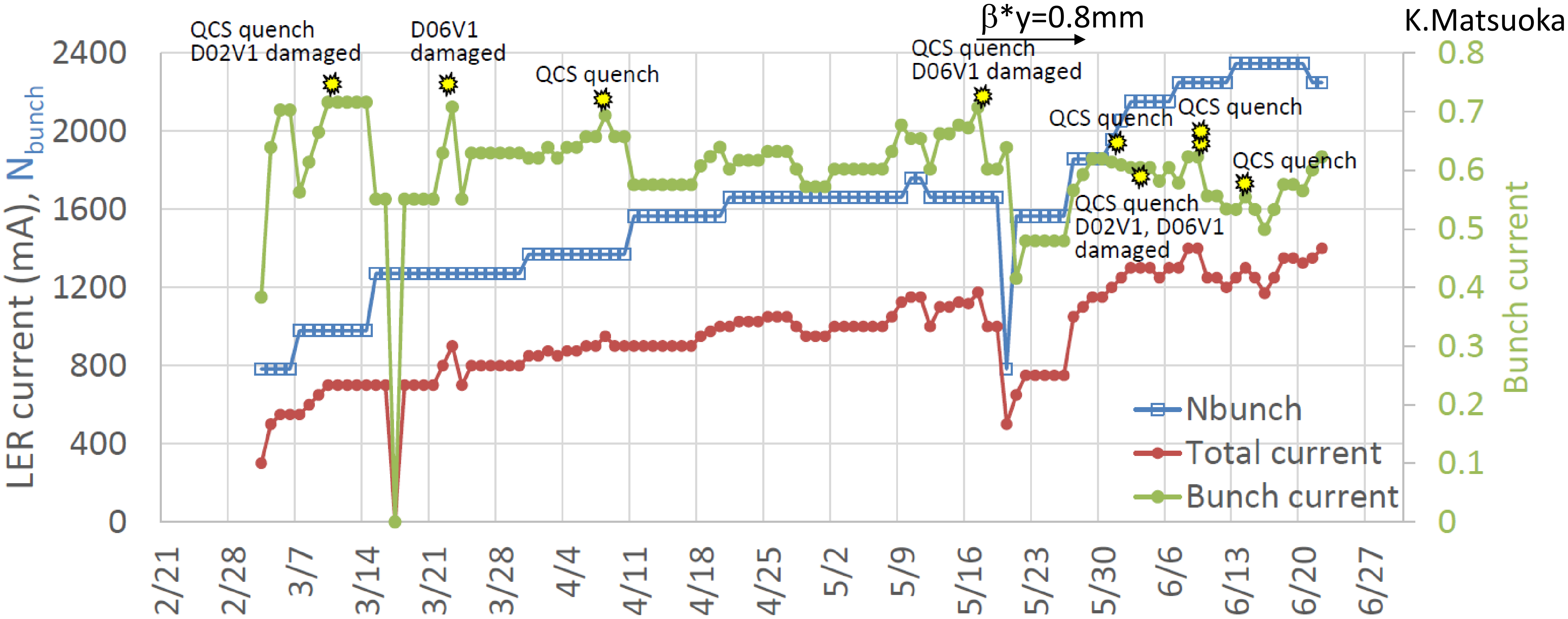
>80% of stored beam lost within ~20us



Beam loss monitors along the main ring



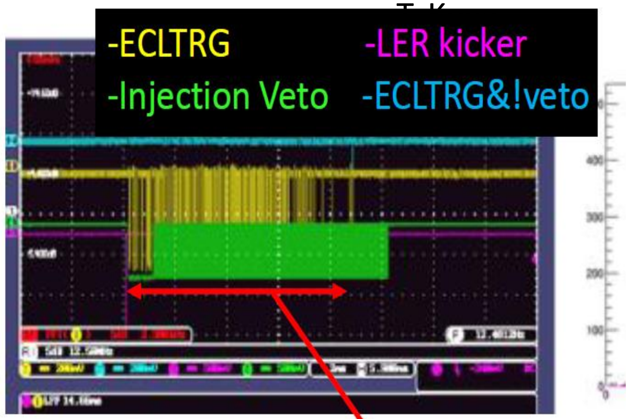
Sudden Beam Loss events in 2022 runs



- Sudden beam loss events caused QCS quenches and severe collimator damages
- Our primary LER vertical collimator (D06V1) was severely damaged and had to be used with larger aperture than ideal, making it difficult to control storage/injection BG

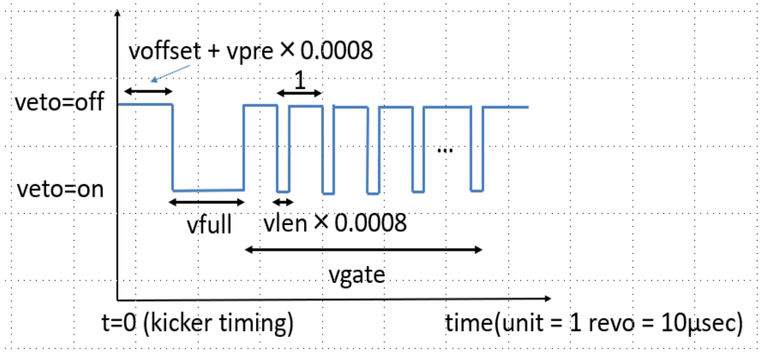
Issues: Injection BG duration

- Belle II DAQ apply trigger veto after each injection, since the injected bunch gets noisy for a while
- Typical duration of injection BG → LER: ~10ms, HER:~5ms
  - Corresponds to 5~10% deadtime
  - longer veto window → lose integrated luminosity
- In 2022 runs, injection BG duration gets worse with squeezed beta*y (=0.8mm), higher beam currents, and after severe LER collimator damage
  - Larger BG observed even in recorded events (outside veto)
  - Impact on physics performance started to be seen
- Many injector improvements planned in 2022-2023 shutdown



"Injection BG duration"

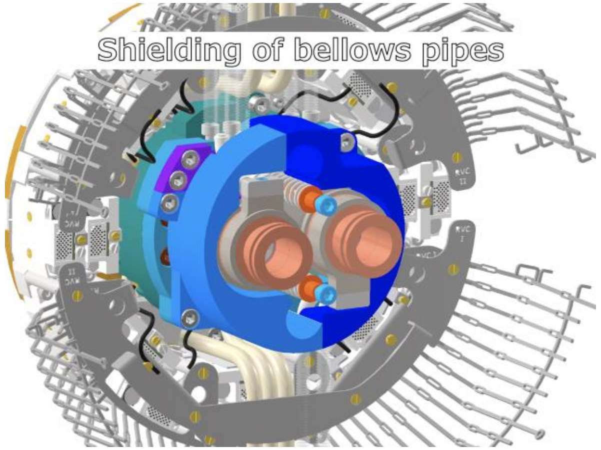
Injection veto window



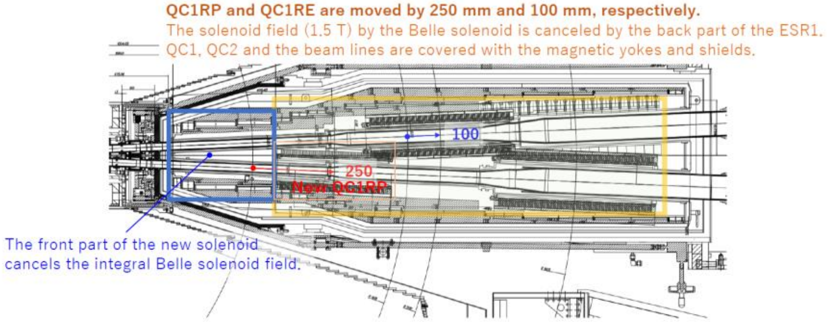
Further BG mitigation possibilities

- Vacuum scrubbing
  - beam-gas background will be gradually improved as baking proceeds
- Collimators
  - "Non-linear collimator" with low impedance budget (2022-2023)
  - Achieve better BG mitigation while avoiding TMC instability
- Additional shield around QCS bellows (2022-2023)
  - Cover the bellows pipe area where BG showers leak out
  - Only small space left for the shield (mostly occupied by sensor cables)
  - Further BG reduction for TOP/CDC
- Final focus magnet modification (2026 or later?)
  - Less overlap of solenoid and quads → suppress beam-beam blowup
  - Wider beam pipe aperture→ less beam loss, wider collimator and relax collimator impedance
  - Design not finalized yet

Additional shield around QCS bellows



Final focus magnet modification



Summary

- Beam background at SuperKEKB can be dangerous and various countermeasures have been implemented
- Machine studies can measure each BG sources separately
  - provide scaling factors between data and MC, which can be used for future extrapolation
- Beam BG does not limit max beam currents in recent runs
  - Major issues: sudden beam loss events and injection
- We need further BG mitigations to cope with the beam BG at the target luminosity

Announcement: Job Opportunities

- We are looking for a new KEK postdoc(s) working for the Belle II beam background group.
- If you know a good candidate(s), please inform me!

Want to know more?

If you need further information on SuperKEKB beam background, you can also refer to our recent talk at “eefact 2022 workshop”, given by Andrii Natochii (Hawaii Univ.)

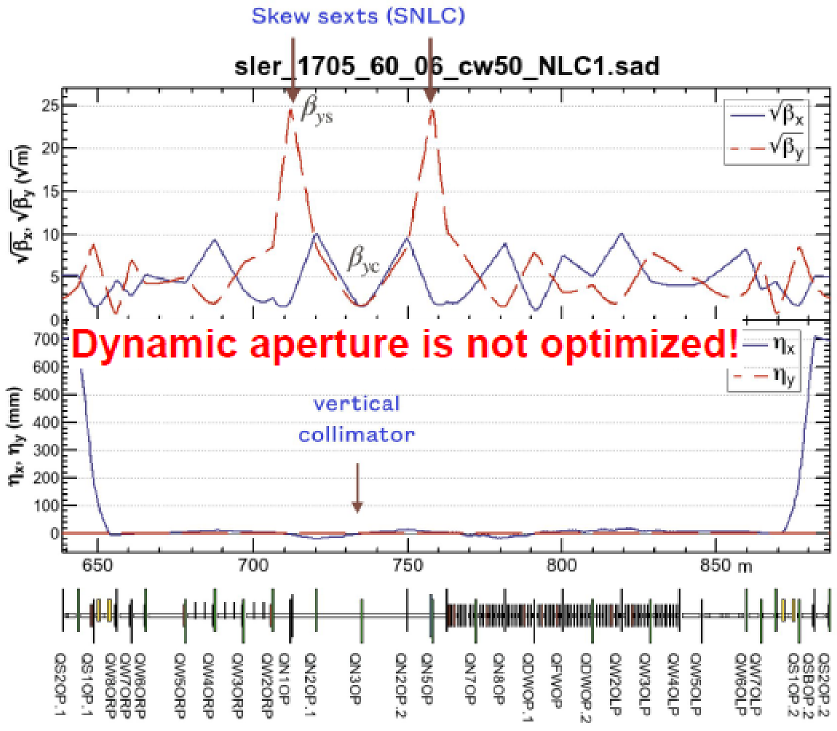
https://agenda.infn.it/event/21199/sessions/22793/#20220913

backup

Nonlinear collimation (NLC)

Create a nonlinear optics region by using a pair of skew-sextupoles in the Oho-section + V-collimator

- Low betatron function in between $\beta_{x/y}$ ~3m
- Vertical angular kick for distant halo particles in both planes $\Delta p_y \sim (y^2 - x^2)$
- A big aperture step ~1mm affects < 4σ at the QC1 → fine tuning with the NLC
    - For other V-collimators: ~1mm step ⇒ 20-40σ at the QC1



Introduced by K.Oide, KEK, 2021

- Consider a collimation at a vertical amplitude y_q, which is equal to the *dynamic aperture*.
    - For the (60,0.6) mm optics, $y_q = 10.0$ mm at QC1 ($30\sigma_y$ with $\varepsilon_y/\varepsilon_x = 2\%$).
- It is equivalent to $y_s = y_q\sqrt{\beta_{ys}/\beta_{yq}} = 6.8$ mm at the NLC skew sextupole SNLC.
- The sextupole kicks the beam vertically by

$$\Delta p_{ys} = \frac{s'}{2}(y_s^2 - x_s^2)\,, \qquad (1)$$

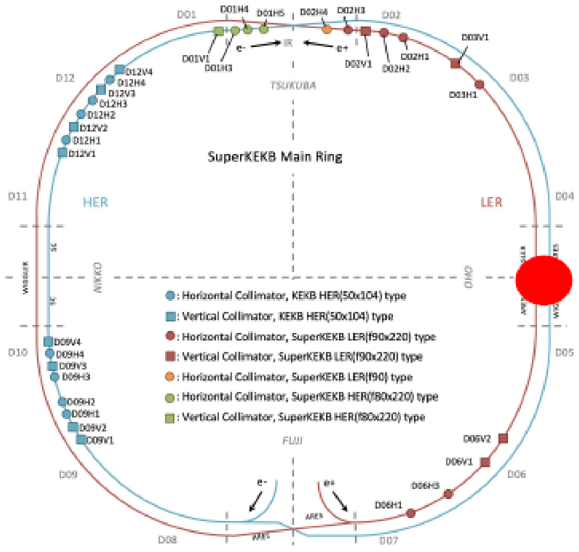
$$s' \equiv \frac{L_s}{B\rho}\frac{\partial^2 B_x}{\partial y^2}\,. \qquad (2)$$

- For instance, $s' = 6.0/\mathrm{m}^2$, $\Delta p_{ys} = 0.14$ mrad, with $|y_s| \gg |x_s|$.
- Then the kick makes a vertical displacement at the collimator:

$$\Delta y_c = R_{34}\Delta p_{ys} = 5.7\,\mathrm{mm} \qquad (3)$$

$$R_{34} \approx \sqrt{\beta_{yc}\beta_{ys}} = 40.8\,\mathrm{m} \qquad (4)$$

- This example optics: $\beta_{ys} = 570$ m, $\beta_{yc} = 2.9$ m.



NLC benefits

- Does not affect significantly the TMCI limit
  - May be tightly closed while other collimators may be opened
- Effectively suppresses Belle II backgrounds
  - Helps to control beam backgrounds leaving more margin for the injection background and other unexpected beam losses
- Collimates in both planes stopping stray particles due to beam-gas and Touschek scatterings
- Does not require high positioning accuracy
  - For β^*_y = 0.6 mm, ~1σ of the aperture change at QC1

    D06V1: 55 μm step

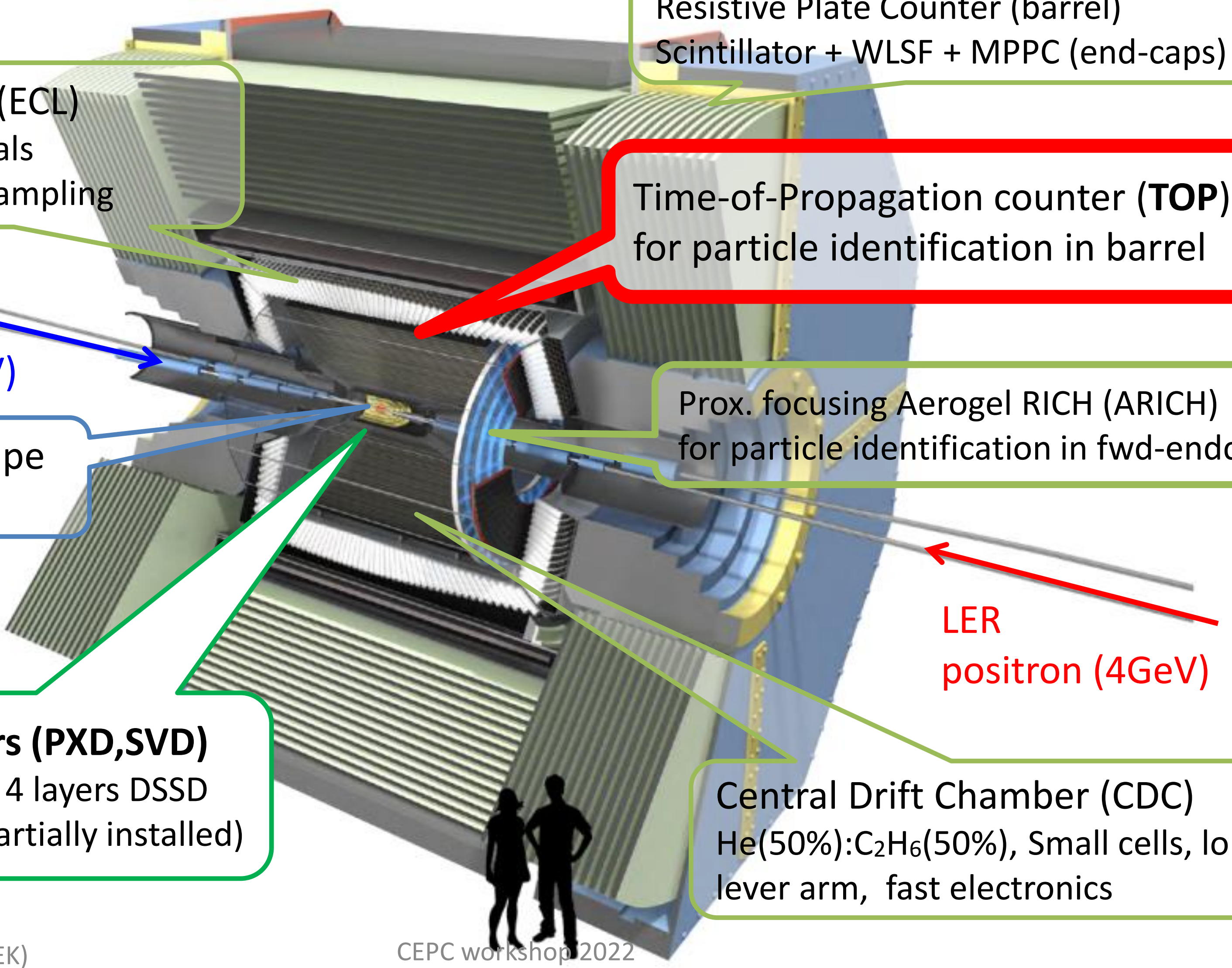
    D02V1: 25 μm step

    NLC: 250 μm step

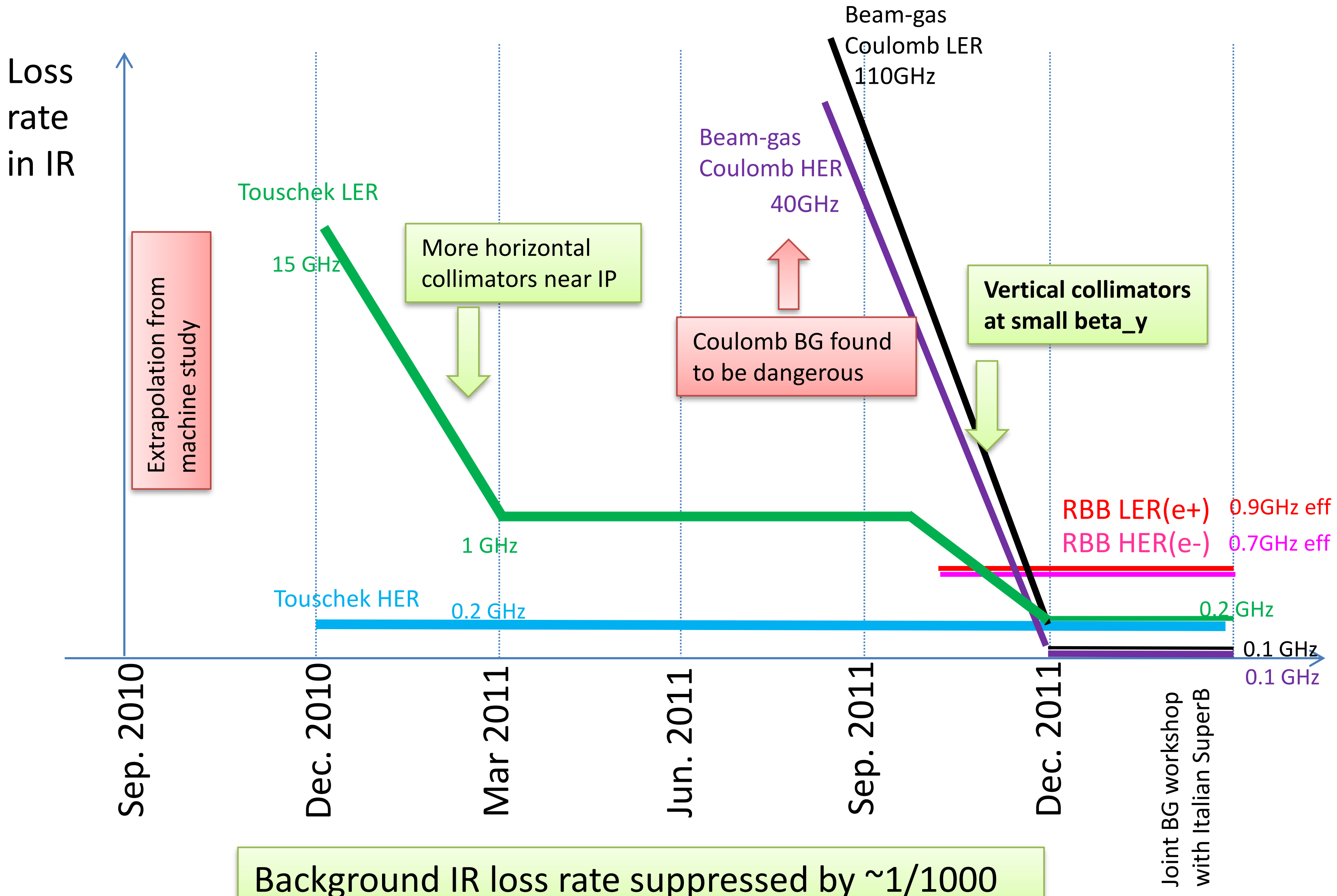
1) Although the Belle II background is below the detector limit at β^*_y = 0.6 mm optics without NLC, there could be some unexpected beam losses and injection performance degradation leading to the background increase exceeding the detector limit. Since tightening of the key collimators reduces TMCI limit, NLC may help to suppress Belle II backgrounds keeping the bunch current limit unchanged.

2) NLC looks promising for a better beam background control at design optics of β^*_y = 0.3 mm. Even if we are limited to use only one V-collimator, NLC may be used in addition without affecting the TMCI limit and effectively suppressing backgrounds → *need more studies, β^*_y = 0.3 mm optics with NLC is not available for now.*

Where's "TOP" in Belle II Detector



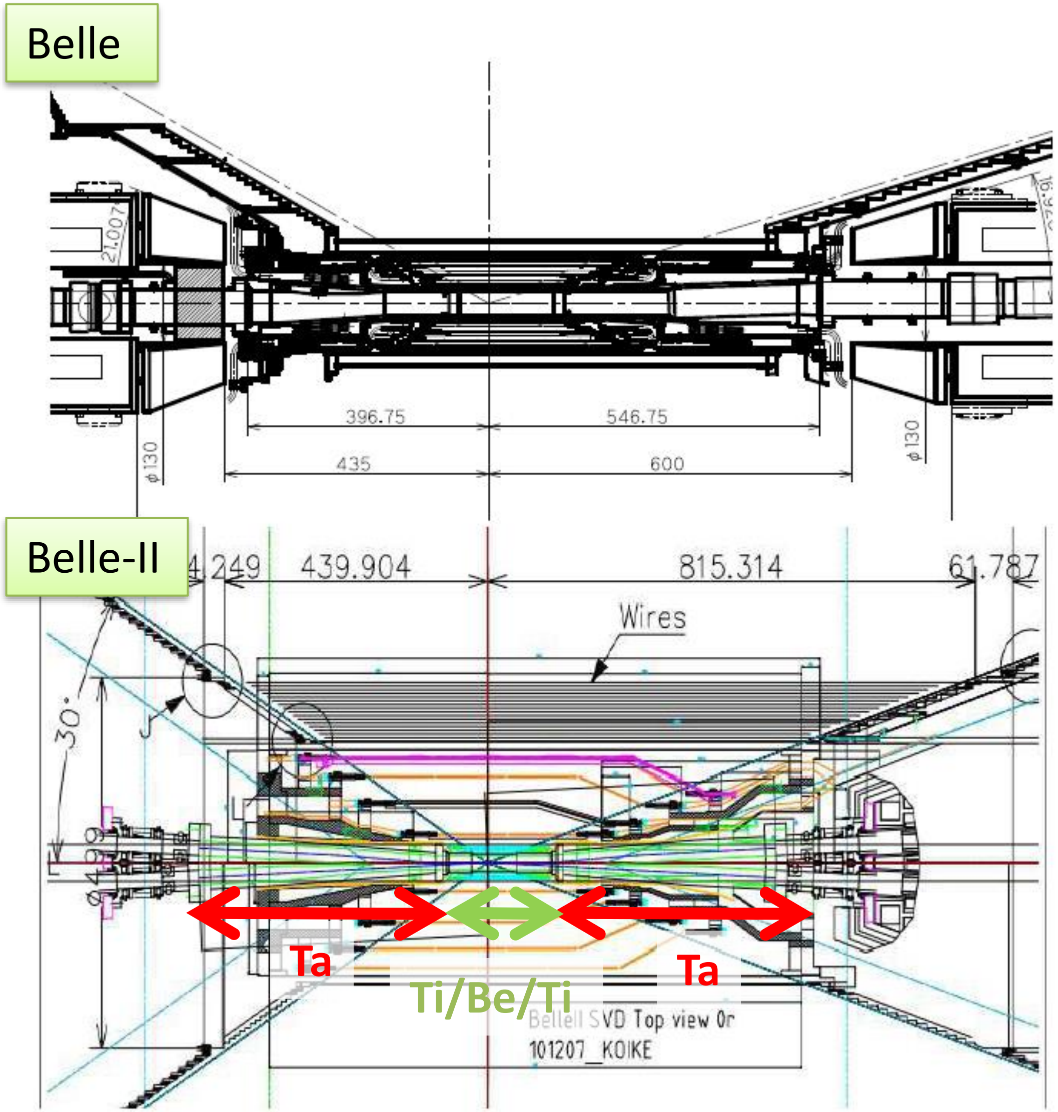
Background reduction history



Background IR loss rate suppressed by ~1/1000

MDI design

Interaction region

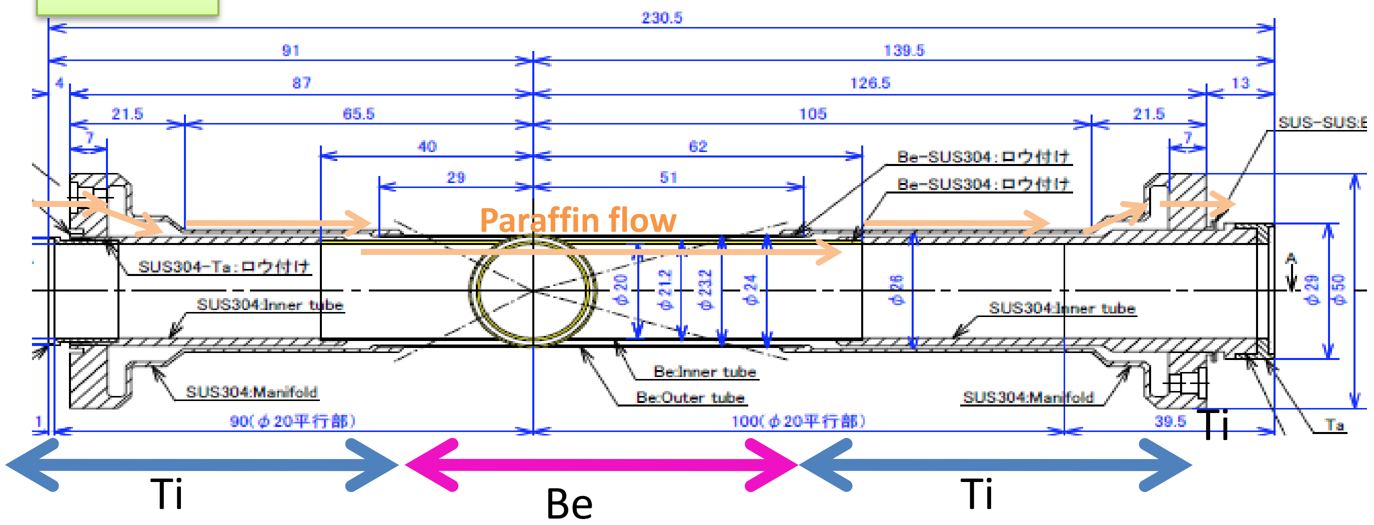


<Belle-II>

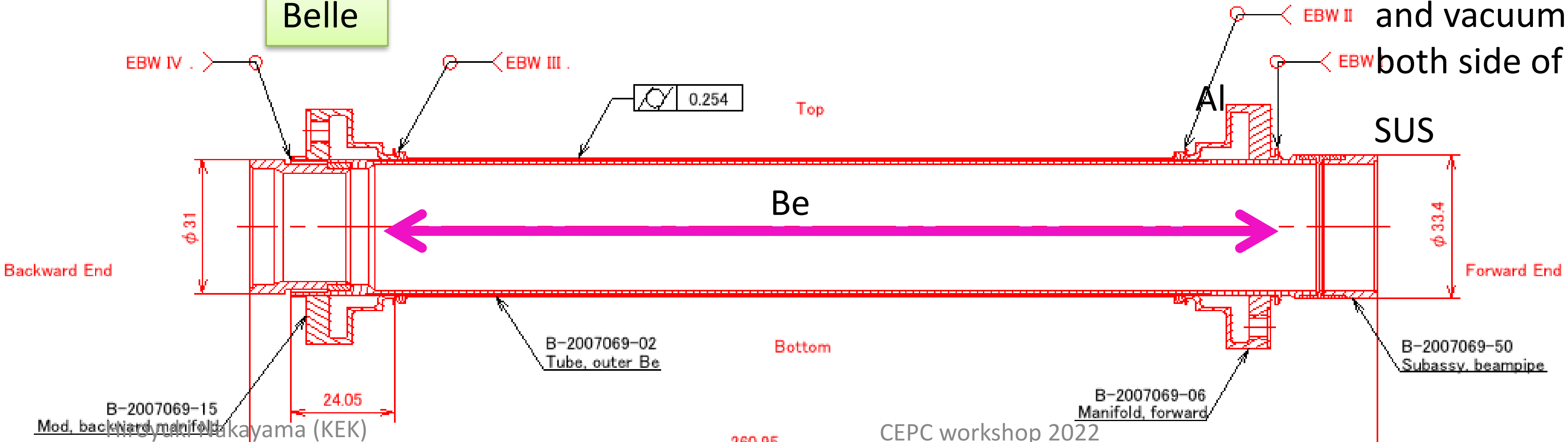
- Smaller IP beam pipe radius (r=15mm⇒10mm)
- Wider beam crossing angle (22mrad⇒83mrad)
- Crotch part: Ta pipe
- Pipe crotch starts from closer to IP, complicated structure
- New detector: PXD (more cables should go out)

IP beam pipe

Belle-II



Belle



- Light material (Be) inside detector acceptance
- Paraffin ($C_{10}H_{22}$)flow to remove heat from mirror current (~80W)
- Gold plating (~10um) on inner wall to stop SR
- Much simpler Be shape (also much cheaper) since we allow Paraffin and vacuum to attach both side of welding

Background simulation tools

- Use SAD for multi-turn tracking in the entire rings
    - collimator tip-scattering: recently implemented by Andrii Natochii
- Use GEANT4 for single-turn tracking within detector and full simulation

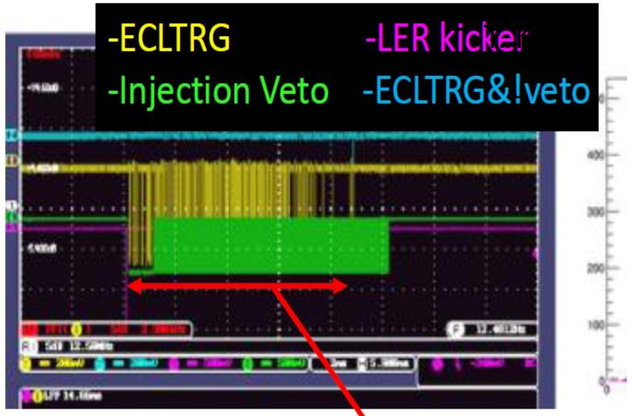
BG type	BG generator	Tracking	Detector full simulation
Touschek/Beam-gas	Theoretical formulae [1]	SAD [2] (up to ~1000 turns)	GEANT4
Radiative Bhabha	BBBREM/BHWIDE	GEANT4 (multi-turn loss is small)	GEANT4
2-photon	AAFH	GEANT4 (multi-turn loss is small)	GEANT4
Synchrotron radiation	Physics model in GEANT4 (SynRad)	GEANT4	GEANT4

[1] Y. Ohnishi et al., PTEP **2013**, 03A011 (2013).
[2] SAD is a "Home-brew" tracking code by KEKB group, http://acc-physics.kek.jp/SAD/

BG measurements

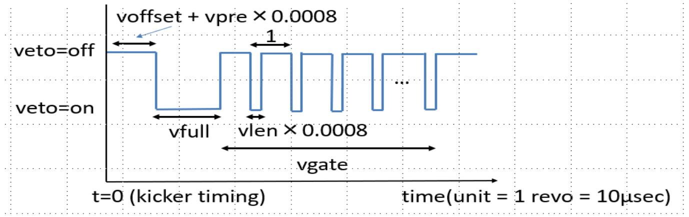
Issues: Injection BG duration

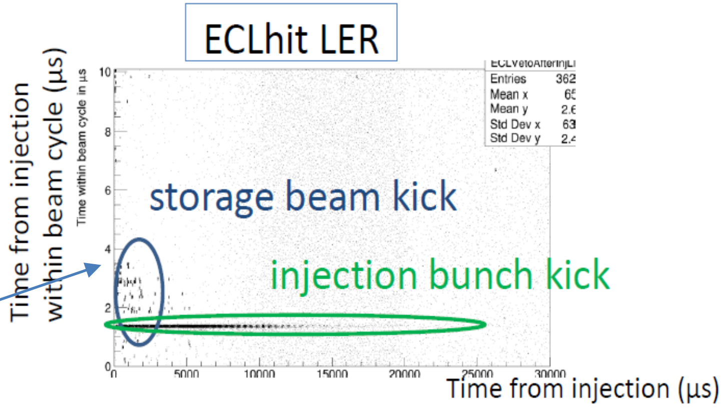
- Belle II DAQ apply trigger veto after each injection, since the injected bunch gets noisy for a while
- Typical duration of injection BG → LER: ~10ms, HER:~5ms
  - Corresponds to 5~10% deadtime
  - longer veto window → lose integrated luminosity
  - In 2022 run, duration gets longer after the severe collimator damage
- Dedicated machine studies are conducted in 2020
  - Single beam: BG duration∝bunch current
  - Colliding beams: BG duration longer than single-beam
    → *beam-beam effect?*
  - Not only the injected bunch, but also later bunches are lost. However, "blank-shot" injections don't give any BG duration
    →*Coupling btw. injected bunch and later bunches?*
    Delayed arrival of neutrons generated at upstream collimators?
  - Simulation effort to reproduce these behaviors is ongoing



"Injection BG duration"

Injection veto window

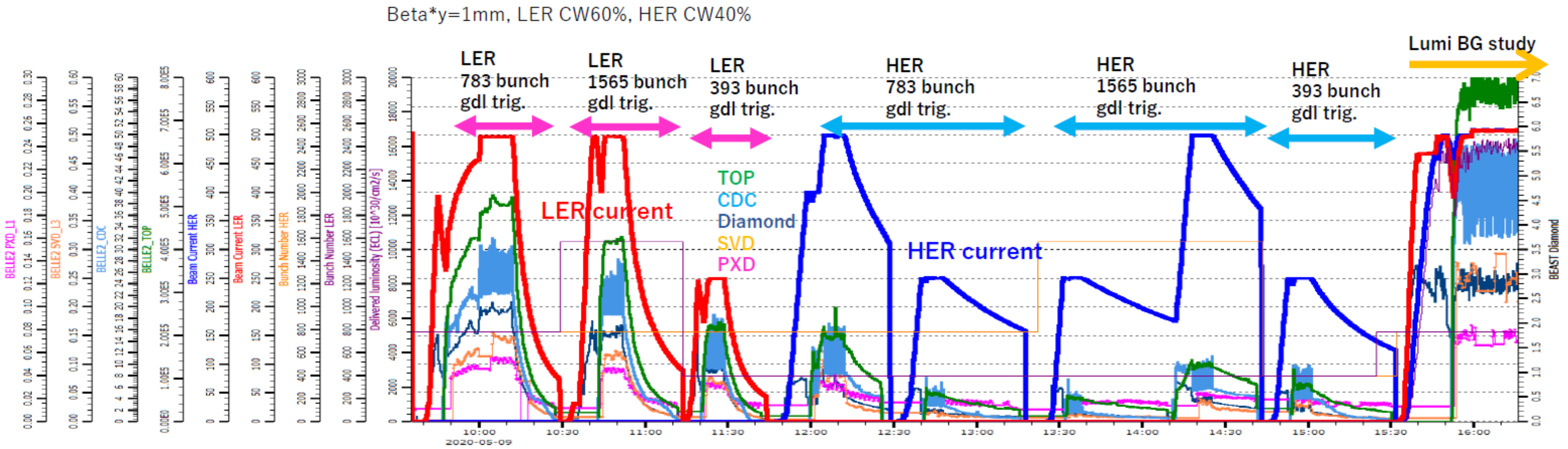




"blank-shot" injection: kickers are fired but no charge is injected

A snapshot from a single-beam BG study

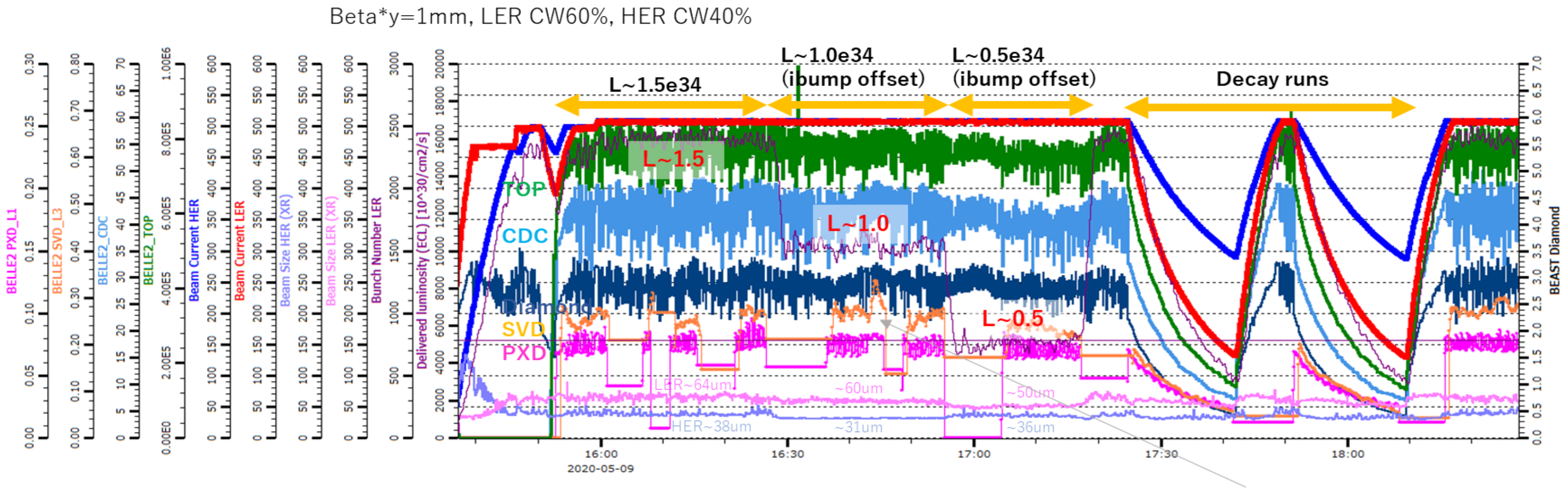
Example: LER/HER single-beam study on May 9th, 2020



- Number of bunches: Nb=783/1565/393.
- As we increase number of bunches, Belle II BG rates at the same beam current becomes smaller (due to decrease in Touschek BG)
- Beam size scan is not used recently, since unexpected BG increase was observed at larger beam size.

- <u>Observed dependency are consistent with the “Touschek+ Beam-gas” model (no significant indication of other BG sources)</u>

A snapshot from a Lumi-BG study

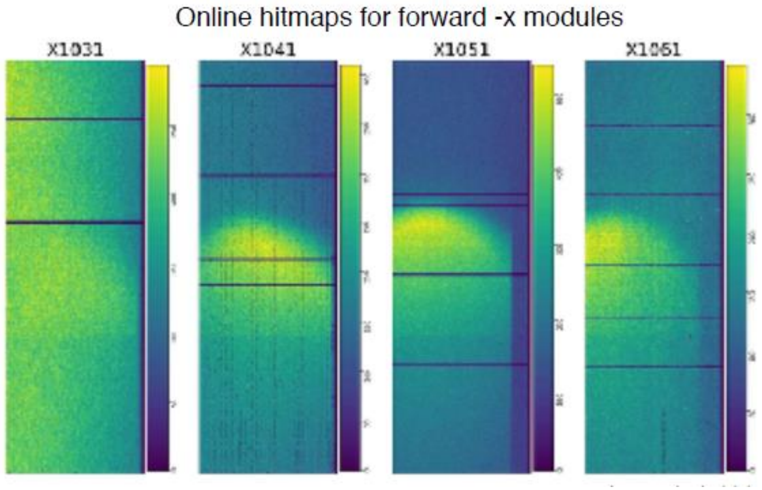


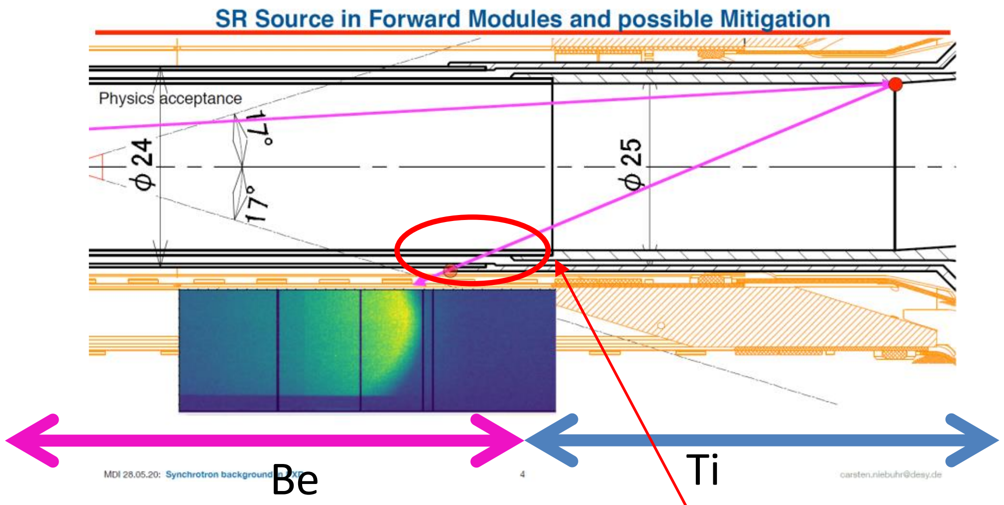
- “Continuous injection” runs
  - L=1.5→1.0→0.5e34, by vertically displacing two beams (“ibump V-offset”)
  - Beam sizes slightly changes as luminosity changes
- “Beam decay” runs (no injections)
  - Measurement not affected by injection BG
- Measure lumi-BG component by subtracting single-beam BG components scaled with current, beam size, etc..

- Measured Lumi-BG agrees with simulation at the ~10% level in TOP, PXD !!
  - Also agrees between “continuous injection” and “beam decay” data

Issues: PXD SR during HER injection

Carsten





We plan to add gold layer here
for the new beam pipe (2022)

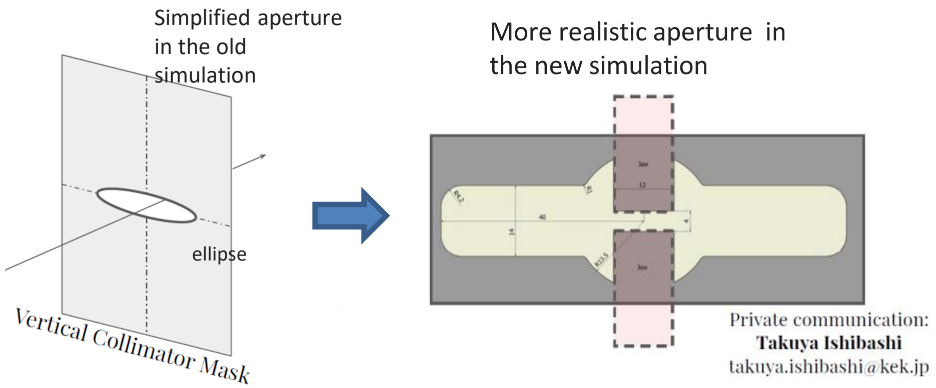
- SR hit pattern on PXD forward -X modules
- Became stronger when HER beta*_x was squeezed
- Only visible during HER injection
  - not observed with “blank-shot” HER injections
- HER horizontal tune adjustment shows no significant improvement within acceptable tune range
- HER D01H collimator adjustment didn’t improve SR

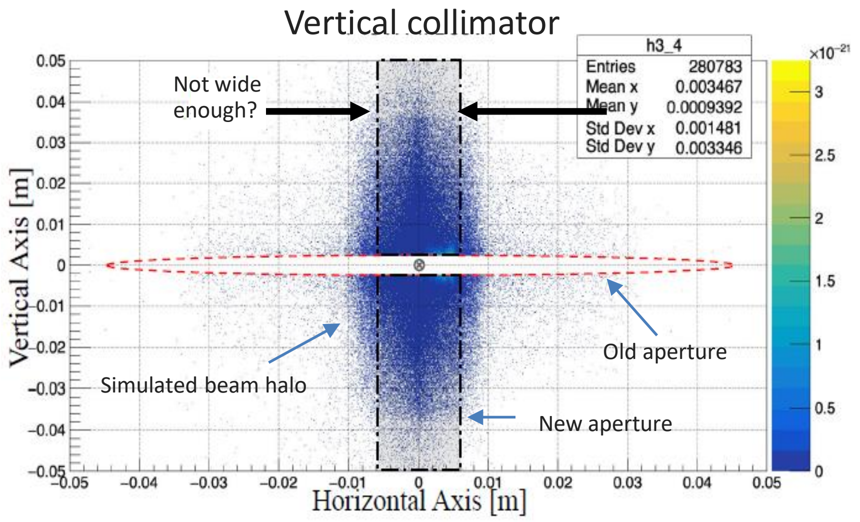
PXD SR is not critical right now, but we need to keep our eyes on it.

Recent improvements to simulation

A. Natochii

- Andrii Natochii implemented an improved framework for beam-particle tracking in SuperKEKB
  - New features: apply collimation after particle tracking, pressure-weighted beam-gas simulation, custom beam pipe aperture shapes, etc..
- Largest impact: implementation of correct SuperKEKB collimator shape + tip scattering
  - Particles previously stopped by the collimators can now reach the IP
- Up to factor 1000(!) increase in simulated Belle II detector rates, resolving a longstanding HER data/MC discrepancy
- Surprisingly, largest effect from collimator shape change transverse to beam axis
  - This may imply we could benefit from wider collimator heads for HER D1V1, in plane transverse to beam → should be studied (kick factor, etc.)

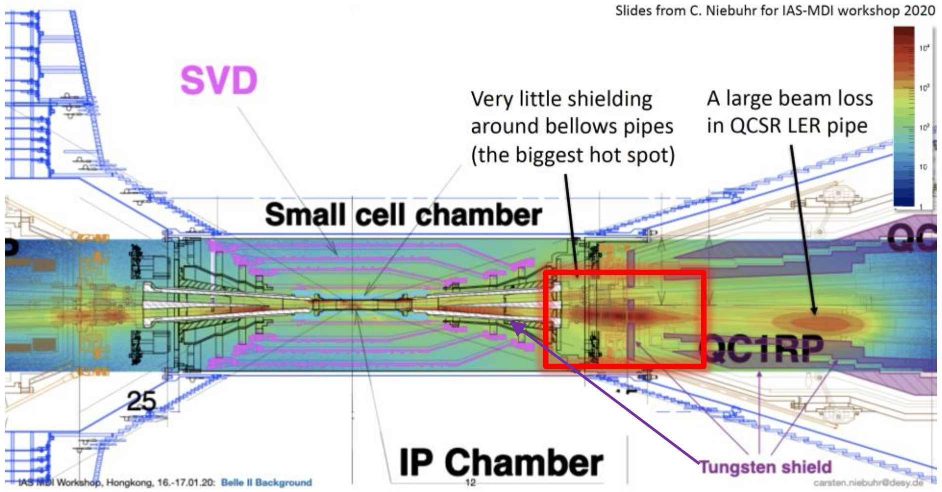




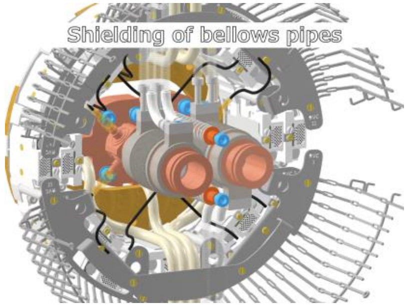
Mitigation ideas: Bellows shielding

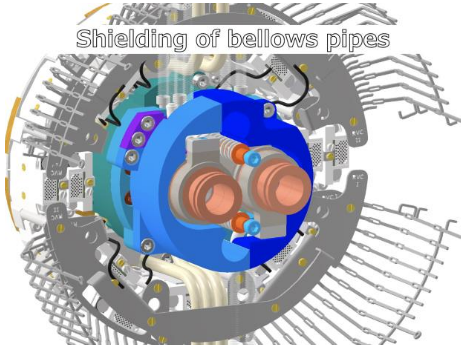
- To reach design luminosity, we need further background mitigation.
- One of ongoing project is an <u>additional shield</u> around bellows pipe where we see "hot spot" in data (also seen in simulation).
- Showers generated at z=1m leak out to the detector from the bellows part, where we cannot put enough shielding due to inner detector cables
- Shield design is ongoing. The beam loss simulation predicts LER coulomb bkg can be reduced by 53% (CDC), 28% (TOP) with this shield. Also effective to suppress Lumi-BG.

Hot Spots around IR from V0 analysis



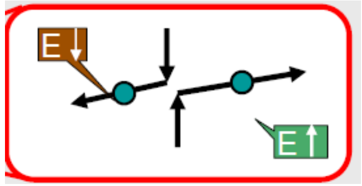
V0 vertex distribution for Inv-M>550MeV





SuperKEKB beam backgrounds

1.Touschek scattering



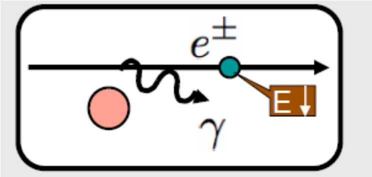
- Intra-bunch scattering : Rate∝(beam size)$^{-1}$,(E_{beam})$^{-3}$
- Touschek lifetime: should be >600sec (required by injector ability)

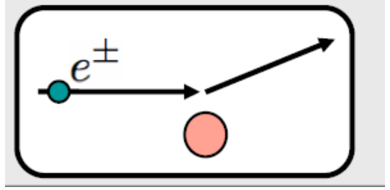
  → ring total beam loss: ~375GHz (LER), ~270GHz(HER)
- **<u>Countermeasure: horizontal collimators in the ring</u>**
  - collimators added at 0~200m upstream IP are very effective
  - only O(100MHz) loss inside Belle II detector

- Horizontal collimators are installed where beta_x or eta_x is large

$$d_x = Max[d_{x\beta}, d_{x\eta}], \quad d_{x\beta} = n_x\sqrt{\varepsilon_x \beta_x}, \; d_{x\eta} = \eta_x(n_z\sigma_\delta)$$

2.Beam-gas scattering





- Scattering by remaining gas, Rate ∝IxP
- Due to smaller beam pipe aperture and larger maximum βy at SuperKEKB, beam-gas Coulomb scattering could be more dangerous than in KEKB

$$\frac{1}{\tau_R} = c n_G \langle \sigma_R \rangle = c n_G \frac{4\pi \sum Z^2 {r_e}^2}{\gamma^2} \left\langle \frac{1}{{\theta_c}^2} \right\rangle$$

σ_R: cross section of the scattering
Z: atomic number of gas nucleus, n_G: =$2P/k_B/T$

- <u>Countermeasures: Vertical collimators in the ring</u>
  - very narrow (<~2mm) collimators
  - **TMC instability issue** at high current
  - Need to install where beta_y is rather small

	KEKB LER	SuperKEKB LER
QC1 beam pipe radius: $\mathbf{r}_{QC1}$	35mm	***13.5mm***
Max. vertical beta (in QC1): $\beta_{y,QC1}$	600m	2900m
Averaged vertical beta: $\langle\beta_y\rangle$	23m	50m
Min. scattering angle: θ_c	0.3 mrad	0.036 mrad
Beam-gas Coulomb lifetime: τ_R	>10 hours	35 min

Where should we put the vertical collimators?

Collimator aperture should be narrower than QC1 aperture.

$$d/\sqrt{\varepsilon\beta} < r_{QC1}/\sqrt{\varepsilon\beta_{QC1}} \Rightarrow d_{max} \propto \beta^{1/2}$$

TMC instability should be avoided.

Transverse Mode Coupling instability

Assuming following two formulae:

$$I_{thresh} = \frac{C_1 f_s E/e}{\sum_i \beta_i k_{\perp i}(\sigma_z)} > 1.44 \text{ mA/bunch (LER)}$$

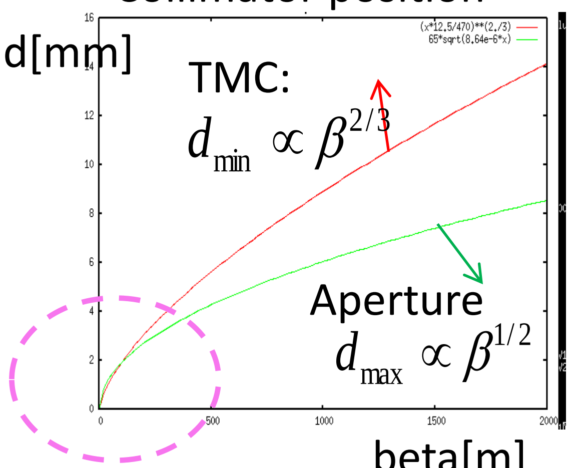
taken from "Handbook of accelerator physics and engineering, p.121"

Kick factor $k_\perp = 0.215 A Z_0 c \sqrt{\frac{\theta}{\sigma_z d^3}}$

(in case of rectangular collimator window)

$$\Rightarrow d_{min} \propto \beta^{2/3}$$

Collimator position



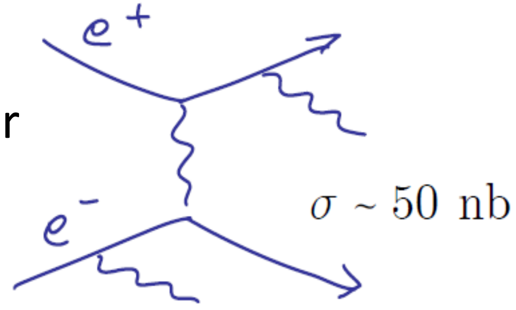
We should put collimator where beta_y is rather SMALL!

For more details, please check out following paper:
H. Nakayama et al, "Small-Beta Collimation at SuperKEKB to Stop Beam-Gas Scattered Particles and to Avoid Transverse Mode Coupling Instability", Conf. Proc. C **1205201**, 1104 (2012)

4. Luminosity-dependent background

Radiative Bhabha scattering

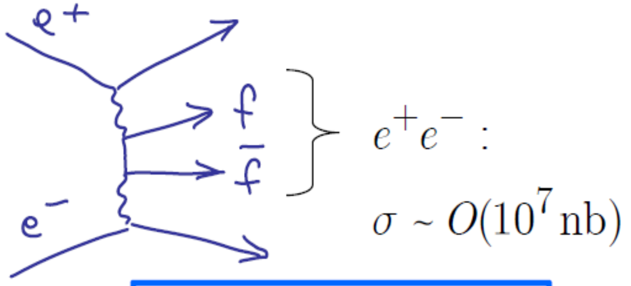
- Rate∝Luminosity (KEKBx40)
- Spent e+/e- with large ΔE could be lost inside detector due to due to kick from detector solenoid kick (even with separate final focus magnets for each ring)
- Emitted γ hit downstream magnet outside detector and generate neutrons via giant-dipole resonance



Bhabha scattering

2-photon process

- Rate∝Luminosity (KEKBx40)
- e+ e- → e+ e- e+ e-
- Emitted e+e- pair curls by solenoid and might hit inner detectors multiple times

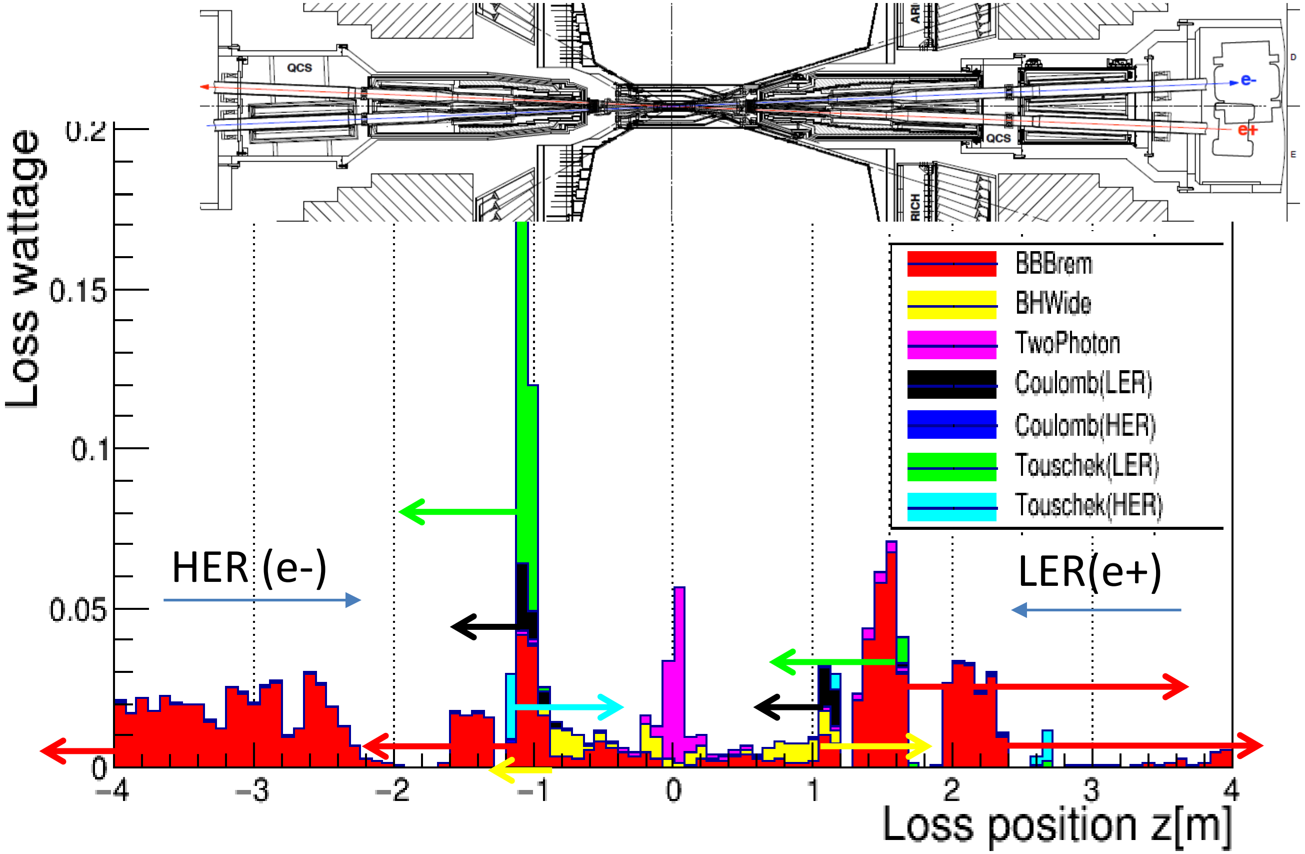


2-photon-processes

Simulated IR beam loss distribution (design luminosity)

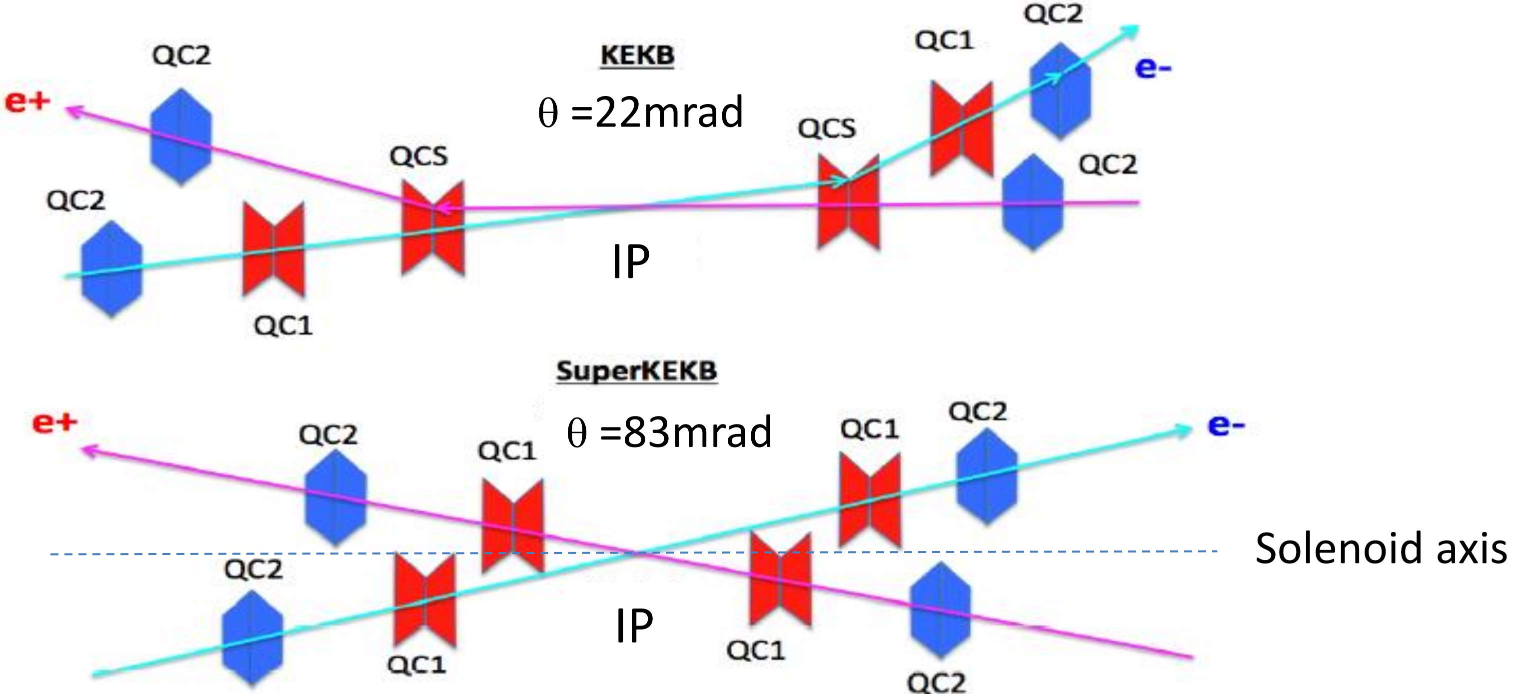
15th campaign
(2017)

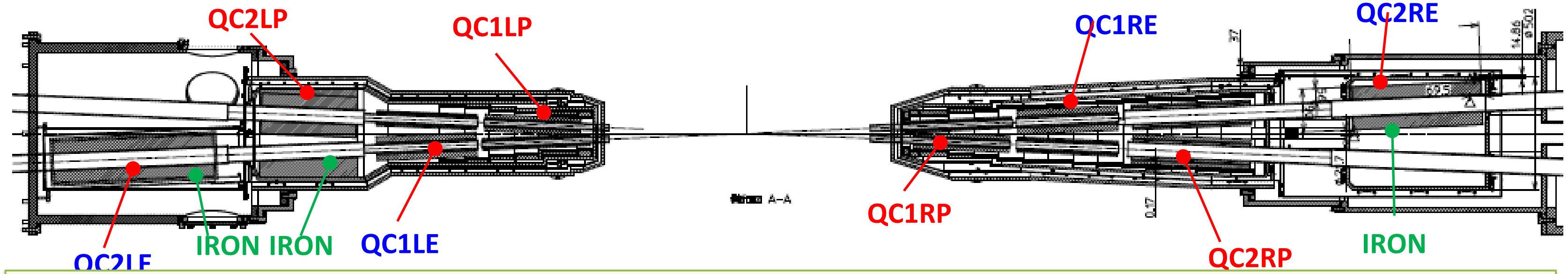
"Loss wattage [W/8cm]"
= loss rate
* energy of loss particle



	LER (4GeV e+)	HER (7GeV e-)
Lumi-dependent BG	BBBrem: **1.08 W** (0.06 W in |z|<65cm) BHWide: 0.11 W (0.04 W), 2photon: 0.14 W(0.11W)	
Touschek	0.27 W (0.42GHz)	0.04 W (0.03GHz)
Coulomb	0.06 W (0. 10Hz)	0.00 W (0.002GHz)

Final focusing magnets

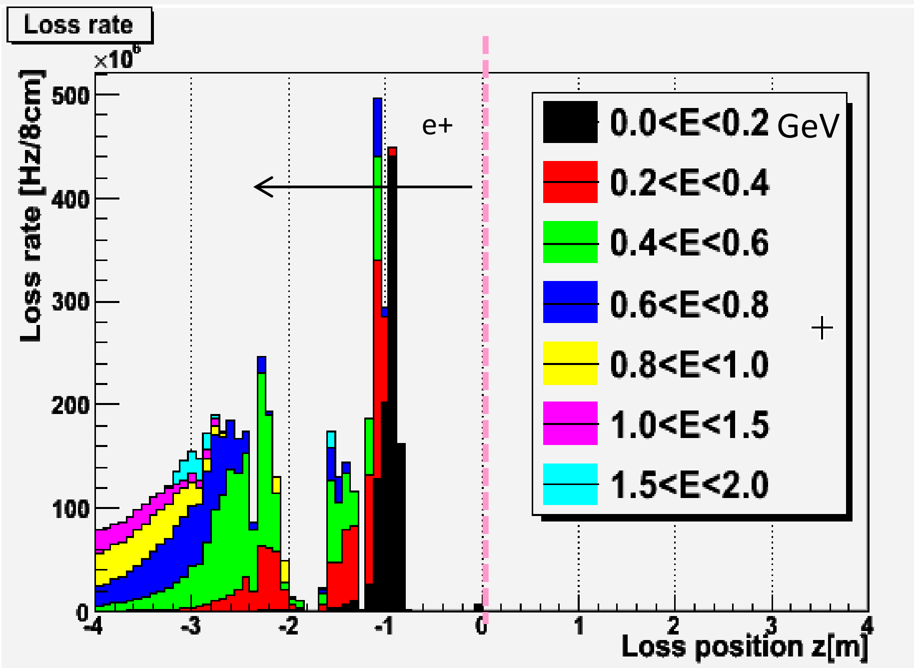




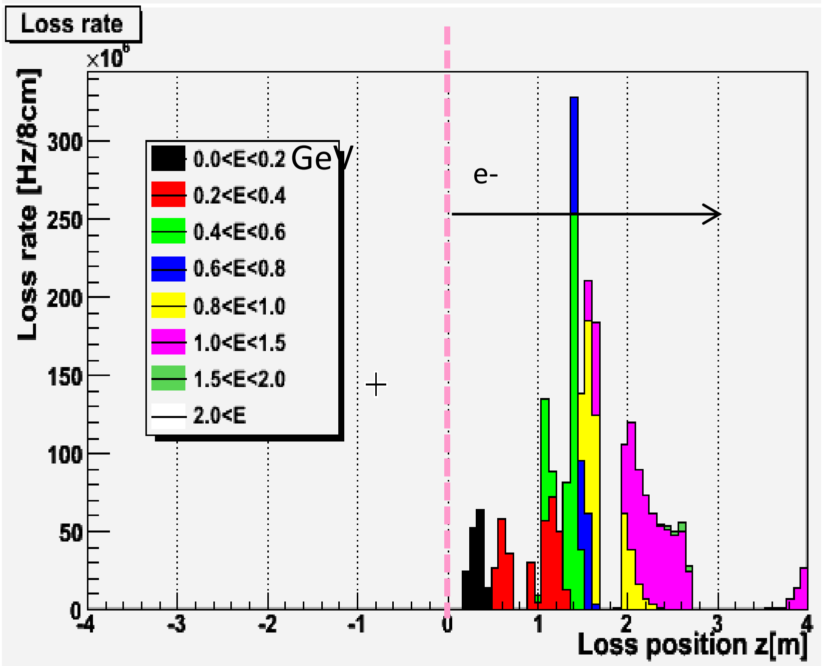
- Larger crossing angle θ than KEKB
- Final Q for each ring→ more flexible optics design
- No bend near IP→ less emittance, less background from spent particles

Spent e+/e- loss position after RBB scattering

LER(orig. 4GeV)

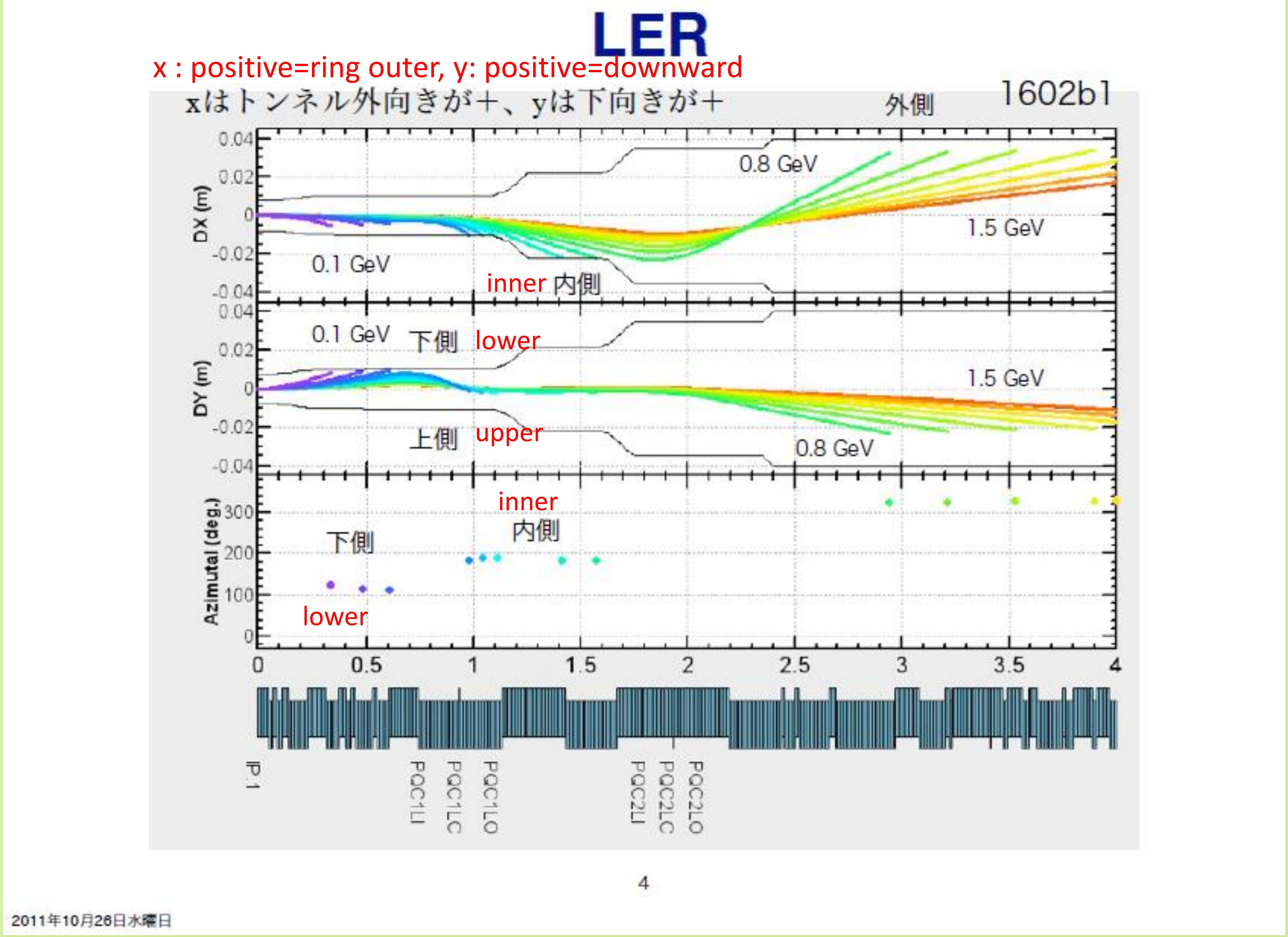


HER(orig. 7GeV)



If ΔE is large and e+/e- energy becomes less than 2GeV, they can be lost inside the detector (<4m from IP), due to kick by the 1.5T detector solenoid with large crossing angle(41.5mrad)

Beam orbit after RBB scattering

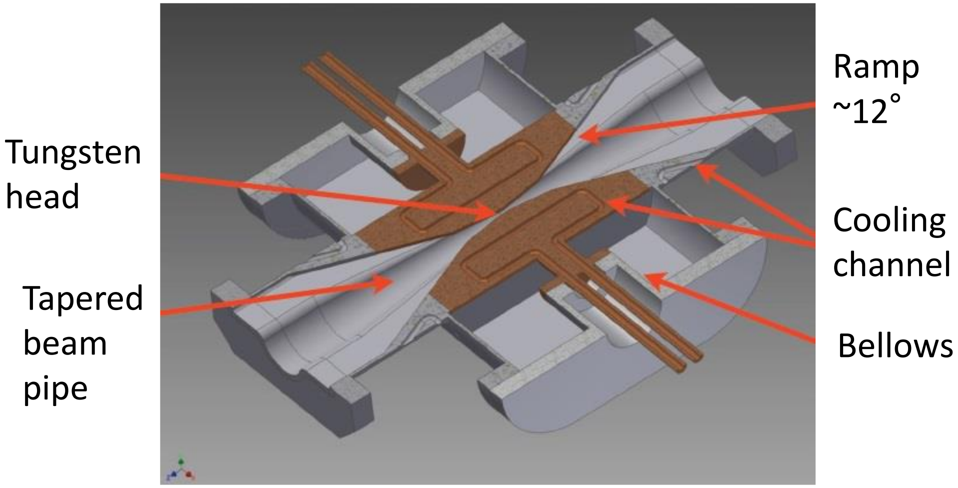


MDI design

How to cope with those beam BG?

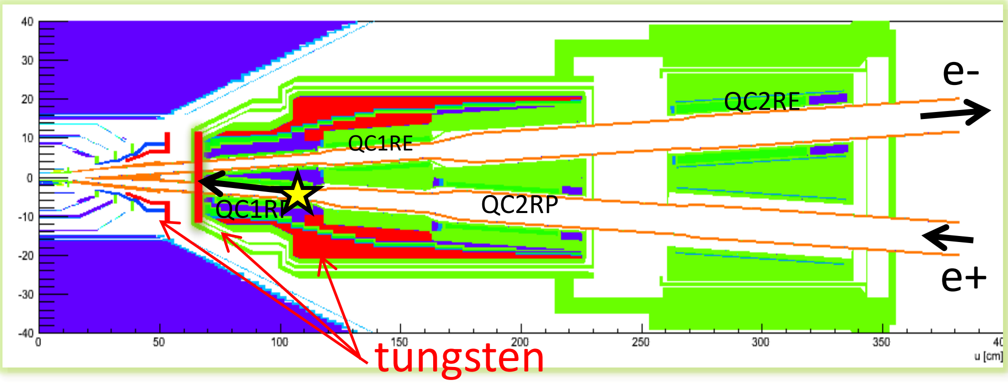
- Movable collimators
  – Horizontal collimators at arc sections and the straight section near IP for Touschek BG
  – Very narrow (~<2mm half width) vertical collimators for Beam-gas BG

SuperKEKB horizontal collimator



- Shielding structures
  – Thick tungsten structures inside final focus cryostat and vertex detector volume
  – Stops showers from beam loss "hot spot" ☆ at ~1m upstream from IP (maximum beta_y)
  – Polyethylene shields for neutrons

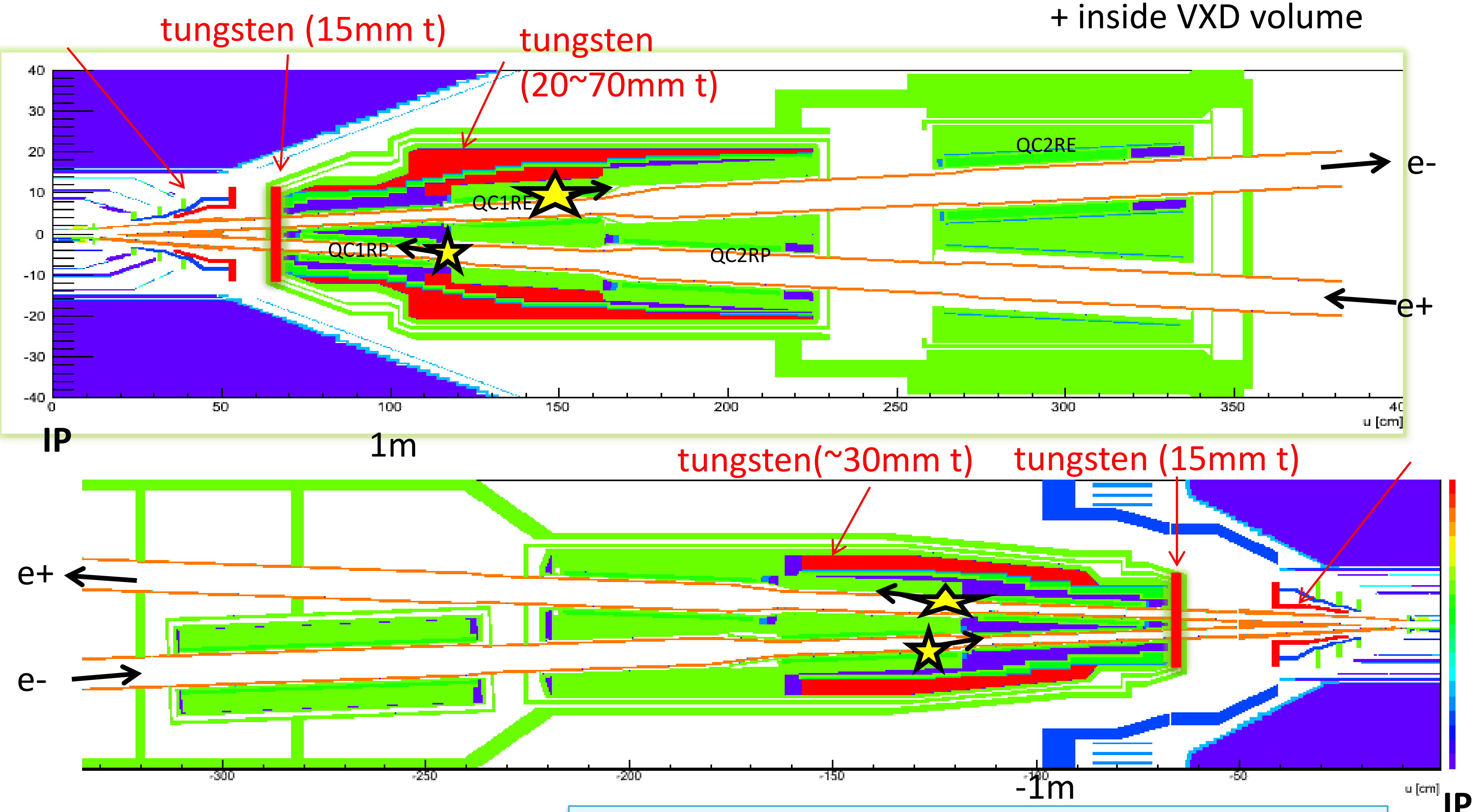
Final focus magnet cryostat, R-side



tungsten (15~70mm t)

Tungsten shields inside final focus cryostat

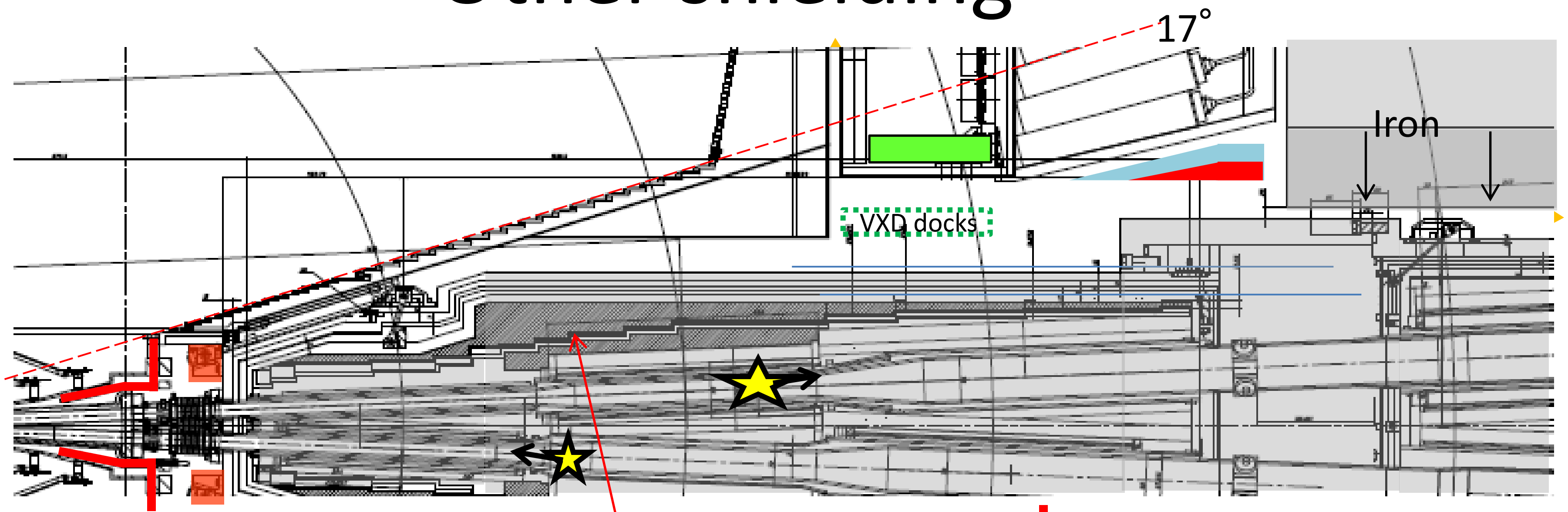
+ inside VXD volume



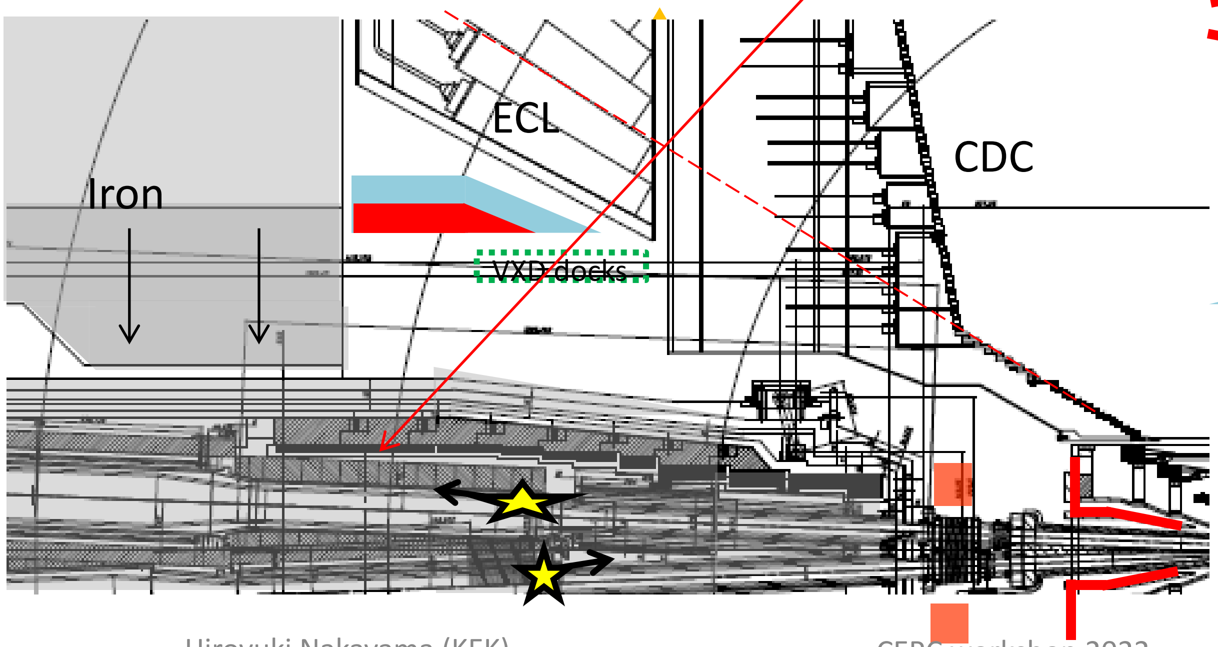
Major beam loss position by Touschek or Beam-gas

Thick tungsten shields can significantly stop background showers originated from |s|>65cm.

Other shielding



Thick tungsten layers inside cryostat



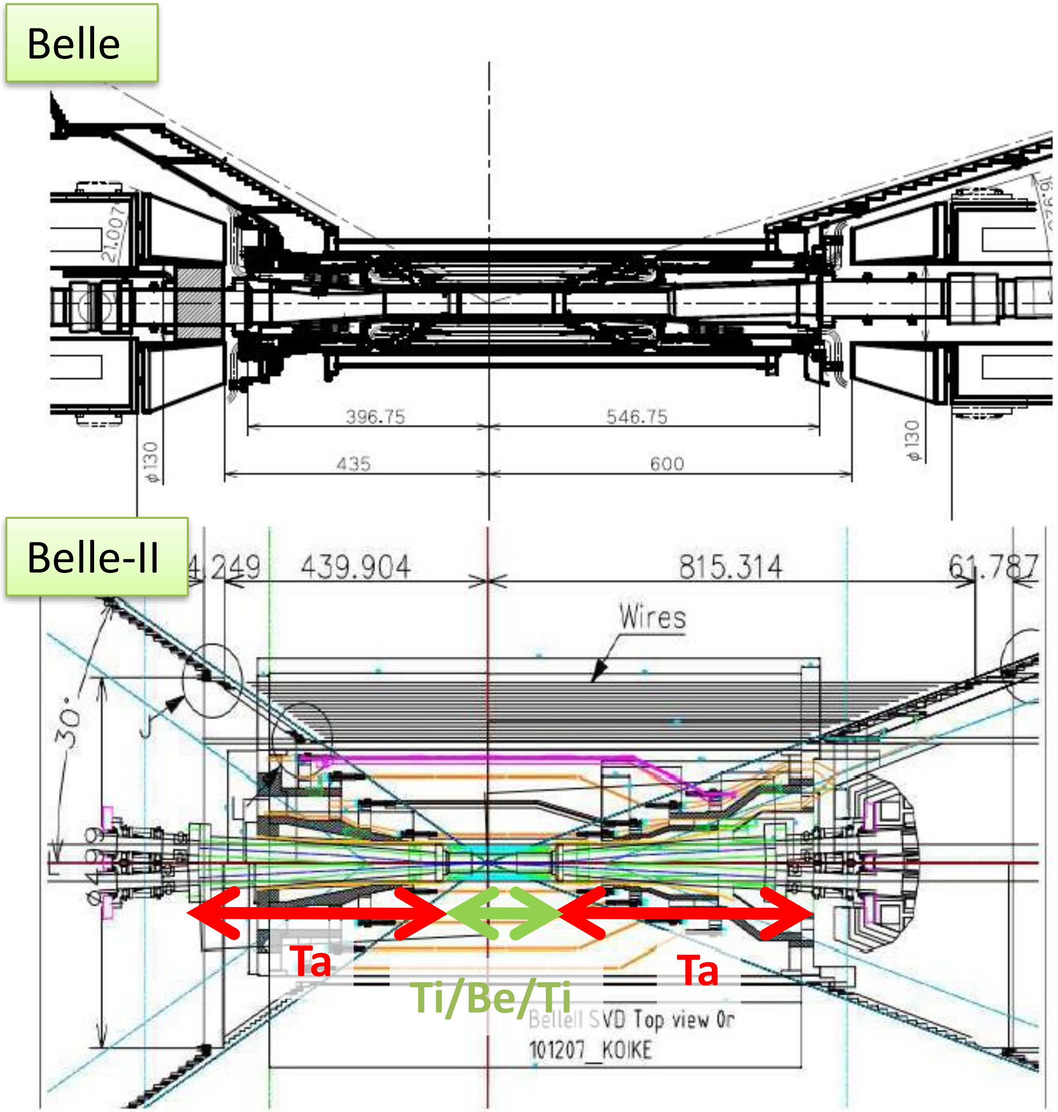
Heavy metal shields to protect VXD from showers generated in cryostat

Neutron shield to protect HAPDs in ARICH (Boron-doped Polyethylene)

ECL shield, for included for (Lead + Polyethylene)

Remote Vacuum Connection structure in front of QCS reduces showers from RBB loss at |s|~60cm (6cm-thick SUS)

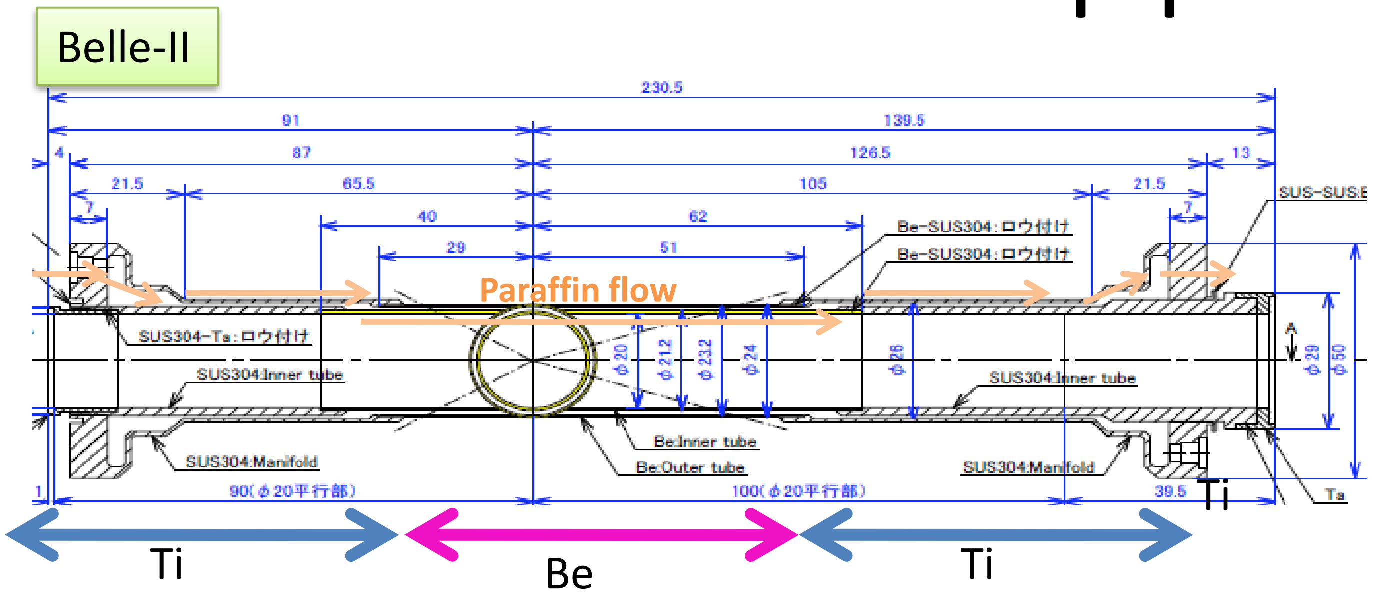
Interaction region



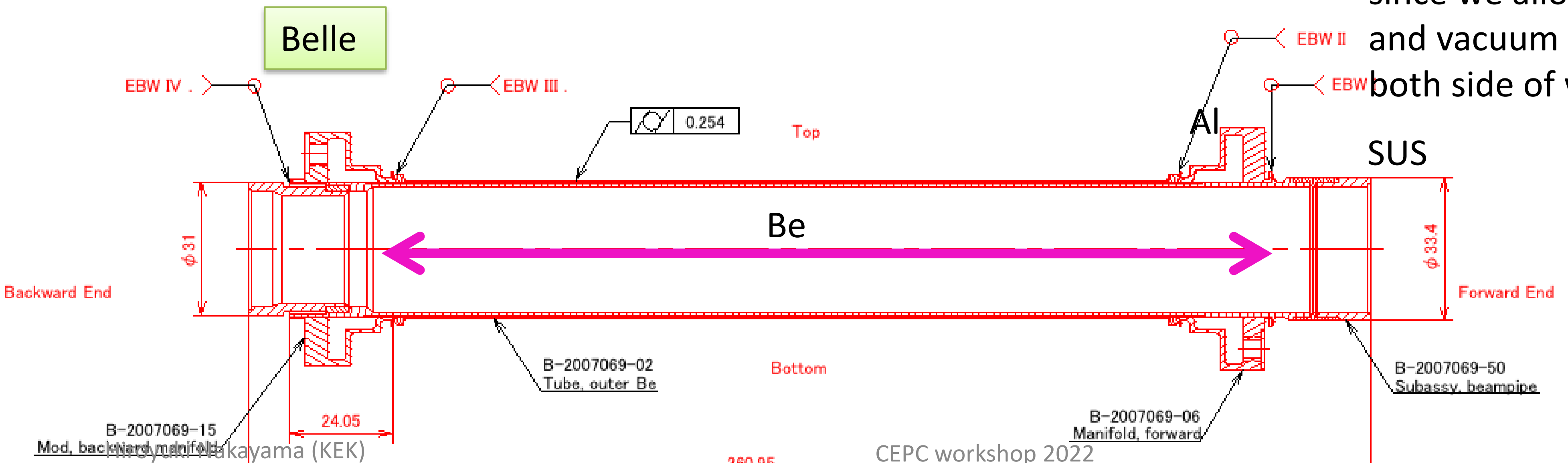
<Belle-II>

- Smaller IP beam pipe radius (r=15mm⇒10mm)
- Wider beam crossing angle (22mrad⇒83mrad)
- Crotch part: Ta pipe
- Pipe crotch starts from closer to IP, complicated structure
- New detector: PXD (more cables should go out)

IP beam pipe

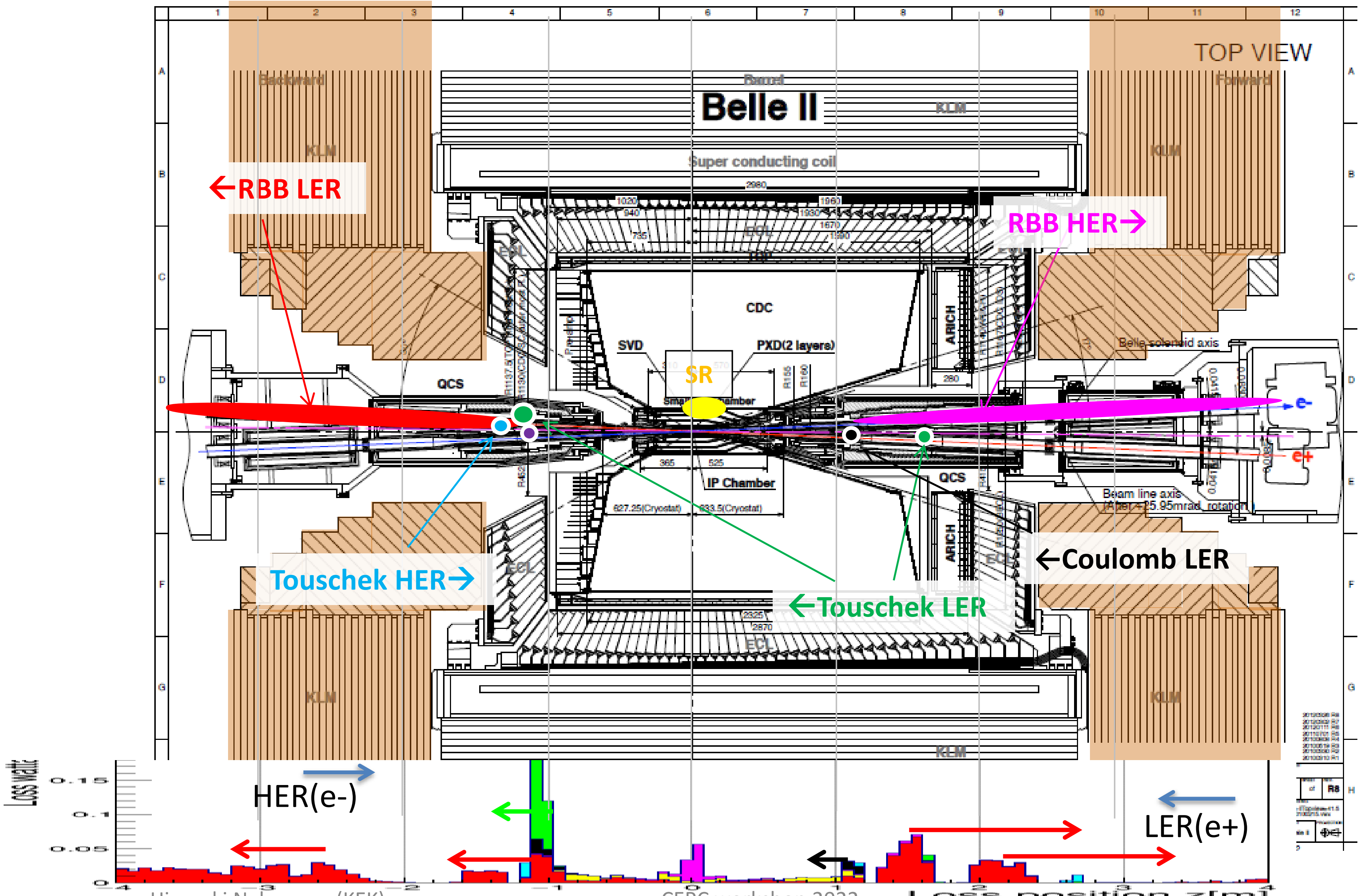


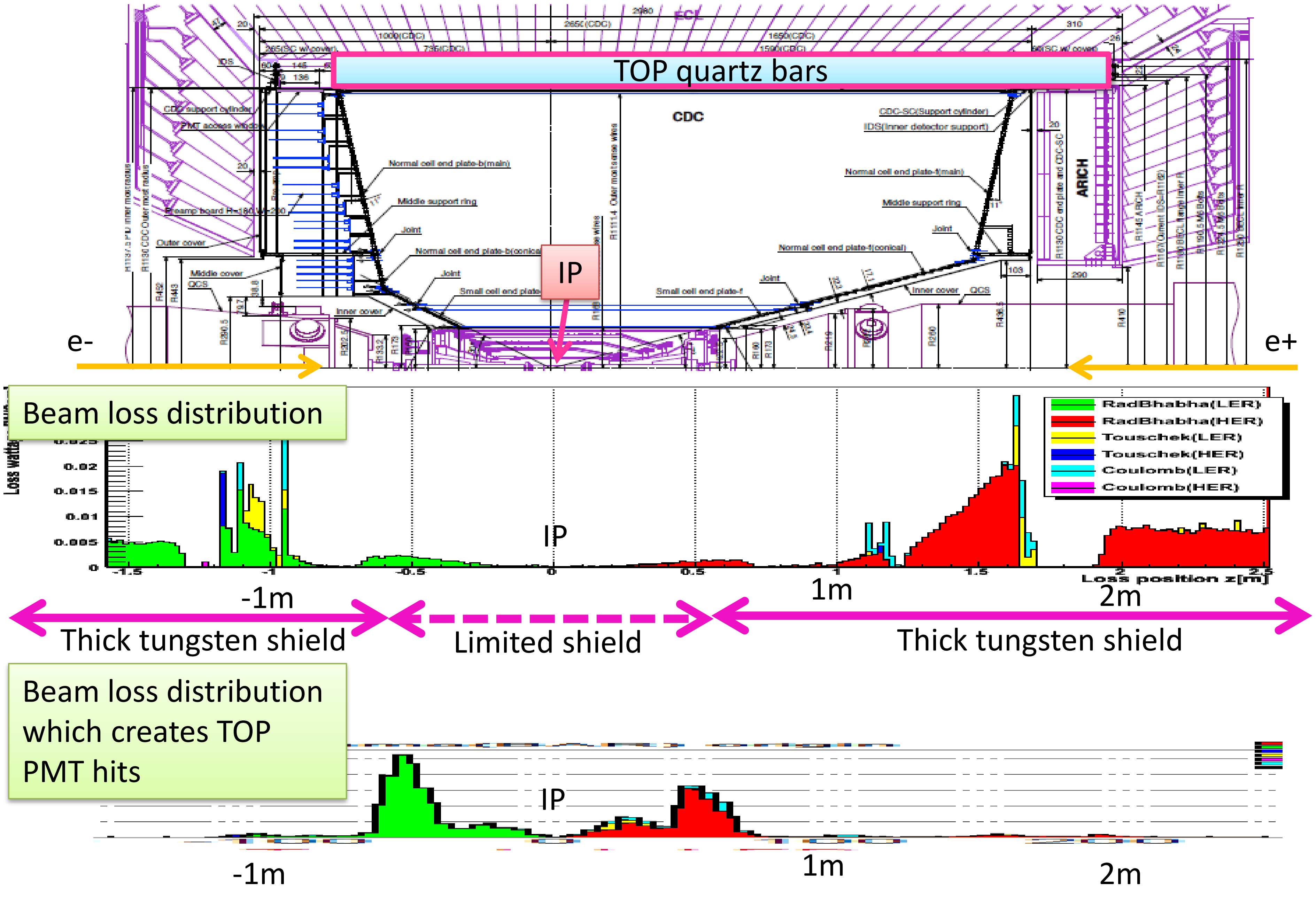
- Light material (Be) inside detector acceptance
- Paraffin ($C_{10}H_{22}$)flow to remove heat from mirror current (~80W)
- Gold plating (~10um) on inner wall to stop SR
- Much simpler Be shape (also much cheaper) since we allow Paraffin and vacuum to attach both side of welding



Background Global picture

Ver. 2017.1.31




TOP quartz bars
CDC
ARICH
IP
e-
e+
Beam loss distribution
RadBhabha(LER)
RadBhabha(HER)
Touschek(LER)
Touschek(HER)
Coulomb(LER)
Coulomb(HER)
IP
Loss position z[m]
-1m
1m
2m
Thick tungsten shield
Limited shield
Thick tungsten shield
Beam loss distribution which creates TOP PMT hits
IP
-1m
1m
2m